

# PGM - Assignment 3 Solutions

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## Question 1

- a. True
- b. True
- c. True
- d. False
- e. False
- f. False
- g. False
- h. False
- i. True
- j. True
- k. True

## Question 2

### a. What is the probability of fever, if no disease is present?

- Since no diseases are present, only the leak is to be taken
- $P(\text{Fever} = \text{False}) = 1 - \lambda_0$
- $\therefore P(\text{Fever} = \text{True}) = \lambda_0$

### b. What is the probability of fever, if all disease is present?

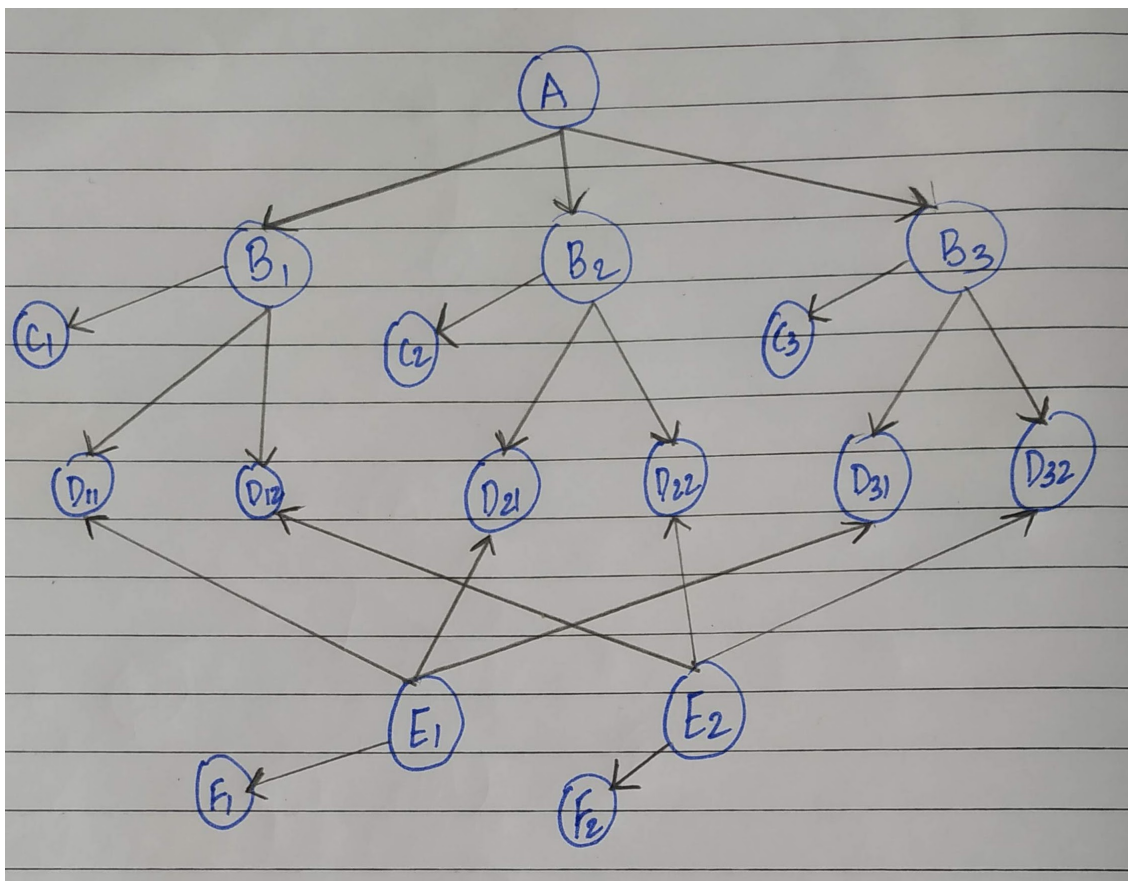
- When all diseases are given,
- $P(\text{Fever} = \text{False}) = (1 - \lambda_0)(1 - \lambda_1)(1 - \lambda_2) \dots (1 - \lambda_n)$
- $P(\text{Fever} = \text{False}) = (1 - \lambda_0) \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \lambda_i)$
- $P(\text{Fever} = \text{True}) = 1 - [(1 - \lambda_0) \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \lambda_i)]$

### c. What is the probability of fever, if the diseases with an odd count (D1, D3, D5, ...) are present and even count (D2, D4, D6, ...) are not present. Assume n is even.

- Combining previous cases,
- $P(\text{Fever} = \text{False}) = (1 - \lambda_0)(1 - \lambda_1)(1 - \lambda_3)(1 - \lambda_5) \dots (1 - \lambda_{n-1})$
- $P(\text{Fever} = \text{False}) = (1 - \lambda_0) [\prod_{i=0}^{\frac{n-2}{2}} (1 - \lambda_{2n+1})]$
- $P(\text{Fever} = \text{True}) = 1 - [(1 - \lambda_0) \prod_{i=0}^{\frac{n-2}{2}} (1 - \lambda_{2n+1})]$

## Question 3

Unrolled version of the Bayesian Network :



Probability Distributions needed :

$P(A)$   
 $P(B|A)$   
 $P(C|B)$   
 $P(D|B, E)$   
 $P(E)$   
 $P(F|E)$