CS 440 Homework Assignment 3 Part 2 Probabilistic Reasoning

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Problem 1

$$X_t = (A, B, C, D, F, F)$$

$$E_t = (Hot, nothot)$$

Transition Model

$$P(X_{t+1}|X_t)$$

	A	В	C	D	E	F
A	0.2	0.8	0	0	0	0
В	0	0.2	0.8	0	0	0
C	0	0	0.2	0.8	0	0
D	0	0	0	0.2	0.8	0
E	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.8
F	0	0	0	0	0	1

Observational Model

$$P(E_t|X_t)$$

	hot	cold
Α	1	0
В	0	1
C	0	1
D	1	0
E	0	1
F	0	1

$$P(X_1) = \begin{bmatrix} P(X_1) = A \\ P(X_1) = B \\ P(X_1) = C \\ P(X_1) = D \\ P(X_1) = E \\ P(X_1) = F \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) Filtering
$$E_1 = h, E_2 = C, E_3 = C$$

 $P(X_3|h1, C_1, C_2) = ?$

For this question we will use this equation,

$$P(X_{t}|E_{1:t}) = \alpha * P(E_{t}|X_{t}) \sum_{X_{t-1}} P(X_{t}|X_{t-1}) * P(X_{t-1}|E_{1:t-1})$$

$$P(X_{1}|E_{1} = h) = P(X_{1}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (given)

$$P(X_2|E_1 = h, C_2 = C) = \alpha * P(E_2|X_2) * \sum_{X_1 = (A,B,C,D,E,F)} P(X_2|X_1) * P(X_1|E_1)$$

 X_1 is 1 at A and 0 at rest. So, we need to only sum over A

$$\sum_{X_1} P(X_2|X_1) * P(X_1|E_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2\\0.8\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} * 1 + 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2\\0.8\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now as sensor is always accurate

$$P(E_{2} = C | X_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} P(E_{2} = C | X_{2} = A) \\ P(E_{2} = C | X_{2} = B) \\ P(E_{2} = C | X_{2} = C) \\ P(E_{2} = C | X_{2} = D) \\ P(E_{2} = C | X_{2} = E) \\ P(E_{2} = C | X_{2} = E) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(X_{2} | E_{1} = h, E_{2} = C) = \alpha * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{0.8} = 1.25$$

therefore,

$$P(X_2|E_1 = h, E_2 = C) = 1.25* \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0.8\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(X_3|e_1 = h, E_2 = C, E_3 = C)$$

=\alpha * P(E_3|X_3) * \sum_{X_2=(A,B,C,D,E,F)} P(X_3|X_2) * P(X_2|E_1, E_2)

$$Now$$
, $E_3 = C$

therefore,

$$P(E_3 = C|X_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\1\\0\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 X_2 is only 1 at B and 0 rest so we only need to sum over B.

$$\sum_{X_2=B} P(X_3|X_2) * P(X_2|E_1, E_2) = 0 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore

$$P(X_3|h_1, C_2, C_3) = \alpha^* \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha^* \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Answer} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{0.8 + 0.2} = 1$$

2) Smoothing: $P(X_2|h_1, C_2, C_3)$

The equation we will use for this question is

$$P(X_k|E_{1:t}) = \alpha * P(E_{k+1:t}|X_k).P(X_k|E_{1:k})$$

Therefore,

$$P(X_2|h_1,C_2,C_3) = \alpha * P(E_{3:3}|X_2).P(X_2|E_{1:2})$$

Andalso,

$$P(\mathbf{E}_{t+1:t}|X_t) = \sum_{X_{t+1}} *P(X_{t+1}|X_t) *P(E_{t+1}|X_{t+1}) *P(E_{t+2:t}|X_{t+1})$$

Therefore

$$P(E_{3:3} = cold|X_2) = \sum_{X_2} *P(X_3|X_2) *P(E_3|X_3) *P(E_{4:3}|X_3)$$

Here,

$$t = T-1 = 3-1 = 2$$

Therefore, we can set

$$P(E_{4:3}|X_3)=1$$

Also,
$$E_3 = C$$
 and therefore $P(E_3 = C|X_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\1\\0\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ (From Observational Model)

Therefore,

$$P(E_{3:3} = C|X_2) = \sum_{X_3} P(X_3|X_2) * P(E_3|X_3) * 1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} P(X_3 = B | X_2 = A) + P(X_3 = C | X_2 = A) + P(X_3 = E | X_2 = A) + P(X_3 = F | X_2 = A) \\ P(X_3 = B | X_2 = B) + P(X_3 = C | X_2 = B) + P(X_3 = E | X_2 = B) + P(X_3 = F | X_2 = B) \\ P(X_3 = B | X_2 = C) + P(X_3 = C | X_2 = C) + P(X_3 = E | X_2 = C) + P(X_3 = F | X_2 = C) \\ P(X_3 = B | X_2 = D) + P(X_3 = C | X_2 = D) + P(X_3 = E | X_2 = D) + P(X_3 = F | X_2 = D) \\ P(X_3 = B | X_2 = E) + P(X_3 = C | X_2 = E) + P(X_3 = E | X_2 = E) + P(X_3 = F | X_2 = E) \\ P(X_3 = B | X_2 = F) + P(X_3 = C | X_2 = F) + P(X_3 = E | X_2 = F) + P(X_3 = F | X_2 = F) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\ 0.2 + 0.8 + 0 + 0 \\ 0.2 + 0.8 + 0 + 0 \\ 0.2 + 0.8 + 0 + 0 \\ 0.2 + 0.8 + 0.2 \\ 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 \end{bmatrix} = P(E_{3:3} = C | X_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 \\ 1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

And
$$P(X_2|E_1 = h, E_2 = C) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (From Question 1)

Therefore,

$$P(X_2|E_{1:3}) = \alpha^* \begin{bmatrix} 0.8\\1\\0.2\\0.8\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}^* \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Answer} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3) Prediction problem $P(h_4|h_1,c_2,c_3)$

For this question we will following equations,

$$P(E_{t+1}|E_{1:t}) = \sum_{X_t} P(X_t|E_{1:t}) * P(E_{t+1}|X_t)$$

and

$$P(E_{t+1}|X_t) = \sum_{X_{t+1}} P(E_{t+1}|X_{t+1}) * P(X_{t+1}|X_t)$$

$$P(h_4|h_1,c_2,c_3) = \sum_{X_3} P(X_3|h_1,c_2,c_3) * P(h_4|X_3)$$

Here

$$P(X_3|h_1,c_2,c_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0.2\\0.8\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (From Question 1)

and

$$P(h_4|X_3) = \sum_{X_4} P(h_4|X_4) * P(X_4|X_3)$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{X_4} P(h_4|X_4) * P(X_4|X_3 = A) \\ \sum_{X_4} P(h_4|X_4) * P(X_4|X_3 = B) \\ \sum_{X_4} P(h_4|X_4) * P(X_4|X_3 = C) \\ \sum_{X_4} P(h_4|X_4) * P(X_4|X_3 = D) \\ \sum_{X_4} P(h_4|X_4) * P(X_4|X_3 = E) \\ \sum_{X_4} P(h_4|X_4) * P(X_4|X_3 = F) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} 1 * 0.2 + 0 * 0.8 + 0 * 0 + 1 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 0 \\ 1 * 0 + 0 * 0.2 + 0 * 0.8 + 1 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 0 \\ 1 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 0.2 + 1 * 0.8 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 0 \\ 1 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 1 * 0.2 + 0 * 0.8 + 0 * 0 \\ 1 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 1 * 0 + 0 * 0.2 + 0 * 0.8 \\ 1 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 1 * 0 + 0 * 0 + 0 * 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= P(h_4|X_3)$$

Now,
$$P(h_4|h_1, c_2, c_3) = \sum_{X_3} (X_3|h_1, c_2, c_3) * P(h_4|X_3)$$

= 0*0.2+0.2*0+0.8*0.8+0*0.2+0*0+0*0

= 0.64 =Answer

4) Prediction $P(X_4|h_1,C_2,C_3)$

For this question we will use the equation $P(X_{t+1}|E_{1:t}) = P(X_t|E_{1:t}) *P(X_{t+1}|X_t)$

Therefore.

$$P(X_4|h_1,C_2,C_3) = P(X_3|h_1,C_2,C_3) * P(X_4|X_3)$$

Here,

$$P(X_3|h_1, C_2, C_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0.2\\0.8\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{X_3} P(X_3|h_1,C_2,C_3) * P(X_4|X_3)$$

5) $P(h_4, h_5, c_6|h_1, c_2, c_3)$

For this question we will use this equation

$$P(E_{t+1:T}|E_{1:t}) = \sum_{X_t} P(X_t|E_{1:t}) * P(E_{t+1:T}|X_t)$$

Here t=3, T=6 and t+1=4

$$P(E_{4:6}|E_{1:3}) = \sum_{X_3} P(X_3|E_{1:3}) * P(E_{4:6}|X_3)$$

$$P(X_3|h_1, c_2, c_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0.2\\0.8\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 From Question 1

Now

$$P(E_{t+1:T}|X_t) = \sum_{X_{t+1}} P(X_{t+1}|X_t) * P(E_{t+1}|X_{t+1}) * P(E_{t+2:T}|X_{t+1})$$

Therefore

$$P(E_{4:6}|X_3) = \sum_{X_4} P(X_4|X_3) * P(E_4|X_4) * P(E_{5:6}|X_4)$$

$$P(E_{5:6}|X_4) = \sum_{X_5} P(X_5|X_4) * P(E_5|X_5) * P(E_{6:6}|X_5)$$

$$P(E_{6:6}|X_5) = \sum_{X_6} P(X_6|X_5) * P(E_6|X_6) * P(E_{7:6}|X_5)$$

We start by setting $P(E_{7:6}|X_6) = 1$

Now,

$$P(E_{6:6} = cold|X_5) = \sum_{X_6} P(X_6|X_5) * P(C_6|X_6) * 1$$

Now, $P(E_{5:6}|X_4)$

Finally, $P(E_{4:6}|X_3)$

and now,

$$P(E_{4:6}|E_{1:3}) = \sum_{X_3} P(X_3|E_{1:3}) * P(E_{4:6}|X_3)$$

$$= 0*0.032+0.2*0+0.8*0.128+0*0.032+0*0+0*0$$

$$= 0.1024 =$$
Answer

Problem 2:

s	a	s'	T(S,a,s')
A	1	A	1
A	1	В	0
A	2	A	0.5
A	2	В	0.5
В	1	A	0
В	1	В	1
В	2	A	0
В	2	В	1

S	a	R(s,a)
A	1	0
A	2	-1
В	1	5
В	2	0

$$\gamma = 1$$

1) Bellman's Equation

$$V^{\pi}(s) = R(s,\pi(s)) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in States} T(s,\pi(s),s') V^{\pi}(s')$$

2) $\pi(A) = 1$ and $\pi(B) = 1$. As $\gamma = 1$, we will not be including it in further calculations.

State	V_0^{π}	V_1^{π}
A	0	$\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A},1)+\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A},1,\mathbf{A})*V_0^{\pi}(\mathbf{A})+\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A},1,\mathbf{B})*V_0^{\pi}(\mathbf{B})$
		=0+1*0+0*0
		=0
В	0	$\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{B},1) + \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{B},1,\mathbf{A}) * V_0^{\pi}(\mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{B},1,\mathbf{B}) * V_0^{\pi}(\mathbf{B})$
		=5+0*0+1*0
		=5
State	V_1^{π}	V_2^{π}
A	0	$R(A,1)+T(A,1,A)*V_1^{\pi}(A)+T(A,1,B)*V_1^{\pi}(B)$
		=0+1*0+0*5
		=0
В	5	$\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{B},1)+\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{B},1,\mathbf{A})*V_1^{\pi}(\mathbf{A})+\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{B},1,\mathbf{B})*V_1^{\pi}(\mathbf{B})$
		=5+0*0+1*5
		=10

$$\mathbf{V}_2^{\pi}(A) = 0$$
$$V_2^{\pi}(B) = 0$$

3) We need to find $Q^{\pi}(A,1), Q^{\pi}(A,2), Q^{\pi}(B,1)$ and $Q^{\pi}(B,2)$

$$\begin{split} &Q^{\pi}(A,s) = &\mathbf{R(s,a)} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s,a,s^1) V^{\pi} s^1 \\ &Q^{\pi}(A,1) = &R(A,1) + 1 * [T(A,1,A) * V^{\pi}(A) + T(A,1,B) * V^{\pi}(B)] \\ =& \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{1} * [\mathbf{1} * \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{0} * \mathbf{10}] \\ =& \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

$$Q^{\pi}(A,2)=R(A,2)+1*[T(A,2,A)*V^{\pi}(A)+T(A,2,B)*V^{\pi}(B)]$$
 =-1+(0.5*0+0.5*10)

$$Q^{\pi}(B,1)=R(B,1)+1*[T(B,1,A)*V^{\pi}(A)+T(B,1,B)*V^{\pi}(B)]$$
 =5+1*(0*0+1*10)

$$Q^{\pi}(B,2)=R(B,2)+1*[T(B,2,A)*V^{\pi}(A)+T(B,2,B)*V^{\pi}(B)]$$

=0+1*(0*0+1*10)

$$\pi_{new}(A) = 2$$
 and $\pi_{new}(B) = 1$