Modelos Gráficos Probabilísticos Solução da Lista 02

Questão 1.

Pelas probabilidades da tabela, temos que:

•
$$\mathbb{P}(D = d^0) = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{g \in G} \mathbb{P}(I = i, D = d^0, G = g) = 0.7.$$

 $\mathbb{P}(D = d^1) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(D = d^0) = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$

•
$$\mathbb{P}(I=i,D=d) = \sum_{g \in G} \mathbb{P}(I=i.D=d,G=g)$$
. Com isso temos:

I	D	$\mathbb{P}(I=i, D=d)$
i^0	d^0	0.42
i^0	d^1	0.18
i^1	d^0	0.28
i^1	d^1	0.12

•
$$\mathbb{P}(I=i,D=d|G=g^2) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(I=i,D=d,G=g^2)}{\mathbb{P}(G=g^2)}$$
. Com isso, temos:

I	D	P(I=i, D=d)
i^0	d^0	0.6190
i^0	d^1	0.1658
i^1	d^0	0.0825
i^1	d^1	0.1327

D	$\mathbb{P}(I=i, D=d)$
d^0	0.7015
d^1	0.2985

Questão 2.

Realizando o passo 1, temos:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{P}(D=d^0,G=g^2) = 0.1680 + 0.0224 = 0.1904 \\ \mathbb{P}(D=d^1,G=g^2) = 0.0450 + 0.0360 = 0.0810 \end{array}$$

Realizando o passo 2, temos:

$$\mathbb{P}(D=d^0|G=g^2) = \frac{0.1904}{0.1904+0.0810} = 0.7015$$

$$\mathbb{P}(D=d^1|G=g^2) = \frac{0.0810}{0.1904+0.0810} = 0.2985$$

Questão 3.

Iremos mostrar que a partir de $\mathbb{P}(X=x,Y=y|Z=z)=\mathbb{P}(x|z)\mathbb{P}(y|z)$ podemos derivar as outras definições de independência.

$$\bullet \ \mathbb{P}(X=x|Y=y,Z=z) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X=x,Y=y,Z=z)}{\mathbb{P}(Y=y,Z=z)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(Z=z)\mathbb{P}(X=x,Y=y|Z=z)}{\mathbb{P}(Z=z)\mathbb{P}(Y=y|Z=z)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X=x|Z=z)\mathbb{P}(Y=y|Z=z)}{\mathbb{P}(Y=y|Z=z)} = \mathbb{P}(X=x|Z=z)$$

- Similar ao item anterior
- $\mathbb{P}(X=x,Y=y,Z=z) = \mathbb{P}(Z=z)\mathbb{P}(X=x,Y=y|Z=z)$ = $\mathbb{P}(Z=z)\mathbb{P}(X=x|Z=z)\mathbb{P}(Y=y|Z=z) \propto q(x,z)h(y,z)$

Questão 4.

Sejam A e B duas moedas, e $\mathbb{P}(Cara|Moeda=A)=0.7$ e $\mathbb{P}(Cara|Moeda=B)=0.10$.

- $\mathbb{P}(X_1 = Cara, X_2 = Cara, \dots, X_{10} = Cara | Moeda = A) = \prod_{i=1}^{1} 0 \mathbb{P}(X_i = Cara | Moeda = A) = (0.7)^{10}$
- $\mathbb{P}(X_1 = Cara, X_2 = Cara, \dots, X_{10} = Cara | Moeda = B) = \prod_{i=1}^{1} 0 \mathbb{P}(X_i = Cara | Moeda = B) = (0.1)^{10}$
- $\mathbb{P}(X_1 = Cara, X_2 = Cara, \dots, X_{10} = Cara) = 0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}$
- $\bullet \ \mathbb{P}(X_{10} = Cara | X_1 = Cara, \dots, X_9 = Cara) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_1 = Cara, X_2 = Cara, \dots, X_{10} = Cara)}{\mathbb{P}(X_1 = Cara, \dots, X_9 = Cara)} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10} + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9 + 0.5 \cdot (0.1)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^9} = \frac{0.5 \cdot (0.7)^{10}}{0.5 \cdot (0.7)$
- $\mathbb{P}(X_{10} = Cara|Moeda = A, X_1 = Cara, \dots, X_9 = Cara) = \mathbb{P}(X_{10} = Cara|Moeda = A) = 0.7$
- $\mathbb{P}(X_{10} = Cara|Moeda = B, X_1 = Cara, \dots, X_9 = Cara) = \mathbb{P}(X_{10} = Cara|Moeda = B) = 0.1$

Questão 5.

Iremos assumir que a primeira fórmula (a que aparece na maioria dos livros) é verdadeira, e deduzir as outras.

$$\bullet \ \chi^2 = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(N_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(N_{++} \hat{p}_{ij} - N_{++} \hat{p}_{i+} \hat{p}_{+j})^2}{N_{++} \hat{p}_{i+} \hat{p}_{ij}} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{N_{++}^2 (\hat{p}_{ij} - \hat{p}_{i+} \hat{p}_{+j})^2}{N_{++} \hat{p}_{i+} \hat{p}_{+j}} = N_{++} \sum_{i,j} \frac{(\hat{p}_{ij} - \hat{p}_{i+} \hat{p}_{+j})^2}{\hat{p}_{i+} \hat{p}_{+j}}$$

$$\bullet \sum_{i,j} \frac{(N_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(N_{ij}^2 + E_{ij}^2 - 2N_{ij}E_{ij})}{E_{ij}} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{N_{ij}^2}{E_{ij}} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{E_{ij}^2}{E_{ij}} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{2N_{ij}E_{ij}}{E_{ij}} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{N_{ij}^2}{E_{ij}} + \sum_{i,j} E_{ij} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{2N_{ij}E_{ij}}{E_{ij}} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{N_{ij}^2}{E_{ij}} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{N_{ij}^2}{E_{i$$

Questão 6.

• $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \leq min\mathbb{P}(A), \mathbb{P}(B)$.

Verdade. Temos que:

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B|A) \le \mathbb{P}(A)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(B)\mathbb{P}(A|B) \le \mathbb{P}(B)$$

Logo $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$ deve ser menor que o menor valor entre $\mathbb{P}(A)$ e $\mathbb{P}(B)$.

• Sejam A e C dois eventos quaisquer e B_1, \ldots, B_k uma partição do espaço amostral (isto é, $\bigcup_i B_i = \Omega$ e $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$ se $i \neq j$). Então:

$$\mathbb{P}(A|C) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mathbb{P}(A|C, B_i) \mathbb{P}(B_i|C)$$

Verdadeiro. Se B_1, \ldots, B_k é uma partição do espaço amostral, então: $\mathbb{P}(A|C) = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbb{P}(A, B_i|C) = \mathbb{P}(B_i|C)\mathbb{P}(A|B_i, C)$

• $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) + \mathbb{P}(A^c \cap B) = 1$

Falso.

- $\mathbb{P}(A|B) + \mathbb{P}(A^c|B) = 1$ Verdadeiro.
- $\mathbb{P}(A|B) + \mathbb{P}(A|B^c) = 1$ Falso.
- $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) + \mathbb{P}(A^c \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(B)$ Verdadeiro.
- Se $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > \mathbb{P}(A)$, então $\mathbb{P}(A^c|B) < \mathbb{P}(A^c)$ Verdadeiro.
- Se $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > \mathbb{P}(A^c|B)$ então $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > 1/2$. Verdadeiro. Temos que $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > 1 - \mathbb{P}(A|B)$ $2 \cdot \mathbb{P}(A|B) > 1$ $\mathbb{P}(A|B) > 1/2$