

1

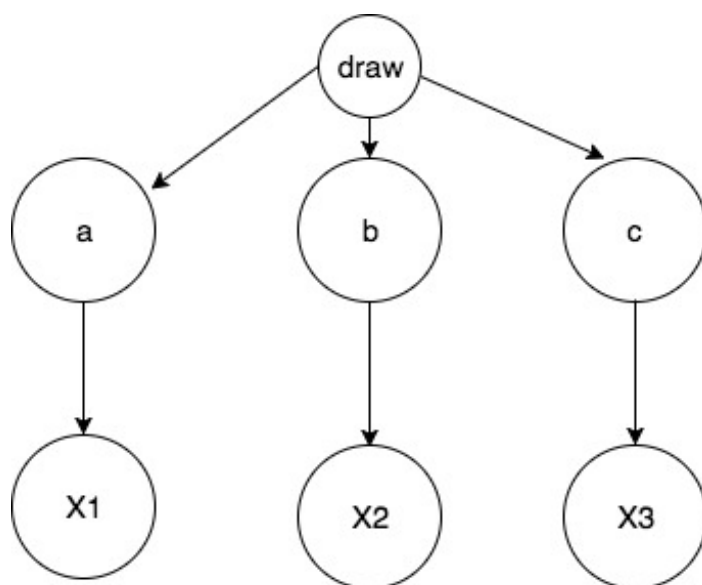
(1). Prove: $P(A,B|K) = P(A|B,K)P(B|K)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{RHS} &= P(A,B,K) / P(B,K) * P(B|K) \\
 &= P(A,B,K) / [P(B|K)*P(K)] * P(B|K) \\
 &= P(A,B,K)/P(K) \\
 &= P(A,B|K) \\
 &= \text{LHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2). Prove: $P(A|B,K) = P(B|A,K)*P(A|K)/P(B|K)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= P(A,B,K) / P(B,K) \\
 &= P(A,B,K) / [P(B|K)*P(K)] \\
 &= P(A,B|K) / P(B|K) \\
 &= P(B,A|K) / P(B|K) \\
 &= P(B|A,K)*P(A|K) / P(B|K) \text{ (based on the conclusion from (1))} \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.



Text

There are two CPT tables:

| Coin | Pr(Coin) |
|------|----------|
| a | 1/3 |
| b | 1/3 |
| c | 1/3 |

| Coin | Outcome Xi | Pr(Xi coin) |
|------|------------|---------------|
| a | X1(heads) | 0.2 |
| b | X2(heads) | 0.6 |
| c | X3(heads) | 0.8 |

3.

| W | Black | Square | One | P |
|---|-------|--------|-----|------|
| 1 | T | T | T | 2/13 |
| 2 | T | T | F | 4/13 |
| 3 | T | F | T | 1/13 |
| 4 | T | F | F | 2/13 |
| 5 | F | T | T | 1/13 |
| 6 | F | T | F | 1/13 |
| 7 | F | F | T | 1/13 |
| 8 | F | F | F | 1/13 |

$$P(\alpha_1) = 2/13 + 4/13 + 1/13 + 2/13 = 9/13 \text{ (worlds 1, 2, 3, 4)}$$

$$P(\alpha_2) = 2/13 + 4/13 + 1/13 + 1/13 = 8/13 \text{ (worlds 1, 2, 5, 6)}$$

$$P(\alpha_3) = (2/13 + 4/13 + 1/13) / (1 - 1/13 - 1/13) = 7/11 \text{ (worlds 1, 2, 5)}$$

Set1:

α : One

β : Square

γ : Black

Set2:

α : One

β : Square

γ : Not black

4(a). The assumptions are listed below:

I (A, NULL, BE)

I (B, NULL, AC)

$I(C, A, BDE)$
 $I(D, AB, CE)$
 $I(E, B, ACDFG)$
 $I(F, CD, ABE)$
 $I(G, F, ABCDEH)$
 $I(H, FE, ABCDG)$

(b).

$d_seperated(A, BH, E):$

False, in the path ACFHE, FHE is a converged value but $H \subseteq BH$, this path is not blocked.

$d_seperated(G, D, E):$

False, the path GFHE is not blocked.

$d_seperated(AB, F, GH)$

False, the path ADBEH is not blocked.

(c).

$P(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h) =$

$P(a|b, c, d, e, f, g, h) * P(b|c, d, e, f, g, h) * P(c|d, e, f, g, h) * P(d|e, f, g, h) * P(e|f, g, h) * P(f|g, h) * P(g|h) * P(h)$

(d).

A and B are independent, so

$P(A=0, B=0) = P(A=0) * P(B=0)$

$= 0.8 * 0.3$

$= 0.24$

Since A and E are independent,

$P(E=1 | A=1) = P(E=1)$

$= P(E=1, B=1) + P(E=1, B=0)$

$= P(E=1 | B=1) * P(B=1) + P(E=1 | B=0) * P(B=0)$

$= 0.1 * 0.7 + 0.9 * 0.3$

$= 0.34$