Problem 1: PROBLEM SET 2

$$P(\pi) : \max_{\mathcal{X}} \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(ij) \in \mathcal{E}} \psi_{ij}(\alpha_{ij}) \cdot \prod_{(i,k) \in \mathcal{E}} \psi_{ij,ik}(\alpha_{ij}, \alpha_{ik})$$

Z = Va of nodes

For a graph with even no. of vertices, k should be greater than or equal to 2.  $(k \ge 2)$  for a possible assignment.

$$\phi_{ij}(x_{ij}) = \exp(\omega_{x_{ij}})$$

$$\forall_{ij,ik}(x_{ij},x_{ik}) = \int_{x_{ij}} \chi_{ik}.$$

Maximal values would be <u>k</u> and <u>k-1</u> for alternate elges.

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{(i,j) \in E} \exp(w_{x_{ij}}) \cdot \prod_{(i,k) \in E} \frac{1}{x_{ij} \neq x_{ik}}$$

Alternate edges are k and k-t  $\frac{nk}{2} \cdot \frac{n(k-1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n(k-1)}{2}$ 

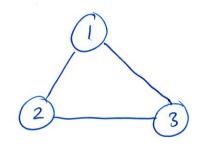
$$P(x) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{\omega_{x_{12}}} e^{\omega_{x_{23}}} e^{\omega_{x_{n1}}}$$

P(x) is maximized when  $e^{\omega_{x_{12}}} \cdot e^{\omega_{x_{23}}} \cdot e^{\omega_{x_{n1}}}$  is maximized. This is maximized at alternate k and k-1 assignments giving,

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{k} \cdot e^{k} \cdot e^{k} - e^{k} = e^{k} \cdot e^{k}$$

-'. k and k-1 to alternate edges are the mas MAP assignment when the graph has even number of Vertices.

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$$k = 3$$
 $W_1 = 1$ ,  $W_2 = 2$ ,  $W_3 = 3$ .

MAP IP :

$$P(n) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}} \sum_{x_{ij}} P_{ij}(x_{ij}) \log \phi_{ij}(x_{ij})$$

$$+ \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}} \sum_{x_{ij}, x_{ik}} P_{ij,ik}(x_{ij}, x_{ik}) \cdot \log (y_{ij,ik}, x_{ij}, x_{ik})$$

$$(i,k) \in \mathcal{E}$$

Assignments:

$$\chi_{n} = 1$$
  $P_{n}(\mathbf{r}_{2}) = 1$   $P_{12,33}(1,3) = 1$   
 $\chi_{23} = 2$   $P_{23}(2) = 1$   $P_{12,23}(1,2) = 1$   
 $\chi_{31} = 3$   $P_{31}(3) = 1$   $P_{33,31}(2,3) = 1$ 

$$P(x) = 1 * log(e') + 12 * log(e^{2}) + 13 * log(e^{3}) + 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 * 0 +$$

$$p(x) = \sum_{(ij) \in \mathcal{E}} \sum_{\chi_{ij}} \mathcal{L}_{ij}(\chi_{ij}) \log \varphi_{ij}(\chi_{ij})$$

$$+ \sum_{(ij) \in \mathcal{E}} \sum_{\chi_{ij}, \chi_{ik}} \mathcal{L}_{ij, ik}(\chi_{ij}, \chi_{ik}) \log (\varphi_{ij, ik}(\chi_{ij}, \chi_{ik}))$$

$$(\xi_{ij}) \in \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{L}_{ij, \chi_{ik}}(\chi_{ij}, \chi_{ik}) \log (\varphi_{ij, ik}(\chi_{ij}, \chi_{ik}))$$

With the same assignments as with IP problem, we get the maximum value of p(n).

P(x) = 6.

The optimal value does not charge with any other assignment.