

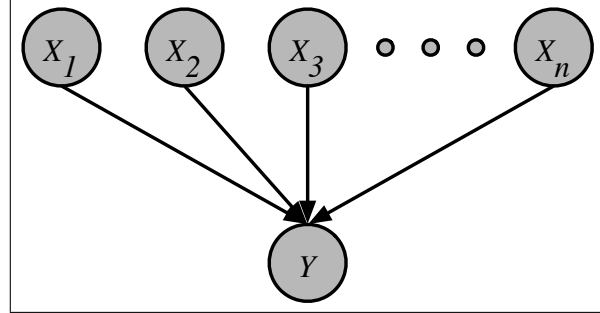
6.3 EM algorithm for noisy-OR

Consider the belief network on the right, with binary random variables $X \in \{0, 1\}^n$ and $Y \in \{0, 1\}$ and a noisy-OR conditional probability table (CPT). The noisy-OR CPT is given by:

$$P(Y = 1|X) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i)^{X_i},$$

which is expressed in terms of the noisy-OR parameters $p_i \in [0, 1]$.

In this problem, you will derive and implement an EM algorithm for estimating the noisy-OR parameters p_i . It may seem that the EM algorithm is not suited to this problem, in which all the nodes are observed, and the CPT has a parameterized form. In fact, the EM algorithm can be applied, but first we must express the model in a different but equivalent form.

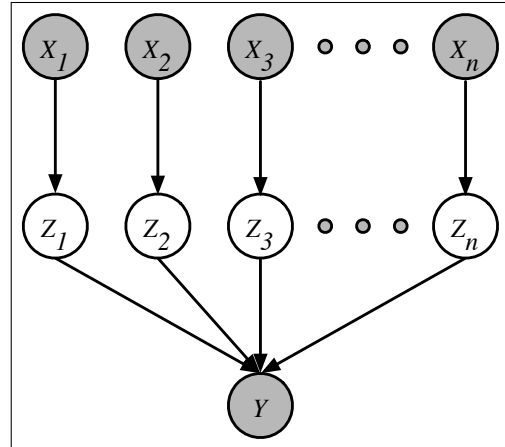


Consider the belief network shown to the right. In this network, a binary random variable $Z_i \in \{0, 1\}$ intercedes between each pair of nodes X_i and Y . Suppose that:

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z_i = 1|X_i = 0) &= 0, \\ P(Z_i = 1|X_i = 1) &= p_i. \end{aligned}$$

Also, let the node Y be *determined* by the logical-OR of Z_i . In other words:

$$P(Y = 1|Z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Z_i = 1 \text{ for any } i, \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_i = 0 \text{ for all } i. \end{cases}$$



- (a) Show that this “extended” belief network defines the same conditional distribution $P(Y|X)$ as the original one. In particular, starting from

$$P(Y = 1|X) = \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Y = 1, Z|X),$$

show that the right hand side of this equation reduces to the noisy-OR CPT with parameters p_i . To perform this marginalization, you will need to exploit various conditional independence relations.

- (b) Consider estimating the noisy-OR parameters p_i to maximize the (conditional) likelihood of the observed data. The (normalized) log-likelihood in this case is given by:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \log P(Y = y^{(t)} | X = \vec{x}^{(t)}),$$

where $(\vec{x}^{(t)}, y^{(t)})$ is the t th joint observation of X and Y , and where for convenience we have divided the overall log-likelihood by the number of examples T . From your result in part (a), it follows that we can estimate the parameters p_i in either the original network or the extended one (since in both networks they would be maximizing the same equation for the log-likelihood).

Notice that in the extended network, we can view X and Y as observed nodes and Z as hidden nodes. Thus in this network, we can use the EM algorithm to estimate each parameter p_i , which simply defines one row of the “look-up” CPT for the node Z_i .

Compute the posterior probability that appears in the E-step of this EM algorithm. In particular, for joint observations $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ and $y \in \{0, 1\}$, use Bayes rule to show that:

$$P(Z_i = 1, X_i = 1 | X = x, Y = y) = \frac{yx_i p_i}{1 - \prod_j (1 - p_j)^{x_j}}$$

- (c) For the data set $\{\vec{x}^{(t)}, y^{(t)}\}_{t=1}^T$, show that the EM update for the parameters p_i is given by:

$$p_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{T_i} \sum_t P(Z_i = 1, X_i = 1 | X = x^{(t)}, Y = y^{(t)}),$$

where T_i is the number of examples in which $X_i = 1$. (You should derive this update as a special case of the general form presented in lecture.)

- (d) Download the data files on the course web site, and use the EM algorithm to estimate the parameters p_i . The data set¹ has $T = 267$ examples over $n = 23$ inputs. To check your solution, initialize all $p_i = 0.05$ and perform 256 iterations of the EM algorithm. At each iteration, compute the log-likelihood shown in part (b). (If you have implemented the EM algorithm correctly, this log-likelihood will always increase from one iteration to the next.) Also compute the number of mistakes $M \leq T$ made by the model at each iteration; a mistake occurs either when $y_t = 0$ and $P(y_t = 1 | \vec{x}_t) \geq 0.5$ (indicating a false positive) or when $y_t = 1$ and $P(y_t = 1 | \vec{x}_t) \leq 0.5$ (indicating a false negative). The number of mistakes should generally decrease as the model is trained, though it is not guaranteed to do so at each iteration. Complete the following table:

iteration	number of mistakes M	log-likelihood \mathcal{L}
0	175	-0.95809
1	56	
2		-0.40822
4		
8		
16		
32		
64	37	
128		
256		-0.31016

You may use the already completed entries of this table to check your work.

- (e) Turn in your source code. As always, you may program in the language of your choice.

¹For those interested, more information about this data set is available at <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/SPECT+Heart>. However, be sure to use the data files provided on the course web site, as they have been specially assembled for this assignment.