1. 针对如下概率图模型

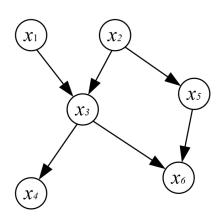


图 1: Question1-概率图模型

1.1 试写出如下有向图模型对应的联合概率分布函数;

由有向图中的连接关系可知, 联合概率分布函数为:

$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = p(x_1) p(x_2) p(x_3 \mid x_1, x_2) p(x_4 \mid x_3) p(x_5 \mid x_2) p(x_6 \mid x_3, x_5)$$
(1)

1.2 试根据 D-separation 定理, 判断随机变量 x_1 与 x_6 是否独立?

从图中可知, $x_1 \to x_3 \to x_6$ 是 head-to-tail 基础结构, 且结点未存在堵塞. 因此根据 D-separation 定理可知, 随机变量 x_1 与 x_6 不独立.

1.3 试根据 D-separation 定理, 判断随机变量 x_1 与 x_5 是否独立? 并给出公式证明;

 x_1 和 x_5 的两条路径分别为 $x_1 \to x_3 \to x_6 \leftarrow x_5$ 和 $x_1 \to x_3 \leftarrow x_2 \to x_5$. 两条路径中都包含 head-to-head 结点, 且顶点解 $C=\emptyset$, 因此根据 D-separation 定理可知, 随机变量 x_1 与 x_5 独立.

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证明 (本文以离散变量的推导为例, 连续随机变量只需将 ∑ 改为 ∫ 即可):

$$p(x_{1},x_{5}) = \sum_{x_{2},x_{3},x_{4},x_{6}} p(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3},x_{4},x_{5},x_{6})$$

$$= \sum_{x_{2},x_{3},x_{4},x_{6}} p(x_{1}) p(x_{2}) p(x_{3} | x_{1},x_{2}) p(x_{4} | x_{3}) p(x_{5} | x_{2}) p(x_{6} | x_{3},x_{5})$$

$$= \sum_{x_{2},x_{3},x_{4},x_{6}} p(x_{1}) p(x_{5}) p(x_{3} | x_{1},x_{2}) p(x_{4} | x_{3}) p(x_{2} | x_{5}) p(x_{6} | x_{3},x_{5})$$

$$= p(x_{1}) p(x_{5}) \sum_{x_{2},x_{3},x_{4}} \left[p(x_{3} | x_{1},x_{2}) p(x_{4} | x_{3}) p(x_{2} | x_{5}) \sum_{x_{6}} p(x_{6} | x_{3},x_{5}) \right]$$

$$= p(x_{1}) p(x_{5}) \sum_{x_{2},x_{3},x_{4}} p(x_{3} | x_{1},x_{2}) p(x_{4} | x_{3}) p(x_{2} | x_{5})$$

$$= p(x_{1}) p(x_{5}) \sum_{x_{2},x_{3}} \left[p(x_{3} | x_{1},x_{2}) p(x_{2} | x_{5}) \sum_{x_{4}} p(x_{4} | x_{3}) \right]$$

$$= p(x_{1}) p(x_{5}) \sum_{x_{2}} \left[p(x_{2} | x_{5}) \sum_{x_{3}} p(x_{3} | x_{1},x_{2}) \right]$$

$$= p(x_{1}) p(x_{5})$$

由此可得, 随机变量 x_1 与 x_5 独立.

1.4 试根据 D-separation 定理, 判断随机变量 x_1 与 x_5 在给定 x_4 时是否条件独立?

 x_1 和 x_5 的其中一条路径为 $x_1 \to x_3 \leftarrow x_2 \to x_5$, x_3 为 head-to-head 结点, 但后代结点 x_4 在顶点集 C 中, 而 x_2 为 tail-to-tail 结点, 且不位于顶点集 C 中, 因此根据 D-separation 定理, 该路径未被阻塞. 因此随机变量 x_1 与 x_5 在给定 x_4 时不条件独立.

2. 针对如下概率图模型, 试将该有向图转换成因子图, 并给出各因子结点对应的因子. 利用 sum-product 算法计算 $p(x_3)$ (要求写出消息传递的具体步骤)

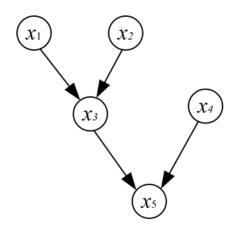


图 2: Question2-概率图模型



该有向图可以转为如下因子图 (为了便于后续分析,以 x3 作为根节点):

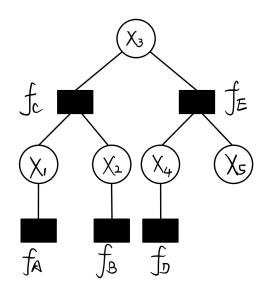


图 3: Question2-因子图模型

从有向图中可知:

$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = p(x_1) p(x_2) p(x_3 \mid x_1, x_2) p(x_4) p(x_5 \mid x_3, x_4)$$

从因子图中可知:

$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = f_a(x_1) f_b(x_2) f_c(x_1, x_2, x_3) f_d(x_4) f_e(x_3, x_4, x_5)$$

两者对照可得:

$$\begin{split} f_a\left(x_1\right) &= p\left(x_1\right), \\ f_b\left(x_2\right) &= p\left(x_2\right), \\ f_c\left(x_1, x_2, x_3\right) &= p\left(x_3 \mid x_1, x_2\right), \\ f_d\left(x_4\right) &= p\left(x_4\right), \\ f_e\left(x_3, x_4, x_5\right) &= p\left(x_5 \mid x_3, x_4\right). \end{split}$$

利用 sum-product 算法计算 $p(x_3)$:

第一步:

$$\begin{split} & \mu_{f_A \to x_1} \; (x_1) = f_A \; (x_1) \\ & \mu_{f_B \to x_2} \; (x_2) = f_B \; (x_2) \\ & \mu_{f_D \to x_4} \; (x_4) = f_D \; (x_4) \\ & \mu_{x_5 \to f_E} \; (x_5) = 1 \end{split}$$

第二步:

$$\begin{split} & \mu_{x_1 \to f_C} \left(x_1 \right) = \mu_{f_A \to x_1} \left(x_1 \right) = f_A \left(x_1 \right) \\ & \mu_{x_2 \to f_C} \left(x_2 \right) = \mu_{f_B \to x_2} \left(x_2 \right) = f_B \left(x_2 \right) \\ & \mu_{x_4 \to f_E} \left(x_4 \right) = \mu_{f_D \to x_4} \left(x_4 \right) = f_D \left(x_4 \right) \end{split}$$

第三步:

$$\begin{split} \mu_{f_C \to x_3} \left(x_3 \right) &= \sum_{x_1, x_2} \mu_{x_1 \to f_C} \left(x_1 \right) \mu_{x_2 \to f_C} \left(x_2 \right) f_C \left(x_1, x_2, x_3 \right) \\ &= \sum_{x_1, x_2} f_A \left(x_1 \right) f_B \left(x_2 \right) f_C \left(x_1, x_2, x_3 \right) \\ \mu_{f_E \to x_3} \left(x_3 \right) &= \sum_{x_4, x_5} \mu_{x_4 \to f_E} \left(x_4 \right) \mu_{x_5 \to f_E} \left(x_5 \right) f_E \left(x_3, x_4, x_5 \right) \\ &= \sum_{x_4, x_5} f_D \left(x_4 \right) f_E \left(x_3, x_4, x_5 \right) \end{split}$$

停止步:

$$\begin{split} p\left(x_{3}\right) &= \mu_{f_{C} \to x_{3}}\left(x_{3}\right) \, \mu_{f_{E} \to x_{3}}\left(x_{3}\right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{x_{1}, x_{2}} f_{A}\left(x_{1}\right) f_{B}\left(x_{2}\right) f_{C}\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}\right)\right) \left(\sum_{x_{4}, x_{5}} f_{D}\left(x_{4}\right) f_{E}\left(x_{3}, x_{4}, x_{5}\right)\right) \end{split}$$