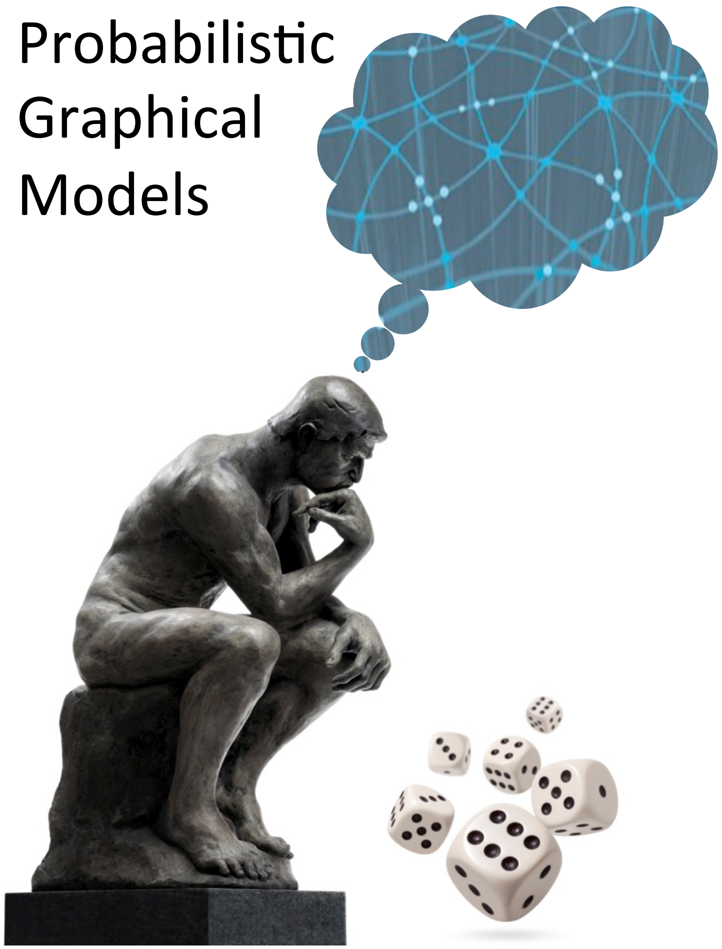
Probabilistic
Graphical
Models



Representation

Independencies

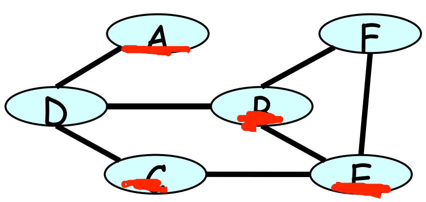
Markov Networks

Separation in MNs

Definition:

X and Y are *separated* in H given Z if there is no active trail in H between X and Y given Z

no node along trail is in Z



A,E separated given B,D
given D
given B,C

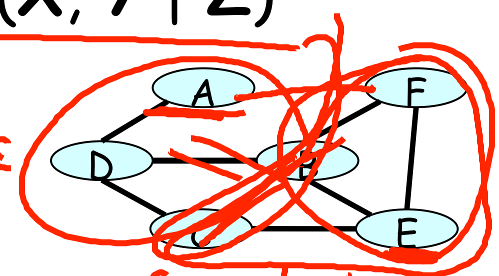
Daphne Koller

A not flue to E

Factorization ⇨ Independence: MNS

Theorem: If P factorizes over H, and $\text{sep}_H(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y} \mid \mathbf{Z})$ then P satisfies $(\mathbf{X} \perp \mathbf{Y} \mid \mathbf{Z})$

A sep. from E
given B, C



respect H

$\prod \phi$ on A side $\cdot$ $\underbrace{\prod \phi \text{ on E side}}_{\text{cannot involve A}}$ =

cannot involve E

Factorization ⇨ Independence: MNs

$$I(H) = \{(X \perp Y \mid Z) : \boxed{\text{sep}_H(X, Y \mid Z)}\}$$

If P satisfies I(H), we say that H is an I-map (independency map) of P

Theorem: If P factorizes over H, then H is an I-map of P

Daphne Koller

Independence ⇨ Factorization

- **Theorem** (Hammersley Clifford):

  For a positive distribution P, if H is an I-map for P, then P factorizes over H

$P(\bar{x}) > 0 \quad \forall \bar{x}$

Summary

Two equivalent* views of graph structure:

- Factorization: H allows P to be represented
- I-map: Independencies encoded by H hold in P

If P factorizes over a graph H, we can read from the graph independencies that must hold in P (an independency map)

* for positive distributions