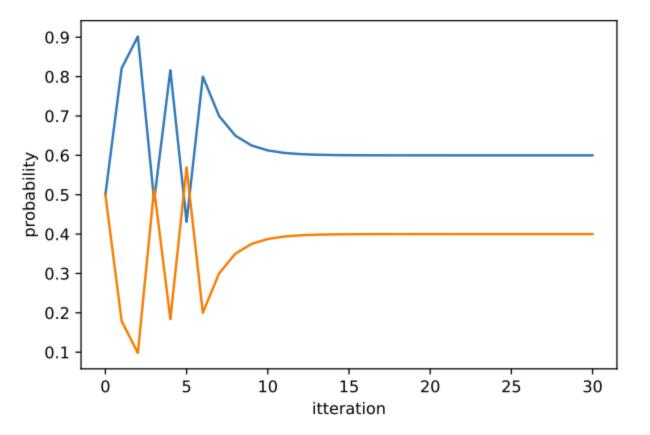
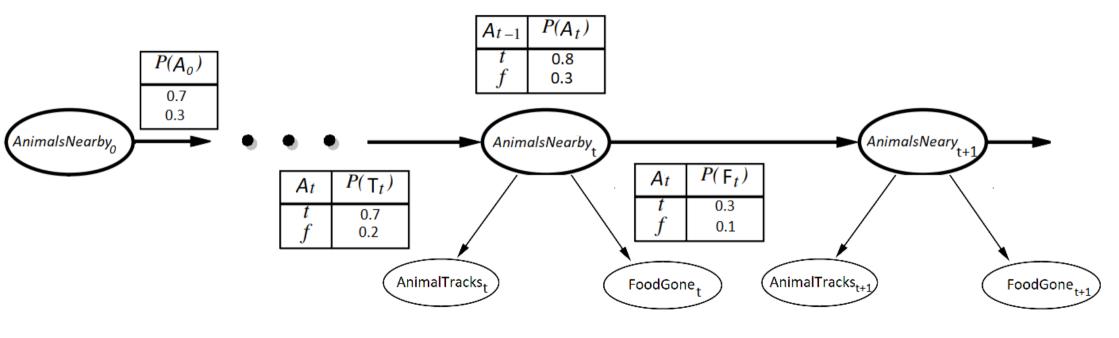


```
P(X | 4 | e | 1:4) = [0.816, 0.184]
P(X_5|e_1:5) = [0.431, 0.569]
P(X_6|e_1:6) = [0.8, 0.2]
Problem 1c)
P(X 7 | e 1:7) = [0.7000000000000002, 0.300000000000000000]
P(X_8|e_1:8) = [0.650000000000001, 0.35000000000000001]
P(X_9|e_1:9) = [0.6250000000000001, 0.3750000000000001]
P(X_10|e_1:10) = [0.61250000000000002, 0.38750000000000007]
P(X_11|e_1:11) = [0.6062500000000002, 0.3937500000000001]
P(X_{12}|e_{1:12}) = [0.6031250000000001, 0.39687500000000001]
P(X_13|e_1:13) = [0.6015625000000002, 0.39843750000000006]
P(X_14|e_1:14) = [0.6007812500000002, 0.39921875000000007]
P(X_15|e_1:15) = [0.6003906250000002, 0.39960937500000004]
P(X_16|e_1:16) = [0.6001953125000001, 0.39980468750000003]
P(X_17|e_1:17) = [0.6000976562500001, 0.39990234375]
P(X_18|e_1:18) = [0.6000488281250002, 0.399951171875]
P(X_19|e_1:19) = [0.6000244140625002, 0.39997558593750004]
P(X_20|e_1:20) = [0.6000122070312501, 0.39998779296875003]
P(X_21|e_1:21) = [0.6000061035156251, 0.39999389648437506]
P(X_22|e_1:22) = [0.6000030517578125, 0.39999694824218757]
P(X_23|e_1:23) = [0.6000015258789063, 0.3999984741210938]
P(X_24|e_1:24) = [0.6000007629394533, 0.3999992370605469]
P(X_25|e_1:25) = [0.6000003814697267, 0.3999996185302735]
P(X_26|e_1:26) = [0.6000001907348634, 0.39999980926513673]
P(X_27|e_1:27) = [0.60000000953674318, 0.3999999046325684]
P(X_28|e_1:28) = [0.600000047683716, 0.39999995231628427]
P(X_29|e_1:29) = [0.6000000023841858, 0.3999999761581422]
P(X 30 | e 1:30) = [0.6000000119209291, 0.3999999880790711]
Problem 1d)
P(X_0|e_1:6) = [0.665, 0.335]
P(X_1|e_1:6) = [0.876, 0.124]
P(X_2|e_1:6) = [0.866, 0.134]
P(X 3 | e 1:6) = [0.598, 0.402]
P(X 4 | e 1:6) = [0.766, 0.234]
P(X_5|e_1:6) = [0.57, 0.43]
Problem 1e)
The most likely sequence is: [True, True, True, True, True, True]
```

Problem 1b)

P(X_0|e_1:0) = [0.5, 0.5] P(X_1|e_1:1) = [0.821, 0.179] P(X_2|e_1:2) = [0.902, 0.098] P(X_3|e_1:3) = [0.485, 0.515]





Exercise 2

- 1. b) This brind of opprention is called filtering. It computes the belief state given all evidence to date.
 - C) This is a prediction

 It computes the future

 state gives all evidence to

 date. When t increases the

 state converges to

 [0,6,0.4].
 - d) This is ralled smoothing.

 It copules the porterior

 Sostribution over a prost state,

 given all evidence up to the

 present.

explanation! It computer the most likely requesse of states to have generated the observations.

2b) P(Atlent), for t 1,2,3,4

P(A1) = \(P(A1 \a0) \cdot P(a0)

= (0.8, 0.27. 0.7 + (0.3, 0.7).0.3 = (0.65, 0.35)

P(A, len, en) = a.p(enen).P(A) = 0. (0.65, 0.35)· (0.7·0.3, 0.2·0.1)

= $\alpha \cdot (0.1365, 0.007) \approx (0.95, 0.05)$

$$P(A_{2} | e_{T2}, e_{F2}) = \propto P(e_{T2}, e_{F2} | A_{2}) P(A_{2})$$

$$= \alpha \cdot (0.775, 0.225) \cdot (0.3 \cdot 0.3, 0.4 \cdot 0.1)$$

$$= \alpha \cdot (0.06975, 0.0187 \approx (0.79, 0.21)$$

$$P(A_{3}) = \sum_{a_{1}} P(A_{3} | a_{4}) \cdot P(a_{2})$$

$$= (0.8, 0.2) \cdot 0.79 + (0.3, 0.77 \cdot 0.21)$$

$$= (0.695, 0.305)$$

= P(A3/ers, ers) = OP(ers, ers/A3)P(A3)

a. (0.14595, 0.2196) ≈ (0.4,0.6)

= X. (0.695,0.305)·(0.3·0.7,0.8·0.9)

 $P(A_2) = \sum_{\alpha_1} P(A_2 | \alpha_1) \cdot P(\alpha_1)$

= <0.8,0.27.0.95+<0.3,0.77.0.05 = <0.775,0.225>

$$P(A_{4}) = \sum_{\alpha_{3}} P(A_{4} | \alpha_{3}) \cdot P(\alpha_{3})$$

$$= \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.9 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.6$$

$$= \langle 0.5, 0.5 \rangle$$

$$P(A_{4} | e_{74}, e_{54}) = \alpha P(e_{74}, e_{54} | A_{4}) P(A_{4})$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \langle 0.5, 0.5 \rangle \cdot \langle 0.7 \cdot 0.7, 0.2 \cdot 0.9 \rangle$$

$$P(A_{6} | e_{TF}) = \sum P(A_{6}, \alpha_{5}) P(\alpha_{6} | e_{TF})$$

$$= \langle 0.8, 0.27 \cdot 0.665 + \langle 0.3, 0.77 \cdot 0.335 \rangle$$

$$\approx \langle 0.633, 0.367 \rangle$$

$$P(A_{7} | e_{TF}) = \sum P(A_{7}, \alpha_{6}) P(\alpha_{6} | e_{TF})$$

$$= \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.633 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.367$$

$$= \langle 0.617, 0.383 \rangle$$

$$P(A_{8} | e_{TF}) = \sum P(A_{8}, \alpha_{7}) P(\alpha_{7} | e_{TF})$$

= (0.8,0.2)·0.617+(0.3,0.7)·0.383 = (0.608,0.392)

$$(0.8, 0.3)$$
 (P) $(0.2, 0.7)$ $(1-P)$

$$0.8p + 0.3(1-p) = p$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \to \infty} P(A_{t} | e_{1:q}) = \frac{(0.6)}{1-0.6} = \frac{(0.6)}{0.4}$$

e)
$$P(X_{6} | e_{1.4})$$
, for $t = 0.1.2.3$

Let start by defining observation matrices for $e :$
 $O_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7.0.3 & 0 & 0.21 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2.0.1 & 0.002 \end{pmatrix}$
 $O_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3.0.3 & 0 & 0.09 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8.0.1 & 0.008 \end{pmatrix}$
 $O_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3.0.7 & 0 & 0.21 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8.0.1 & 0.20 & 0.008 \end{pmatrix}$
 $O_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7.0.7 & 0 & 0.41 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2.0.9 & 0.18 \end{pmatrix}$

Now letz calculate the backwards probabilities:

$$b_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 \\ 1.0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ transition } \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 1.0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.0 \end{pmatrix} \quad transition \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.18 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.18 \\ 1.0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.49 \\ 0.18 \\ 1.0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0.428 \\ 0.273 \\ 0.389 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.611 \\ 0.389 \\ 0.389 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_{2} = A \left(0.8, 0.2 \right) \left(0.21, 0 \right) \left(0.611 \right) \\ b_{2} = A \left(0.3, 0.7 \right) \left(0.72 \right) \left(0.389 \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.159 \\ 0.235 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.404 \\ 0.596 \end{array} \right)$$

$$b_{1} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0.8, 0.2 \\ 0.3, 0.7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.09, 0 \\ 0.08 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.404 \\ 0.596 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0.0386 \\ 0.0943 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.466 \\ 0.534 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \left(0.0300 \right) \approx \left(0.400 \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left(0.8, 0.2 \right) \left(0.21, 0 \right) \left(0.466 \right)$$

$$b_0 = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0.8, 0.2 \\ 0.3, 0.7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.21, 0 \\ 0.534 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_0 = \alpha \left(\frac{0.804}{0.3.0.7} \right) \left(\frac{0.21}{0.902} \right) \left(\frac{0.530}{0.530} \right) = \alpha \left(\frac{0.0804}{0.0368} \right) \approx \left(\frac{0.686}{0.314} \right)$$

Now we can finally find the smoothed values by multiplying the forward values with their backwards values.

$$\gamma_{6} = \alpha \left(\frac{0.7}{0.3} \right) \circ \left(\frac{0.686}{0.314} \right) = \alpha \left(\frac{0.4802}{0.0942} \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{0.836}{0.164}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \alpha \left(0.95 \right) \circ \left(0.466 \right) = \alpha \left(0.4427 \right)$$

$$10.9431$$

$$\approx \frac{0.943}{0.057}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \chi(0.74) \cdot (0.404) \cdot (0.319) \cdot (0.596) \cdot (0.125) \times (0.718) \times (0.282)$$

$$\frac{10.2627}{20.2000}$$

$$\gamma_{3} = 0 \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.6 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.611 \\ 0.389 \end{array} \right) = 0 \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.244 \\ 0.233 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\approx \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.511 \\ 0.488 \end{array} \right)$$

$$V_3 = 0$$
 0.6
 0.389
 0.233
 0.488

	041		10.611	~/ \	10.2441	
7 = X	06	•	1	= (/	(1)233	
7	0.0		0.500	1	(0. 200)	
1 (5	C11)					