

Homework 执行测验: Homework 3

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测试信息

描述 本次作业除包含具体要求的题目外,答案均保留小数点后三位。

我们将在本次作业中允许多次尝试,不限制提交次数。请注意:

- 作业将使用最后一次尝试的成绩作为最终成绩;
- 未提交的尝试将被记为0分;
- 当开始新的尝试时,所填入的答案将被完全清除。

因此,当决定提交作业时,请在其他设备上妥善保存已经完成的答案;否则,请保存答案但不要提交。在截止日期之前,请确保作业的最后一次尝试已经提交。在截止日期之后,如果发现作业成绩有任何问题,可以随时联系助教处理。

FAQ

1. 作业有grace day吗?

BB作业没有grace day,Autolab编程作业有5个grace day。

2. 我忘记提交作业了,可以请助教帮忙提交吗?

在同时满足以下条件时,你可以联系助教在ddl之后为你提交作业:

- a. 你的当前作业没有成绩,没有提交记录;
- b. 你的作业完成记录显示你的所有操作在ddl之前完成。

注意,BB会记录助教的所有操作,这些操作也都将需要归档。

说明 注意:本作业不会自动提交。请在完成作业检查无误后,单击右下角"保存并提交"按钮提交作业。逾期未提交的作业不会被保存或计分。

多次尝 此测试允许进行多次尝试。

试

强制完 本测试可保存并可稍后继续。

成

※ 问题完成状态:

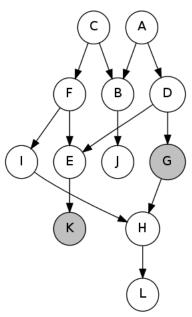
问题 1

10分

已保存

You are given several graphical models below, and each graphical model is associated with an independence (or conditional independence) assertion. Please specify if the assertion is **true** or **false**

下面给出了几个图形模型,每个图形模型都与一个独立性(或条件独立性)断言相关联。请说明该断言是真还是假.

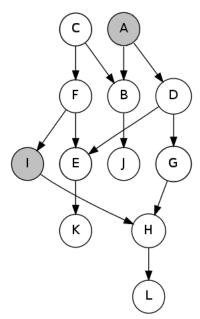


 $\textbf{Assertion:} \ It is \ guaranteed \ that \ A \ is \ independent \ of \ L \ given \ G, \ K.$

断言:给定G、K,保证A独立于L。

○ 对

● 错



 $\textbf{Assertion:} \ \textbf{It is guaranteed that C is independent of H given A, I.}$

断言: 给定 A、I,保证 C 独立于 H。

○ 对

○错

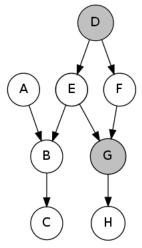
问题 3

10 分

已保存

○ 对

● 错



Assertion: It is guaranteed that C is independent of F given D, G.

断言: 给定 D、G,保证 C 独立于 F。

问题 4 10 分

Below are a set of samples obtained by running rejection sampling for the Bayes' net from the previous question. Use them to estimate $P(D=1 \mid B=0, E=1)$ and round to 3 decimal places. If the estimation cannot be made, input -1.

以下是通过对上一个问题的贝叶斯网络进行拒绝采样而获得的一组样本。用它们来估计 $P(D=1 \mid B=0, E=1)$ 并四舍五入至小数点后 3 位。如果无法估计,则输入-1。

Sample 1

Sample 2

Sample 3

Sample 4

Sample 5

	0	1	reje cted			0	1	reje cted		0	1	reje cted		0	1	reje cted		0	1	rejec ted
Α		X		Α			X		Α		X		Α	X			Α	x		
В	х			В	3	Х			В	х			В		Х	х	В	x		
C		x		C			X		C	х			C				C	x		
D		X		D)	X			D		X		D				D		x	
E	х		х	E			X		E		X		Ε				E		X	

0.667

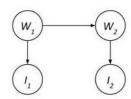
问题 5

25 分 巴保存

已保存

We would like to analyze people's ice cream eating habits on sunny and rainy days. Suppose we consider the weather, along with a person's ice cream eating, over the span of 2 days. We'll have 4 random variables: W1 and W2 stand for the weather on days 1 and 2, which can either be rainy R or sunny S, and the variables I1 and I2 represent whether or not the person ate ice cream on days 1 and 2, and take values T (for truly eating ice cream) or F. We can model this as the following Bayes Net with these probabilities.

我们想分析人们在晴天和雨天的冰淇淋饮食习惯。假设我们考虑两天内的天气以及一个人吃冰淇淋的情况。我们将有 4 个随机变量:W1 和 W2 代表第 1 天和第 2 天的天气,可以是下雨的 R 或晴天的 S,变量 I1 和 I2 代表该人在第 1 天和第 2 天是否吃了冰淇淋。2,并取值 T(真正吃冰淇淋)或 F。我们可以使用这些概率将其建模为以下贝叶斯网络。



W_1	$P(W_1)$
S	0.6
R	0.4

W_1	W_2	$P(W_2 W_1)$
S	S	0.7
S	R	0.3
R	S	0.5
R	R	0.5

W	I	P(I W)
S	T	0.9
S	F	0.1
R	T	0.2
R	F	0.8

Suppose we produce the following samples of (W1,I1,W2,I2) from the ice cream model:

假设我们从冰淇淋模型中生成以下 (W1,I1,W2,I2) 样本:

What is P(W2 = R), the probability that sampling assigns to the event W2 = R.

P(M/2 = D) 具多小 平洋分配经重件 M/2 = D 的概率

0.5

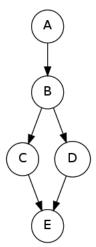
问题 6

30 分

已保存

We will work with a Bayes' net of the following structure.

我们将使用具有以下结构的贝叶斯网络。



In this question, we will perform likelihood weighting to estimate P(C=1 | B=1, E=1). Generate a sample and its weight, using the random samples given in the table below. Variables are sampled in the order A, B, C, D, E. In the table below, select the assignments to the variables you sampled.

在这个问题中,我们将执行似然加权来估计P(C=1|B=1, E=1)。使用下表中给出的随机样本生成样本及其权 重。变量按 A、B、C、D、E 的顺序进行采样。在下表中,选择对采样变量的分配。

When generating random samples, use as many values as needed from the table below, which we generated independently and uniformly at random from [0, 1). Use numbers from left to right. Once you use a number, you can click on it to mark it as used. To sample a binary variable W with probability P(W=0)=p and P(W=1)=1-p using a value α from the table, choose W=0 if a < p and W=1if $a \ge p$.

生成随机样本时,请使用下表中所需数量的值,这些值是我们从[0,1)中独立且均匀地随机生成的。使用从 左到右的数字。使用号码后,您可以单击它以将其标记为已使用。对二进制变量 W 进行采样 使用某个值的 概率P(W=0)=p 和P (W=1)=1-p α 从表中,如果 a = p,则选择 W = 1。

	0.299				

_	
A	P(A)
0	0.200
1	0.800

В	A	P(B A)
0	0	0.400
1	0	0.600
0	1	0.200
1	1	0.800

C	В	P(C B)
0	0	0.600
1	0	0.400
0	1	0.600
1	1	0.400

D	В	P(D B)
0	0	0.800
1	0	0.200
0	1	0.600
1	1	0.400

E	C	D	P(E C,D)
0	0	0	0.200
1	0	0	0.800
0	1	0	0.600
1	1	0	0.400
0	0	1	0.800
1	0	1	0.200
0	1	1	0.800
1	1	1	0.200
0 1 0	0	0 1 1 1	0.800 0.200 0.800

Enter either a 0 or 1 for each variable assigned by a pass of likelihood weighting with the generated samples above.

为通过上面生成的样本进行似然权重分配的每个变量输入 0 或 1。

A= 1 B= 1 C = 0D=0

What is the weight for the sample you obtained above? Keep two decimal places

您上面获得的样品的重量是多少? 保留两位小数

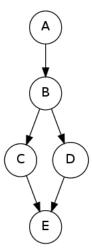
0.64

问题 7

30 分

已保存

We will work with a Bayes' net of the following structure. 我们将使用具有以下结构的贝叶斯网络。



In this question, we will perform likelihood weighting to estimate $P(D \mid B = 0, E = 1)$. Generate a sample and its weight, using the random samples given in the table below. Variables are sampled in the order A, B, C, D, E. In the table below, select the assignments to the variables you sampled.

在这个问题中,我们将进行似然加权来估计 $P(D \mid B=0, E=1)$ 。使用下表中给出的随机样本生成样本及其权重。变量按 A、B、C、D、E 的顺序进行采样。在下表中,选择对采样变量的分配。

To generate random samples, use as many values as needed from the table below, which we generated independently and uniformly at random from 0 to 1. Use numbers from left to right. To sample a binary variable W with probability P(W=0)=p, select a value a from the table, and choose W=1 if $a \ge p$ and W=0 otherwise.

要生成随机样本,请根据需要使用下表中的多个值,这些值是我们从 0 到 1 独立且均匀随机生成的。使用从左到右的数字。对二进制变量进行采样 W 有概率 P(W=0)=p ,选择一个值 α 从表中,然后选择 W=1 如果 $\alpha \geq p$ 和 W=0 否则。

ш								0.064		
ш	IO 123	IN 822	IO 170	10 626	IN 593	IO 261 I	IO 558	10 064	IN 796	IO 178
ш	0.123	0.022	0.170	0.020	0.555	0.201	0.550	0.004	0.750	0.110

А	P(A)
0	0.3
1	0.7

В	Α	P(B A)		
0	0	0.2		
1	0	0.8		
0	1	0.4		
1	1	0.6		

С	В	P(C B)
0	0	0.5
1	0	0.5
0	1	0.1
1	1	0.9

D	В	P(D B)
0	0	0.6
1	0	0.4
0	1	0.3
1	1	0.7

E	С	D	P(E C,D)
0	0	0	0.7
1	0	0	0.3
0	1	0	0.6
1	1	0	0.4
0	0	1	0.5
1	0	1	0.5
_	1	4	0.0

U			0.9	
1	1	1	0.1	

 $Enter\ either\ a\ 0\ or\ 1\ for\ each\ variable\ assigned\ by\ a\ pass\ of\ likelihood\ weighting\ with\ the\ generated\ samples\ above.$

为通过上面生成的样本进行似然权重分配的每个变量输入 0 或 1。

A=	0
B=	0
C=	1
D=	0
E=	1

What is the weight for the sample you obtained above? Round your answer to 2 decimal places.

您上面获得的样品的重量是多少?将您的答案四舍五入到小数点后两位。

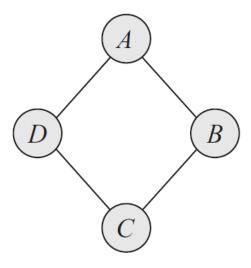
0.08	
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问题 8

10 分 已保存

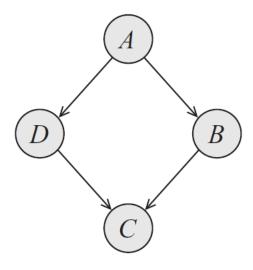
For four random variables, there exists a Markov Network to represent it as:

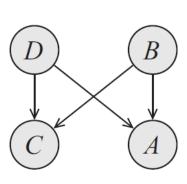
对于四个随机变量,存在一个马尔可夫网络将其表示为:



Please choose the Bayesian Network that can precisely (no more, no less) represent the distribution of this Markov Network from the two models:

请从两个模型中选择能够精确(不多也不少)表示该马尔可夫网络分布的贝叶斯网络:





- O the left model
- the right model 正确的型号
- both the left and the right model 左右模型

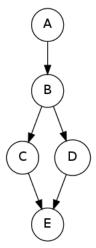
neither the left model nor the right model
左模型和右模型都不是

问题 9

10 分 已保存

We will work with a Bayes' net of the following structure.

我们将使用具有以下结构的贝叶斯网络。



In this question, we will perform rejection sampling to estimate P(D|B=0,E=1). Perform one round of rejection sampling, using

the random samples given in the table below. Variables are sampled in the order A, B, C, D, E. In the boxes below, choose the value (0 or 1) that each variable gets assigned to.

在这个问题中,我们将进行拒绝抽样来估计 P(D | B=0, E=1) 。使用下表中给出的随机样本执行一轮拒绝抽样。变量按 A、B、C、D、E 的顺序进行采样。在下面的框中,选择为每个变量分配的值(0 或 1)。

Note that the sampling attempt should stop as soon as you discover that the sample will be rejected. In that case, mark the assignment of that variable and leave the boxes corresponding to the rest of the variables blank.

请注意,一旦发现样本将被拒绝,采样尝试就应立即停止。在这种情况下,标记该变量的分配并将其余变量对应的框留空。

To generate random samples, use as many values as needed from the table below, which we generated independently and uniformly at random from 0 to 1. Use numbers from left to right. To sample a binary variable W with probability P(W=0)=p,

select a value a from the table, and choose W=1 if $a\geq p$ and W=0 otherwise.

要生成随机样本,请根据需要使用下表中的多个值,这些值是我们从 0 到 1 独立且均匀地随机生成的。使用从左到右的数字。对二进制变量进行采样 W 有概率 P(W=0)=p ,选择一个值 q 从表中,然后选择 W=1 如果 $q\geq p$ 和 W=0 否则。

0.4	426	0.348	0.584	0.913	0.637	0.885	0.479	0.670	0.402	0.882
	_									

А	P(A)		
0	0.3		
1	0.7		

В	Α	P(B A)	
0	0	0.2	
1	0	0.8	
0	1	0.4	
1	1	0.6	

С	В	P(C B)
0	0	0.5
1	0	0.5
0	1	0.1
1	1	0.9

D	В	P(D B)
0	0	0.6
1	0	0.4
0	1	0.3
1	1	0.7

1				
	E	С	D	P(E C,D)
	=	=	=	

0	0	0	0.7
1	0	0	0.3
0	1	0	0.6
1	1	0	0.4
0	0	1	0.5
1	0	1	0.5
0	1	1	0.9
1	1	1	0.1

Enter either a 0 or 1 for each variable that you assign a value to. Upon rejecting a sample, enter its assigned value, and leave the fields for the remaining variables blank. For example, if C gets rejected, do not fill in any values for D and E.

为您分配值的每个变量输入 0 或 1。拒绝样本后,输入其指定值,并将其余变量的字段留空。例如,如果 C 被拒绝,则不要填写 D 和 E 的任何值。

A =	1
B=	0
C=	1
D=	1
E =	0

Which variable will get rejected? If no variables will get rejected, leave the field below blank.

哪个变量会被拒绝?如果没有变量被拒绝,请将下面的字段留空。

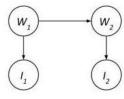
E

问题 10

10 分 巴保存

We would like to analyze people's ice cream eating habits on sunny and rainy days. Suppose we consider the weather, along with a person's ice cream eating, over the span of 2 days. We'll have 4 random variables: W1 and W2 stand for the weather on days 1 and 2, which can either be rainy R or sunny S, and the variables I1 and I2 represent whether or not the person ate ice cream on day s 1 and 2, and take values T (for truly eating ice cream) or F. We can model this as the following Bayes Net with these probabilities.

我们想分析人们在晴天和雨天的冰淇淋饮食习惯。假设我们考虑两天内的天气以及一个人吃冰淇淋的情况。我们将有 4 个随机变量:W1 和 W2 代表第 1 天和第 2 天的天气,可以是下雨的 R 或晴天的 S,变量 I1 和 I2 代表该人在第 1 天和第 2 天是否吃了冰淇淋。2,并取值 T(真正吃冰淇淋)或 F。我们可以使用这些概率将其建模为以下贝叶斯网络。



W_1	$P(W_1)$
S	0.6
R	0.4

W_1	W_2	$P(W_2 W_1)$
S	S	0.7
S	R	0.3
R	S	0.5
R	R	0.5

W	I	P(I W)
S	T	0.9
S	F	0.1
R	T	0.2
R	F	0.8

Use likelyhood weighting. Assume we generate the following six samples given the evidence I1=T and I2= F.

使用可能性加权。假设我们在给定证据 I1=T 和 I2= F 的情况下生成以下六个样本。

$$(W_1, I_1, W_2, I_2) = \Big\{ (\mathtt{S}, \mathtt{T}, \mathtt{R}, \mathtt{F}), (\mathtt{R}, \mathtt{T}, \mathtt{R}, \mathtt{F}), (\mathtt{S}, \mathtt{T}, \mathtt{R}, \mathtt{F}), (\mathtt{S}, \mathtt{T}, \mathtt{S}, \mathtt{F}), (\mathtt{S}, \mathtt{T}, \mathtt{S}, \mathtt{F}), (\mathtt{R}, \mathtt{T}, \mathtt{S}, \mathtt{F}) \Big\}$$

Use likelyhood weighting to estimate P(W2=S|I1=T,I2=F). round to 3 decimal places

使用似然加权来估计 P(W2=S|I1=T,I2=F)。四舍五入到小数点后 3 位

0.111

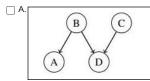
问题 11

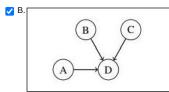
10 分

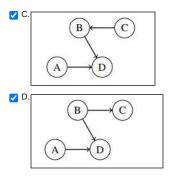
已保存

For which of the following Bayes Nets is $P(A)P(C|A) = P(C) * \sum_{c} P(A, c|B)$ guaranteed to hold?

下列哪个贝叶斯网络是 $P(A)P(C|A) = P(C) * \sum_{c} P(A, c|B)$ 保证持有?



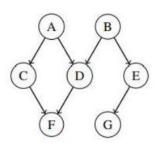




问题 12

Suppose the variables are binary and A=1,B=0,F=0 according to observation. We will be using Gibbs sampling to estimate P(D|A=1,B=0,F=0). The initial value for non-evidence variables are C=D=E=G=1. 4 sets of the first 3 updates performed by Gibbs sampling are given. X,P(X|Y),X=x means that in this update step, X is chosen and sampled from a distribution of P(X|Y), the realized value of variable X is X. Which of these updates listed below can't be resulted from correct Gibbs sampling.

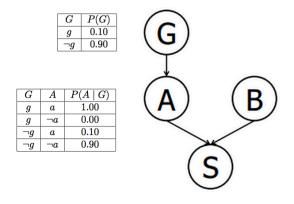
假设变量是二元的,根据观察,A=1,B=0,F=0。我们将使用吉布斯抽样来估计 P(D|A=1,B=0,F=0) 。非证据变量的初始值为 C=D=E=G=1。给出了由吉布斯采样执行的前 3 次更新的 4 组。 X,P(X|Y),X=x 表示在这个更新步骤中,X 是从 P(X|Y) 的分布中选择并采样的,变量 X 的实现值为 x。下面列出的哪些更新不是由正确的吉布斯采样产生的。



- ☐ A. E,P(E|B=0,G=1),E=1
 - E,P(E|B=0,G=1),E=0
 - E,P(E|B=0,G=1),E=0
- ✓ B. C,P(C|A=1,F=0),C=1
 - G,P(G|E=1),G=1 C,P(C|A=1,F=0),C=1
- C. E,P(E|B=0,G=1),E=1
 - G,P(G|E=1),G=0
 - E,P(E|B=0,G=1),E=0
- □ D. C,P(C|A=1,D=1,F=0),C=1
 - G,P(G|E=1),G=0
 - E,P(E|B=0,G=0),E=1

Suppose that a patient can have a symptom (S) that can be caused by two different diseases (A and B). It is known that the variation of gene G plays a big role in the manifestation of disease A. The Bayes' Net and corresponding probability tables for this situation are shown below.

假设患者的症状 (S) 可能由两种不同的疾病(A 和 B)引起。众所周知,G基因的变异在疾病A的表现中起着很大的作用。这种情况的贝叶斯网络和相应的概率表如下所示。



В	P(B)
b	0.40
$\neg b$	0.60

\boldsymbol{A}	B	S	$P(S \mid A, B)$
\boldsymbol{a}	b	s	1.00
\boldsymbol{a}	b	$\neg s$	0.00
\boldsymbol{a}	$\neg b$	s	0.90
\boldsymbol{a}	$\neg b$	$\neg s$	0.10
$\neg a$	b	s	0.80
$\neg a$	b	$\neg s$	0.20
$\neg a$	$\neg b$	s	0.10
$\neg a$	$\neg b$	$\neg s$	0.90

Questions: 问题:

a. Compute P(g,a,b,5) Round your answers to 2 decimal places.

一个。计算 P(g,a,b,s) 将您的答案四舍五入到小数点后两位。

0.04

b. What is the probability that a patient has disease A? Round your answers to 2 decimal places.

b.患者患有疾病 A 的概率是多少? *将您的答案四舍五入到小数点后两位。*

0.19

c. What is the probability that a patient has disease A given that they have disease B? Round your answers to 2 decimal places.

c.如果患者患有疾病 B,那么患者患有疾病 A 的概率是多少?*将您的答案四舍五入到小数点后两位。*

0.19

d. What is the probability that a patient has disease A given that they have symptom S and disease B? Round your answers to 4 decimal places.

d.如果患者有症状 S 和疾病 B,那么患者患有疾病 A 的概率是多少?*将您的答案四舍五入到小数点后 4 位。*

0.2267

e. What is the probability that a patient has the disease carrying gene variation G given that they have disease A? Round your answers to 3 decimal places.

e.如果患者患有疾病 A,那么患者患有携带基因变异 G 的疾病的概率是多少?*将您的答案四舍五入到小数点后 3 位。*

0.526

f. What is the probability that a patient has the disease carrying gene variation G given that they have disease B? Round your answers to 1 decimal places.

f.如果患者患有疾病 B,那么患者患有携带基因变异 G 的疾病的概率是多少? *将您的答案四舍五入到小数点后 1 位。*

0.1

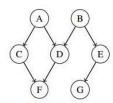
问题 14

10分

已保存

In large networks exact inference can become intractable. For this reason we frequently employ sampling methods for inference.

(i) [1 pt]



Consider the seven-node Bayesian network above. Which set of variables comprise the Markov blanket of variable D?

☐ A. _E

☐ B. A,B,F

☐ C. _{A,B}

✓ D. A,B,F,C

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