

## 10.1 Directed Acyclic Graphs and Graphical Models

- a)
  - directed acyclic graphs consist of nodes which represent random variables and directed links representing the relationships between those random variables
  - links reach from one node, called *parent*, to another node, the *child* which is statistically dependent of its parents (with probability distribution  $P(x_i | \text{parents}(x_i))$ )
- b)
  - conditional independence means that two or more random variables are statistically independent, iff another event becomes true
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- c)
  - there are several possibilities, e.g. the following:  $F, E, B, A, D, H, C, G$
- d)
  - factorisation:  $P(X) = P(E) P(F) P(B) P(A|F) P(D|F, E, A) P(H|B, A) P(C|F, H) P(G|A, H)$
- e)
  - the Markov blanket consists of all parents, children and children's parents:  $F, H, D, G, E, B$
- f)
  -

$$P(B = t) = 0.01 \quad (1)$$

$$P(B = t | A = t, E = t) = \quad (2)$$

## 10.3 Construction of a DAG

- a)
  - the figure below shows a DAG based on the given random variables
  - the event *Alarm* can be caused by *Burglary* and *Earthquake* while the event *Radio broadcast* can only be triggered by *Earthquake*

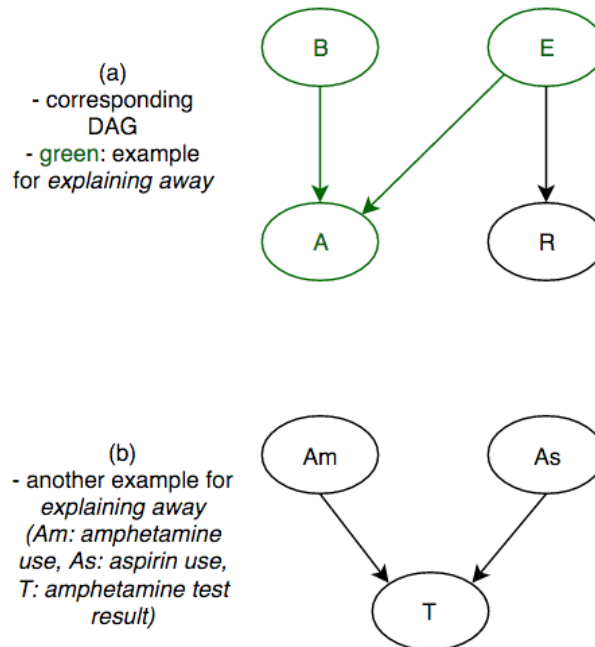


Figure 1: DAG realisation of given random variables

- b)
  - explaining away means that two conditionally independent random variables become conditionally dependent by observing a common child

- in the DAG above, the events *Burglary* and *Earthquake* become conditionally dependent by observing *Alarm*, e.g. if *Earthquake* and *Alarm* both become true, the probability of *Burglary* is lower than originally, because the alarm might be caused by the earthquake
- another example for *explaining away* is the situation of a quick test for amphetamine use: we assume the usage of amphetamine (*Am*) and the usage of aspirin (*As*) to be statistically independent but we know that both substances can cause a positive test result (*T*). If a person took aspirin ( $As = t$ ), a positive test result ( $T = t$ ) might be caused by this substance with a high probability which makes it unreasonable to believe that the tested person took illegal amphetamine derivatives.