

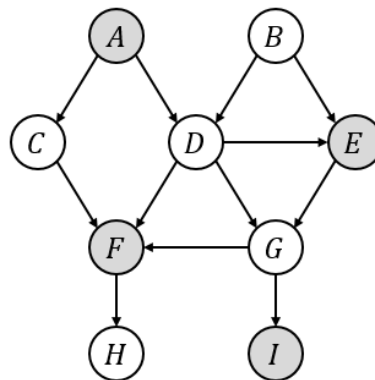
# Assignment #5: Monte Carlo Inference

[**Requirement:** You need to derive the formula for the sampling algorithm. Try to use *pseudo codes* to present the sampling procedure.]

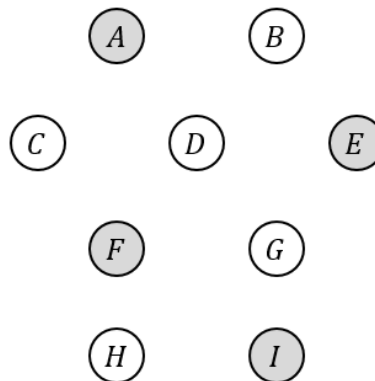
1. Below is a Bayesian network (all parameters are known). If variables AEFI are always observed, we aim at **inferring**  $P(D, H | A, E, F, I)$ .

1) Please draw the corresponding *multilated network* and write down the algorithm of *multilated network* based **importance sampling** to do the inference.

2) Please write down the algorithm if you are required to use **Gibbs sampling**.

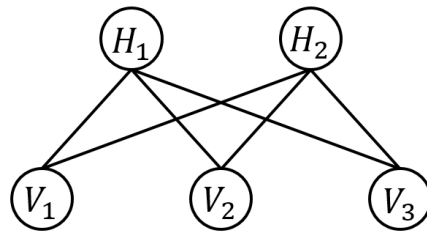


3) If you are required to generate samples from the network as below (proposal distribution  $Q$ , assuming that all variables are complete independent, and the parameters of  $Q(A), \dots, Q(I)$  are known), please write down the algorithm by **importance sampling**.



2. For a 5-node **Markov random field** of 0-1 binary variables, the weights for pairwise interactions are  $w$ , and the weights for single nodes are  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

1) Please write down its Gibbs distribution.



$$\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = 1$$

$$\beta_1 = 1, \beta_2 = 0.5, \beta_3 = 1$$

$$w_{11} = w_{12} = w_{13} = -1$$

$$w_{21} = w_{22} = w_{23} = 0.2$$

2) Please write down **Gibbs sampling** inference algorithm for this model.

**Practice: write your own codes to do Gibbs sampling. Please:**

- Plot the sample generation process of the first 100 samples;
- Calculate the marginal distribution of the five nodes, respectively.

3) Please write down the **Metropolis-Hastings algorithm** if the proposal distribution

$Q$  is chosen as a completely independent random multinomial distribution:

$$Q(H_1, H_2, V_1, V_2, V_3) = P(H_1|\theta_1)P(H_2|\theta_2)P(V_1|\theta_3)P(V_2|\theta_4)P(V_3|\theta_5),$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3 = \theta_4 = \theta_5 = 0.5.$$

Also, **write your own codes for inference:**

- Plot the sample generation process of the first 100 samples;
- Calculate the marginal distribution of the five nodes, respectively.

Please compare the convergence for inferring the marginal distributions of the two different approaches. Give your own comments.