# 732A96 Advanced Machine Learning Graphical Models and Hidden Markov Models

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#### Literature

#### Main source

▶ Bishop, C. M. Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning. Springer, 2006.

#### Additional sources

- Chiappa, S. Explicit-Duration Markov Switching Models. Foundations and Trends in Machine Learning 7, 803-886, 2014.
- Ghahramani, Z. An Introduction to Hidden Markov Models and Bayesian Networks. International Journal of Pattern Recognition and Artificial Intelligence 15, 9-42, 2001.
- Koski, T. J. T. and Noble, J.M. A Review of Bayesian Networks and Structure Learning. Mathematica Applicanda 40, 51-103, 2012.
- Lauritzen, S. L. and Spiegelhalter, D. J. Local Computations with Probabilities on Graphical Structures and Their Application to Expert Systems. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society B* 50, 157-224, 1988.

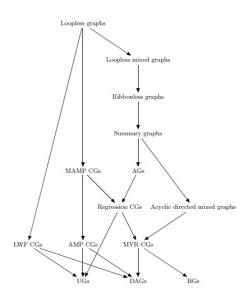
## R packages

- bnlearn
  - Package documentation.
  - Højsgaard, S. Graphical Independence Networks with the gRain Package for R. Journal of Statistical Software 46, 2012.
  - Scutari, S. Learning Bayesian Networks with the bnlearn R Package. Journal of Statistical Software 35, 2010.

#### HMM

Package documentation.

# Families of Graphical Models



# Relevance of Graphical Models







BIRTH: September 4, 1936, Tel Aviv.

September 4, 1936, Tel Avi

B.S., Electrical Engineering (Technion, 1960; M.S., Electronics (Newark College of Engineering, 1961); M.S., Physics (Rutgers University, 1965); Ph.D., Electrical Engineering (Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 1963).

EXPERIENCE:

### JUDEA PEARL

United States – 2011

CITATION

For fundamental contributions to artificial intelligence through the development of a calculus for probabilistic and causal reasoning.











Judea Pearl created the representational and computational foundation for the processing of information under uncertainty.

He is credited with the invention of *Bayesian networks*, a mathematical formalism for defining complex probability models, as well as the principal algorithms used for inference in these models. This work not only revolutionized the field of artificial intelligence but also became an important tool for many other branches of engineering and the natural sciences. He later created a mathematical framework for causal inference that has had significant integrate in the social sciences.

Judea Pearl was born on September 4, 1936, in 164 Awi, which was at that time administered under the British Mandate for Palestine. He grew up in 6me Black, a Biblication his paradisher went to resetablish in 1924. In 1956, after sening in the Israel army and joining a Kibbutz, Judea decided to study engineering, He attended the Technion, where he met his wife, RAUL, and received a SS. degree in Electrical Engineering in 1950. Recalling the Technion faculty members in a 2012 intensive in the Technion Magazine, he emphasized the thill of discovery.