### Gevorderde Al Technieken

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# **Compilers**

Richting Informatica

Jaar MINF

# **Bespreking**

Komt nog.

## **Puntenverdeling**

Komt nog.

## Examenvragen

### Academiejaar 2009 - 2010 - 2de zittijd

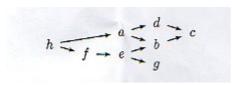
- 1. Statistical Inference
  - 1. Explain No Free Lunch
  - 2. Define MAP and ML parameter estimates. When they are equivalent?
  - 3. Assume that you have a biased coin that produces heads with probability qq and tails with probability 1–q1–q. You throw the coin KK times and get LL heads. The throws are represented by DD.
    - Write the formula for the likelihood p(D|q)p(D|q).
    - Calculate the ML estimate for qq and prove that your estimate is correct (Hint: use log-likehood)

Assume that the prior for qq is now p(q)=Z(A,B)qA(1-q)Bp(q)=Z(A,B)qA(1-q)B, where Z(A,B)Z(A,B) is a normalization constant (doesn't depend on q), so that pp integrates to 11.

- Calculate the MAP estimate for qq and prove that your estimate is correct.
- Which values of AA and BB produce equal MAP and ML estimates.

### 2. Bayesian Network

- 1. Explain in your own words what are Graphical networks, how they are defined, and why they are needed.
- 2. Explain what junction trees are used for.
- 3. Figure 1 contains a graph describing a network for 8 variables.



- Describe what kind of distributions this model represents.
- Moralize the graph.
- Triangulate the graph (note that triangulation is not unique, pick a reasonable one)
- What factorization of a distribution does the junction tree represent.

#### 3. Sampling

- 1. Explain what is sampling and when it is useful.
- 2. Explain each of the following sampling technique. Name one good and one bad property.
  - Inverse CDF
  - Rejection Sampling
  - MCMC Sampling

#### 4. Mixture Models

- 1. Define in your own words what is a mixture model.
- 2. Assume that you have KK binary variables coming from a mixture model of MM different classes. The full data consists of NN samples. Assume that according to the model, the variables inside a single class are independent p(X1,...,Xk|C=c)=p(X1|C=c)...p(Xk|C=c)p(X1,...,Xk|C=c)=p(X1|C=c)...p(Xk|C=c).
  - What are the parameters for this model? How many parameters do we have?
  - What are the hidden parameters in this model? How many hidden parameters we have?
  - Describe how these parameters can be estimated using the EM algorithm.
    - Explain how these actual parameters can be estimated from the hidden parameters.
    - Explain how the hidden parameters can be estimated from the actual parameters.