

## Homework 4

### Instructions

*Points:* Please see the points for each problem.

*Submission:* Submit completed homework as a PDF file. Handwritten work or photos of handwritten work must be neat and legible.

### Points Summary

Question Number	Points Possible	Points Earned
1	4	_____
2	3	_____
3	3	_____
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	_____

Consider a Markov Model with a binary state  $X_t \in \{0, 1\}$ . The transition probabilities are given as follows:

$X_t$	$X_{t+1}$	$P(X_{t+1}   X_t)$
0	0	0.9
0	1	0.1
1	0	0.5
1	1	0.5

- The prior belief distribution over the initial state  $X_0$  is uniform:  $P(X_0 = 1) = P(X_0 = 0) = 0.5$ . After one timestep, what is the new belief distribution  $P(X_1)$ ?

Now, we incorporate sensor readings. The sensor model is parameterized by a number  $\beta \in [0, 1]$ :

$X_t$	$E_t$	$P(E_t   X_t)$
0	0	$\beta$
0	1	$1 - \beta$
1	0	$1 - \beta$
1	1	$\beta$

- At  $t = 1$ , we get the first sensor reading,  $E_1 = 0$ . Use your answer from Question 1 to compute  $P(X_1 = 0 | E_1 = 0)$ . Leave your answer in terms of  $\beta$ .
- For what range of values of  $\beta$  will a sensor reading  $E_1 = 0$  increase our belief that  $X_1 = 0$ ? That is, what is the range of  $\beta$  for which  $P(X_1 = 0 | E_1 = 0) > P(X_1 = 0)$ ?