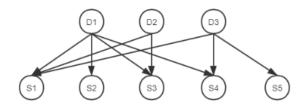
(1) 如下图



- (2) $P(D_1, D_2, D_3, S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5) = P(D_1)P(D_2)P(D_3)P(S_1|D_1, D_2, D_3)P(S_2|D_1)P(S_3|D_1, D_2)P(S_4|D_1, D_3)P(S_5|D_3)$
- (3) 23, 255.
- $(4) D_1$
- (5) D_1, D_2 。 S_3 已知时,V 字结构 $D_1 \to S_3 \leftarrow D_2$ 已激活,此时观测到 $S_2 = 1$,增大了 $D_1 = 1$ 的概率,同时使 $D_2 = 1$ 的概率减小

9.2

第(3)小问强调长程相互作用、上下文等要点即可

9.3

(1)

设计的真实值为: 初始概率[0.65, 0.35]

转移矩阵[[0.95, 0.05], [0.1, 0.9]]

发射概率:正常骰子全为 1/6;作弊骰子 6 的概率为 0.5,其他为 0.1

start prob: [0.64975571 0.35024429]

trans prob:

[[0.94706525 0.05293475]

[0.08998176 0.91001824]]

emission prob:

[[0.16412205 0.15644102 0.17805723 0.1736882 0.17438372 0.15330777] [0.10439933 0.10223966 0.09475692 0.09505405 0.10343664 0.50011341]]

(2)

(2)
$$e_{o}(6) = o.1s$$
, $e_{1}(6) = o.50$ $z_{o} = o.6s$ $z_{1} = o.3s$
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{oo} & a_{o1} \\ a_{i0} & a_{i1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} o.95 & o.05 \\ o.09 & o.91 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{1}(0) = o.6s \times o.1s = 9.7s \times 1o^{-2}$$

$$x_{2}(1) = o.3s \times o.5 = 17.s \times 1o^{-2} \times o.09) \times o.1s = 1.63 \times 1o^{-2}$$

$$x_{2}(0) = (9.7s \times 1o^{-2} \times o.9s + 17.s \times 1o^{-2} \times o.91) \times o.so = 8.21 \times 1o^{-2}$$

$$x_{3}(0) = (9.7s \times 1o^{-2} \times o.0s + 17.s \times 1o^{-2} \times o.91) \times o.so = 8.21 \times 1o^{-2}$$

$$x_{3}(0) = (1.63 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.9s + 8.21 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.91) \times o.so = 3.78 \times 1o^{-2}$$

$$x_{3}(0) = (1.63 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.0s + 8.21 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.91) \times o.so = 3.78 \times 1o^{-2}$$

$$x_{3}(0) = (1.63 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.0s + 8.21 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.91) \times o.so = 3.78 \times 1o^{-2}$$

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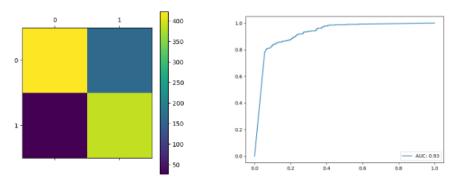
$$x_{3}(0) = (1.63 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.0s + 8.21 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.91) \times o.so = 3.78 \times 1o^{-2} \times o.91 \times o.9$$

 $\beta_{2}(1) = 0.167 \cdot 0.09 \cdot 0.15 + 0.469 \cdot 0.91 \cdot 0.5 = 21.5 \times 10^{-2}$ $P(0) = 3.56 * 10^{-2} * 0.65 * 0.15 + 21.5 * 10^{-2} * 0.35 * 0.5 = 4.11 * 10^{-2}$ 在误差范围内结果一致

(3) 第 12 次开始作弊

9.4

测试正确率一般在 0.82 附近, AUC 能达到 0.9 以上。混淆矩阵与 ROC 如下:



ROC 有人是一条折线,即除了(0,0)和(1,1)中间只有一个点,是因为调用函数的时候把分类结果输入进去了,而不是输入的预测的概率值。