

# ECE368: Probabilistic Reasoning

## Lab 3: Hidden Markov Model

Name: **Lisa Li**

Student Number: **1003924532**

**You should hand in:** 1) A scanned .pdf version of this sheet with your answers (file size should be under 2 MB); 2) one Python file inference.py that contains your code. The files should be uploaded to Quercus.

1. (a) Write down the formulas of the forward-backward algorithm to compute the marginal distribution  $p(\mathbf{z}_i | (\hat{x}_0, \hat{y}_0), \dots, (\hat{x}_{N-1}, \hat{y}_{N-1}))$  for  $i = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$ . Your answer should contain the initializations of the forward and backward messages, the recursion relations of the messages, and the computation of the marginal distribution based on the messages. (1 pt)

**Forward**

$$\alpha(z_0) = p(z_0) p((\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{y}_0) | z_0)$$

$$\alpha(z_n) = p((\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) | z_n) \sum_{z_{n-1}} \alpha(z_{n-1}) p(z_n | z_{n-1})$$

$(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n)$   
observed

**Backward**

$$\beta(z_{N-1}) = 1$$

$$\beta(z_n) = \sum_{z_{n+1}} \beta(z_{n+1}) p((\tilde{x}_{n+1}, \tilde{y}_{n+1}) | z_{n+1}) p(z_{n+1} | z_n)$$

**Marginal Distribution**  $p(z_n | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\alpha(z_n) \beta(z_n)}{p(\mathbf{x})}$  where  $p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{z_i} \alpha(z_i) \beta(z_i)$

- (b) After you run the forward-backward algorithm on the data in test.txt, write down the obtained marginal distribution of the state at  $i = 99$  (the last time step), i.e.,  $p(\mathbf{z}_{99} | (\hat{x}_0, \hat{y}_0), \dots, (\hat{x}_{99}, \hat{y}_{99}))$ . Only include states with non-zero probability in your answer. (2 pt)

$(11, 0, \text{stay}) : 0.8103$   
 $(11, 0, \text{right}) : 0.1796$   
 $(10, 1, \text{down}) : 0.0101$

2. Modify your forward-backward algorithm so that it can handle missing observations. After you run the modified forward-backward algorithm on the data in test\_missing.txt, write down the obtained marginal distribution of the state at  $i = 30$ , i.e.,  $p(\mathbf{z}_{30} | (\hat{x}_0, \hat{y}_0), \dots, (\hat{x}_{99}, \hat{y}_{99}))$ . Only include states with non-zero probability in your answer. (1 pt)

$(6, 7, \text{right}) : 0.9130$   
 $(5, 7, \text{right}) : 0.0435$   
 $(5, 7, \text{stay}) : 0.0435$

3. (a) Write down the formulas of the Viterbi algorithm using  $\mathbf{z}_i$  and  $(\hat{x}_i, \hat{y}_i), i = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$ . Your answer should contain the initialization of the messages and the recursion of the messages in the Viterbi algorithm. (1 pt)

→ Initialization :

$$w_0(z_0) = \ln p(z_0) + \ln p(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{y}_0 | z_0)$$

→ Recursion :

$$w_n(z_n) = \ln p(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n | z_n) + \max_{z_{n-1}} \{ \ln p(z_n | z_{n-1}) + w_{n-1}(z_{n-1}) \}$$

→ Backtrack :

$$z_n^* = \operatorname{argmax} w_n(z_n)$$

- (b) After you run the Viterbi algorithm on the data in test\_missing.txt, write down the last 10 hidden states of the most likely sequence (i.e.,  $i = 90, 91, 92, \dots, 99$ ) based on the MAP estimate. (3 pt)

11, 5, down  
 11, 6, down  
 11, 7, down  
 11, 7, stay  
 11, 7, stay  
 10, 7, left  
 9, 7, left  
 8, 7, left  
 7, 7, left  
 6, 7, left

4. Compute and compare the error probabilities of  $\{\tilde{z}_i\}$  and  $\{\hat{z}_i\}$  using the data in test\_missing.txt. The error probability of  $\{\tilde{z}_i\}$  is 0.03. The error probability of  $\{\hat{z}_i\}$  is 0.02. (1 pt)
5. Is sequence  $\{\tilde{z}_i\}$  a valid sequence? If not, please find a small segment  $\tilde{z}_i, \tilde{z}_{i+1}$  that violates the transition model for some time step  $i$ . Your answer should specify the value of  $i$  as well as the corresponding states  $\tilde{z}_i, \tilde{z}_{i+1}$ . (1 pt)

$\check{\tilde{z}}_{64} : (3, 7, \text{stay})$   
 $\check{\tilde{z}}_{65} : (2, 7, \text{stay})$  is invalid