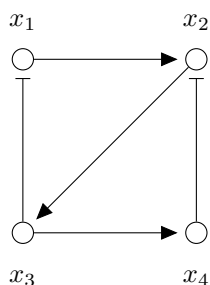


# Lista de exercícios de Introdução à Redes Booleanas Probabilísticas

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## Exercício 1. Dada a rede booleana abaixo:



(1) Monte a matriz de interação.

R:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

(2) Para cada gene, encontre sua expressão booleana

R:

Para  $x_1$ :

| $x_1(t)$ | $x_3(t)$ | $x_1(t+1)$ |
|----------|----------|------------|
| 0        | 0        | 0          |
| 0        | 1        | 0          |
| 1        | 0        | 1          |
| 1        | 1        | 0          |

Portanto,  $x_1(t+1) = x_1(t)\bar{x}_3(t)$

Para  $x_2$ :

| $x_2(t)$ | $x_1(t)$ | $x_4(t)$ | $x_2(t+1)$ |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          |
| 0        | 0        | 1        | 0          |
| 0        | 1        | 0        | 1          |
| 0        | 1        | 1        | 0          |
| 1        | 0        | 0        | 1          |
| 1        | 0        | 1        | 0          |
| 1        | 1        | 0        | 1          |
| 1        | 1        | 1        | 1          |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Portanto, } x_2(t+1) &= x_1(t)\bar{x}_2(t)\bar{x}_4(t) \\ &+ \bar{x}_1(t)x_2(t)\bar{x}_4(t) \\ &+ x_1(t)x_2(t)\bar{x}_4(t) \\ &+ x_1(t)x_2(t)x_4(t) \end{aligned}$$

Para  $x_3$ :

| $x_3(t)$ | $x_2(t)$ | $x_3(t+1)$ |
|----------|----------|------------|
| 0        | 0        | 0          |
| 0        | 1        | 1          |
| 1        | 0        | 1          |
| 1        | 1        | 1          |

$$\text{Portanto, } x_3(t+1) = x_2(t) + x_3(t)$$

Para  $x_4$ :

| $x_4(t)$ | $x_3(t)$ | $x_4(t+1)$ |
|----------|----------|------------|
| 0        | 0        | 0          |
| 0        | 1        | 1          |
| 1        | 0        | 1          |
| 1        | 1        | 1          |

$$\text{Portanto, } x_4(t+1) = x_3(t) + x_4(t)$$

**Exercício 2. Monte a tabela de probabilidade condicional para a rede do exercício 1 usando o modelo de PBNs de  $\alpha$ s e  $\beta$ s**

**R:**

Para  $x_1$ :

| $x_1(t)$ | $x_3(t)$ | $P(x_1(t+1) = 0   x_1(t), x_3(t))$     | $P(x_1(t+1) = 1   x_1(t), x_3(t))$        |
|----------|----------|--|---|
| $X$      | 1        | $\frac{e^\beta}{e^\beta + e^{-\beta}}$ | $\frac{e^{-\beta}}{e^\beta + e^{-\beta}}$ |
| 0        | 0        | $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$            | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$     |
| 1        | 0        | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$  | $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$               |

Para  $x_2$ :

| $x_2(t)$ | $x_1(t)$ | $x_4(t)$ | $P(x_2(t+1) = 0   x_1(t), x_2(t), x_4(t))$ | $P(x_2(t+1) = 1   x_1(t), x_2(t), x_4(t))$ |
|----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| $X$      | 1        | 0        | $\frac{e^{-\beta}}{e^\beta + e^{-\beta}}$  | $\frac{e^\beta}{e^\beta + e^{-\beta}}$     |
| $X$      | 0        | 1        | $\frac{e^\beta}{e^\beta + e^{-\beta}}$     | $\frac{e^{-\beta}}{e^\beta + e^{-\beta}}$  |
| 0        | 0        | 0        | $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$                | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$      |
| 1        | 0        | 0        | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$      | $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$                |
| 0        | 1        | 1        | $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$                | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$      |
| 1        | 1        | 1        | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$      | $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha}}$                |

Para  $x_3$ :

| $x_3(t)$ | $x_2(t)$ | $P(x_3(t+1) = 0 x_2(t), x_3(t))$          | $P(x_3(t+1) = 1 x_2(t), x_3(t))$         |
|----------|----------|---|--|
| $X$      | 1        | $\frac{e^{-\beta}}{e^{\beta}+e^{-\beta}}$ | $\frac{e^{\beta}}{e^{\beta}+e^{-\beta}}$ |
| 0        | 0        | $\frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$                 | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$      |
| 1        | 0        | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$       | $\frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$                |

Para  $x_4$ :

| $x_4(t)$ | $x_3(t)$ | $P(x_4(t+1) = 0 x_3(t), x_4(t))$          | $P(x_4(t+1) = 1 x_3(t), x_4(t))$         |
|----------|----------|---|--|
| $X$      | 1        | $\frac{e^{-\beta}}{e^{\beta}+e^{-\beta}}$ | $\frac{e^{\beta}}{e^{\beta}+e^{-\beta}}$ |
| 0        | 0        | $\frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$                 | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$      |
| 1        | 0        | $\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$       | $\frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$                |

**Exercício 3. Mostre a tabela de transição de estados para a PBN do último exercício**

**R:**

|      | 0000     | 0001     | 0010     | 0011     | 0100     | 0101     | 0110     | 0111     | 1000     | 1001     | 1010     | 1011     | 1100     | 1101     | 1110     | 1111     |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0000 | 0.82     | 0.041    | 0.041    | 2.04e-03 | 0.041    | 2.04e-03 | 2.04e-03 | 1.02e-04 | 0.041    | 2.04e-03 | 2.04e-03 | 1.02e-04 | 2.04e-03 | 1.02e-04 | 1.02e-04 | 5.06e-06 |
| 0001 | 0.043    | 0.86     | 2.14e-03 | 0.043    | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 5.30e-06 | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 0.043    | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 5.30e-06 | 1.06e-04 | 2.64e-07 | 5.30e-06 |
| 0010 | 1.11e-04 | 0.045    | 2.24e-03 | 0.9      | 5.55e-06 | 2.24e-03 | 1.11e-04 | 0.045    | 2.76e-07 | 1.11e-04 | 5.55e-06 | 2.24e-03 | 1.38e-08 | 5.55e-06 | 2.76e-07 | 1.11e-04 |
| 0011 | 1.17e-04 | 0.047    | 2.34e-03 | 0.95     | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 | 7.17e-10 | 2.89e-07 | 1.44e-08 | 5.81e-06 |
| 0100 | 1.06e-04 | 5.30e-06 | 0.043    | 2.14e-03 | 2.14e-03 | 1.06e-04 | 0.86     | 0.043    | 5.30e-06 | 2.64e-07 | 2.14e-03 | 1.06e-04 | 1.06e-04 | 5.30e-06 | 0.043    | 2.14e-03 |
| 0101 | 1.11e-04 | 2.24e-03 | 0.045    | 0.9      | 2.76e-07 | 5.55e-06 | 1.11e-04 | 2.24e-03 | 5.55e-06 | 1.11e-04 | 2.24e-03 | 0.045    | 1.38e-08 | 2.76e-07 | 5.55e-06 | 1.11e-04 |
| 0110 | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 1.17e-04 | 0.047    | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 | 2.34e-03 | 0.95     | 7.17e-10 | 2.89e-07 | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 1.44e-08 | 5.81e-06 | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 |
| 0111 | 6.08e-06 | 2.45e-03 | 2.45e-03 | 0.99     | 1.51e-08 | 6.08e-06 | 6.08e-06 | 2.45e-03 | 1.51e-08 | 6.08e-06 | 6.08e-06 | 2.45e-03 | 3.74e-11 | 1.51e-08 | 1.51e-08 | 6.08e-06 |
| 1000 | 1.06e-04 | 5.30e-06 | 5.30e-06 | 2.64e-07 | 0.043    | 2.14e-03 | 2.14e-03 | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 1.06e-04 | 1.06e-04 | 5.30e-06 | 0.86     | 0.043    | 0.043    | 2.14e-03 |
| 1001 | 2.04e-03 | 0.041    | 1.02e-04 | 2.04e-03 | 1.02e-04 | 2.04e-03 | 5.06e-06 | 1.02e-04 | 0.041    | 0.82     | 2.04e-03 | 0.041    | 2.04e-03 | 0.041    | 1.02e-04 | 2.04e-03 |
| 1010 | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 | 1.17e-04 | 0.047    | 2.34e-03 | 0.95     | 7.17e-10 | 2.89e-07 | 1.44e-08 | 5.81e-06 | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 |
| 1011 | 1.11e-04 | 0.045    | 2.24e-03 | 0.9      | 5.55e-06 | 2.24e-03 | 1.11e-04 | 0.045    | 2.76e-07 | 1.11e-04 | 5.55e-06 | 2.24e-03 | 1.38e-08 | 5.55e-06 | 2.76e-07 | 1.11e-04 |
| 1100 | 2.76e-07 | 1.38e-08 | 1.11e-04 | 5.55e-06 | 1.11e-04 | 5.55e-06 | 0.045    | 2.24e-03 | 5.55e-06 | 2.76e-07 | 2.24e-03 | 1.11e-04 | 2.24e-03 | 1.11e-04 | 0.9      | 0.045    |
| 1101 | 2.64e-07 | 5.30e-06 | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 5.30e-06 | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 0.043    | 5.30e-06 | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 0.043    | 1.06e-04 | 2.14e-03 | 0.043    | 0.86     |
| 1110 | 1.51e-08 | 6.08e-06 | 6.08e-06 | 2.45e-03 | 6.08e-06 | 2.45e-03 | 2.45e-03 | 0.99     | 3.74e-11 | 1.51e-08 | 1.51e-08 | 6.08e-06 | 1.51e-08 | 6.08e-06 | 6.08e-06 | 2.45e-03 |
| 1111 | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 1.17e-04 | 0.047    | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 | 2.34e-03 | 0.95     | 7.17e-10 | 2.89e-07 | 2.89e-07 | 1.17e-04 | 1.44e-08 | 5.81e-06 | 5.81e-06 | 2.34e-03 |

**Exercício 4.** Faça um programa que recebe  $n > 0$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  e a matriz de que representa a rede e devolva a matriz de transição.

**Exercício 5.** Faça um programa que recebe  $n > 0$ , uma probabilidade de inversão de bits  $p$  e a matriz de que representa a rede e devolva a matriz de transição.

**Exercício 6.** Faça um programa que receba a matriz de transição e devolva a matriz estacionária.

**Exercício 7.** Faça um programa que receba a matriz de transição e devolva as probabilidades de fluxo.

**Exercício 8.** Faça um programa que receba  $n > 0$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  e a matriz que representa a rede e devolva a matriz de fluxo total.

**Exercício 9.** Reproduza os resultados do paper "Generating Boolean networks with a prescribed attractor structure".