Correctness of Local Probability Propagation in Graphical Models with Loops

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Outline

Thoughts

- 2 Introduction
 - Definitions
 - The Problem

- bayesian networks with no loops converge to correct posterior probability
- empirical studies show that bayes nets with loops also converge
- we don't know why it works in theory
- certain single-looped bayes nets can provably be shown to converge
- graphical model lauritzen 1996
- bayesian network, markov network
- singly-connected networks belief propagation, pearl 1988
- BU Belief Update, BR Belief Revision, MM Maximum Marginal, MAP - Maximum a Posteriori
- explanation + example of belief update and belief revision on singly-connected markov net

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Probabilistic Graphical Models

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Definition

A Probabilistic Graphical Model (PGM) is a graph, either directed or undirected, in which the nodes correspond to random variables, and the edges correspond to direct probabilistic interactions between them.

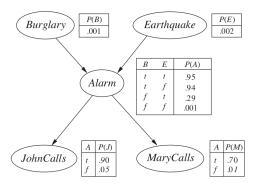
Probabilistic Graphical Models

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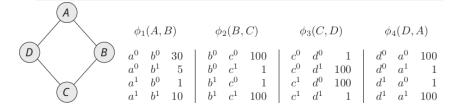
Probabilistic Graphical Models

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A Markov Random Field (MRF), or a Markov network, is an undirected PGM which is used when the relations between random variables are symmetric, rather than hierarchical, e.g. pixels in an image.

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The Problem

Belief Propagation

content...

The Problem

"Loopy" Belief Propagation

content...

- How far is the steady-state belief from the correct posterior when the update rules (equations 2.7-2.8) are applied in a loopy network?
- What are the conditions under which the BU assignment equals the MM assignment when the update rules are applied in a loopy network?
- What are the conditions under which the BR assignment equals the MAP assignment when the update rules are applied in a loopy network?