

7.1

(a)

```
import numpy as np

files =['transitionMatrix.txt', 'emissionMatrix.txt', 'initialStateDistribution.txt', 'observations.txt']

def parse_data(files):
    res = []
    for file in files:
        data = []
        f = open(file, 'r')
        for line in f:
            data.append([float(num) if '.' in num else int(num) for num in line.strip('\n').split()])
        f.close()
    res.append(np.array(data))
    return res

trans, emiss, pi, o = parse_data(files)
o = np.squeeze(o.reshape(-1, 1))

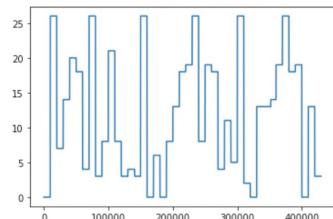
n = trans.shape[0] #27
m = emiss.shape[1] # 2
T = o.shape[0] # 430000
```

```
l = np.empty((n, T))
for t in range(T):
    for i in range(n):
        if t == 0:
            l[i][0] = np.log(pi[i]) + np.log(emiss[i][o[0]])
        else:
            max_val = max([l[j][t-1] + np.log(trans[j][i]) for j in range(n)])
            l[i][t] = max_val + np.log(emiss[i][o[t]])

s = np.empty_like(o)
for t in range(T-1, -1, -1):
    curr_max = float('-inf')
    for i in range(n):
        if t == T-1:
            if curr_max < l[i][t]:
                curr_max = l[i][t]
                s[t] = i
        else:
            if curr_max < (l[i][t] + np.log(trans[i][s[t+1]])):
                curr_max = (l[i][t] + np.log(trans[i][s[t+1]]))
                s[t] = i
```

(b)

```
In [37]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(s)
plt.show()
```



```
In [44]:
string_long = [chr(ord('a')+ alphabet_num) if alphabet_num < 26 else ' ' for alphabet_num in s ]
string = string_long[0]
for i in range(1, len(string_long)):
    if string_long[i] != string_long[i-1]:
        string += string_long[i]
print(string)

a house divided against itself canot stand
```

7.2

$$(A) P(S_{t+1} = j | S_t = i, o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T)$$

$$= P(S_{t+1} = j | S_t = i, o_{t+1}, \dots, o_T) \quad CI$$

$$= \underbrace{P(S_{t+1} = j, S_t = i, o_{t+1}, \dots, o_T)}_{P(S_t = i, o_{t+1}, \dots, o_T)}.$$

$$P(S_t = i, o_{t+1}, \dots, o_T)$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{P(S_t = i)} \cdot P(S_{t+1} = j | S_t = i) \cdot P(o_{t+1}, \dots, o_T | S_{t+1} = j)}{\cancel{P(S_t = i)} \cdot P(o_{t+1}, \dots, o_T | S_t = i)}$$

$$= \frac{a_{ij} \cdot P(o_{t+1} | o_{t+2}, \dots, o_T, S_{t+1} = j) \cdot P(o_{t+2}, \dots, o_T | S_{t+1} = j)}{\beta_{it}}$$

$$= \frac{a_{ij} \cdot b_j(o_{t+1}) \cdot \beta_{j(t+1)}}{\beta_{it}}$$

$$(b) P(S_t=i | S_{t+1}=j, O_1, O_2, \dots, O_T)$$

$$= P(S_t=i | S_{t+1}=j, O_1, \dots, O_t) \quad CI$$

$$= \frac{P(S_{t+1}=j | S_t=i, O_1, O_2, \dots, O_t) \cdot P(S_t=i, O_1, \dots, O_t)}{P(S_{t+1}=j, O_1, \dots, O_t)}$$

$$= \frac{P(S_{t+1}=j | S_t=i) \cdot P(S_t=i, O_1, \dots, O_t)}{\frac{P(S_{t+1}=j, O_1, \dots, O_{t+1})}{P(O_{t+1} | S_{t+1}=j, O_1, \dots, O_t)}} \quad CI$$

$$= \frac{a_{ij} \cdot \alpha_i(t) \cdot b_j(O_{t+1})}{\alpha_j(t+1)}$$

$\alpha_j(t+1)$

(C)

$$P(S_{t-1}=i, S_t=k, S_{t+1}=j | O_1, O_2 \dots O_T)$$

$$= \underbrace{P(S_{t-1}=i, S_t=k, S_{t+1}=j, O_1, O_2 \dots O_T)}_{P(O_1 \dots O_T)}$$

$$= P(O_1 \dots O_{t-1}, S_{t-1}=i) \underbrace{P(S_t=k | S_{t-1}=i)}_a \underbrace{P(O_t | S_t=k)}_b \underbrace{P(S_{t+1}=j | S_t=k)}_c \underbrace{P(O_{t+1} | S_{t+1}=j)}_d \underbrace{P(O_{t+2} | S_{t+2}=j)}_e$$

$$\sum_i P(S_t=i, O_1 \dots O_T)$$

let  $x = \# \text{ of hidden state value}$

$$= \frac{\alpha_i(t-1) \cdot a_{ik} \cdot b_k(O_t) \cdot a_{kj} \cdot b_j(O_{t+1}) \cdot \beta_j(t+1)}{\sum_x P(S_t=x, O_1 \dots O_T) \cdot P(O_{t+1} \dots O_T | S_t=x)}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_i(t-1) \cdot a_{ik} \cdot b_k(O_t) \cdot a_{kj} \cdot b_j(O_{t+1}) \cdot \beta_j(t+1)}{\sum_x \alpha_{xt} \beta_{xt}}$$

=

$$(d) P(S_{t+1} = j | S_{t-1} = i, O_1, O_2, \dots, O_T)$$

$$= \frac{P(S_{t+1} = j, S_{t-1} = i, O_1, \dots, O_T)}{P(S_{t-1} = i, O_1, \dots, O_T)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_x P(S_{t-1} = i, S_t = x, S_{t+1} = j, O_1, \dots, O_T)}{P(S_{t-1} = i, O_1, \dots, O_{t-1}) P(O_t, \dots, O_T | S_{t-1} = i)} \quad (1)$$

Part (1) from C denominator, we have:

$$= \frac{\sum_x \alpha_{i|x}(t-1) \cdot a_{ix} \cdot b_x(O_t) \cdot \alpha_{j|x}(O_{t+1}) \cdot \beta_j(t+1)}{\alpha_{i|x}(t-1) \beta_i(t-1)}$$

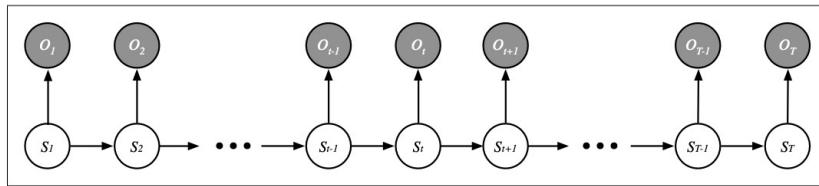
$$= \frac{\sum_x a_{ix} \cdot b_x(O_t) \cdot \alpha_{j|x}(O_{t+1}) \cdot \beta_j(t+1)}{\beta_i(t-1)}$$

# 7.3

## 7.3 Conditional independence

Consider the hidden Markov model (HMM) shown below, with hidden states  $S_t$  and observations  $O_t$  for times  $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, T\}$ . State whether the following statements of conditional independence are true or false.

<b>F</b>	$P(S_t S_{t-1}) = P(S_t S_{t-1}, S_{t+1})$
<b>T</b>	$P(S_t S_{t-1}) = P(S_t S_{t-1}, O_{t-1})$
<b>F</b>	$P(S_t S_{t-1}) = P(S_t S_{t-1}, O_t)$
<b>F</b>	$P(S_t O_{t-1}) = P(S_t O_1, O_2, \dots, O_{t-1})$
<b>T</b>	$P(O_t S_{t-1}) = P(O_t S_{t-1}, O_{t-1})$
<b>F</b>	$P(O_t O_{t-1}) = P(O_t O_1, O_2, \dots, O_{t-1})$
<b>T</b>	$P(S_2, S_3, \dots, S_T S_1) = \prod_{t=2}^T P(S_t S_{t-1})$
<b>T</b>	$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{T-1} S_T) = \prod_{t=1}^{T-1} P(S_t S_{t+1})$
<b>F</b>	$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_T O_1, O_2, \dots, O_T) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(S_t O_t)$
<b>F</b>	$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_T, O_1, O_2, \dots, O_T) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(S_t, O_t)$
<b>T</b>	$P(O_1, O_2, \dots, O_T S_1, S_2, \dots, S_T) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(O_t S_t)$
<b>T</b>	$P(O_1, O_2, \dots, O_T) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(O_t O_1, \dots, O_{t-1})$



7.4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad q_{jt} &= P(S_{t=j} | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1}) \\ &= \frac{P(S_{t=j} | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1}) P(o_t | S_{t=j}, o_1, \dots, o_{t-1})}{P(o_t | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1})} \\ &= \frac{\sum_i P(S_{t-1}=i, \overset{a}{S_t=j} | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1}) P(o_t | S_{t=j})}{P(o_t | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1})} \\ &= \frac{\sum_i P(S_{t=j} | S_{t-1}=i, \overset{C^I}{o_t}, \cancel{o_{t+1}}) \cdot P(S_{t-1}=i | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1}) P(o_t | S_{t=j})}{\sum_{ij} P(S_{t-1}=i, S_t=j, o_t | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1})} \\ &= \frac{\sum_i P(S_{t=j} | S_{t-1}=i, \overset{C^I}{o_t}, \cancel{o_{t+1}}) \cdot P(S_{t-1}=i | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1}) P(o_t | S_{t=j})}{\sum_{ij} P(S_{t-1}=i, \overset{C^I}{S_t=j}, \cancel{o_t}, \cancel{o_{t+1}}) \cdot P(S_{t-1}=i | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1})} \\ &= \frac{\sum_i P(S_{t=j} | S_{t-1}=i, \overset{C^I}{o_t}, \cancel{o_{t+1}}) \cdot P(S_{t-1}=i | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1}) P(o_t | S_{t=j})}{\sum_{ij} P(o_t | S_{t=j}, \cancel{S_{t-1}}) \cdot P(S_{t=j} | S_{t-1}) P(S_{t-1}=i | o_1, \dots, o_{t-1})} \\ &= \frac{\sum_i a_{ij} q_{i(t-1)} b_j(o_t)}{\sum_{i,j} b_j(o_t) a_{ij} \cdot q_{i(t-1)}} = \frac{b_j(o_t) \sum_i a_{ij} q_{i(t-1)}}{Z_t} \end{aligned}$$

(b) The joint distribution of hidden state and observation in a continuous setting will have to be multivariate Gaussian to compute the integral, which may not be the case