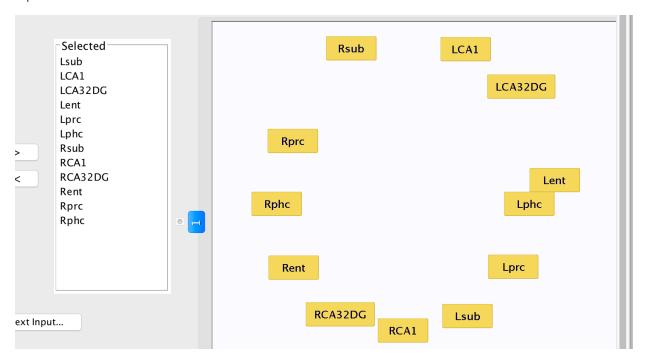
Tetrad各类算法概况

1552970 李向真

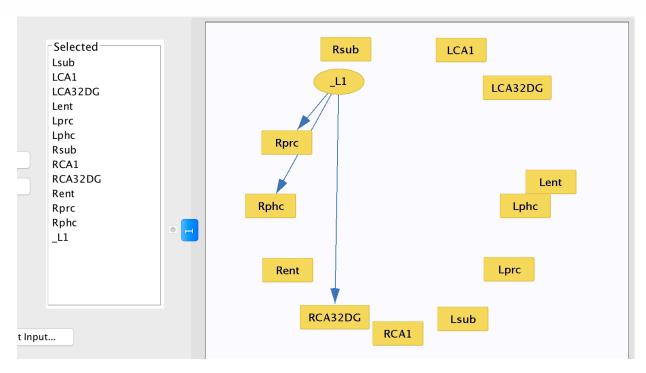
1.1 BPC

- 全名: Build Pure Clusters
- CMU的Richard *Scheines* 提出的算法,只在论文中出现,唯一的实现案例就是Tetrad。它会找出不同变量的共同隐藏根因
- 特点: detect latent variables, 即会引入新的隐含变量
- alpha参数: p-values > alpha 则认为独立性成立。故而alpha越小,模型越倾向于认为节点间独立,因此最终生成图中的边越少。
- 实验

alpha <= 0.9



alpha >= 1



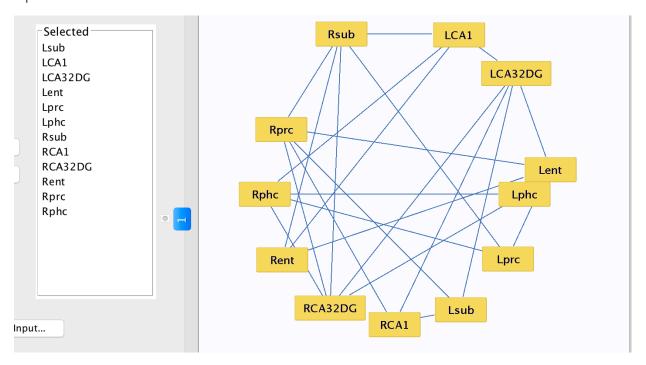
生成图的边少, 引入共同的根因隐藏节点

1.2 FAS

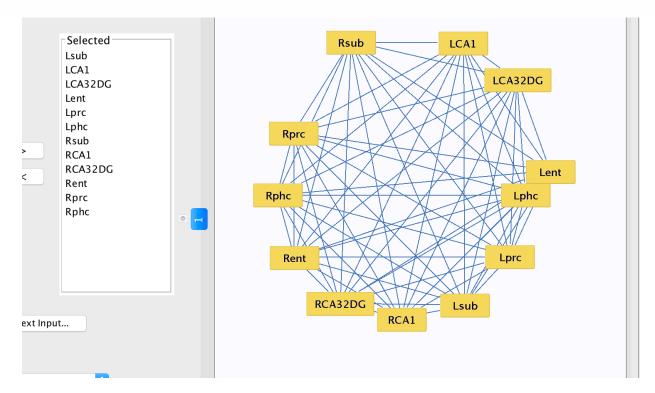
全名: fast adjacency searchPC算法的变种,邻接搜索特点:算法输出一个无向图

• 实验

alpha = 0.5



alpha = 1



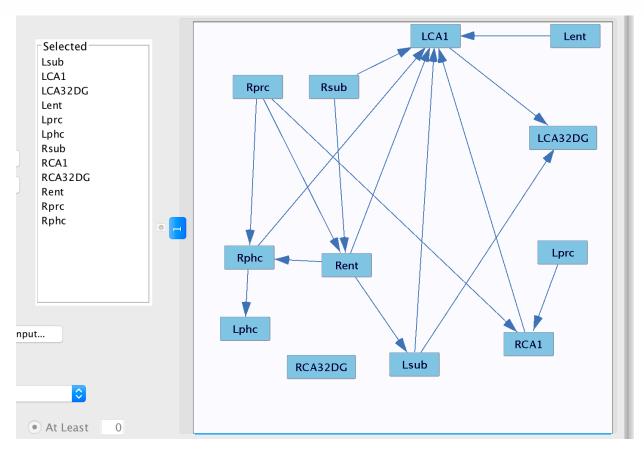
对条件独立不敏感,会保留较多的边

速度较慢, alpha = 1 时, 有明显延迟

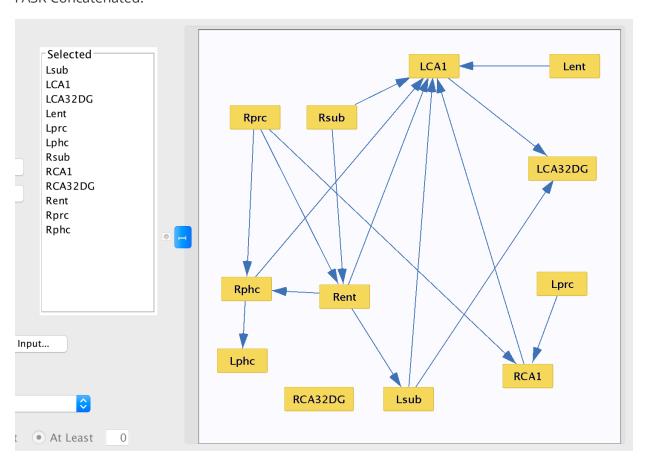
1.3 FASK and FASK Concatenated

- FASK: Fast adjacency search followed by robust skew orientation
- FASK Concatenated: Runs the search on the concatenated data
- 特点:禁止公共潜在根因变量
- 实验

FASK:



FASK Concatenated:



二者搜索所得结果相同

1.4 FCI

- 全名: Fast Causal Inference algorithm
- CMU 的 Jiji Zhang在《Causal Inference and Reasoning in Causally Insufficient Systems》中 提出的增强放方法
- 特点:原理上与PC类似,产生PAG(Partial Ancestral Graph),图中包含多种边,能得到很多逆向结论,可以发现latent confounder(潜在混淆)
- FCI系列算法会得到双头边,待圆圈的边,提供变量间不存在因果的信息,而提供较少的因果信息
- 边的含义:

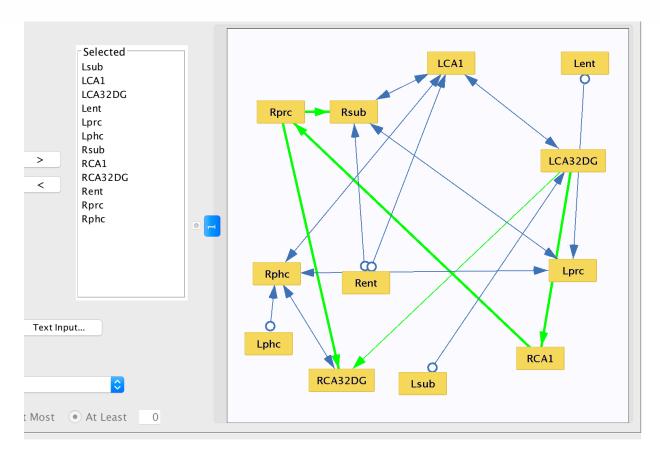
Edge Types	Present Relationships	Absent Relationships
A> B	A is a cause of B. It may be a direct or indirect cause that may include other measured variables. Also, there may be an unmeasured confounder of A and B.	B is not a cause of A
A <->	There is an unmeasured confounder (call it L) of A and B. There may be measured variables along the causal pathway from L to A or from L to B.	A is not a cause of B. B is not a cause of A.
A o-> B	Either A is a cause of B (i.e, A> B) or there is an unmeasured confounder of A and B (i.e, A <-> B) or both.	B is not a cause of A.
A 0-0 B	Exactly one of the following holds: 1. A is a cause of B 2. B is a cause of A 3. there is an unmeasured confounder of A and B 4. both a and c 5. both b and c	

If an edge is green that means there is no latent confounder. Otherwise, there is possibly latent confounder.

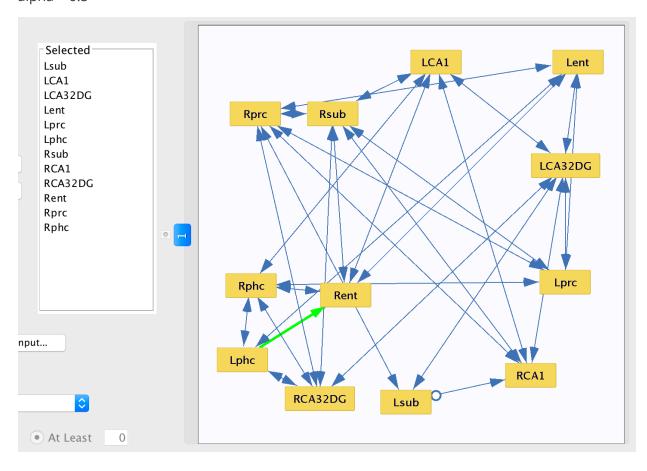
If an edge is bold (thickened) that means it is definitely direct. Otherwise, it is possibly direct.

• 实验:

alpha = 0.01



alpha = 0.5

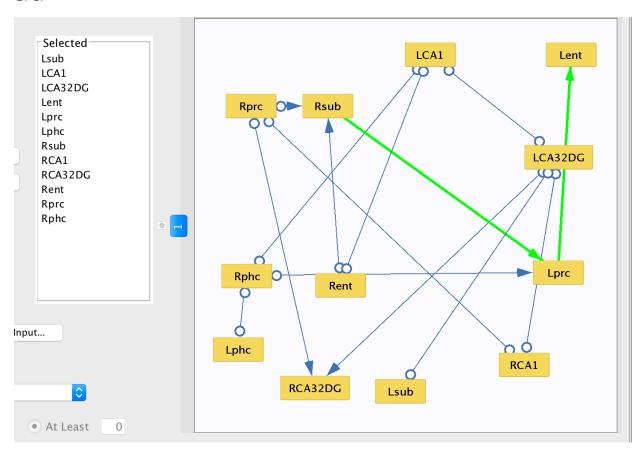


1.5 GFCI, RFCI, TsFCI, TsGFCI

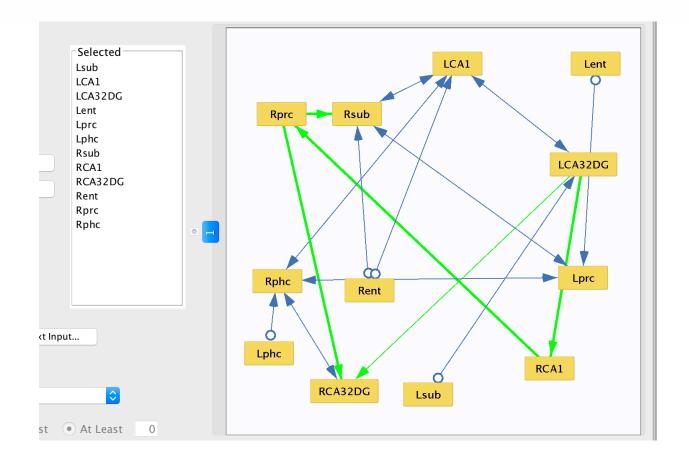
• 这些算法都是基于FCI算法的变种与改进

- 在算法性能,搜索细节上有所不同,例如tsGFCI使用BIC分数来搜索skeleton
- 以Ts起头的两个算法用于处理time series data 时间序列
- 算法返回的图和FCI一样,包含多种边以及其可能的latent confounder
- 实验

GFCI

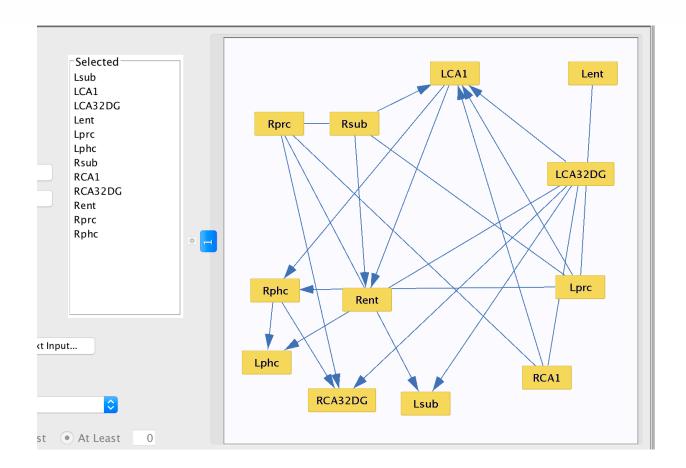


RFCI



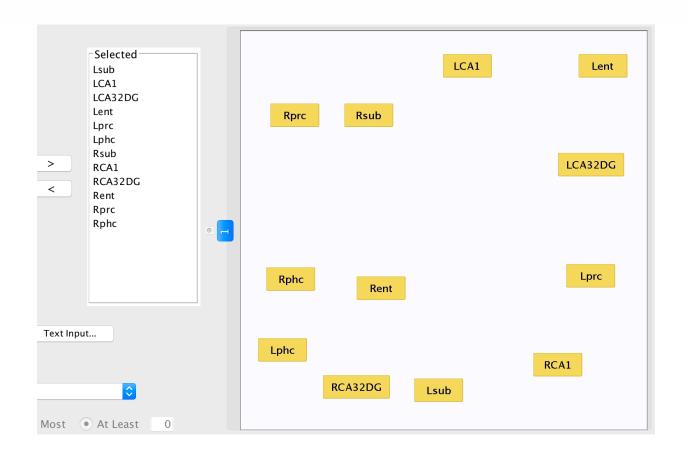
1.6 FGES, FGES-MB, IMaGES-Continunous, IMaGES-Discrete

- Greedy Equivalence Search
- 这类算法即为《Causal Discovery Algorithms and Real World Systems》中提到的基于分数的 贪婪搜索算法,与之形成对比的是PC一族算法(基于约束constraint)
- 算法返回的是CPDAG图,这类图中只有一部分遍是被指定方向的,其余边均为无向边
- 实验



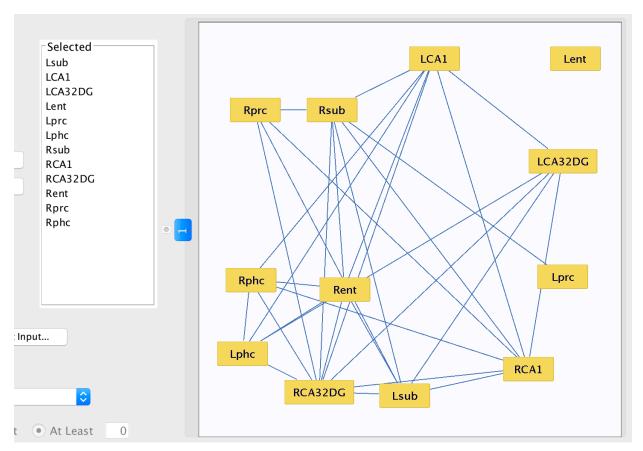
1.7 FOFC, FTFC, MIMBUILD

- FOFC和FTFC都是对BPC的变种
- MIMBUILD需要以BPC, FOFC或FTFC模型为前置条件
- 这些模型共同特点是他们会发掘已知变量共同的潜在根因变量
- 实验



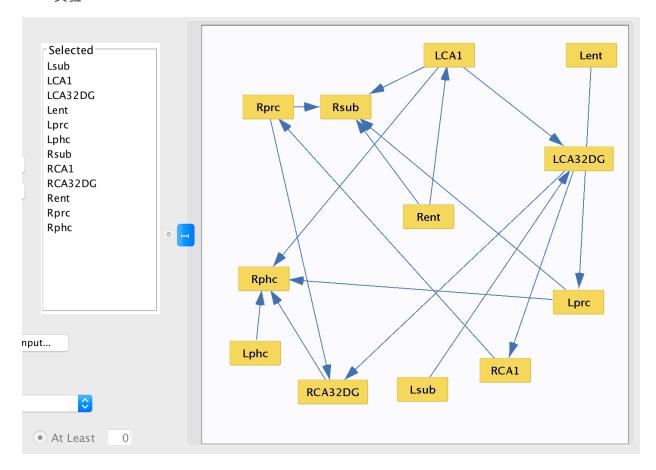
1.8 GLASSO and MGM

- 这两个算法功能相同,都是产生马尔可夫随机场,也就是一个无向图
- 执行MGM模型需要一个连续变量以及一个随机变量
- 实验



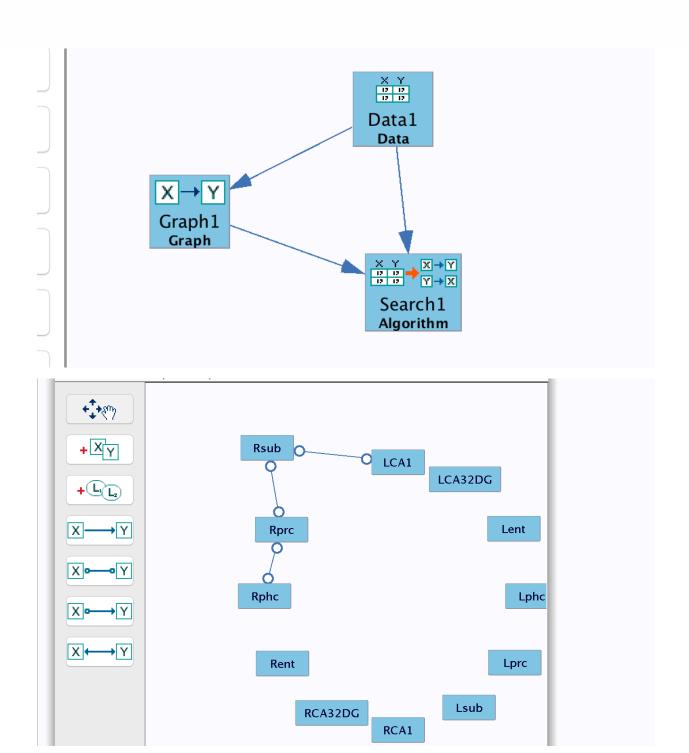
1.9 PC

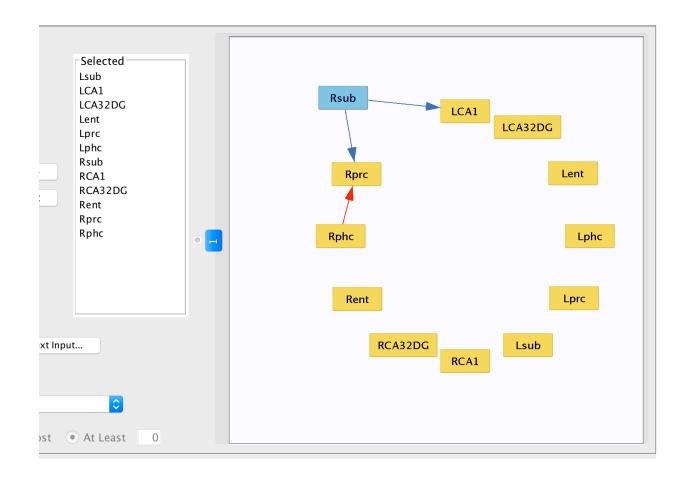
- PC算法,基于约束 (constraint)
- 生成一个 (DAG)
- 源代码有多种变种的PC算法,Tetrad版本迭代过程中抛弃了一部分,只留了PC all
- 实验



1.10 R1, R2, R3, Skew, SkewE, RSkew, RSkewE

- 这是一组相同功能的算法套件,用于实现无向图中边的定向
- 算法需要两项输入: 图以及相关联的数据集
- 实验





2 总结

2.1 不适用的算法

MIMBUILD,FOFC,FTFC,BPC 这四个算法会求解现有变量的潜在根因,在图中引入新变量。 我们的问题是在确定的服务集中寻找相互潜在关系。

2.2 待商榷的算法

FCI一族的算法的运行结果提供较少的因果信息,相反,提供较多不存在因果的结论。

此外, 还提供潜在的latent confounder。

这样的信息用起来不是很方便

2.3 一个可能的策略

以FAS为代表的几类算法会输出无向图,GEM类机遇分数的算法会输出只有部分边定向的CPDAG图。 而R系列以及Skew系列的算法实现边的定向化,二者理论上可以结合使用,单在算法原理上是否是正确的还有待讨论

2.4 符合要求的

PC 系列算法会输出一个DAG图,符合我们问题的需求