

Honor Code:

Part 1

a) This is right.

$$P(A \text{ exec.} \mid B \text{ not exec.}) = \frac{P(A \text{ exec.})P(B \text{ not exec.} \mid A \text{ exec.})}{P(B \text{ not exec.})} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1}{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

(1) This is just an application of Bayes' theorem. Now that we know B will live, we can use this to figure out A 's probability of being executed.

(2) We know that only one person is being executed, so if A is executed then the probability of B living is 1.

b) This explanation supposes that the probability of A being executed is independent of the probabilities of the other prisoners being executed. This is wrong. What if we had learned that B *was* going to be executed? Then clearly A would be stupid to think that they have a $\frac{1}{3}$ probability of being executed.

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

- Xue ¹ used Bayesian networks to develop a system for constructing facial animations from audio data.
-

Part 6

¹Jianxia Xue. "Acoustically-Driven Talking Face Animations Using Dynamic Bayesian Networks." Ph.D. Thesis (2008).
