

CMPSCI 688 : Graphical Models

Assignment 1

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February 10, 2014

1. Factorization

$$P(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{\#nodes} P(X_i | Pa_{X_i}^G)$$

$$P(A, G, CH, BP, HD, HR, CP, EIA, ECG) = P(A)P(G)(CH|A, G)P(BP|G)P(HD|CH, BP) \\ \times P(HR|A, BP, HD)P(CP|HD)P(EIA|HD)P(ECG|HD)$$

2. Likelihood Function

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta) &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \log P(X = x_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \log P(A = a_n, G = g_n, CH = ch_n, BP = bp_n, HD = hd_n, HR = hr_n, CP = cp_n, \\ &\quad EIA = eia_n, ECG = ecg_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \log P(A = a_n) + \log P(G = g_n) + \log P(CH = ch_n | A = a_n, G = g_n) + \log P(BP = bp_n | G = g_n) \\ &\quad + \log P(HD = hd_n | CH = ch_n, BP = bp_n) + \log P(HR = hr_n | A = a_n, BP = bp_n, HD = hd_n) + \\ &\quad + \log P(CP = cp_n | HD = hd_n) + \log P(EIA = eia_n | HD = hd_n) + \log P(ECG = ecg_n | HD = hd_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_a [a = a_n] \log P(A = a) + \sum_g [g = g_n] \log P(G = g) \\ &\quad + \sum_{ch,a,g} [ch = ch_n, a = a_n, g = g_n] \log P(CH = ch | A = a, G = g) + \sum_{bp,g} [bp = bp_n, g = g_n] \log P(BP = bp | G = g) \\ &\quad + \sum_{hd,ch,bp} [hd = hd_n, ch = ch_n, bp = bp_n] \log P(HD = hd | CH = ch, BP = bp) \\ &\quad + \sum_{hr,a,bp,hd} [hr = hr_n, a = a_n, bp = bp_n, hd = hd_n] \log P(HR = hr | A = a, BP = bp, HD = hd) \\ &\quad + \sum_{eia,hd} [eia = eia_n, hd = hd_n] \log P(EIA = eia | HD = hd) + \sum_{ecg,hd} [ecg = ecg_n, hd = hd_n] \log P(ECG = ecg | HD = hd) \\ &\quad + \sum_{cp,hd} [cp = cp_n, hd = hd_n] \log P(CP = cp | HD = hd) \\ L(\theta) &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_a [a = a_n] \log \theta_a^A + \sum_g [g = g_n] \log \theta_g^G + \sum_{ch,a,g} [ch = ch_n, a = a_n, g = g_n] \log \theta_{ch|a,g}^{CH} + \sum_{bp,g} [bp = bp_n, g = g_n] \log \theta_{bp|g}^{BP} \\ &\quad + \sum_{hd,ch,bp} [hd = hd_n, ch = ch_n, bp = bp_n] \log \theta_{hd|ch,bp}^{HD} + \sum_{hr,a,bp,hd} [hr = hr_n, a = a_n, bp = bp_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{hr|a,bp,hd}^{HR} \\ &\quad + \sum_{cp,hd} [cp = cp_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{cp|hd}^{CP} + \sum_{eia,hd} [eia = eia_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{eia|hd}^{EIA} + \sum_{ecg,hd} [ecg = ecg_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{ecg|hd}^{ECG} \end{aligned}$$

3. Maximum Likelihood Estimators

Forming the Lagrangian, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
L(\theta, \lambda) = & \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_a [a = a_n] \log \theta_a^A \right) - \lambda^A \left(\sum_a \theta_a^A - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_g [g = g_n] \log \theta_g^G \right) - \lambda^G \left(\sum_g \theta_g^G - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{ch,a,g} [ch = ch_n, a = a_n, g = g_n] \log \theta_{ch|a,g}^{CH} \right) - \sum_{a,g} \lambda_{a,g}^{CH} \left(\sum_{ch} \theta_{ch|a,g}^{CH} - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{bp,g} [bp = bp_n, g = g_n] \log \theta_{bp|g}^{BP} \right) - \sum_g \lambda_g^{BP} \left(\sum_{bp} \theta_{bp|g}^{BP} - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{hd,ch,bp} [hd = hd_n, ch = ch_n, bp = bp_n] \log \theta_{hd|ch,bp}^{HD} \right) - \sum_{ch,bp} \lambda_{ch,bp}^{HD} \left(\sum_{hd} \theta_{hd|ch,bp}^{HD} - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{hr,a,bp,hd} [hr = hr_n, a = a_n, bp = bp_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{hr|a,bp,hd}^{HR} \right) - \sum_{a,bp,hd} \lambda_{a,bp,hd}^{HR} \left(\sum_{hr} \theta_{hr|a,bp,hd}^{HR} - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{cp,hd} [cp = cp_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{cp|hd}^{CP} \right) - \sum_{hd} \lambda_{hd}^{CP} \left(\sum_{cp} \theta_{cp|hd}^{CP} - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{eia,hd} [eia = eia_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{eia|hd}^{CP} \right) - \sum_{hd} \lambda_{hd}^{EIA} \left(\sum_{eia} \theta_{eia|hd}^{EIA} - 1 \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{ecg,hd} [ecg = ecg_n, hd = hd_n] \log \theta_{ecg|hd}^{CP} \right) - \sum_{hd} \lambda_{hd}^{ECG} \left(\sum_{ecg} \theta_{ecg|hd}^{ECG} - 1 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Now, to get MLE estimate of $\theta_{L|1,H,Y}^{HR}$, we put $\frac{\partial L(\theta, \lambda)}{\partial \theta_{L|1,H,Y}^{HR}} = 0$ and $\frac{\partial L(\theta, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda_{1,H,Y}^{HR}} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N [hr_n = L, a_n = 1, bp_n = H, = Y] \frac{1}{\theta_{L|1,H,Y}^{HR}} - \lambda_{1,H,Y}^{HR} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N [hr_n = H, a_n = 1, bp_n = H, = Y] \frac{1}{\theta_{H|1,H,Y}^{HR}} - \lambda_{1,H,Y}^{HR} = 0 \quad (2)$$

To eliminate $\lambda_{H|1,H,Y}^{HR}$, we can use the constraint $\theta_{L|1,H,Y}^{HR} + \theta_{H|1,H,Y}^{HR} = 1$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N [hr_n = L, a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y] \frac{1}{\lambda_{1,H,Y}^{HR}} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N [hr_n = H, a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y] \frac{1}{\lambda_{1,H,Y}^{HR}} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N [a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y] \frac{1}{\lambda_{1,H,Y}^{HR}} = 1 \quad (3)$$

Now, substitution (3) in (1), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N [hr_n = L, a_n = 1, bp_n = H, = Y] \frac{1}{\theta_{L|1,H,Y}^{HR}} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N [a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y] &= 0 \\
\theta_{L|1,H,Y}^{HR} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N [hr_n = L, a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y]}{\sum_{n=1}^N [a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y]}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\boxed{\theta_{L|1,H,Y}^{HR} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N [hr_n = L, a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y]}{\sum_{n=1}^N [a_n = 1, bp_n = H, hd_n = Y]}}$$

4. Learning

P(A)	A
0.185	< 45
0.268	45-55
0.547	≥ 55

P(BP G)	BP	G
0.333	Low	Female
0.667	High	Female
0.476	Low	Male
0.524	High	Male

P(HD BP, CH)	HD	BP	CH
0.5	N	Low	Low
0.5	Y	Low	Low
0.556	N	High	Low
0.444	Y	High	Low
0.576	N	Low	High
0.424	Y	Low	High
0.492	N	High	High
0.508	Y	High	High

P(HR A, BP, HD)	HR	A	BP	HD
0.056	Low	< 45	Low	N
0.944	High	< 45	Low	N
0.227	Low	45 – 55	Low	N
0.773	High	45 – 55	Low	N
0.526	Low	≥ 55	Low	N
0.474	High	≥ 45	Low	N
0.071	Low	< 45	High	N
0.929	High	< 45	High	N
0.174	Low	45 – 55	High	N
0.826	High	45 – 55	High	N
0.219	Low	≥ 55	High	N
0.781	High	≥ 45	High	N
0.5	Low	< 45	Low	Y
0.5	High	< 45	Low	Y
0.462	Low	45 – 55	Low	Y
0.538	High	45 – 55	Low	Y
0.609	Low	≥ 55	Low	Y
0.391	High	≥ 45	Low	Y
0.667	Low	< 45	High	Y
0.333	High	< 45	High	Y
0.429	Low	45 – 55	High	Y
0.571	High	45 – 55	High	Y
0.525	Low	≥ 55	High	Y
0.475	High	≥ 45	High	Y

5. Probability Queries

Part (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(CH = L|A = 2, G = M, CP = None, BP = L, ECG = normal, HR = L, EIA = no, HD = no) &= \\
 \frac{P(CH = Low, A = 2, G = M, CP = None, BP = L, ECG = normal, HR = L, EIA = no, HD = no)}{P(A = 2, G = M, CP = None, BP = L, ECG = normal, HR = L, EIA = no, HD = no)} &= \\
 \frac{P(CH = L, A = 2, G = M, CP = None, BP = L, ECG = normal, HR = L, EIA = no, HD = no)}{\sum_{ch \in (L, H)} P(CH = ch, A = 2, G = M, CP = None, BP = L, ECG = normal, HR = L, EIA = no, HD = no)} &= \\
 \frac{P(CH = L|A = 2, G = M)P(HD = L|CH = L, BP = L)}{\sum_{ch \in (L, H)} P(CH = ch|A = 2, G = M)P(HD = L|CH = ch, BP = L)} &= \\
 \text{(After applying factorization to Joint Probability)} & \\
 0.135 & \\
 \text{(Looking up in CPTs of CH, HD)} &
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $P(CH = L|A = 2, G = M, CP = None, BP = L, ECG = normal, HR = L, EIA = no, HD = no) = 0.135$ and $P(CH = H|A = 2, G = M, CP = None, BP = L, ECG = normal, HR = L, EIA = no, HD = no) = 0.865$

Part (b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(BP = L|A = 2, CP = Typical, CH = H, ECG = normal, HR = H, EIA = yes, HD = no) &= \\
 \frac{P(BP = L, A = 2, CP = Typical, CH = H, ECG = normal, HR = H, EIA = yes, HD = no)}{\sum_{bp} P(BP = bp, A = 2, CP = Typical, CH = H, ECG = normal, HR = H, EIA = yes, HD = no)} &= \\
 \frac{\sum_g P(BP = L, A = 2, G = g, CP = Typical, CH = H, ECG = normal, HR = H, EIA = yes, HD = no)}{\sum_{bp} \sum_g P(BP = bp, A = 2, G = g, CP = Typical, CH = H, ECG = normal, HR = H, EIA = yes, HD = no)} &= \\
 \frac{\sum_g P(G = g)P(CH = H|G = g, A = 2)P(BP = L|G = g)P(HR = H|A = 2, BP = L, HD = no)P(HD = no|BP = L, CH = H)}{\sum_{bp} \sum_g P(G = g)P(CH = H|G = g, A = 2)P(BP = bp|G = g)P(HR = H|A = 2, BP = bp, HD = no)P(HD = no|BP = bp, CH = H)} &= \\
 \text{(After applying factorization to Joint Probability and Simplifying)} & \\
 = 0.455 & \\
 \text{(Looking up in the CPTs)} &
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $P(BP = L|A = 2, CP = Typical, CH = H, ECG = normal, HR = H, EIA = yes, HD = no) = 0.455$ and $P(BP = H|A = 2, CP = Typical, CH = H, ECG = normal, HR = H, EIA = yes, HD = no) = 0.545$

6. Classification

Part (a) :

Part (b) :

$$P(HD = N|A = a, G = g, CH = ch, BP = bp, HR = hr, CP = cp, EIA = eia, ECG = ecg) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{P(A=a)P(G=g)P(CH=ch|A=a, G=g)P(BP=bp|G=g)P(HD=N|CH=ch, BP=bp) \times P(HR=hr|A=a, BP=bp, HD=N)P(CP=cp|HD=N)P(EIA=eia|HD=N)P(ECG=ecg|HD=N)}{\sum_{hd} \frac{P(A=a)P(G=g)P(CH=ch|A=a, G=g)P(BP=bp|G=g)P(HD=hd|CH=ch, BP=bp) \times P(HR=hr|A=a, BP=bp, HD=hd)P(CP=cp|HD=hd)P(EIA=eia|HD=hd)P(ECG=ecg|HD=hd)}{P(A=a)P(G=g)P(CH=ch|A=a, G=g)P(BP=bp|G=g)P(HD=N|CH=ch, BP=bp) \times P(HR=hr|A=a, BP=bp, HD=N)P(CP=cp|HD=N)P(EIA=eia|HD=N)P(ECG=ecg|HD=N)}} \\
 &= \frac{P(HD=N|CH=ch, BP=bp)P(HR=hr|A=a, BP=bp, HD=N)P(CP=cp|HD=N)P(EIA=eia|HD=N)P(ECG=ecg|HD=N)}{\sum_{hd} P(HD=hd|CH=ch, BP=bp)P(HR=hr|A=a, BP=bp, HD=hd)P(CP=cp|HD=hd)P(EIA=eia|HD=hd)P(ECG=ecg|HD=hd)}
 \end{aligned}$$

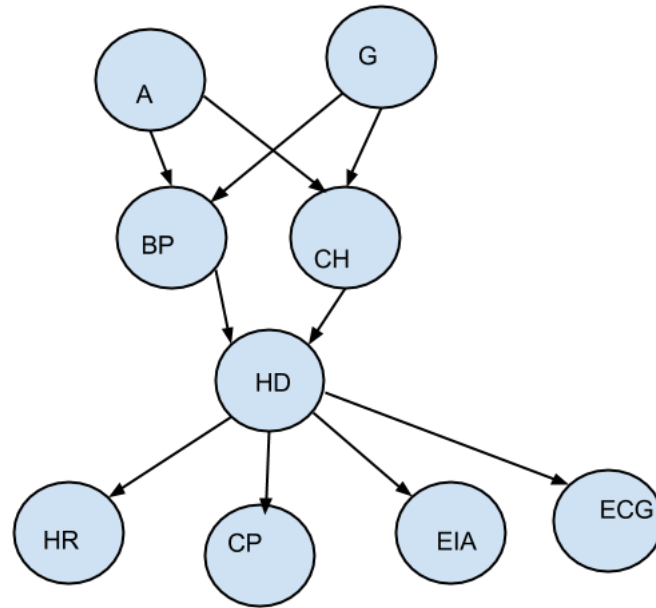
Part (c) :

Fold	No correct	No total	%Accuracy
1	48	60	80
2	48	60	80
3	43	60	71.66
4	43	60	71.66
5	44	60	73.33
Avg(Mean)	45.2	60	75.33

The variance is 3.862.

7. Modelling

Part(a) : model



Part (b) : factorization

$$P(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{\#nodes} P(X_i | Pa_{X_i}^G)$$

$$P(A, G, CH, BP, HD, HR, CP, EIA, ECG) = P(A)P(G)(CH|A, G)P(BP|A, G)P(HD|CH, BP) \\ \times P(HR|HD)P(CP|HD)P(EIA|HD)P(ECG|HD)$$

Part (c) : design choice

Idea was to kind of simulate neural-network style like structure with no latent variables.

Part (d) : results

Fold	No correct	No total	%Accuracy
1	48	60	80
2	47	60	78.33
3	45	60	75.00
4	43	60	71.66
5	42	60	70
Avg(Mean)	45	60	75

The Std Dev is 3.801.

Analysis: The average accuracy and Std Dev is slightly less than given model. Above model fairs better only in 3rd test data.