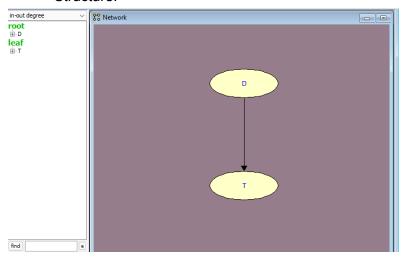
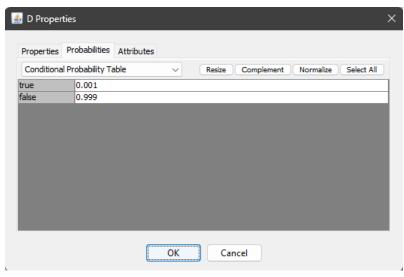
Question 1:

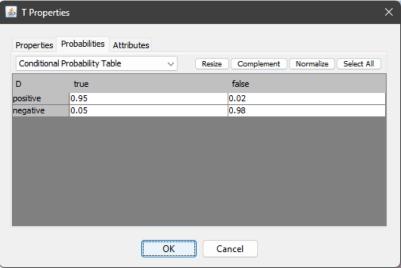
Bayesian Network:

Structure:

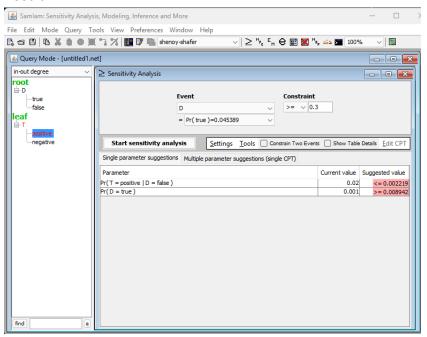


CPTs:





Result:

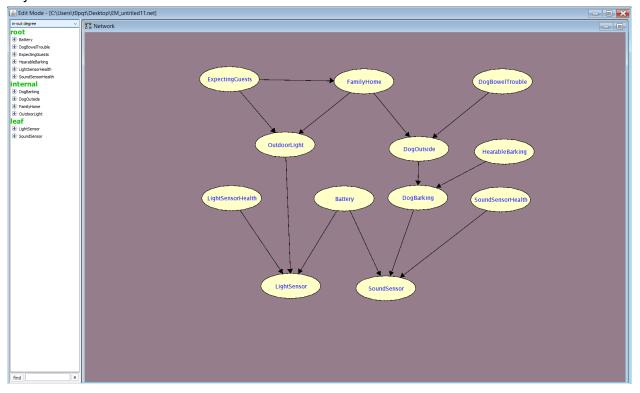


I used the sensitivity analysis tool in Samlam to find out what changes would make $Pr(D|T) \ge 0.3$:

- 1. The prior probability of having the disease needs to increase from 0.001 to at least 0.008942.
- 2. The false positive rate needs to decrease from 0.02 to 0.002219 or lower.

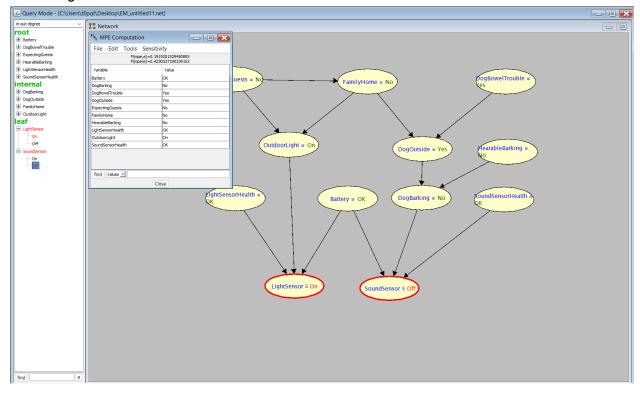
Question 2:

Bayesian Network:



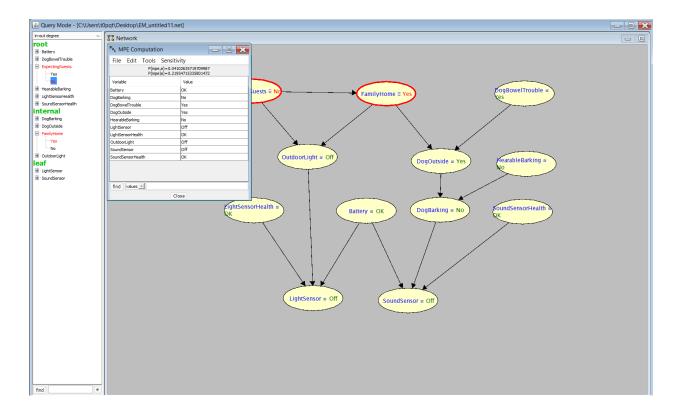
First I used the sambot.dat file to extract all of the variables and their values. Then I built the network by creating the nodes and the edges based on the relationship descriptive in the scenario. After setting up the structure, I ran the EM learning in Samiam to train the network using the sambot.dat data.

LightSensor on and SoundSensor off



I first set LightSensor to on and SoundSensor to off, then I used the Most Probable Explanation (MPE) feature to get the results above.

ExpectingGuests No and FamilyHome Yes



I first set FamilyHome as Yes and ExpectingGuests to No, then I used the Most Probable Explanation (MPE) feature to get the results above.

Smallest set of variable Z

There are two main paths:

- LightSensor ← Battery → SoundSensor
- $\bullet \quad \text{LightSensor} \leftarrow \text{OutdoorLight} \leftarrow \text{ExpectingGuests} \rightarrow \text{FamilyHome} \rightarrow \text{DogOutside} \\ \rightarrow \text{DogBarking} \rightarrow \text{SoundSensor}$

Conditions:

- Battery blocks the first path
- OutdoorLight blocks the second path

Smallest Set Z:

• Z = {Battery, OutdoorLight}

Justification Based on D-separation:

- By conditioning Battery and OutdoorLight, we block out all the paths between SoundSensor and LightSensor. According to d-separation, this makes the two sensors conditionally independent.
- Type of Network:

This network is a polytree because there are no cycles and it is singly connected.