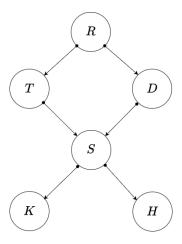
## CS461 Quiz Three

CS461 Section #:	
Name:	
NetID:	

#### 0. True / False Questions.

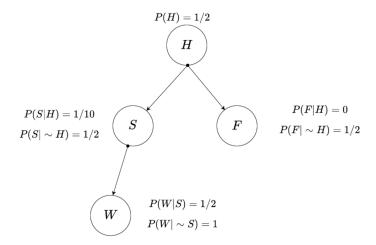
- In a Bayesian network, a direct edge from A to B indicates a causal and effect relationship between A and B. (True / False)
- A joint density has a unique Bayesian network representation. (True / False)
- Given a Bayesian network (structure and conditional probability tables), we can quantify any probability of interest within the defined model. (True / False)
- When A and B are conditionally independent given C, we can say A and B do not have a direct causal and effect relationship. (True / False)
- In EM algorithm, the parameters updated at each iteration are guaranteed to monotonically increase the log-likelihood of the observed data. (True / False)
- By using GMM and EM algorithm, we can solve a clustering problem. (True / False)
- K-means guarantees monotonically increase the log-likelihood of the observed data. (True / False)
- Gibbs sampling generates i.i.d (independent identically distributed) data samples. (True / False).

#### 1. Choose all true statements.



- $(1) T \perp \!\!\! \perp D$
- $(2) T \perp \!\!\! \perp D | R$
- $(3) T \perp \!\!\! \perp D | R, S$
- $(4) T \perp \!\!\!\perp D | K$
- $(5) R \perp \!\!\! \perp S$
- $(6) R \perp \!\!\! \perp S \mid T$
- $(7) R \perp \!\!\! \perp S | D$
- $(8) R \perp \!\!\! \perp \!\!\! \perp \!\!\! \mid S \mid T, D$
- $(9) K \perp \!\!\!\perp H | S$

# 2. Given the following Bayesian network what is P(S+|H+,W+) ?



\*\* hint: use the fact that H and W are the Markov Blanket of S.

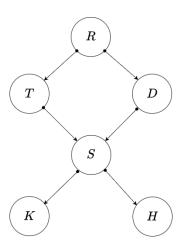
## CS461 Quiz Three

CS461 Section #:	
Name:	
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#### 0. True / False Questions.

- In a Bayesian network, a direct edge from A to B indicates a causal and effect relationship between A and B. (True / False)
- A joint density has a unique Bayesian network representation. (True / False)
- Given a Bayesian network (structure and conditional probability tables), we can quantify any probability of interest within the defined model. (**True** / False)
- When A and B are conditionally independent given C, we can say A and B do not have a direct causal and effect relationship. (**True** / False)
- In EM algorithm, the parameters updated at each iteration are guaranteed to monotonically increase the log-likelihood of the observed data. (**True** / False)
- By using GMM and EM algorithm, we can solve a clustering problem. (True / False)
- K-means guarantees monotonically increase the log-likelihood of the observed data. (True / False)
- Gibbs sampling generates i.i.d (independent identically distributed) data samples. (True / False).

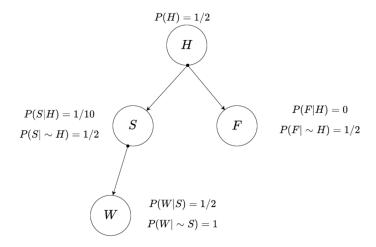
#### 1. Choose all true statements.



- $(1) T \perp \!\!\! \perp D$  (no)
- $(2) T \perp \!\!\! \perp D | R \text{ (yes)}$
- $3 T \perp \!\!\! \perp D | R, S \text{ (no)}$
- $\bigcirc 4$   $T \perp \!\!\! \perp D | K$  (no)

- 7  $R \perp \!\!\! \perp S | D(\text{no})$
- $\bigcirc 9) \, K \underline{\perp\!\!\!\perp} H | S \text{ (yes)}$

## 2. Given the following Bayesian network what is P(S + | H+, W+)?



\*\* hint: use the fact that H and W are the Markov Blanket of S.

$$\begin{split} P(S|H+,W+) &= \alpha P[S|H+] \cdot P[W+|S] \\ &= \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 \\ 9/10 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/20 \\ 9/10 \end{bmatrix} \\ \alpha \cdot 19/20 &= 1 \\ \alpha &= 20/19 \\ P(S|H+,W+) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1/19 \\ 19/19 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$