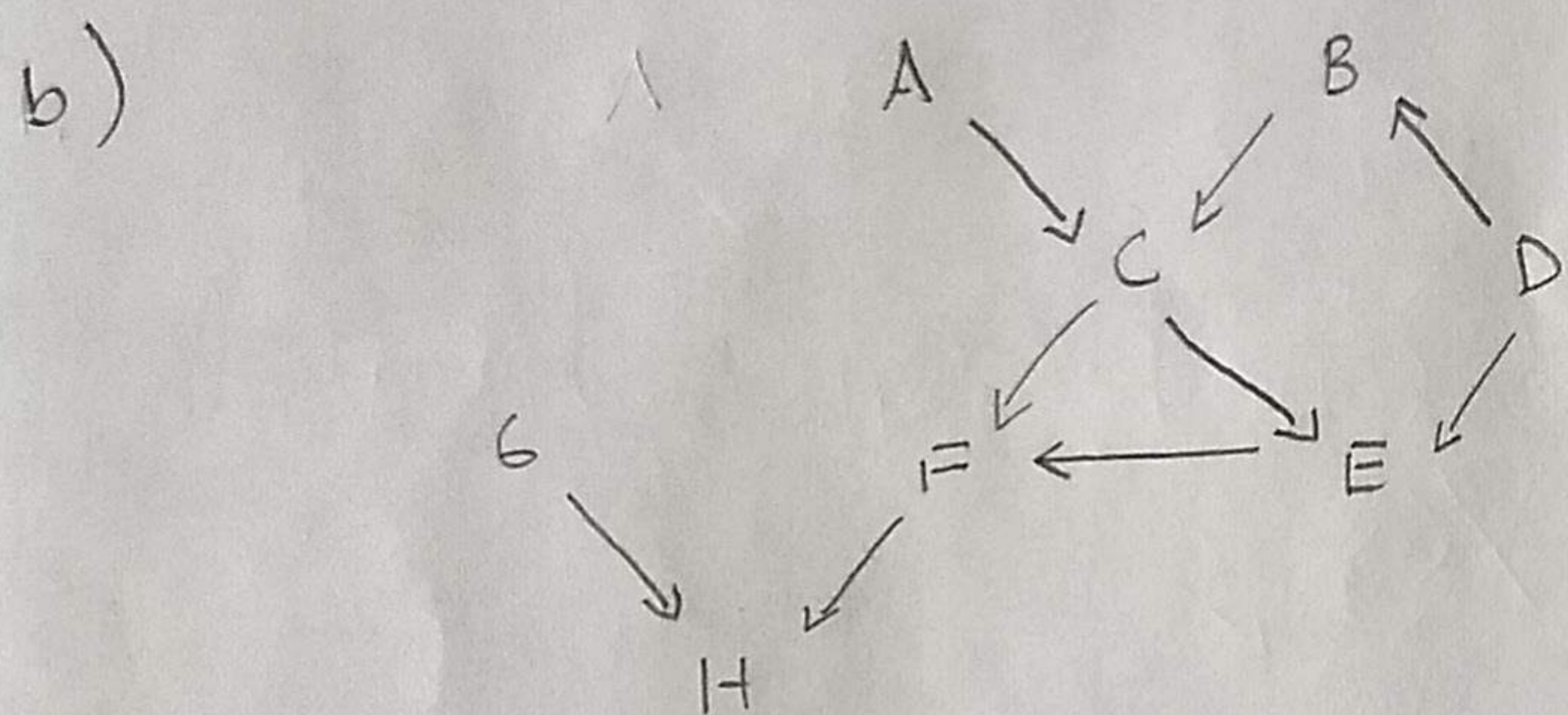


1.3.1

- a) i. True. Any path connecting B-G must pass H. H is not observed & has V-structure i.e. $H \leftarrow G \rightarrow H \leftarrow F$, blocking the path
- ii. False. Path $C \leftarrow B \rightarrow D$ and B is unobserved \Rightarrow path unblocked \Rightarrow not CI
- iii. False. Path $C \leftarrow B \rightarrow D$ and B is unobserved \Rightarrow path unblocked \Rightarrow not CI
- iv. True. Path $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \leftarrow C \rightarrow F \rightarrow H$ has a $\rightarrow E \leftarrow$ but E is unobserved \Rightarrow path is blocked
- Paths $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow F \rightarrow H$, $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow H$, $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow H$ are all blocked by conditioning on C, F



The only graph w/ same V-structures & skeleton as Fig 1.3.1 is w/ the B-D edge swapped

- c) i. Necessary: Let G_1, G_2 be I-equivalent. For contradiction, add a directed edge to G_1 from $X_i \rightarrow X_j$. Then $X_{\pi_j}^{G_1} \neq X_{\pi_j}^{G_2}$ (i.e. node j has different parents). \Rightarrow that parents part

$$P(X_j^{G_1} | X_{\pi_j}^{G_1}) \neq P(X_j^{G_2} | X_{\pi_j}^{G_2})$$

$\Rightarrow G_1, G_2$ are not I-equivalent.

remove edge \Rightarrow diff d-separation

Insufficient: $A \rightarrow B \leftarrow C$ and $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ have same skeleton but different independencies i.e. $A \perp C | B$ on the right, but $A \not\perp C | B$ on the left