

Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning: Homework 6, Zhengzuo Liu

Problem 1

Answer:

Program for this problem see "PRML_H6_1.py".

(1) The parameters obtained from training are as follows:

Initial Probabilities: [0. 1.]

Transmission Probabilities: [[0.882 0.118],[0.201 0.799]]

Emission Probabilities: [[0.16 0.168 0.174 0.183 0.18 0.134],[0.098 0.089 0.091 0.082 0.093 0.547]]

(2)

Forward Algorithm:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_1(1) &= e_1(b) \times \pi_1 = 0.134 \times 0 = 0 \\
 \alpha_1(2) &= e_2(b) \times \pi_2 = 0.547 \times 1 = 0.547 \\
 \alpha_2(1) &= e_1(b) \times (\alpha_1(1) \times a_{11} + \alpha_1(2) \times a_{21}) \\
 &= 0.134 \times (0 \times 0.882 + 0.547 \times 0.201) = 0.0147 \\
 \alpha_2(2) &= e_2(b) \times (\alpha_1(1) \times a_{12} + \alpha_1(2) \times a_{22}) \\
 &= 0.547 \times (0 \times 0.118 + 0.547 \times 0.799) = 0.239 \\
 \alpha_3(1) &= e_1(b) \times (\alpha_2(1) \times a_{11} + \alpha_2(2) \times a_{21}) \\
 &= 0.134 \times (0.0147 \times 0.882 + 0.239 \times 0.201) = 0.00817 \\
 \alpha_3(2) &= e_2(b) \times (\alpha_2(1) \times a_{12} + \alpha_2(2) \times a_{22}) \\
 &= 0.547 \times (0.0147 \times 0.118 + 0.239 \times 0.799) = 0.105 \\
 \alpha_4(1) &= e_1(b) \times (\alpha_3(1) \times a_{11} + \alpha_3(2) \times a_{21}) \\
 &= 0.134 \times (0.00817 \times 0.882 + 0.105 \times 0.201) = 0.00379 \\
 \alpha_4(2) &= e_2(b) \times (\alpha_3(1) \times a_{12} + \alpha_3(2) \times a_{22}) \\
 &= 0.547 \times (0.00817 \times 0.118 + 0.105 \times 0.799) = 0.0464 \\
 \text{Therefore } P(6666) &= \alpha_4(1) + \alpha_4(2) = 0.0502.
 \end{aligned}$$

Backward Algorithm:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta_4(1) &= 1. \\
 \beta_4(2) &= 1. \\
 \beta_3(1) &= a_{11}e_1(b)\beta_4(1) + a_{12}e_2(b)\beta_4(2) \\
 &= 0.882 \times 0.134 \times 1 + 0.118 \times 0.547 \times 1 = 0.183. \\
 \beta_3(2) &= a_{21}e_1(b)\beta_4(1) + a_{22}e_2(b)\beta_4(2) \\
 &= 0.201 \times 0.134 \times 1 + 0.799 \times 0.547 \times 1 = 0.464. \\
 \beta_2(1) &= a_{11}e_1(b)\beta_3(1) + a_{12}e_2(b)\beta_3(2) \\
 &= 0.882 \times 0.134 \times 0.183 + 0.118 \times 0.547 \times 0.464 = 0.0516 \\
 \beta_2(2) &= a_{21}e_1(b)\beta_3(1) + a_{22}e_2(b)\beta_3(2) \\
 &= 0.201 \times 0.134 \times 0.183 + 0.799 \times 0.547 \times 0.464 = 0.208. \\
 \beta_1(1) &= a_{11}e_1(b)\beta_2(1) + a_{12}e_2(b)\beta_2(2) \\
 &= 0.882 \times 0.134 \times 0.0516 + 0.118 \times 0.547 \times 0.208 = 0.0195. \\
 \beta_1(2) &= a_{21}e_1(b)\beta_2(1) + a_{22}e_2(b)\beta_2(2) \\
 &= 0.201 \times 0.134 \times 0.0516 + 0.799 \times 0.547 \times 0.208 = 0.0723 \\
 \text{Therefore } p(6666) &= \pi_1e_1(b)\beta_1(1) + \pi_2e_2(b)\beta_1(2) \\
 &= 0 + 1 \times 0.547 \times 0.0723 = 0.0502
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) The hidden states are: [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1]. So the player is cheating, and he switched his dice to the loaded one on the 12th roll.

Problem 2

Answer:

See code "sk_all_algorithms.py".