

1.

(a) List the Markovian assumptions (also known as topological semantics) encoded in the Bayesian network structure.

Markovian assumptions states that a node is conditionally independent of its non-descendants given its parents

$$A \perp B \quad A \perp E$$

$$B \perp A \quad B \perp C$$

$$C \perp B \mid A \quad C \perp D \mid A \quad C \perp E \mid A$$

$$D \perp C \mid A, B \quad D \perp E \mid A, B$$

$$E \perp A \mid B \quad E \perp C \mid B \quad E \perp D \mid B \quad E \perp F \mid B \quad E \perp G \mid B$$

$$F \perp A \mid C, D \quad F \perp B \mid C, D \quad F \perp E \mid C, D$$

$$G \perp A \mid F \quad G \perp B \mid F \quad G \perp C \mid F \quad G \perp D \mid F \quad G \perp E \mid F \quad G \perp H \mid F$$

$$H \perp A \mid E, F \quad H \perp B \mid E, F \quad H \perp C \mid E, F \quad H \perp D \mid E, F \quad H \perp G \mid E, F$$

(b) Provide the Markov blanket for variable D.

Markov blanket: parents + children + and children's parents

Markov blanket for variable D is $\{A, B, C, F\}$

(c) Express $\Pr(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H)$ as a multiplication of conditional and marginal probabilities, using the chain rule for Bayesian networks.

$$\Pr(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H) = \Pr(A) * \Pr(B) * \Pr(C|A) * \Pr(D|A, B) * \Pr(E|B) * \Pr(F|C, D) * \Pr(G|F) * \Pr(H|E, F)$$

(d) Derive $\Pr(E,F,G,H)$ from the result of $\Pr(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H)$ computed above. Express it using factors.

(e) Multiply the factors (tables) of $\Pr(D|AB)$ and $\Pr(E|B)$. Show the new factor.

(f) Sum out D from the factor computed above. Show the new factor.

(g) Express $\Pr(a, \neg b, c, d, \neg e, f, \neg g, h)$ in terms of the parameters in the Conditional Probability Table(CPT)s in Figure 1 (here a denotes $A = 1$ and $\neg a$ denotes $A = 0$). Use placeholder symbols for the parameters that are not shown in the CPTs.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(a, \neg b, c, d, \neg e, f, \neg g, h) \\ &= \Pr(a) * \Pr(\neg b) * \Pr(c | a) * \Pr(d | a, \neg b) * \Pr(\neg e | \neg b) * \Pr(f | c, d) * \Pr(\neg g | f) * \Pr(h | \neg e, f) \\ &= 0.2 * 0.3 * \Pr(c | a) * 0.6 * 0.1 * \Pr(f | c, d) * \Pr(\neg g | f) * \Pr(h | \neg e, f) \\ &= 0.0036 * \Pr(c | a) * \Pr(f | c, d) * \Pr(\neg g | f) * \Pr(h | \neg e, f) \end{aligned}$$

(h) Compute $\Pr(\neg a, b)$.

$$\Pr(\neg a, b) = \Pr(\neg a) * \Pr(b) = 0.8 * 0.7 = 0.56$$

(i) Compute $\Pr(\neg e | a)$.

$$\Pr(\neg e | a) = \Pr(\neg e) = \Pr(b) * \Pr(\neg e | b) + \Pr(\neg b) * \Pr(\neg e | \neg b) = 0.7 * 0.9 + 0.3 * 0.1 = 0.66$$

2. Consider the following sentences

i. John likes all kinds of food.

$\forall x(\text{Food}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Likes}(\text{John}, x))$

ii. Apples are food.

$\text{Food}(\text{apple})$

iii. Chicken is food.

$\text{Food}(\text{chicken})$

iv. Anything anyone eats and isn't made sick by is food.

$\forall y \forall z ((\text{Eats}(z, y) \wedge \sim \text{Sicks}(y, z)) \Rightarrow \text{Food}(y))$

v. If you are made sick by something, you are not well.

$\forall a \forall b (\text{Sicks}(a, b) \Rightarrow \sim \text{Well}(b))$

vi. Bill eats peanuts and is well.

$\text{Eats}(\text{Bill}, \text{Peanuts}) \wedge \text{Well}(\text{Bill})$

vii. Sue eats everything Bill eats.

$\forall c (\text{Eats}(\text{Bill}, c) \Rightarrow \text{Eats}(\text{Sue}, c))$