人工智能实验

贝叶斯网络

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贝叶斯网络

实验内容

算法原理

1、贝叶斯公式

贝叶斯公式来源于条件概率公式:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

其中 $P(A \cap B)$ 为 A 和 B 发生的联合概率,P(B) 为 B 的边缘概率,P(A|B) 又称为后验概率。联合概率又进行分解,得到贝叶斯公式如下:

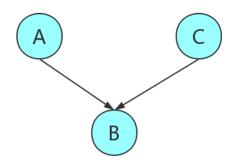
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

2、贝叶斯网络

贝叶斯网络是一种概率图模型,用以模拟人类推理过程中因果关系,其结构是有向无环图。箭头连接的两个节点代表这两个随机变量具有因果关系,连接边的权值用条件概率表示。

贝叶斯网络有三种形式: head-to-head、tail-to-tail、head-to-tail。

head-to-head:



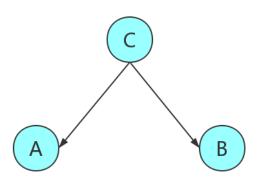
如图所示的"V"字形结构,在这种条件下,满足:

$$\sum P(A,B,C) = \sum P(A)P(C)P(B|A,C)$$

当 B 没有给定的情况下:

$$P(A,C) = P(A)P(C)$$

即当 B 没有给定时, A、C 被阻断, 此时它们条件独立。 tail-to-tail:



如图所示的结构,在这种条件下,满足:

$$P(A, B|C) = \frac{P(A, B, C)}{P(C)}$$

又由乘法公式:

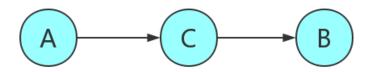
$$P(A, B, C) = P(C)P(A|C)P(B|C)$$

得到:

$$P(A, B|C) = P(A|C)P(B|C)$$

即,当 C 已知时, A 和 B 是条件独立的。

head-to-tail:



在 C 已知时:

$$P(A, B|C) = \frac{P(A, B, C)}{P(C)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A)P(C|A)P(B|C)}{P(C)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A, C)P(B|C)}{P(C)}$$

$$= P(A|C)P(B|C)$$

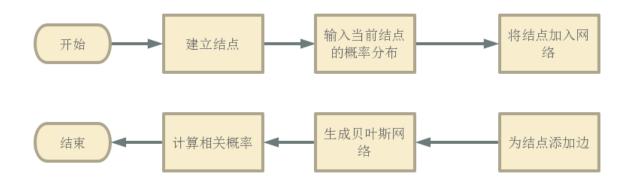
所以在 C 已知时, A 和 B 条件独立。

由这三种形式,贝叶斯网络可以基于结点之间的因果关系,简化很多概率的推算。

3、使用 pomegranate 构建贝叶斯网络

首先建立网络中所有的结点,对当前节点赋予权值(即输入当前节点的概率/条件概率),然后将这些节点加入网络中,添加每条边,最后生成网络。利用 probability 和 predict 函数+条件概率和联合概率公式可以计算概率。

流程图



关键代码

task1:

```
    from pomegranate import *

2.
3. guest = DiscreteDistribution({'A': 1./3, 'B': 1./3, 'C': 1./3})
4. prize = DiscreteDistribution({'A': 1./3, 'B': 1./3, 'C': 1./3})
5. monty = ConditionalProbabilityTable(#monty 是指打开的门,它不能是奖品所在的
   门, 也不能是客户打开的门
6.
          [['A', 'A', 'A', 0.0],
           ['A', 'A', 'B', 0.5], #客户选择 A 门, 奖品在 A 门, 所以主持人打开 B 门的
7.
   可能性是 0.5, 其他以此类推
            ['A', 'A', 'C', 0.5],
8.
9.
            ['A', 'B', 'A', 0.0],
           ['A', 'B', 'B', 0.0],
10.
            ['A', 'B', 'C', 1.0],
11.
13.
           ['C', 'C', 'C', 0.0]], [guest, prize])
14.#建立结点
15.s1 = Node(guest, name="guest")
16.s2 = Node(prize, name="prize")
17.s3 = Node(monty, name="monty")
18.
19.model = BayesianNetwork("Monty Hall Problem")
20.model.add states(s1, s2, s3)#建立贝叶斯网络结点
21. #添加边
22.model.add_edge(s1, s3)
23.model.add_edge(s2, s3)
24.model.bake()
25.#输出概率
26.print (model.probability([['A','C','B']]))
27.print (model.probability([['A','C','A']]))
```

task2

task2 在进行概率计算的时候,不能光代入函数,还要灵活变通,利用全概率公式和 条件概率公式正确计算要求计算的概率。

```
1. from pomegranate import *
2. #be 的概率分布
3. burglary=DiscreteDistribution({'B':0.001,'~B':0.999})
4. earthquake=DiscreteDistribution({'E':0.002,'~E':0.998})
5. #a 的条件概率
6. alarm=ConditionalProbabilityTable([
7.
       ['B','E','A',0.95],
8.
      ['B','E','~A',0.94],
9.
      ['B','~E','A',0.94],
10.
      ['B','~E','~A',0.06],
      ['~B','E','A',0.29],
11.
12.
      ['~B','E','~A',0.71],
      ['~B','~E','A',0.001],
13.
      ['~B','~E','~A',0.999]
15.],[burglary,earthquake])
16.#j和m在A条件下的条件概率分布
17.johncalls=ConditionalProbabilityTable([
18.
       ['A','J',0.9],
19.
       ['A','~J',0.1],
20.
       ['~A','J',0.05],
21.
      ['~A','~J',0.95]
22.],[alarm])
23.marycalls=ConditionalProbabilityTable([
      ['A','M',0.7],
25.
      ['A','~M',0.3],
26.
      ['~A','M',0.01],
      ['~A','~M',0.99]
27.
28.],[alarm])
29.#建立结点
30. sb=Node(burglary, name='burglary')
31. se=Node(earthquake, name='earthquake')
32.sa=Node(alarm, name='alarm')
33.sj=Node(johncalls,name='johncalls')
34. sm=Node(marycalls, name='marycalls')
35.#生成贝叶斯网络
36.model = BayesianNetwork("Alarm Question")
37.model.add_states(sb,se,sa,sj,sm)
38. #添加边
39.model.add_edge(sb,sa)
40.model.add edge(se,sa)
41.model.add_edge(sa,sj)
42.model.add_edge(sa,sm)
```

```
43.model.bake()
44. #J&M 的概率为每一种 J&M 联合概率分布之和
45. print(model.probability([['B','E','A','J','M']])+model.probability([['~B',
   'E','A','J','M']])+model.probability([['B','~E','A','J','M']])+model.proba
   bility([['B','E','~A','J','M']])
        +model.probability([['~B','~E','A','J','M']])+model.probability([['~
46.
   B','E','~A','J','M']])+model.probability([['B','~E','~A','J','M']])+model.
   probability([['~B','~E','~A','J','M']]))
47.#输出联合概率
48. print(model.probability([['B','E','A','J','M']]))
49. #预测 A 的概率
50.print(model.predict_proba({'johncalls':'J','marycalls':'M'}))
51.#条件概率为~B 和 J 和~M 的联合概率除以~B 的概率
52. <print((model.probability([['~B','E','A','J','~M']])+model.probability([['~
   B','~E','A','J','~M']])
53.
        +model.probability([['~B','E','~A','J','~M']])+model.probability([['
  ~B','~E','~A','J','~M']]))/0.999)
```

task3

task3 仍旧需要利用公式进行概率计算,其贝叶斯网络将在实验结果中画出。

```
1. from pomegranate import *
2. #图: C&M->S,A&S->M2,S&P->D
3. #pcma 概率
4. patientage = DiscreteDistribution({'0-30': 0.1, '31-
   65': 0.3, '65+': 0.6})
5. ctscanresult = DiscreteDistribution({'I': 0.7, 'H': 0.3})
6. mriscanresult = DiscreteDistribution({'I': 0.7, 'H': 0.3})
7. anticoagulants = DiscreteDistribution({'U': 0.5, 'N': 0.5})
8. #s 条件概率
9. stroketype=ConditionalProbabilityTable(
10.
      [['I','I','I',0.8],
11.
       ['I','H','I',0.5],
12.....
13.
       ['H','H','S',0.1]
14.
      1,
15.
      [ctscanresult,mriscanresult]
16.)
17. #m2 条件概率
```

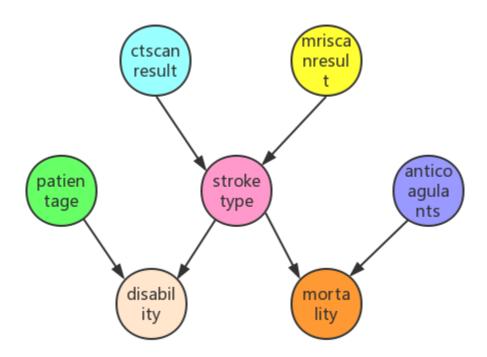
```
18.mortality=ConditionalProbabilityTable(
19.
       [['I','U','F',0.28],
20.
        ['H','U','F',0.99],
21.
        ['S','U','F',0.1],
22. .....
23.
        ['S','N','T',0.95]
24.
        ],
25.
       [stroketype,anticoagulants]
26.)
27.#d 条件概率
28.disability=ConditionalProbabilityTable(
29.
       Γ
30.
           ['I','0-30','N',0.8],
           ['H','0-30','N',0.7],
31.
           ['S','0-30','N',0.9],
32.
34.
           ['S', '65+', 'S', 0.8],
35.
       ٦,
36.
       [stroketype,patientage]
37.)
38. #添加结点
39.sp=Node(patientage,name='patientage')
40.sc=Node(ctscanresult,name='ctscanresult')
41. sm=Node(mriscanresult, name='mriscanresult')
42.ss=Node(stroketype,name='stroketype')
43. sa=Node(anticoagulants, name='anticoagulants')
44.sd=Node(disability, name='disability')
45.sm2=Node(mortality,name='mortality')
46.#构建贝叶斯网络
47.model=BayesianNetwork('task3')
48.model.add_states(sp,sc,sm,ss,sa,sd,sm2)
49. #添加边
50.model.add_edge(sc,ss)
51.model.add_edge(sm,ss)
52.model.add_edge(sa,sm2)
53.model.add edge(ss,sm2)
54.model.add_edge(ss,sd)
55.model.add_edge(sp,sd)
56.#生成网络
57.model.bake()
58. #预测概率
59.print(model.predict_proba({'patientage':'0-30','ctscanresult':'I'}))
```

```
60.print('-----')
61.print(model.predict_proba({'patientage':'65+','mriscanresult':'I'}))
62.print('-----')
63.print(model.predict_proba({'patientage':'65+','ctscanresult':'H','mriscanresult':'I'}))
64.print('-----')
65.print(model.predict_proba({'patientage':'0-30','anticoagulants':'U','stroketype':'S'}))
66.print('-----')
67.#联合概率
68.print(model.probability([['0-30','I','H','S','U','S','F']]))
```

实验结果及分析

实验结果展示

1、task3 的贝叶斯网络



2、task 中各概率结果

```
task1: P([ 'A', 'C', 'B']) P([ 'A', 'C', 'A'])
                           0.111111111111
                           0.0
   task2:
   P(JohnCalls, MaryCalls)
                           0.002084101129
   P(Burglary, Earthquake, Alarm, JohnCalls, MaryCalls)
                             1.197e-06
   P(Alarm | JohnCalls, MaryCalls)
                   name . Discretebistribution ,
                   "parameters" :[
                      {
                          "A" :0.7606917140152378,
   P(JohnCalls, ¬ MaryCalls | ¬Burglary)
  task3:
  p1 = P(Mortality='True' | PatientAge='0-30', CTScanResult='Ischemic
Stroke')
                 "parameters" :[
                         p2 = P(Disability=' Severe ' | PatientAge='65+', MRIScanResult=' Ischemic
Stroke ')
                      "parameters" :[
                              "S":0.421,
```

思考题

K2 算法有什么改进之处?

为了计算更加简便,评分函数可以变为对数计算。同时,K2 算法对变量的顺序有较高的敏感度,可以输入不同的几个顺序,比较之下取最优。