

# TDT4171 — Artificial Intelligence Methods

## Assignment 3 - Prob reasoning over time

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February 2023

### Exercise 1

- The set of unobserved variables, denoted with  $X_t$ , contains a single state variable  $Rain_t$  or  $R_t$  for short. It tells if it is raining or not.
- The set of observable variables, denoted with  $E_t$ , contains a single evidence variable  $Umbrella_t$  or  $U_t$  for short. It tells weather someone has an umbrella or not. In the umbrella world, this is the director
- Using the example from the book with the two states  $Rain = true$  and  $Rain = false$  we get the following dynamic model for  $P(X_t|X_{t-1})$ :

$$P(X_t|X_{t-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$$

And observation model  $P(E_t|X_t)$ :

$$P(E_t|X_t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

where 0.9 is the probability of observing an umbrella when it is raining and 0.2 otherwise.

- The assumptions that are encoded in this model is that the current state of weather depends only on the previous state and not on any earlier states, where the states are days. This is therefor a first order Markov assumption. This assumption is reasonable since it does not take too many states into consideration. We have no information about where this is, and the location can have very large influence on the model and accuracy of result.