440 Assignment 3

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Problem 1

Game tree see Figure 1. We don't care about the "?" values because when we use the MINIMAX strategy, at state (3, 2), it's B's turn, so we apply MIN, then the path to state (2, 4) will be pruned. Also, at state (2, 3), it's A's turn, so we apply MAX, then the path to state (1, 4) will be pruned.

Problem 2

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a) P(A, B, C, D, E)
                     = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C) \cdot P(D|A,B) \cdot P(E|B,C)
                     = 0.2 * 0.5 * 0.8 * 0.1 * 0.3
                    = 0.0024
b) P(\neg A, \neg B, \neg C, \neg D, \neg E)
                     = P(\neg A) \cdot P(\neg B) \cdot P(\neg C) \cdot P(\neg D | \neg A, \neg B) \cdot P(\neg E | \neg B, \neg C)
                     = 0.8 * 0.5 * 0.2 * 0.1 * 0.8
                    = 0.0064
   c) P(\neg A|B,C,D,E)
                    =\alpha\cdot P(\neg A,B,C,D,E)
                    = \alpha \cdot (0.8 * 0.5 * 0.8 * 0.6 * 0.3)
                    =\alpha\cdot 0.0576
                   \alpha = \frac{1}{P(A,B,C,D,E) + P(\neg A,B,C,D,E)}
                  = \frac{1}{(0.2*0.5*0.8*0.1*0.3) + (0.8*0.5*0.8*0.6*0.3)}
= \frac{1}{0.0024 + 0.0576}
= \frac{50}{3}
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                   Thus P(\neg A|B,C,D,E)
                    = \frac{50}{3} * 0.0576= 0.96
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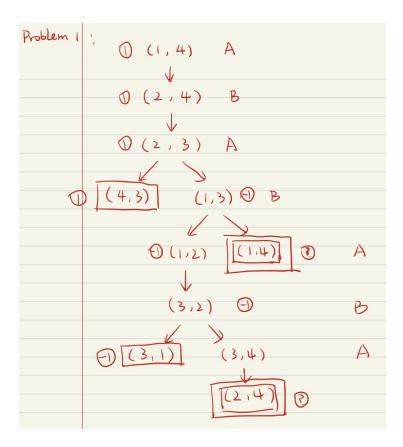


Figure 1: Game Tree

Problem 3

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a) P(B|j,m)
               = \alpha P(B, j, m)
             = \alpha \sum_{e} \sum_{a} P(B, j, m, e, a)
              For \overline{B} = \overline{true}:
               P(b|j,m)
              = \alpha \sum_{e} \sum_{a} P(b)P(e)P(a|b,e)P(j|a)P(m|a)
= \alpha P(b) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} P(a|b,e)P(j|a)P(m|a)
               =\alpha[P(b)P(e)P(a|b,e)P(j|a)P(m|a)+P(b)P(\neg e)P(a|b,\neg e)P(j|a)P(m|a)+
               P(b)P(e)P(\neg a|b,e)P(j|\neg a)P(m|\neg a) + P(b)P(\neg e)P(\neg a|b,\neg e)P(j|\neg a)P(m|\neg a)
               = \alpha[(0.001 * 0.002 * 0.95 * 0.9 * 0.7) + (0.001 * 0.998 * 0.94 * 0.9 * 0.7) +
               (0.001 * 0.002 * 0.05 * 0.05 * 0.01) + (0.001 * 0.998 * 0.06 * 0.05 * 0.01)
               = \alpha \cdot 0.00059224
              For B = false:
               P(\neg b|j,m)
             = \alpha \sum_{e} \sum_{a} P(\neg b) P(e) P(a|\neg b, e) P(j|a) P(m|a)
= \alpha P(\neg b) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} P(a|\neg b, e) P(j|a) P(m|a)
               =\alpha[P(\neg b)\overline{P(e)}P(a|\neg b,e)P(j|a)P(m|a)+P(\neg b)P(\neg e)P(a|\neg b,\neg e)P(j|a)P(m|a)+P(\neg e)P(a|\neg e,\neg e)P(j|a)P(m|a)+P(\neg e)P(a|\neg e,\neg e)P(j|a)P(m|a)+P(\neg e,\neg e)P(a|\neg e,\neg e)
               P(\neg b)P(e)P(\neg a|\neg b,e)P(j|\neg a)P(m|\neg a) + P(\neg b)P(\neg e)P(\neg a|\neg b,\neg e)P(j|\neg a)P(m|\neg a)]
               = \alpha[(0.999 * 0.002 * 0.29 * 0.9 * 0.7) + (0.999 * 0.998 * 0.001 * 0.9 * 0.7) +
               (0.999 * 0.002 * 0.71 * 0.05 * 0.01) + (0.999 * 0.998 * 0.999 * 0.05 * 0.01)
               = \alpha \cdot 0.00149194
             \alpha = \frac{1}{P(b,j,m) + P(\neg b,j,m)} Thus P(B|j,m) = \alpha < 0.00059224, 0.00149194 > \approx < 0.284, 0.716 >
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b) The complexity of computing $P(X_1|X_n = true)$ using enumeration is $O(2^n)$, and the complexity using variable elimination is O(n).

Problem 4

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OC : card holder owns a computer or smart phone. Fraud : current transaction is fraudulent. Trav : card holder is currently travelling. FP : current transaction is a foreign purchase. IP : current purchase is an internet purchase. CRP : a computer related purchase was made in the past week. P(Frau|Trav) = 0.01, \ P(Frau|\neg Trav) = 0.004 \\ P(Trav) = 0.05 \\ P(FP|\neg Trav, Fraud) = 0.1, \ P(FP|\neg Trav, \neg Fraud) = 0.01 \\ P(FP|Trav) = 0.9 \\ P(OC) = 0.75 \\ P(IP|OC, \neg Fraud) = 0.01, \ P(IP|OC, Fraud) = 0.02 \\ P(IP|\neg OC, \neg Fraud) = 0.001, \ P(IP|\neg OC, Fraud) = 0.011 \\ P(CRP|OC) = 0.1, \ P(CRP|\neg OC) = 0.001
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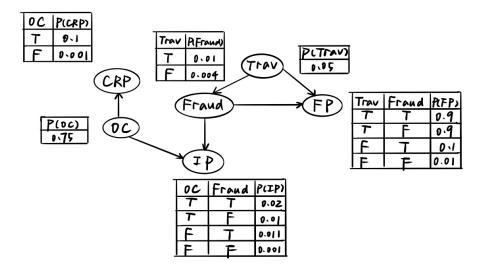


Figure 2: Bayes Network

a) Bayes Network see Figure 2.

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b) P(Fraud)
    = P(Fraud|Trav)P(Trav) + P(Fraud|\neg Trav)P(\neg Trav)
    = (0.01 * 0.05) + (0.004 * 0.95)
    = 0.0043
    P(Fraud|FP, \neg IP, CRP) = \frac{P(Fraud, FP, \neg IP, CRP)}{P(FP, \neg IP, CRP)}
    P(Fraud, FP, \neg IP, CRP)
    = \sum_{OC} \sum_{Trav} P(Trav) P(FP|Trav, Fraud) P(\neg IP|OC, Fraud) P(CRP|OC) P(Fraud|Trav)
    = 0.05 * 0.9 * 0.98 * 0.1 * 0.01 + 0.95 * 0.1 * 0.98 * 0.1 * 0.004 + 0.05 * 0.9 *
   0.989 * 0.001 * 0.01 + 0.95 * 0.1 * 0.989 * 0.001 * 0.004
    = 0.00008216087
    P(\neg Fraud, FP, \neg IP, CRP)
    = \sum_{OC} \sum_{Trav} P(Trav) P(FP|Trav, \neg Fraud) P(\neg IP|OC, \neg Fraud) P(CRP|OC) P(\neg Fraud|Trav)
    = \overline{0.05*0.9*0.99*0.1*0.99+0.95*0.01*0.99*0.1*0.996+0.05*0.9*}
    0.999 * 0.001 * 0.99 + 0.95 * 0.01 * 0.999 * 0.001 * 0.996
    = 0.005445651438
    P(Fraud|FP, \neg IP, CRP)
   = \frac{0.00008216087}{0.00008216087 + 0.005445651438} = 0.01486318012
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