CS221 Fall 2018 Homework [car]

SUNet ID: prabhjot
Name: Prabhjot Singh Rai

By turning in this assignment, I agree by the Stanford honor code and declare that all of this is my own work.

Problem 1

(a) **Step1: Remove variables that are not ancestors**
Step2: Converting to factor graph
Step3: Conditioning on $D_2 = 0$
Condition variable D_2 on value $D_2 = 0$, replacing it with a factor $\text{cond}_{D_2=0}(C_2)$, we get

$\text{cond}_{D_2=0}(C_2)$	C_2
$1-\eta$	0
η	1

Therefore, from the above table, $p(C_2 = 1/D_2 = 0) = \eta$

(b) **Step1: Remove variables that are not ancestors**
Step2: Converting to factor graph
Step3: Conditioning on $D_3 = 1$
Conditioning on variable D_3, and replacing it with a factor $\text{cond}_{D_3=1}(C_3)$, we get

$\text{cond}_{D_3=1}(C_3)$	C_3
η	0
$1-\eta$	1

Step4: Eliminating C_3
Defining function $\text{elim}_{C_3}(C_2)$ in order to eliminate node C_3 as

$$\text{elim}_{C_3}(C_2) = \sum_{C_3} \text{cond}_{D_3=1}(C_3)p(C_3/C_2)$$

The probability distribution $p(C_3/C_2)$ is given by:

C2	C3	p(C3/C2)
0	0	$1-\epsilon$
0	1	ϵ
1	0	ϵ
1	1	$1-\epsilon$

The probability distribution $\text{cond}_{D_3=1}(C_3)$ is defined in Step 3.

Combining both and substituting in equation 1, and doing summation over values of C_3, we will have probability distribution of $\text{elim}_{C_3}(C_2)$ is given by:

C_2	$\text{elim}_{C_3}(C_2)$
0	$(1-\epsilon)\eta + \epsilon(1-\eta)$
1	$\epsilon\eta + (1-\eta)(1-\epsilon)$

Step5: Combining all factors of C_2
The other distribution which depends on is $p(D_2 = 1/C_2)$, which can be conditioned as $\text{cond}_{D_2=0}(C_2)$, given by:

C_2	$\text{cond}_{D_2=0}(C_2)$
0	$1-\eta$
1	η

Multiplying $\text{elim}_{C_3}(C_2)$ and $\text{cond}_{D_2=0}(C_2)$:

C_2	$\text{elim}_{C_3}(C_2)$
0	$((1-\epsilon)\eta + \eta(1-\epsilon))(1-\eta)$
1	$(\epsilon\eta + (1-\eta)(1-\epsilon))\eta$

Therefore,

$$P(C_2 = 1/D_2 = 0, D_3 = 1) = \frac{(\epsilon\eta + (1-\eta)(1-\epsilon))\eta}{(\epsilon\eta + (1-\eta)(1-\epsilon))\eta + ((1-\epsilon)\eta + \epsilon(1-\eta))(1-\eta)}$$

(c) i.

$$P(C_2 = 1/D_2 = 0) = 0.2$$
$$P(C_2 = 1/D_2 = 0, D_3 = 1) = 0.4157$$

ii. Adding second sensor reading increased the probability from 0.2 to 0.4157. Since D_3 is equal to 1, it means we observed the location to be 1 at location 3. This would increase the probability of $C_3 = 1$ since the emission probability $p(d_t/c_t)$ favours similar values with higher probability. $C_3 = 1$ increases the probability of $C_2 = 1$, since the transition probability $p(c_t/c_{t-1})$ favours same location with higher probability.

iii. Both the probabilities would be same when the sensor reading at D_3 doesn't matter. This won't matter when the transition probabilities $p(c_t/c_{t-1})$ are equal meaning no matter what is the value of c_3 out of all the possible values, we will get constant transition probability. This would happen when $\epsilon = 1-\epsilon$, therefore when $\epsilon = 0.5$.

Problem 2

(a) (your solution)

(b) (your solution)