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ITCS 3153: Introduction to Artificial Intelligence In-class assignment Probabilistic Reasoning Over Time

1. Label each equation (filtering, smoothing, or prediction). Then label each term in right hand side of the equations.

each term in right hand side of the equations. $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \alpha P(e_{t+1}|X_{t+1}) \sum_{x_t} \frac{1}{1} P(X_{t+1}|x_t) P(x_t|e_{1:t})$ Filtering

Normalization

Latest evidence state

Sensor model

 $P(X_k|e_{1:t}) = P(X_k|e_{1:k},e_{k+1:t})$ -p evidence after smoothing by the state evidence at k from beginning (between to k)

 $P(X_{t+k+1}|e_{1:t}) = \sum_{x_{t+k}} P(X_{t+k+1}|x_{t+k}) P(x_{t+k}|e_{1:t})$ prediction $p(X_{t+k+1}|e_{1:t}) = \sum_{x_{t+k}} P(X_{t+k+1}|x_{t+k}) P(x_{t+k}|e_{1:t})$ state after preventence $p(X_{t+k+1}|e_{1:t}) = \sum_{x_{t+k}} P(X_{t+k+1}|x_{t+k}) P(x_{t+k}|e_{1:t})$ where the state after the time to

2. Construct a Bayesian network and show the CPTs to represent the following probabilities:

$$P(s_0) = 0.7$$

$$P(s_{t+1}|s_t) = 0.8$$

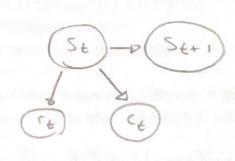
$$P(s_{t+1}|\neg s_t) = 0.3$$

$$P(r_t|s_t) = 0.2$$

$$P(r_t|\neg s_t) = 0.7$$

$$P(c_t|s_t) = 0.1$$

$$P(c_t|\neg s_t) = 0.3$$



Variable meanings:

s - whether or not a student is getting enough sleep

r - whether or not a student's eyes are red

c - whether or not a student sleeps in class



5£	P(S+1)
t	8.
f	.3

St	p(r2)
t	.2
f	.7

	24	P(C)
	+	- 1
1	+	.3

3. Given the following evidence values:

e₁ = not red eyes, not sleeping in class

e₂ = red eyes, not sleeping in class

e₃ = red eyes, sleeping in class

Compute state estimation for t=1,2,3. Show the equations and exact values. State estimation: $P(S_t|e_{1,t})$

Process for t=i:

- 1) Show e.
- 2) Write filtering equation for S.
- 3) Do prediction step for t+1.
 - a) Write equation, if i==1 then no e,
 - b) Write full sum (remove summation sign)
 - c) Plug in values
 - d) Make vector at end
- 4) Do update
 - a) Write equation. Plug in term from prediction step.
 - b) Compute sensor model term.
 - c) Multiply sensor model vector with prediction vector.
 - d) Normalize

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac$$

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P(e2 | S2) = < 0.18, P(e2 | 752) = < 0.72, (0.780.7) > .
                                 (0.18, 0.49)
P(52/e1:2) = d < .18, .49 > . < .73215, .26785 >
             = d < .131787, .1312465>
         d = 1
-1317874.1312465 - .2630335
 P(S2 | e1:3) = < .7630335 / .2630335 >
              = [ < .501 , .4489 >
 t = 3
 83 = 6 r , C2 >
 P(53 | 413) = of P(e3 | S3) & P(S3 | S2) P(S2 | e112)
 P(S3 | e112) = E P(S3 | S2) P(S2 | e112)
               = P(S3 |S2) P(S2 | e1:2) + P(S3 | 752) P(752 | e1:
                = (0.8)(.501) + (0.3)(.4989)
  P(Sole112) = C.55047, .44953>
  P(S3 | e13) = d P(e3 | S3) P(S3 | e12)
  P(e3 | S3) = P(r, c | S3) = P(r | S3) P(c | S3) = (.2)(.1)
  P(e3 | 5,) = (.02, P(e3 | 753)>
            = (.02, (.7)(.3)) = (.02, .21)
 P(53 1013)= of (.02,.21) (.55047, .44958)
             = d < .011008, .0944013>
          d = .011008 + .0444013 = .1054
P(S3/e1:3) = < .011008 .0944013 > = [ 2.1044, 8956 >
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