

统计因果推断的 学习分享

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基础概率知识

- 随机试验, 样本空间, 样本点, 随机事件
- 样本空间S中每个元素e都会对应一个实数,这种映射关系可以定义为一个函数 f(e),那么这个函数就称为随机变量,用大写符号X、Y、Z表示
- 条件概率:任意两个随机变量AB,有条件概率公式:
- $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$, 那么P(AB) = P(A|B)P(B)
- 如果AB为随机事件,可以如上表示,如果AB为随机变量P(A|B)是 $P(A=a_i|B=b_j)$ 的简写
- 通过条件概率我们可以定义 (两随机变量相互独立的公式: if $P(A|B) = P(A)P(B) \Rightarrow P(A|B,c) = P(A|c)$ 以及P(B|A) = P(B)
- P(A|B,C) = P(A|C)
- but if $P(AB) \neq P(A)P(B)$, and P(A|B,C) = P(A|C), 我们称AB为条件独立

如何理解条件独立

- 两随机变量相关: $Cov(A, B) \neq 0$, 线性相关系数
- 独立一定不相关 (Cov(A, B) = 0), 不相关不一定独立, 相关一定不独立
- 相关不一定存在因果关系,不独立不一定存在因果关系
- 两随机变量独立一定不存在因果关系,两随机变量存在因果关系一定不独立
- 例子:
- 假如有100个家庭,在各自孩子出生的时候,都在自己的庭院里面种上一棵树。我们发现孩童的身高X与树的高度Y存在强的线性相关性。但是X与Y并不存在因果关系(混杂因素年龄Z)
- 那么 $P(XY) \neq P(X)P(Y)$,然而满足P(Y|X,Z) = P(Y|Z)以及P(X|Y,Z = Z) = P(X|Z)
- $X = Z + U_x$, $Y = Z + U_y$, while U_x and U_y are independent and characterized as exogenous variables

贝叶斯公式与多维联合分布的条件展开

- 全概率公式: B_1, B_2, \cdots, B_n 是随机变量B的一个划分, 那么
- $P(A) = P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)$
- 贝叶斯公式为

•
$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)}$$

- 有随机变量 $X_1, X_2, X_3, \cdots, X_n$,对于其联合概率(分布)可有:
- $P(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = P(X_1)P(X_2|X_1)P(X_3|X_1X_2)P(X_4|X_1X_2X_3) \dots P(X_n|X_1X_2 \dots X_{n-1})$
- 若n=4, 那么:
- $P(X_1X_2X_3X_4) = P(X_1)\frac{P(X_1X_2)}{P(X_1)}\frac{P(X_1X_2X_3)}{P(X_1X_2)}\frac{P(X_1X_2X_3)}{P(X_1X_2X_3)}$

图graph与因果模型 causal model

- 有向无环图DAG, directed acyclic graph
- Structural Causal Model: 这里的Structural指的是结构性的,表明因果模型中变量的因果关系是概率性的,而非统计资料体现出来的。
- 将外源性的变量归入集合U表示;将依赖于其他变量的内源性变量归入集合V(即除了U之外的变量);SCM中的箭头表示明确的函数赋值关系,这种函数赋值关系被认为是因果关系
- 如果SCM中变量Y是X的子节点,那么X为Y的直接因果 关系,若X为Y的祖先节点,当因果出现不传递的情况, X与Y没有因果关系(独立)

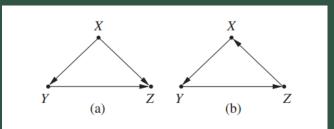
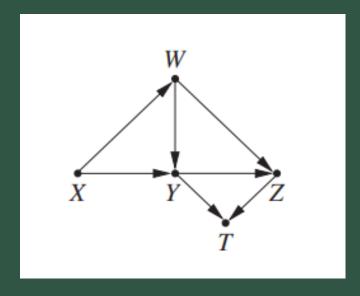
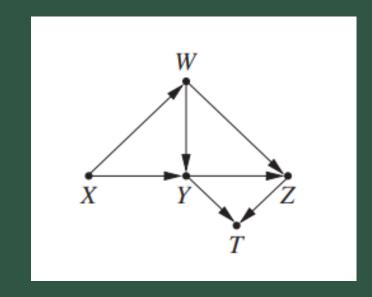


Figure 1.7 (a) Showing acyclic graph and (b) cyclic graph

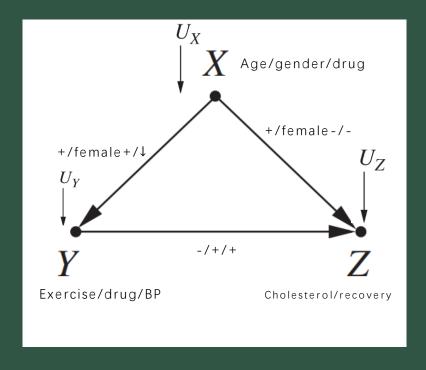


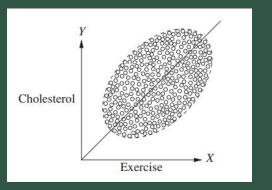
SCM and Product Decomposition

- $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_i P(x_i | pa_i)$
- In it, pa_i stdans for values of the parents of variable X_i
- 有随机变量 XYZTW,且因果图模型如图所示,对于其联合概率可有:
- P(XYZTW) = P(X)P(Y|X)P(Z|XY)P(T|XYZ)P(W|XYZT), or
- P(XYZTW) = P(X)P(W|X)P(Y|XW)P(Z|XYW)P(T|XYWZ)
- 已知其因果图,
- P(XYZTW) = P(X)P(W|X)P(Y|XW)P(Z|WY)P(T|YZ)
- Eg2. $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$
- $Z = y + U_Z$
- P(X = x, Y = y, Z = z)= P(X = x)P(Y = y|X = x)P(Z = z|X = x, Y = y)= P(X = x)P(Y = y|X = x)P(Z = z|Y = y)



Simpson's Paradox 辛普森悖论





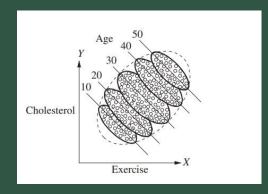


 Table 1.1
 Results of a study into a new drug, with gender being taken into account

	Drug	No drug
Men	81 out of 87 recovered (93%)	234 out of 270 recovered (87%)
Women	192 out of 263 recovered (73%)	55 out of 80 recovered (69%)
Combined data	273 out of 350 recovered (78%)	289 out of 350 recovered (83%)

 Table 1.2
 Results of a study into a new drug, with posttreatment blood pressure taken into account

	No drug	Drug
Low BP	81 out of 87 recovered (93%)	234 out of 270 recovered (87%)
High BP	192 out of 263 recovered (73%)	55 out of 80 recovered (69%)
Combined data	273 out of 350 recovered (78%)	289 out of 350 recovered (83%)

因果模式 链式chains

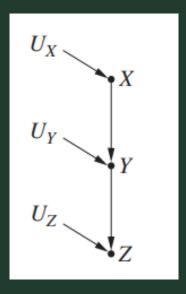
•
$$V = \{X, Y, Z\}, U = \{U_X, U_Y, U_Z\}, F = \{f_X, f_Y, f_Z\}$$

•
$$f_X: X = U_X$$

•
$$f_Y$$
: $Y = \frac{x}{3} + U_Y$

$$\bullet \ f_Z: Z = \frac{y}{16} + U_Z$$

• 其中 X 表示学校资金, Y表示该校学生平均成绩, Z表示该校大学录取率

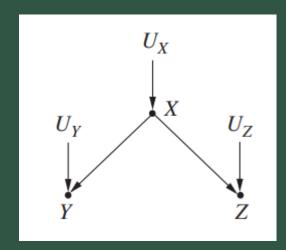


- 1. Z与Y, Y与X相互不独立
- 2. $P(X|Y) \neq P(X) P(Z|X) \neq P(Z)$
- 3. Z与X很可能不独立
- 4. 如果对Y取条件, Z与X相互独立 if Y is a path between X and Z

$$f_Y: Y = \begin{cases} a & \text{If } X = 1 \text{ AND } U_Y = 1 \\ b & \text{If } X = 2 \text{ AND } U_Y = 1 \\ c & \text{If } U_Y = 2 \end{cases}$$

因果模式 - 分叉forks

- 1. X与Y, Z与X相互不独立 $for\ some\ x,y\ P(X=x|Y=y)\neq P(X=x)$
- 2. Z与Y很可能不独立
- 3. 如果对X取条件,Y与Z相互独立, X为Z与Y的 共同的因素,且Y与Z之间不存在其他路
- For all x, y, z, P(Y = y | Z = z, X = x) = P(Y = y | X = x)



•
$$V = \{X, Y, Z\}, U = \{U_X, U_Y, U_Z\}, F = \{f_X, f_Y, f_Z\}$$

•
$$f_X: X = U_X$$

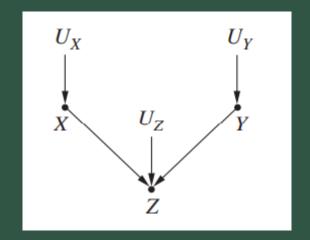
•
$$f_Y: Y = 4x + U_Y$$

$$f_Z: Z = \frac{x}{10} + U_Z$$

• 其中 X 表示温度,Y表示冰淇淋销售量,Z表示犯罪率

因果模式 - 汇聚/碰撞 collider

- 1. X与Z, Y与Z相互不独立 $for\ some\ x, z, P(X = x | Z = z) \neq P(X = x)$
- 2. X与Y相互独立,因为 U_X and U_Y 相互独立
- 3. 如果对Z取条件,那么X与Y相互不独立,Z为 X与Y的collider或collider的子孙节点
- For some x, y, z, $P(Y = y | X = x, Z = z) \neq P(Y = y | Z = z)$



•
$$V = \{X, Y, Z\}, U = \{U_X, U_Y, U_Z\}, F = \{f_X, f_Y, f_Z\}$$

- $f_X: X = U_X$
- $f_Y: Y = U_Y$
- f_Z : $Z = x + y + U_Z$
- 或者X表示一枚硬币的正反面{0,1}, Y表示另一枚硬币的正反面{0,1}, Z表示两枚硬币的情况 {0,1,2}

•
$$P(Y = 1|X = 1, Z = 2)=1$$

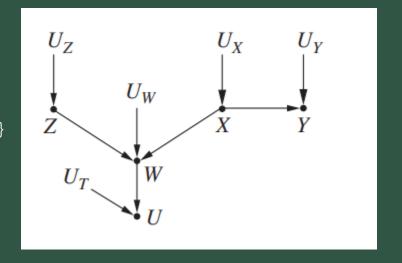
- P(Y = 1|Z = 2)=1 ???
- P(Y = 1|X = 1, Z = 1) = 0
- P(Y = 1|Z = 1) = 0.5

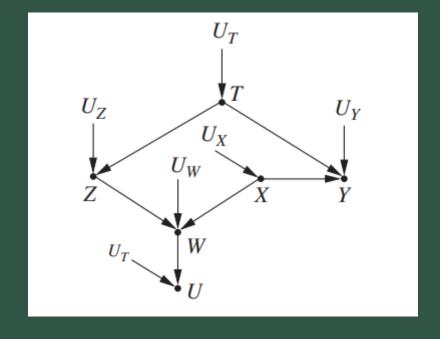
有向分割与有向连接

directional-separation and d-connection

- 1 应用之前的规则来处理复杂因果图
- 如果两个节点/随机变量是可有向分割的,
 那么两随机变量一定是相互独立的
- 3. 如果两个节点是有向连接的,那么随机变 量有极大可能是不独立的、有关联的
- 4. 依赖的传递:如果不通过对某节点取条件, 那么只有collider会阻断依赖的传递;
- 5. 如果要对集合Z取条件进行阻断依赖的传递;那么需要满足1)collider以及其子孙没在Z中;2)链与分叉的中间节点在Z中

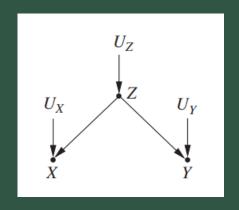
Z={}Z={W} 、 {U}Z={W, X}

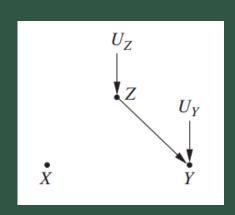




干预 Interventions

- 干预 VS 取条件概率
- 干预会改变整个系统、系统中其他随机变量 的值也会随之改变
- 对某个变量取条件概率,则不对系统做任何 改变。我们只是在范围更小的样本集合中做 计算
- 当我们干预某个变量的时候,我们希望遏制 该随机变量由于其父节点的变化而改变的趋势,那么相当于减掉指入该节点的箭头。

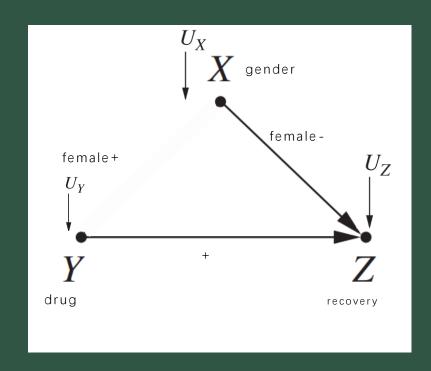




- 1. 干预一个变量:
- 2. do(X = x)来表示对X变量进行干预,使其取值为x
- 3. 条件概率: P(Y = y|X = x)与干预之后的概率P(Y = y|do(X = x))所代表的的含义不同。值取决于SCM,可能相同,可能不同
- 4. 从分布的术语来讲, P(Y = y | X = x)表示总体中X=x的部分的Y=y的概率;而P(Y = y | do(X = x))表示如果总体所有个体的X都等于x的时候,Y=y的概率。
- 5. P(Y = y | do(X = x), Z = z)表示如果总体 每个个体的X都等于x的时候,已知Z=z, Y=y的条件概率

通过干预从相关关系中析取因果

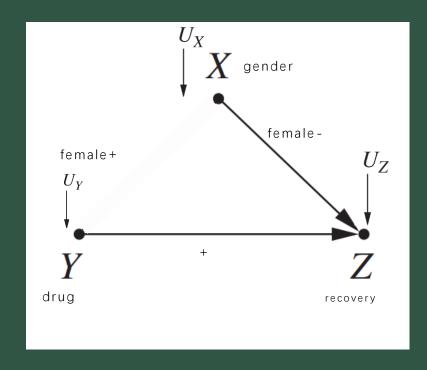
- 前提,已获得真实有效的SCM。同时干预措施不会在真实世界中造成"副作用",否则应该将该副作用加入SCM中
- P(Z = 1|do(Y = 1)) P(Z = 1|do(Y = 0))
- 以上average causal effect (ACE)



- 1. 干预一个变量:
- 2. $P(Z = z | do(Y = y)) = P_m(Z = z | Y = y)$
- 3. 那么我们考虑 P_m 与原本的概率P分布的关系。首先X的概率分布不会受到do(Y = y)的影响。即样本中男女的比例不会改变;其次P(Z = z|Y = y, X = x)概率仍然不会发生改变,因为Z只由x,y决定,一旦x,y给定,z的概率只由 U_z 决定
- 4. \Rightarrow $P_m(Z = z | Y = y, X = x) = P(Z = z | Y = y, X = x)$ $P_m(X = x) = P(X = x)$
- 5. 同时在施加干预之后,Y与X独立了,那么 $P_m(X=x|Y=y)=P_m(X=x)=P(X=x)$
- 6. $P_{m}(Z = z|Y = y) = \sum_{x} P_{m}(Z = z|Y = y, X = x)P_{m}(X = x|Y = y) \Rightarrow \sum_{x} P(Z = z|Y = y, X = x)P(X = x) \Rightarrow \frac{7777}{277}P(Z = z|Y = y)$

Control or not control

- P(Z = z|do(Y = y)) = $\sum_{x} P(Z = z|Y = y, X = x)P(X = x)$, adjust for X
- 注意,如果做的是随机试验,不需要控制混杂因素X,因为随机试验要求除了干预措施Y,其他变量都是随机的,从而X不会对Y产生影响,而X对Z的影响对ACE不影响。



- 1. 从而干预一个变量:
- 2. $P(Z = z | do(Y = y)) = P_m(Z = z | Y = y) = P(Z = z | Y = y)$
- 3. $P_m(Z = z|Y = y) =$ $\sum_{x} P_m(Z = z|Y = y, X = x) P_m(X = x|Y = y) \Rightarrow$ $\sum_{x} P(Z = z|Y = y, X = x) P(X = x)$
- In practice, investigators use adjustments in randomized experiments as well, for the purpose of minimizing sampling variations

Table 1.1 Results of a study into a new drug, with gender being taken into account

Drug No drug

Men 81 out of 87 recovered (93%) 234 out of 270 recovered (87%)
Women 192 out of 263 recovered (73%) 55 out of 80 recovered (69%)
Combined data 273 out of 350 recovered (78%) 289 out of 350 recovered (83%)

$$P(Z = 1|do(Y = 1))$$

$$= \sum_{0,1} P(Z = 1|Y = 1, X = 0|1)P(X = 0|1) = 0.832$$

$$P(Z = 1|do(Y = 0))$$

$$= \sum_{0,1} P(Z = 1|Y = 0, X = 0|1)P(X = 0|1) = 0.7818$$

$$ACE = 0.832 - 0.7818 = 0.0502$$

指导我们按照X分层看好坏

Control or not control

Table 1.2	Results of a study into a new drug, with postureament blood pressure taken into account		
	No drug	Drug	
Low BP	81 out of 87 recovered (93%)	234 out of 270 recovered (87%)	

Table 1.2 Results of a study into a new drug, with posttreatment blood pressure taken into account

 Low BP
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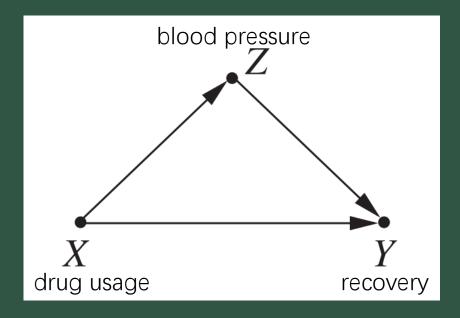
 Combined data
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$$P(Y = 1|do(X = 1)) = P(Y = 1|X = 1)$$

$$= \sum_{z=0,1} P(Y = 1|X = 1, Z = z) P(Z = z|X = 1)$$

指导我们看总的表格

Adjust or control the parents of X (the intervention) rather than the parents of result variables in the original graph



$$P(Y = y|do(X = x))$$

$$= \sum_{z} P(Y = y|X = x, PA_X = z)P(PA_X = z)$$

$$\Rightarrow mul \ and \ divide \ factor \ P(X = x|PA_X = z)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(y|do(x)) = \sum_{z} \frac{P(X = x, Y = y, PA_X = z)}{P(X = x|PA_X = z)}$$

propensity score 倾向性分数

多变量干预以及截断乘积法则

multiple intervention and the truncated product rule

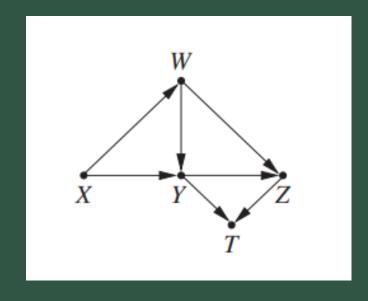
假如我们要对不止一个变量做干预,应该如何调整

$$P(XTW|do(Y = y, Z = z)) = P(X)P(W|X)P(T|yz)$$

$$P(T|do(Y = t, Z = z)) = \sum_{x,w} P(X)P(W|X)P(T|yz) = P(T|yz)$$

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | do(\vec{x})) = \prod_i P(x_i | pa_i)$$
, for all x_i not in \vec{x}

Adjust or control the parents of X (the intervention) rather than the parents of result variables in the original graph



P(XYZTW)= P(X)P(W|X)P(Y|XW)P(Z|WY)P(T|YZ)

P(XTW|do(Y = t, Z = z)) $= P_m(X)P_m(W|X)P_m(Y|XW)P_m(Z|WY)P_m(T|YZ)$

后门准则 <u>Backdoor crit</u>erion

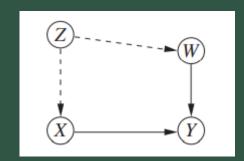
控制 施加干预措施的变量 的父节点,但存在有些父节点不可观测的情况,这个时候需要使用后门准则来阻断不可观测的父节点的影响

backdoor criterion:给定一组有序变量(X, Y)存在于因果图中,如果存在一组变量Z能够阻断(X, Y)之间的所有路,并且Z中不存在X的后代节点,那么,调整后公式为

$$P(Y = y | do(X = x)) = \sum_{z} P(Y = y | X = x, Z = z) P(Z = z)$$

Adjust or control the parents of X (the intervention) rather than the parents of result variables in the original graph

- 1. We block all spurious paths between X and Y.
- 2. We leave all directed paths from X to Y unperturbed.
- 3. We create no new spurious paths.



$$P(Y = y|do(X = x))$$

$$= \sum_{z} P(Y = y|X = x, PA_X = z)P(PA_X = z)$$

CAUSAL INFERENCE IN STATISTICS A PRIMER Judea Pearl