

Module 6 Graded Quiz

Due Apr 10 at 11:59pm **Points** 10 **Questions** 10
Available Mar 27 at 12am - Apr 10 at 11:59pm
Time Limit 300 Minutes **Allowed Attempts** 3

This quiz was locked Apr 10 at 11:59pm.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	<u>Attempt 1</u>	3 minutes	10 out of 10

Score for this attempt: **10** out of 10

Submitted Apr 10 at 12:46pm

This attempt took 3 minutes.

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

Consider the following **MLN** program with two object constants alice and bob. Compute the unnormalized probability measure (i.e., weight) of the interpretation $I = \{\text{smoke}(\text{alice}), \text{influence}(\text{alice}, \text{bob}), \text{smoke}(\text{bob})\}$ under **MLN**. (x, y range over both object constants.)

2: $\text{smoke}(y) \leftarrow \text{smoke}(x) \wedge \text{influence}(x,y)$

1: $\text{smoke}(\text{alice})$

α : $\text{influence}(\text{alice}, \text{bob})$

☐ $\exp(1)$

☒ $\exp(\alpha+9)$

☐ $\exp(3)$

☐ $\exp(\alpha+3)$

Correct!

Question 2**1 / 1 pts**

Consider the following **LPMLN** program with two object constants alice and bob. Compute the unnormalized probability measure (i.e., weight) of the interpretation $I = \{\text{smoke}(\text{alice}), \text{influence}(\text{alice}, \text{bob}), \text{smoke}(\text{bob})\}$ under **LPMLN**. (x, y range over both object constants.)

2: $\text{smoke}(y) \leftarrow \text{smoke}(x) \wedge \text{influence}(x,y)$

1: $\text{smoke}(\text{alice})$

α : $\text{influence}(\text{alice}, \text{bob})$

☐ 0

☒ $\exp(\alpha+9)$

☐ $\exp(\alpha+3)$

☐ $\exp(\alpha+1)$

Correct!**Question 3****1 / 1 pts**

Consider the following LPMLN program. Apply the completion method to convert the LPMLN program into an equivalent Markov Logic Network. Which option is the correct MLN program?

1: $p \leftarrow \neg q$

2: $q \leftarrow \neg p$

4: $q \leftarrow \neg r$

1: $p \leftarrow \neg q$

2: $q \leftarrow \neg p$

4: $q \leftarrow \neg r$

$\alpha: p \rightarrow \neg q$

☐ $\alpha: q \rightarrow \neg p \vee \neg r$

1: $p \leftarrow \neg q$

2: $q \leftarrow \neg p$

4: $q \leftarrow \neg r$

$\alpha: p \rightarrow \neg q$

$\alpha: q \rightarrow \neg p$

☐ $\alpha: q \rightarrow \neg r$

Correct!

1: $p \leftarrow \neg q$

2: $q \leftarrow \neg p$

4: $q \leftarrow \neg r$

$\alpha: p \rightarrow \neg q$

$\alpha: q \rightarrow \neg p \vee \neg r$

☒ $\alpha: r \rightarrow \perp$

1: $p \leftarrow \neg q$

2: $q \leftarrow \neg p$

4: $q \leftarrow \neg r$

$\alpha: p \rightarrow \neg q$

$\alpha: q \rightarrow \neg p$

$\alpha: q \rightarrow \neg r$

☐ $\alpha: r \rightarrow \perp$

Question 4**1 / 1 pts**

Which option is the most probable stable model of the following LPMLN program?

1: $p \leftarrow \neg q$

α : $q \leftarrow \neg p$

-4: $p \leftarrow \neg r$

☐ {p, q}

☐ {p}

☒ {q}

☐ \emptyset

Correct!

Question 5

1 / 1 pts

Which option is the weight of the most probable stable model of the following LPMLN program?

2: $p \leftarrow q$

-2: $q \leftarrow \neg r$

-5: $\perp \leftarrow p$

☐ -5

☐ $\exp(2)$

☐ 2

☒ $\exp(0)$

Correct!

Question 6**1 / 1 pts**

Consider the following LPMLN program. Translate it into an ASP program containing weak constraints. Which option is the correct translated ASP program?

10: $q \leftarrow p$

1: $r \leftarrow p$

5: p

-20: $\perp \leftarrow \neg r$

10: $q \leftarrow p$

1: $r \leftarrow p$

5: p

-20: $\perp \leftarrow \neg r$

α : $p \rightarrow \top$

α : $q \rightarrow p$

☐ α : $r \rightarrow p$

unsat(1) :- p, not q.

:~ unsat(1). [-10]

unsat(2) :- p, not r.

:~ unsat(2). [-1]

unsat(3) :- not p.

:~ unsat(3). [-5]

unsat(4) :- not r.

☐ :~ unsat(4). [20]

Correct!

$\text{unsat}(1) \text{ :- } p, \text{ not } q.$

$q \text{ :- } p, \text{ not } \text{unsat}(1).$

$\text{:- } \sim \text{unsat}(1). [10]$

$\text{unsat}(2) \text{ :- } p, \text{ not } r.$

$r \text{ :- } p, \text{ not } \text{unsat}(2).$

$\text{:- } \sim \text{unsat}(2). [1]$

$\text{unsat}(3) \text{ :- } \text{not } p.$

$p \text{ :- } \text{not } \text{unsat}(3).$

$\text{:- } \sim \text{unsat}(3). [5]$

$\text{unsat}(4) \text{ :- } \text{not } r.$

$\text{:- } \text{not } r, \text{ not } \text{unsat}(4).$

☒ $\text{:- } \sim \text{unsat}(4). [-20]$

unsat(1) :- p, not q.

q :- p, not unsat(1).

:~ unsat(1). [-10]

unsat(2) :- p, not r.

r :- p, not unsat(2).

:~ unsat(2). [-1]

unsat(3) :- not p.

p :- not unsat(3).

:~ unsat(3). [-5]

unsat(4) :- not r.

:- not r, not unsat(4).

☐ :~ unsat(4). [20]

Question 7

1 / 1 pts

Consider the following LPMLN program. Which option is the most probable stable model of the program?

10: q \leftarrow p

1: r \leftarrow p

5: p

-20: $\perp \leftarrow \neg r$

Correct!

☒ {p, q}

☐ {p, q, r}

☐ {p}☐ {q}**Question 8****1 / 1 pts**

Which option about probability is impossible no matter what random variables A and B are?

☐ $P(A | B) > P(A)$ ☐ $P(A, B) < P(A)$ ☐ $P(A | B) < P(A)$ ☒ $P(A, B) > P(A)$ **Correct!****Question 9****1 / 1 pts**

Consider the following full joint distribution for Boolean variables A, B, and C. Which option is closest to the value of $P(A = 0 | B = 1)$?

A	B	C	P(A,B,C)
0	0	0	0.03
0	0	1	0.12
0	1	0	0.17
0	1	1	0.18
1	0	0	0.03
1	0	1	0.12
1	1	0	0.24
1	1	1	0.11

☐ 0.71

☒ 0.5

☐ 0

☐ 0.35
Correct!**Question 10****1 / 1 pts**

Consider the same full joint distribution for Boolean variables A, B, and C as in question 9. Are A and B independent of each other?

A	B	C	P(A,B,C)
0	0	0	0.03
0	0	1	0.12
0	1	0	0.17
0	1	1	0.18
1	0	0	0.03
1	0	1	0.12
1	1	0	0.24
1	1	1	0.11

☒ True
Correct!

☐ False

Quiz Score: **10** out of 10