

第三次作业

1, a, $V_{AD} = a + fb$ b.

$$V_{AE} = ad + fbd + hc + fgc.$$

$$V_{AF} = ade + f bde + hce + f gce.$$

$$V_{BF} = bde + fade + gce + fhce.$$

2, (a). $P(a,b) = \sum P(a|c)P(b|c)P(c) + P(a)P(b)$, 所以不独立, C 不是独立的.

$$P(a,b|c) = \frac{P(a,b,c)}{P(c)} = P(a|c)P(b|c), \therefore a,b \text{ 在 } c \text{ 条件下是独立的.}$$

(b). $P(ab) = P(a) \sum P(c|a)P(b|c) = P(a)P(b|a) \neq P(a)P(b)$, 不是独立的.

$$\text{独立 } C: P(a,b|c) = \frac{P(a,b,c)}{P(c)} = \frac{P(a)P(c|a)P(b|c)}{P(c)} = P(a|c)P(b|c), \therefore \text{是独立的.}$$

(c). 不独立, C, 显然有 $\sum P(c|ab) = 1$, $\therefore P(a,b) = P(a)P(b)$, 是独立的.

$$\text{考虑 } C, \text{ 有 } P(a,b|c) = \frac{P(a,b,c)}{P(c)} = \frac{P(a)P(b)P(c|a,b)}{P(c)} \neq P(a|c)P(b|c), \therefore \text{不是独立的.}$$

4, 因素1, 可能此指标在吃药前分药已不一致, 比如可能有人在不吃药时此指标就高于某人在吃药后的指标. 大量这种情况会导致结果的不符合变化.

规避方法: 用此指标变化差来表示实验结果, 或大量多次实验消除此影响.

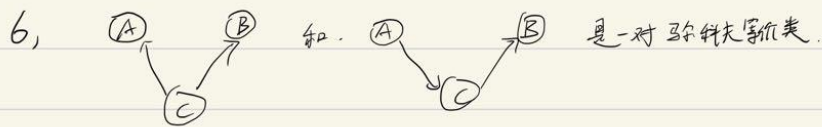
因素2: 不同人对药的反应不一定相同, 有人吃药后此指标上升有人下降若划分不好则会有偏差.

规避方法: 还是进行大量实验以保证数据分配均匀.

5, 由于有向无环图, 必有一个节点入度为零, 也就是说其在邻接矩阵中, 所在行只有它本身一个元素,

则可将其变换到第一列, 将此节点从图中去除, 也就是进行行初等变换, 之后再找一入度为零的.

节点重复此步骤可得下三角矩阵.



即: $P(A, B, C) = P(C)P(A|C)P(B|C) = P(A)P(C|A)P(B|C)$.

7, $X = \Lambda_x \xi + \delta$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12}\phi_{21} \\ \lambda_{21} & \lambda_{22}\phi_{21} \\ \lambda_{31} & \lambda_{32}\phi_{21} \\ \lambda_{41}\phi_{11} & \lambda_{42} \\ \lambda_{51}\phi_{11} & \lambda_{52} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \\ \delta_4 \\ \delta_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$y = \Lambda_y \eta + \varepsilon$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \\ y_6 \\ y_7 \\ y_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \eta_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{32} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{42} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{53}\beta_{31} & \lambda_{53}\beta_{32} & \lambda_{53} & 0 \\ \lambda_{63}\beta_{31} & \lambda_{63}\beta_{32} & \lambda_{63} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{74}\beta_{43} & \lambda_{74} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{84}\beta_{43} & \lambda_{84} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \eta_3 \\ \eta_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_4 \\ \varepsilon_5 \\ \varepsilon_6 \\ \varepsilon_7 \\ \varepsilon_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$y = B\eta + \Gamma\xi + \delta$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \eta_3 \\ \eta_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta_{31} & \beta_{32} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \eta_3 \\ \eta_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{11} & \Gamma_{12} & \Gamma_{13} & \Gamma_{14} \\ \Gamma_{21} & \Gamma_{22} & \Gamma_{23} & \Gamma_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \\ \delta_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

8, $P(F|C, D, E)$: $F = \lambda_{CF}C + \lambda_{DF}D + \lambda_{EF}E + b_F$.

$P(C|A, E)$: $C = \lambda_{AC}A + \lambda_{EC}E + b_C$.

$P(E|B)$: $E = \lambda_{BE}B + b_E$.

9. 对C $P(C=Y_0 | B=N_0) = \sum_A P(C(B,A) | P_{AB}) = 75 \cdot (80 \cdot 90) + 5 \cdot 20 \cdot 90$
 $= 54.9\%$

对E: $P(E=Y_0 | C=Y_0) = 15$.

10, 对于 $P(Z | do(X))$ 由于Y处阻断, 所以有 $P(Z | do(X)) = P(Z | X)$.

对 $P(Y | do(X)) = \sum P(Y | Z)$, $P(Z | do(X)) = P(Y | Z) P(Z | X) = P(Y | X)$

11, 进行do后, $P(Y | do(X), Z) = P(Y | Z)$. 所以是图  因为固定X后只与Z有关.

不进行do, 将Z和X换位置就有图C, 因此此时, a, c等价.

12. $E(Y | X=x_0) = E(f_Y(x_0, U_Y)) = \int_{U_Y} P_{U_Y} f_Y(x_0, U_Y)$