

Recall the elimination rule

$$P(A) = P(A, B) + P(A, \bar{B}) \quad \text{or also}$$

$$P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|\bar{B})P(\bar{B})$$

In general,

$$P(A) = \sum_B P(A, B) \quad \text{or} \quad P(A) = \sum_B (P(A|B)P(B))$$

TRANSLATION PROBABILITY

$$\kappa(y|b) = \frac{\kappa(y, b)}{\kappa(b)} = \frac{\sum_a \kappa(a, y, b)}{\sum_a \kappa(a, b)} \quad (1)$$

For example, first iteration of step 3, we collect fractional counts (the numerator of equation (1)), and then normalise (the denominator of equation (1)).

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ y \end{array}$$

$$P(a_1) = p_{11}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \quad c \\ | \quad | \\ x \quad y \end{array}$$

$$P(a_2) = p_{12}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \quad c \\ \quad | \\ x \quad y \end{array}$$

$$P(a_3) = p_{13}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \quad c \\ \quad \times \\ x \quad y \end{array}$$

$$P(a_4) = p_{14}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ y \end{array}$$

$$P(a_5) = p_2$$

$$\kappa(y|b) = \frac{p_{12} + p_{14} + p_5}{p_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{14} + p_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1}$$

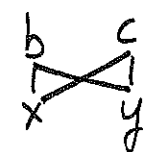
Probability of an alignment given two sentences

$$P(a|e, f) = \frac{P(a, e, f)}{P(e, f)} = \frac{P(a, f|e) \cancel{P(e)}}{P(f|e) \cancel{P(e)}}$$

By the elimination rule $P(f|e) = \sum_a P(a, f|e)$

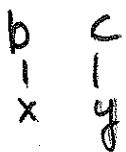
$$\text{Therefore: } P(a|e, f) = \frac{P(a, f|e)}{\sum_a P(a, f|e)}$$

$$\text{where } P(a, f|e) = \prod_{j=1}^{l_f} t(f_j | e_{a_j})$$

For example, second iteration of step 2 a_{14} 

$$P(a_{14}|e, f) = \frac{P(a_{14}, f|e)}{P(a_{11}, f|e) + P(a_{12}, f|e) + P(a_{13}, f|e) + P(a_{14}, f|e)}$$

$$= \frac{t(x|c) \times t(y|b)}{t(x|b) \times t(y|c) + t(x|b) \times t(y|b) + t(x|c) \times t(y|c) + t(x|c) \times t(y|b)}$$

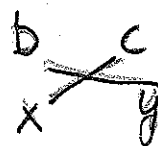
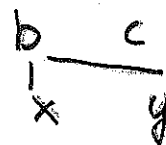


$$t(x|b) \times t(y|c) +$$

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$$t(x|c) \times t(y|c) +$$

$$t(x|c) \times t(y|b)$$



Simplification of denominator

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(f|e) &= \sum_a P(a, f|e) \\
 &= \sum_{a_i \in \{1, \dots, l_e^{l_f}\}} \prod_{j=1}^{l_f} t(f_j | e_{a_j})
 \end{aligned}$$

For example, the sum of products

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left. \begin{aligned} &t(x|b) \times t(y|c) + \\ &t(x|b) \times t(y|b) + \end{aligned} \right\} = t(x|b) [t(y|c) + t(y|b)] \\
 &+ \\
 &\left. \begin{aligned} &t(x|c) \times t(y|c) + \\ &t(x|c) \times t(y|b) \end{aligned} \right\} = t(x|c) [t(y|c) + t(y|b)] \\
 &= [t(x|b) + t(x|c)] \times \\
 &\quad [t(y|c) + t(y|b)]
 \end{aligned}$$

that is the product of sums expressed by the formula

$$P(f|e) = \prod_{j=1}^{l_f} \sum_{i=1}^{l_e} t(f_j | e_i)$$