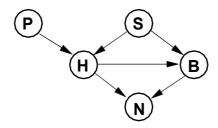


COMP9414: 人工智能解决方案5: 不确定因素的推理

1. $p(a \land b) = p(a|b).p(b)$ $p(b \land a) = p(b|a).p(a)$ 现在 $P(A \land B) = P(B \land A)$ [到底为什么?] 因此 P(A|B).P(B) = P(B|A).P(A)重新排列可以得到贝叶斯规则 $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A).P(A)}{(B)}$ 如果P(B) > 0的话

2. $P(Mumps|\neg Fever) = \frac{P(\neg Fever | Mumps).P}{P(\neg \not\in \not \not\in)}$ (Mumps) (1-P(Fever | Mumps)).P (Mumps) (1-3_) $\frac{1}{10000}$ = 0.0000167

3. (i)



 $p(h \land b \land s \land p \land n) = p(h|p \land s).p(b|s \land h).p(s).p(p).p(n|h \land b)$

(ii) $p(h \land b \land s \land p \land \neg n) = p(h|s \land p).p(b|h \land s).p(s).p(p).p(\neg n|h \land b)$ = $0.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$

= 0.00064

 $p\;(h\; \land \neg b\; \land s\; \land p\; \land \neg n\;) = p\;(h|s\; \land p\;).p\;(\neg b|h\; \land s).p\;(s).p\;(p\;)\;.p\;(\neg n\; |h\; \land \neg b)$

 $= 0.8 \times 0.6 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.5$

= 0.00480

 $p\ (h \land b \land \neg s \land p \land \neg n\) = p\ (h|\neg s \land p\).p\ (b|h \land \neg s).p\ (\neg s).p\ (\neg n\ |h \land b)$

 $= 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.9 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$

= 0.00216

 $p(h \land \neg b \land \neg s \land p \land \neg n) = p(h|\neg s \land p).p(\neg b|h \land \neg s).p(\neg s).p(\neg n|h \land \neg b)$

 $= 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 0.9 \times 0.2 \times 0.5$

= 0.02520

 $p(h \land b \land s \land \neg p \land \neg n) = p(h|s \land \neg p).p(b|h \land s).p(\neg p).p(\neg n|h \land b)$

 $= 0.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \times 0.8 \times 0.1$

= 0.00192

 $p(h \land \neg b \land s \land \neg p \land \neg n) = p(h|s \land \neg p).p(\neg b|h \land s).p(s).p(\neg p).p(\neg n|h \land \neg b)$

 $= 0.6 \times 0.6 \times 0.1 \times 0.8 \times 0.5$

= 0.0144

 $p(h \land b \land \neg s \land \neg p \land \neg n) = p(h | \neg s \land \neg p).p(b | h \land \neg s).p(\neg s).p(\neg p).p(\neg n | h \land b)$

 $= 0.02 \times 0.3 \times 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.1$

= 0.000432

 $p(h \land \neg b \land \neg s \land \neg p \land \neg n) = p(h | \neg s \land \neg p).p(\neg b | h \land \neg s).p(\neg s).p(\neg p).p(\neg n | h \land \neg s).p(\neg p).p(\neg n | h \land \neg s).p(\neg n | h \land \neg s).p(\neg$

 $= 0.02 \times 0.7 \times 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.5$

= 0.00504

(iii) $p(p|h \land \neg n) = \frac{P(P \land H \land \neg N)}{P(H \land \neg N)} = \frac{0.0328}{0.054592} = 0.60082$ 请注意。

 $P(P \land H \land \neg N) = \sum_{b,s} P(H \land b \land s \land P \land \neg N) = 0.00064 + 0.00480 + 0.00216 + 0.02520$ $P(H \land \neg N) = \sum_{b,s,p} P(H \land b \land s \land p \land \neg N) = 0.00064 + 0.00480 + 0.00216 + 0.02520 + 0.00192 + 0.0144 + 0.000432 + 0.00504 = 0.05452$

我们也可以使用直接推理,尽管这在本例中没有任何优势。要做到这一点,我们需要一个条件版例叶斯规则。 $P(B|A,C) = \frac{P(A|B,C)P(B|C)}{P(A|C)}$

那么 $P(P|H, \neg N) = \frac{P(\neg N|H,P).P(P|H)}{P(\neg N|H)}$

现在 $P(\neg N \mid H, P) = P(\neg N \mid H, B, P).P(B \mid H, P) + P(\neg N \mid H, \neg B, P).P(\neg B \mid H, P)$

 $= p (\neg \mathsf{n} \mid \mathsf{h}, b).p (b \mid \mathsf{h}, p) + p (\neg \mathsf{n} \mid \mathsf{h}, \neg \mathsf{b}).p (\neg \mathsf{b} \mid \mathsf{h}, p)$

 $= p (\neg n | h, b).(p (b|h, s, p).p (s|h, p) + p (b|h, \neg s, p).p (\neg s|h, p)) + P (\neg N | H, \neg B).(p (\neg b|h, s, p).p (s|h, p) + p (\neg b|h, \neg s, p).p (\neg s|h, p))$

 $= [p (\neg n | h, b).(p (b|h, s).p (h|s, p).p (s|p)+p (b|h, \neg s).p (h|\neg s, p).p (\neg s|p))+P (\neg n | h, \neg n).p (h|s, p).p (\neg s|p)+p (\neg n | h, \neg n).p (h|s, p).p (\neg n | h, \neg n).p (h|s, n).p (n | h, \neg n).p (h|s, n).p (n | h, \neg n).p (n | h$

 $= [p (\neg n | h, b).(p (b|h, s).p (h|s, p).p (s) + p (b|h, \neg s).p (h|\neg s, p).p (\neg s)) + P (\neg n | h, \neg b).(p (\neg b|h, s).p (h|s, p).p (s) + p (\neg b|h, \neg s).p (h|\neg s, p).p (\neg s))]/p (h|p)$

另外,P(P|H) = P(H|P).P(P)/P(H),所以要取消P(H|P) $p(\neg n|h,p).p(p|h)$

 $= [p (\neg \mathsf{n} \mid \mathsf{h}, b).(p (b \mid h, s).p (h \mid s, p).p (s) + p (b \mid h, \neg \mathsf{s}).p (h \mid \neg s, p) .p (\neg \mathsf{s})) + P (\neg \mathsf{N} \mid \mathsf{H}, \neg \mathsf{B}).(p (\neg \mathsf{b} \mid \mathsf{h}, s).p (h \mid s, p).p (s) + p (\neg \mathsf{b} \mid \mathsf{h}, \neg \mathsf{s}).p (h \mid \neg s, p).p (\neg \mathsf{s}))] .p (p)/p (h)$

这就产生了与上面完全相同的四个术语,同样, $P(\neg N \mid H)$ 也产生了与上面相同的八个术语。额外的P(H)相互抵消了。

4. 让A代表 "报警",B代表 "入室盗窃",E代表 "地震"。那么根据

贝叶斯法则

 $p\ (b|a)$ = $p\ (a|b)$. $p\ (b)$ / $p\ (a)$ = ($p\ (a|b$ /e) . $p\ (e)$. $p\ (b)$ + $p\ (a|b$ /ae) . $p\ (\neg e)$. $p\ (\neg e)$

 $p(a) = p(a|b \land e).p(e).p(b)+p(a|b \land \neg e).p(\neg e).p(b)+p(a|\neg b \land e).p(\neg b)+p(a|\neg b \land \neg e).p(\neg e).p(\neg b)$

所以 $P(B|A) = (0.95 \times 0.002 \times 0.001 + 0.94 \times 0.998 \times 0.001)/P(A)$,并且 $P(a) = 0.95 \times 0.002 \times 0.001 + 0.94 \times 0.998 \times 0.001 + 0.29 \times 0.002 \times 0.999 + 0.001 \times 0.998 \times 0.999$

因此P(B|A) = 0.00094002/0.002516442 = 0.3735512

直观地说,"真阳性"(当真的有入室盗窃时)大约只占警报响起时的10/26个案例(大约0.001的时间),而 "假阳性 "则占16/26个案例(当警报因地震而响起时的6/26,由于假阳性率大约为0.3,先验为0.002,所以大约0.0006的时间,而当既没有入室盗窃也没有地震时的10/26,由于假阳性率为0.001和一个接近1的先验,所以大约是0.001的时间)。粗略的计算是10/26 =

0.001和一个接近1的先验,所以大约是0.001的时间)。粗略的计算是10/26 = 0.001/(0.001 + 0.0006 + 0.001)。也就是说,在这种情况下,假阳性大大超过了真阳性。

5. 根据链式规则, $P\left(A \land B \land C\right) = P\left(B \middle| A \land C\right) . P\left(A \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left(C\right) = P\left(A \middle| B \land C\right) . P\left(B \middle| C\right) . P\left($

所以,只要P(C)I=0,P(A|C)I=0,贝叶斯规则喻条件版本就会出现。