

q1

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_i=1) &= q \\ P(X_i=0) &= 1-q \end{aligned}$$

1,

$$P(x_2, n_3 | z_5) = \frac{P(x_2, n_3, z_5)}{P(z_5)} = \frac{P(n_2, n_3)}{P(z_5)}$$

$$P(z_5=1) = P(x_2=0, n_3=1) + P(x_2=1, n_3=0)$$

$$P(z_5=0) = P(x_2=0, n_3=0) + P(x_2=1, n_3=1)$$

$$P(x_2=0, n_3=1 | z_5=1) = \frac{(1-q)(q)}{2(1-q)(q)} = 1/2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(x_2, n_3 | z_5=1) = \\ P(x_2=0, n_3=1) + P(x_2=1, n_3=0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(x_2=1, n_3=0 | z_5=1) = 1/2$$

$$P(x_2=1, n_3=1 | z_5=1) = 0$$

$$P(x_2=0, n_3=0 | z_5=1) = 0$$

$$P(x_2, n_3 | z_5=0) = \frac{P(n_2, n_3)}{P(n_2=0, n_3=0) + P(n_2=1, n_3=1)}$$

for $n_2=0, n_3=0$

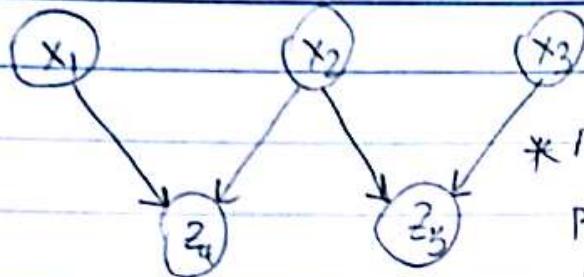
$$P(n_2=0, n_3=0 | z_5=0) = \frac{(1-q)(1-q)}{(1-q)^2 + q^2} = \frac{(1-q)^2}{(1-q)^2 + q^2}$$

$$P(n_2=1, n_3=1 | z_5=0) = \frac{q^2}{(1-q)^2 + q^2}$$

$$P(x_2=1, n_3=0 | z_5=0) = 0 \quad \leftarrow P(z=0 | x_3=0, x_2=1)=0$$

$$P(x_2=0, n_3=1 | z_5=0) = 0$$

2)



$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3, z_4, z_5) = p(x_1)p(x_2)p(x_3)p(z_5|x_2, x_3)p(z_4|x_1, x_2)$$

$$P(x_i=0) = 1-q, \quad P(x_i=1) = q$$

x_1	x_3	$z_5=0$	$z_5=1$
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

x_1	x_2	$z_4=0$	$z_4=1$
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

$$x_2 \perp x_3 \mid (x_1, z_4)$$

$$x_2 \perp x_3 \mid x_1$$

$$z_4 \perp (x_3, z_5) \mid (x_1, x_2)$$

$$z_4 \perp z_5 \mid (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$z_5 \perp (x_1, z_4) \mid (x_2, x_3)$$

$$x_1 \perp (x_2, x_3, z_5)$$

$$x_3 \perp (x_1, x_2, z_4)$$

$$x_2 \perp x_1 \mid (x_3, z_5)$$

$$x_3 \perp (x_2, z_4) \mid x_1$$

$$x_1 \perp z_5 \mid (x_2, x_3, z_4)$$

$$x_3 \perp (x_1, z_4) \mid (x_2, z_5)$$

$$(x_1, z_4) \perp (x_3, z_5) \mid x_2$$

$$x_3 \perp z_4 \mid (x_1, x_2)$$

$$x_1 \perp (x_2, x_3) \mid z_5$$

$$x_3 \perp z_4 \mid (x_1, x_2, z_5)$$

$$x_1 \perp (x_2, z_5) \mid x_3$$

$$x_3 \perp (x_1, z_4) \mid x_2$$

$$x_1 \perp (x_3, z_5) \mid (x_2, z_4)$$

potential

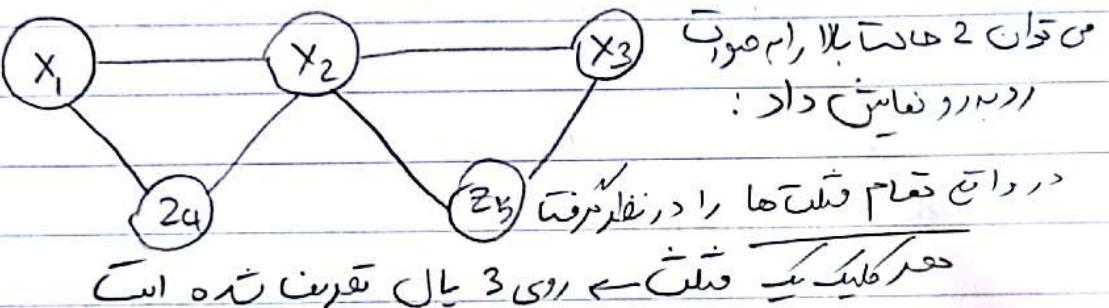
خواص وزن را بدل نیز می‌دانیم تا درست کرد:

$$3) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi_1(x_2, z_5, x_3) = p(x_3)p(x_2)p(z_5|x_2, x_3) \\ \phi_2(x_1, z_4, x_2) = p(x_1)p(z_4|x_1, x_2) \\ \phi_3(x_2, z_5, x_3) = p(x_3)p(z_5|x_2, x_3) \\ \phi_4(x_1, z_4, x_2) = p(x_1)p(x_2)p(z_4|x_1, x_2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi_2(x_1, z_4, x_2) = p(x_1)p(z_4|x_1, x_2)$$

$$\phi_3(x_2, z_5, x_3) = p(x_3)p(z_5|x_2, x_3)$$

$$\phi_4(x_1, z_4, x_2) = p(x_1)p(x_2)p(z_4|x_1, x_2)$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1 \perp x_3 | (z_4, x_2, z_5) & (x_1, z_4) \perp (x_3, z_5) | x_2 \\ x_1 \perp z_5 | (z_4, x_2, x_3) & z_4 \perp (x_3, z_5) | (x_1, x_2) \\ z_4 \perp x_3 | (x_1, x_2, z_5) & (x_1, z_4) \perp z_5 | (x_2, x_3) \\ z_4 \perp z_5 | (x_1, x_2, x_3) & x_1 \perp (x_3, z_5) | (z_4, x_2) \\ (x_1, z_4) \perp x_3 | (x_2, z_5) & x_1 \perp x_3 | x_2 \\ x_1 \perp (x_3, z_5) | (z_4, x_2) & z_4 \perp x_3 | x_2 \end{array}$$

حصص استعمال های میزان از روابط با نتیجه نمی‌گیری این مقدار است.

$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3, z_4, z_5) = \frac{1}{2} \phi_1(\cdot) \phi_2(\cdot) = \frac{1}{2} \phi_3(\cdot) \phi_4(\cdot)$$

حد 2 joint از معادله توزیع $\phi_4, \phi_3, \phi_2, \phi_1$

*

$$4/ \quad z_5 \perp x_3, z_4 \perp x_1$$

$$P(z_5 = 1) = P(z_5 = 1 | x_3 = 0) = P(z_5 = 1 | x_3 = 1)$$

$$P(z_5 = 1 | x_3 = 0) = P(x_2 = 1) = q \quad 0 < q < 1$$

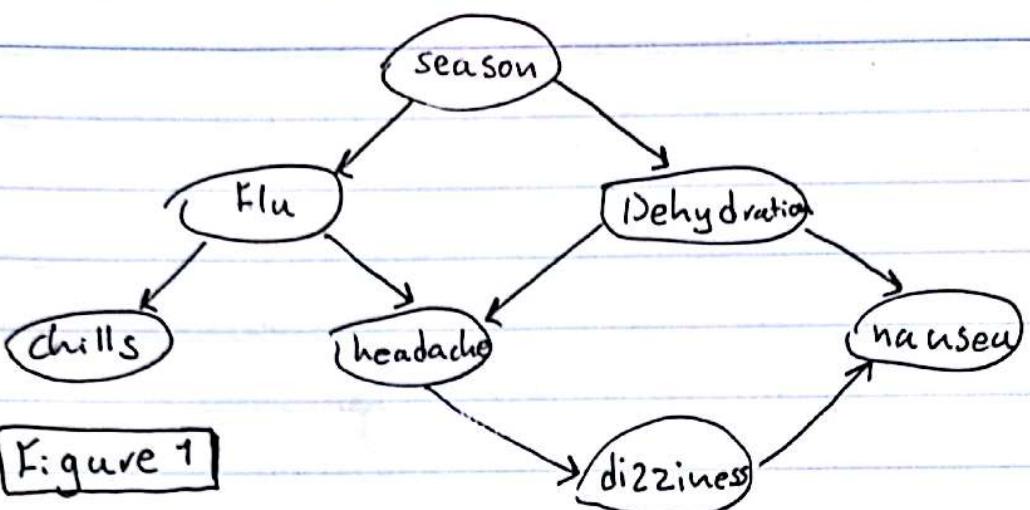
$$P(z_5 = 1 | x_3 = 1) = P(x_2 = 0) = 1 - q$$

$$P(z_5 = 1) = P(z_5 = 1 | x_3 = 1) P(x_3 = 1) + P(z_5 = 1 | x_3 = 0) P(x_3 = 0)$$

$$= 2q(1-q) = 1$$

يس اللهم انت بارئ ما لا ينفعه شر بذاته فرقاً بغير ذنب
مودة توسل كلامك سخاف دفع شر

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1. season ⊥ chills

False: season → Flu → chills : Flu should be observed

2. season ⊥ chills | (Flu)

True season → Flu → chills → d-separation

3. season ⊥ headache | Flu

False season → dehydration → headache

given ! dehydration \rightarrow مرض ناری

4. season ⊥ headache | Flu, dehydration

True \neg مرض ناری

5. Season ⊥ Nausea | Dehydration

False season → Flu → headache → dizziness → nausea \rightarrow مرض ناری

6. season ⊥ Nausea | Dehydration, Headache

True \neg مرض ناری

7. Flu ⊥ Dehydration **False**

Flu ← season → dehydration \rightarrow مرض ناری

8. Flu ⊥ Dehydration | season, headache **False**

Flu → headache ← dehydration

given ! headache \rightarrow مرض ناری

9. Flu \perp Dehydration | season

True

الجواب صحيح، لأن الـ Flu يسبب الـ Dehydration

10. Flu \perp Dehydration | season, nausea

False

Flu \rightarrow Headache \rightarrow Dizziness \rightarrow Nausea \leftarrow Dehydration

الـ Flu يسبب الـ Headache، الذي يسبب الـ Dizziness، الذي يسبب الـ Nausea، مما يعني أن Nausea مُعطى

11. chills \perp nausea

False

chills \leftarrow Flu \leftarrow season \rightarrow Dehydration \rightarrow Nausea

الـ Flu يسبب الـ chills، الذي يسبب الـ Dehydration، الذي يسبب الـ Nausea، مما يعني أن Nausea مُعطى

12. chills \perp Nausea | headache

False

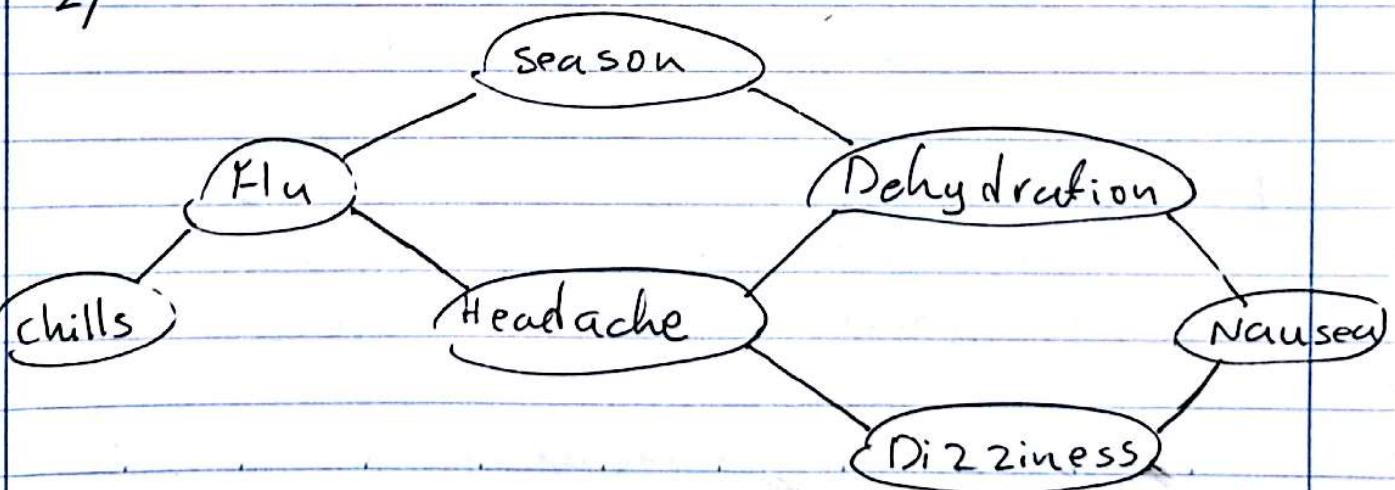
chills \leftarrow Flu \rightarrow headache \leftarrow Dehydration \rightarrow Nausea

الـ Flu يسبب الـ chills، الذي يسبب الـ headache، الذي يسبب الـ Dehydration، الذي يسبب الـ Nausea، مما يعني أن headache مُعطى

$$1, P(S, F, D, C, H, N, Z) = P(S)P(F|S)P(D|S)$$

$$\times P(C|F)P(H|F, D)P(N|D, Z)P(D|H)$$

2)



$$p(S, F, D, C, H, Z, N) = \frac{1}{2} \phi_1(S) \phi_2(F) \phi_3(D)$$

$$\phi_4(C) \phi_5(H) \phi_6(Z) \phi_7(N) \phi_8(S, F) \phi_9(S, D)$$

$$\phi_{10}(F, C) \phi_{11}(F, H) \phi_{12}(D, H) \phi_{13}(D, N) \phi_{14}(N, Z)$$

$$\phi_{15}(H, Z)$$

ضریب از توان در زیر معرف نموده شد

Evaluate probabilities

$$1 \quad p(F = \text{true}) = \sum_S p(F = \text{true}, S=s) = \sum_S p(F = \text{true} | S=s) p(S)$$

$$= P(F = \text{true} | S=\omega) P(S=\omega) + p(F = \text{true} | S=s) P(S=s)$$

$$= 0.4 \times 0.5 + 0.1 \times 0.5 = 0.25$$

$$2 \quad p(F = \text{true} | S=\omega) = 0.4$$

$$3 \quad p(F = \text{true} | S=\omega, H=\text{true}) = \frac{p(F = \text{true}, S=\omega, H=\text{true})}{P(S=\omega, H=\text{true})}$$

$$p(F = \text{true}, S=\omega, H=\text{true}) = \sum_D p(F = \text{true}, S=\omega, H=\text{true}, D=d)$$

$$= \sum_d [p(H = \text{true} | F=\text{true}, D=d) p(F = \text{true} | S=\omega) \\ p(D=d | S=\omega) p(S=\omega)]$$

$$= 0.9 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 0.5 + 0.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.9 \times 0.5 = 0.162$$

$$P(S=w, H=\text{true}) = \sum_{F, D} P(F=f, S=w, H=\text{true}, D=d)$$

$$= \sum_{F, D} [P(D=d | F=f, D=d) P(F=f | S=w) \\ P(D=d | S=w) P(S=w)]$$

$$= 0.9 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 0.5 + 0.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.9 \times 0.5 +$$

$$0.8 \times 0.6 \times 0.1 \times 0.5 + 0.3 \times 0.6 \times 0.9 \times 0.5 = 0.267$$

$$\Rightarrow P(F=\text{true} | S=w, H=\text{true}) = \frac{0.162}{0.267} = 0.61$$

$$q/ P(F=\text{true} | S=w, H=\text{true}, D=\text{true})$$

$$= P(F=\text{true}, S=w, H=\text{true}, D=\text{true}) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$P(S=w, H=\text{true}, D=\text{true})$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \sum_F P(F=f, S=w, H=\text{true}, D=\text{true})$$

$$= \sum_F [P(H=\text{true} | F=f, D=\text{true})]$$

$$P(F=f | S=w) P(D=\text{true} | S=w) P(S=w)]$$

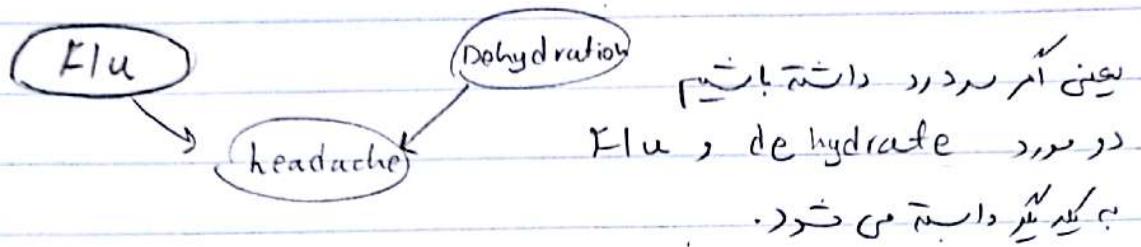
$$= 0.9 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 0.5 + 0.8 \times 0.6 \times 0.1 \times 0.5$$

$$\textcircled{1} = P(H=\text{true} | F=\text{true}, D=\text{true}) P(F=\text{true} | S=w)$$

$$P(D=\text{true} | S=w) P(S=w) = 0.9 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P(F=\text{true} | S=w, H=\text{true}, D=\text{true}) = 0.43$$

5/ اینکه این که Flu likelihood پس از dehydrated می شود این تابع خواسته هست اینکه سرمه بخوبی درمان dehydratation را در خود داشته باشد.



یعنی اگر dehydrate باشیم و سردد داشته باشیم احتمال (likelihood) ایکس آنفلو (انفلواد) است باشیم این که سرمه بخوبی

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$$\textcircled{1} \quad \ln q_{H_m}^*(H_m) = E_{H_{-m}} [\ln p(H_m | H_{-m}, O_{1:N})] + \text{const}$$

$$q(H) = \underbrace{q_1(H_1)}_{p(H_1|O)} \underbrace{q_2(H_2)}_{p(H_2|O)} \cdots \underbrace{q_M(H_M)}_{p(H_M|O)}$$

$$q^*(z) = \arg \min_{q(H) \in \mathcal{Q}} KL(q(H) || p(H|O))$$

$$= KL(q(H) || p(O, H)) + \log p(O)$$

$$\log p(O) = -KL(q(H) || p(O, H)) + \underbrace{KL(q(H) || p(H|O))}_{\geq 0 \text{ } \textcircled{1}}$$

$$\underbrace{-KL(q(H) || p(O, H))}_{ELBO} \leq \log p(O) \text{ } \textcircled{2}$$

$$q^*(H) = \operatorname{argmax}_{ELBO \rightarrow L} -KL(q(H) || p(O, H)) \text{ : طبق 1 و 2 تعریف مجزئی } L$$

$$\text{chain rule: } p(O_{1:N}, H_{1:M}) = p(O_{1:N}) \prod_{i=1}^M p(H_i | H_{1:(i-1)}, O_{1:N})$$

$$ELBO = - \int_H q(H) \log \frac{q(H)}{p(O, H)} dH =$$

$$E_{q(H)} \left[-\log \frac{q(H)}{p(O, H)} \right] = E_{q(H)} [\log p(O, H)] - E_{q(H)} [\log q(H)]$$

$$E_q [\log p(O, H)] = E_q \left[\underbrace{\log p(O_{1:N})}_{\text{مقدار } q \text{ متساوی}} \right] + \sum_{i=1}^M E_q [\log p(H_i | H_{1:(i-1)}, O_{1:N})]$$

$$= \text{const} + E_q [\log p(H_m | H_{1:m-1}, O_{1:N})] \text{ مانع حد اقصی سیستم بتعطیل}$$

$$E_q [\log p(H_m | H_{1:m-1}, o_{1:N})] = \int_{H_m} q_m(H_m) \int_{H_1} \int_{H_2} \cdots \int_{H_{m-1}} \underbrace{\log p(H_m | H_{1:m-1}, o_{1:N})}_{q_m(H_m)} dH_1 \cdots dH_{m-1} dH_m$$

$$= E_{q_m} [E_{H_{-m}} [\log p(H_m | H_{-m}, o_{1:N})]] + \text{const } (1)$$

$$E_q [\log q(H)] = \sum_{i=1}^M \log E_{q_i(H_i)} [\log q_i(H_i)]$$

$$= E_{q_m} [\log q_m(H_m)] + \text{const } (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow q_m^*(H_m) = E_{q_m} [E_{H_{-m}} [\log p(H_m | H_{-m}, o_{1:N})]] - E_{q_m} [\log q_m(H_m)] + \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_m^*(H_m) = E_{q_m} [E_{H_{-m}} [\log p(H_m | H_{-m}, o_{1:N})] - \log q_m(H_m)] + C$$

$$= \int_{H_m} q_m(H_m) (E_{H_{-m}} [\log p(H_m | H_{-m}, o_{1:N})] - \log q_m(H_m)) dH_m + C$$

$$G(q_m(H_m))$$

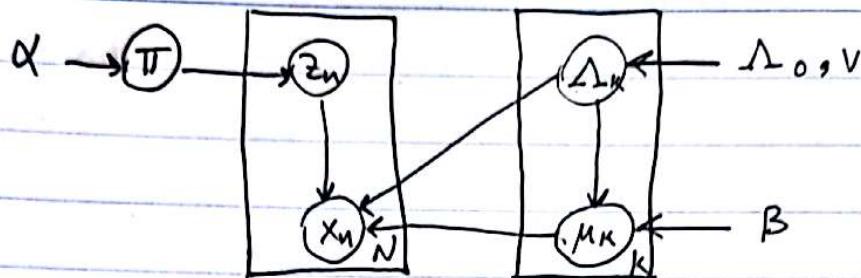
Euler-Lagrange Gleichung $\rightarrow \max \ L q_m \approx \min \ L G$

$$\frac{dG}{dq_m} = E_{-H_m} [\log p(H_m | H_{-m}, o_{1:N})] - \log q_m^*(H_m)$$

$$- \frac{1}{q_m^*(H_m)} q_m^*(H_m) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log q_m^*(H_m) = E_{-H_m} [\log p(H_m | H_{-m}, o_{1:N})] + C$$

(3)



$$p(\pi) = \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$$

$$p(\Delta_k) = \text{Wishart}(\Delta_0, v)$$

$$p(\mu_k | \Delta_k) = \text{Normal}(0, (\beta \Delta_k)^{-1})$$

$$p(z_n | \pi) = \text{categorical}(\pi)$$

$$p(x_n | z_{nk}=1, \Delta_k, \mu_k) = \text{Normal}(\mu_k, \Delta_k^{-1})$$

a) $p(\pi | \text{the other random variables})$

$$= \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha_1 + \sum_{n=1}^N z_{n1}, \dots, \alpha_K + \sum_{n=1}^N z_{nK})$$

$$p(z) = \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{z_{nk}} \rightarrow p(z_n | \pi) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{z_{nk}}$$

$$p(x | z) = \prod_{k=1}^K N(x | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)^{z_{nk}}$$

$$p(x | z, \mu, \Sigma) = \prod_{n=1}^N N(x_n | \mu_k, \Sigma_k^{-1})^{z_{nk}}$$

$$p(\pi) = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{\alpha_k}}{\prod_{k=1}^K \alpha_k^{\alpha_k}} = \alpha \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$p(\mu | \Sigma) = \prod_{k=1}^K N(\mu_k | 0, (\beta \Sigma_k)^{-1})$$

$$p(\Sigma) = \prod_{k=1}^K W(\Delta_k | \Delta_0, v)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\mu, \Sigma) = p(\mu | \Sigma) p(\Sigma)$$

$$(1) p(x, z, \pi, \mu, \Lambda) = p(x|z, \mu, \Lambda) p(z|\pi) p(\mu|\Lambda) p(\Lambda) \\ \times p(\pi)$$

$$N(x|\mu, \Lambda) = \frac{(\Lambda)^{1/2}}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Lambda (x - \mu) \right]$$

$$\omega(\Lambda_0, V) = \underbrace{B(\Lambda_0, V)}_{\left[|\Lambda_0|^{\frac{V}{2}} 2^{\frac{VD}{2}} \pi^{\frac{D(D-1)}{4}} \prod_{j=1}^D \prod_{i=1}^{(V/2 - j + 1)} \right]^{-1}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Lambda^{-1} \cdot \Lambda) \right]$$

$$(2) P(\pi | \text{other})$$

$$E_{-\pi} [\ln p(x, z, \pi, \mu, \Lambda)] = E_{-\pi} [\ln p(\pi | z, x, \mu, \Lambda)]$$

$$\ln \underbrace{p(x|z, \mu, \Lambda)}_{\text{Cat}(\pi)} \underbrace{p(z|\pi)}_{\text{Dir}(\alpha)} p(\mu|\Lambda) p(\Lambda) p(\pi)$$

$$= E_{-\pi} [\ln p(z|\pi) + \ln p(\pi)]$$

$$\ln p(z|\pi) = (\alpha - 1) \sum_{k=1}^K \ln (\pi_k) + \ln \alpha$$

$$\ln p(z|\pi) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K z_{nk} \ln (\pi_k)$$

$$E[\ln p(\pi | \text{other})] = E_{-\pi} \left[\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K z_{nk} \ln (\pi_k) + (\alpha - 1) \sum_{k=1}^K \ln (\pi_k) \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{using } z_{nk} = \frac{\alpha \pi_k}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{\alpha-1}}} E_{-\pi} \left(\alpha \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{\sum_{n=1}^N z_{nk}} \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{\alpha-1} \right) = E_{-\pi} \left(\alpha \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{\alpha - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^N z_{nk}} \right)$$

$$\text{Dir}(\alpha_1 + \sum_{n=1}^N z_{n1}, \dots, \alpha_K + \sum_{n=1}^N z_{nK})$$

(3) η , ω

$$P(\Lambda | \text{other}) = \text{Wishart} \left((\Lambda_0^{-1} + \beta \mu_K \mu_K^T + \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - \mu_K)(x_n - \mu_K)^T \Sigma_{\text{Wk}})^{-1} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow v + 1 + \sum_{n=1}^N z_{nk}$$

$$E[\ln P(\Lambda | \text{other})] = E_{\Lambda_j} [\ln \text{call}] + \text{const}$$

$$\text{call} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln P(x_i | z_i, \mu_i, \Lambda_i)}_{\ln p(z_i)} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln P(z_i | \pi_i)}_{\text{constant}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \ln P(\mu_i | \Lambda_i) + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln P(\Lambda_i)}_{\ln p(\mu_j)} + \underbrace{\ln P(\pi_i)}_{\text{constant}}$$

$$(1) p(x_i | z_i, \Lambda, \mu) = \prod_{k=1}^K p(x_{ik} | \mu_k, \Lambda_k)^{z_{ik}}$$

$$(1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K z_{ik} \ln p(x_i | \mu_k, \Lambda_k)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ij} \ln p(x_i | \mu_j, \Lambda_j)$$

$$\ln P(\Lambda_j) = \ln B(\Lambda_0, v) + \left(\frac{v - D - 1}{2} \right) \log |\Lambda_j|$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \text{trace}(\Lambda_0^{-1} \Lambda_j)$$

$$\ln P(\mu_j | \Lambda_j) = \ln N(\mu_j | \mu_0, (\beta \Lambda_j)^{-1})$$

$$= \ln \frac{1}{(\beta \Lambda_j)^{-1/2} \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(n - \mu_0)^2}{(\beta \Lambda_j)^{-1}} \right]$$

$$= \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{(\beta \Lambda_j)^{1/2}}{(\beta \Lambda_j)^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(n - \mu_j)^2 \cdot (\beta \Lambda_j)^2}{(\beta \Lambda_j)^{-1}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \text{trace}(\mu_K \mu_K^T \beta \Lambda_j)$$

$$\ln p(\Delta_j) \sim \underbrace{E_{\mu_j} [\ln p(\mu_j | \Delta_j)]}_{\text{wishart}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{E_{z_j} [z_j] E_{\mu_j} [\ln p(x_i | \mu_j, \Delta_j)]}_{z_{nk}}$$

$$E_{\mu_j} [\ln p(x_i | \mu_j, \Delta_j)]$$

$$\ln \frac{(\Delta_j)^{1/2}}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} + \text{trace} \left[-\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_j)^T \Delta_j (x_i - \mu_j) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\Delta | \text{other}) = \text{wishart}(\Delta_0, V) \times$$

$$\left(\frac{\beta \Delta_j}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \times -\frac{1}{2} \text{trace}(\mu_k \mu_k^T \beta \Delta_j)$$

$$\times \sum_{i=1}^n z_{nk} \cdot \frac{(\Delta_j)^{1/2}}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \times -\frac{1}{2} \text{trace}((x_i - \mu_j)^T \Delta_j (x_i - \mu_j))$$

$$= \text{wishart} \left((\Delta_0^{-1} + \beta \mu_k \mu_k^T + \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - \mu_k)(x_n - \mu_k)^T z_{nk})^{-1}, V+1 + \sum_{n=1}^N z_{nk} \right)$$

(4) \sim , 250

$$P(\mu_k | \text{other}) \propto \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T (\beta \Delta_k + \Lambda_k \sum_{n=1}^N z_{nk}) \mu_k + \mu_k^T (\Delta_k \sum_{n=1}^N x_n z_{nk}) \right]$$

$$E_{-\mu_k} [\ln p(x, z, \pi, \mu, \Delta)] =$$

$$E [\ln p(\mu_k | \text{other})]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln p(x_i | z_k, \mu_k, \Delta_k)}_{z_k} + \underbrace{\ln p(z | \pi)}_{\text{const}} + E_{\Delta_k} [\ln p(\mu_k | \Delta_k)] + \underbrace{\ln p(\Delta_k) + \ln p(\pi)}_{\text{const}}$$
$$\underbrace{z_k}_{z_{nk}} \quad \underbrace{\ln p(x_i | \mu_k, \Delta_k)}$$

$$p(x_i | \mu_k, \Delta_k) = \frac{1 |\Delta_k|^{1/2}}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_k)^T \Delta_k (x_i - \mu_k) \right]$$

$$p(\mu_k | \Delta_k) = N(\mu_k | 0, (\beta \Delta_k)^{-1})$$

$$= \left(\frac{\beta \Delta_k}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_k)^T (\beta \Delta_k)^{-1} (x - \mu_k) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\mu_k | \text{other}) = \left(\frac{\beta \Delta_k}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1 |\Delta_k|}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \right)^{1/2} \cdot$$

$$\exp \left[\sum_{i=1}^n -\frac{1}{2} (x_i - \mu_k)^T \Delta_k (x_i - \mu_k) z_{nk} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_k)^T (\beta \Delta_k)^{-1} (x - \mu_k) \right]$$

$$\propto \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \mu_k^T (\beta \Delta_k + \Lambda_k \sum_{i=1}^N z_{ik}) \mu_k + \mu_k^T (\Delta_k \sum_{i=1}^N x_i z_{ik}) \right]$$

5 ادعا

$$P(z_{nk}=1 \mid \text{other}) = \text{categorical} \left(\frac{\xi_1}{\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_k}, \dots, \frac{\xi_K}{\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_k} \right)$$

$$E_{z_{nk}} [\ln p(\text{all})] = E [\ln p(z_{nk} \mid \text{other})]$$

$$\ln p(\text{all}) = \text{constant} + \sum_{i=1}^N \ln p(z_i \mid \pi) + \sum_{i=1}^N \ln p(x_i \mid z_i, \Lambda_i, \mu_{z_i})$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{z_{nk}} \left[\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K z_{nk} \ln \pi_k + \ln N(x_n \mid \mu_k, \Lambda_k^{-1}) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \left[2_{nk} \left[E_{\pi_k} (\ln \pi_k) + \frac{1}{2} E_{\Lambda_k} (\ln |\Lambda_k|) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{D}{2} \ln (2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} E_{\Lambda_k, \mu_k} [(x_n - \mu_k)^T \Lambda_k (x_n - \mu_k)] \right] \right]$$

$$\ln p_{nk} = E [\ln \pi_k \circ N(x_n \mid \mu_k, \Lambda_k^{-1})] \xrightarrow{\text{exp}}$$

$$P(z_{nk}=1 \mid \text{other}) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{k=1}^K \left(\frac{p_{nk}}{\sum_{j=1}^K p_{nj}} \right)^{z_{nk}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cat} \left(\frac{p_{n1}}{\sum_{j=1}^K p_{nj}}, \dots, \frac{p_{nK}}{\sum_{j=1}^K p_{nj}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{nk} \text{ or } \varepsilon_k = \pi_k N(x_n \mid \mu_k, \Lambda_k^{-1})$$

(q4)

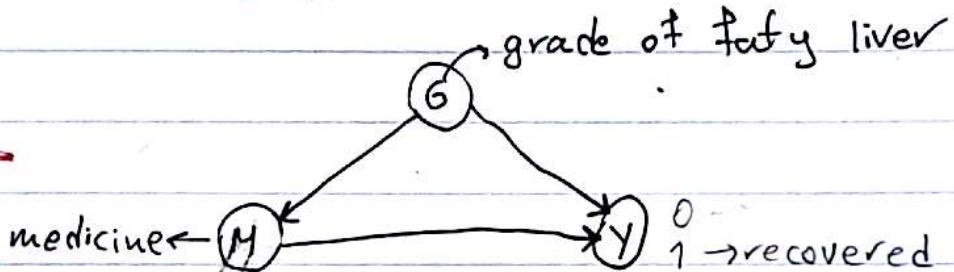
	Ahead	B
fatty liver grade 1	$81/187 = 0.93$	$234/270 = 0.86$
fatty liver grade 4	$192/263 = 0.73$	$55/180 = 0.68$
total	$273/350 = 0.78$	$289/350 = 0.82$

$$\frac{74}{350} \times 0.93 + \frac{263}{350} \times 0.73 = 0.78$$

$$\frac{270}{350} \times 0.86 + \frac{80}{350} \times 0.68 = 0.81$$

⇒ Simpson's paradox

Scenario 1



اگر جیماری در انتخاب نوع دارو تاثیر نداشته باشد یعنی همین صورت نسبت
grade 1 و grade 4 از این دارو برابر باشد این معنی دارد که در داروی grade 1
در میان افراد دارای grade 1 و grade 4 میان افراد دارای grade 1 بیشترند.

B تجویزی شود حال ملت دشمن بیمار، در حالت طبعی به بیماری نزدیک است
دارای داروی A برای بیماران grade 4 تجویز شده، اما هنوز داشته
دارای داروی B برای بیماران grade 1 تجویز شده، که دارای داروی A نیست
که از خوبی خود در این داروی A می‌تواند در این درمانها
ذرت شد آنها سیستمی شود این در این داروی B تأثیر نداشته
این نتایج در نظر نمی‌شوند این داروی A معتبر است.

$$P(Y=1 | do(M=A)) = P(Y=1 | M=A, G=1)P(G=1) + P(Y=1 | M=A, G=4)P(G=4) = 0.93 \times \frac{357}{700} + 0.73 \times \frac{343}{700}$$

$$P(Y=1 | do(M=B)) = P(Y=1 | M=B, G=1)P(G=1)$$

$$+ P(Y=1 | M=B, G=4)P(G=4) = 0.86 \times \frac{357}{700} + 0.68 \times \frac{343}{700}$$

طبق فرمول داروی A معتبر است