

# CSE 250A HW2

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## 2.1 Probabilistic inference

$$\text{a) } P(E = 1|A = 1) = \frac{P(A=1|E=1)P(E=1)}{P(A=1)} = \frac{P(A=1|E=1)P(E=1)}{P(A=1|E=1)P(E=1)+P(A=1|E=0)P(E=0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A=1|E=1) &= P(A=1|E=1, B=0)P(B=0) + P(A=1|E=1, B=1)P(B=1) \\ &= (0.29)(0.999) + (0.95)(0.001) = 0.2907 \\ P(A=1|E=0) &= P(A=1|E=0, B=0)P(B=0) + P(A=1|E=0, B=1)P(B=1) \\ &= (0.001)(0.999) + (0.94)(0.001) = 0.001939 \\ P(E=1) &= 0.002 \quad P(E=0) = 0.998 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(E = 1|A = 1) = \frac{0.2907(0.002)}{0.297(0.002) + (0.001939)(0.998)} = \boxed{0.231}$$

$$\text{b) } P(E = 1|A = 1, B = 0) = \frac{P(A=1|E=1, B=0)P(E=1|B=0)}{P(A=1|B=0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A = 1|E = 1, B = 0) &= 0.29 \\ P(E = 1|B = 0) &= P(E=1) = 0.002 \\ P(A = 1|B = 0) &= P(A = 1|E = 0, B = 0)P(E=0) + \\ &P(A = 1|E = 1, B = 0)P(E=1) = (0.001)(1-0.002) + (0.29)(0.002) = 0.001578 \\ P(E = 1|A = 1, B = 0) &= \frac{0.29(0.002)}{0.001578} = \boxed{0.3676} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } P(A = 1|M = 1) = \frac{P(M=1|A=1)P(A=1)}{P(M=1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M = 1|A = 1) &= 0.7 \\ P(A=1) &= P(A = 1|E = 0, B = 0)P(E=0, B=0) + \\ &P(A = 1|E = 0, B = 1)P(E=0, B=1) + P(A = 1|E = 1, B = 0)P(E=1, B=0) + \\ &P(A = 1|E = 1, B = 1)P(E=1, B=1) = (0.001)P(E=0)P(B=0) + (0.94)P(E=0)P(B=1) + \\ &(0.29)P(E=1)P(B=0) + (0.95)P(E=1)P(B=1) = (0.001)(0.998)(0.999) + (0.94)(0.998)(0.001) + \\ &(0.29)(0.002)(0.999) + (0.95)(0.002)(0.001) = 0.002516 \\ P(M = 1|A = 0) &= 0.01 \\ P(A=0) &= 1 - P(A=1) = 0.9975 \\ P(A = 1|M = 1) &= \frac{0.7(0.002516)}{0.7(0.002516) + 0.01(0.9975)} = \boxed{0.15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) } P(A = 1|M = 1, J = 0) = \frac{P(A=1, M=1, J=0)}{P(M=1, J=0)} = \frac{P(A=1)P(M=1|A=1)P(J=0|A=1)}{P(M=1, J=0)}$$

$$P(A=1) = 0.002516$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(M=1|A=1) &= 0.7 \\
P(J=0|A=1) &= 1-P(J=1|A=1) = 1-0.9 = 0.1 \\
P(M=1, J=0) &= \sum_a P(A=a, M=1, J=0) = \sum_a P(A=a) \\
P(M=1|A=a)P(J=0|M=1, A=a) &= \sum_a P(A=a) \\
P(M=1|A=a)P(J=0|A=a) &= P(A=0)P(M=1|A=0) \\
P(J=0|A=0)+P(A=1)P(M=1|A=1)P(J=0|A=1) &= (0.9975)(0.01)(0.95)+ \\
(0.002516)(0.7)(0.1) &= 0.009652
\end{aligned}$$

$$P(A=1|M=1, J=0) = \frac{0.002516(0.7)(0.1)}{0.009652} = \boxed{0.01825}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e) P(A=1|M=0) &= \frac{P(M=0|A=1)P(A=1)}{P(M=0|A=1)P(A=1)+P(M=0|A=0)P(A=0)} = \\
&= \frac{P(A=1)(1-P(M=1|A=1))}{P(A=1)(1-P(M=1|A=1))+P(A=0)(1-P(M=1|A=0))} = \frac{(1-0.7)(0.002516)}{(1-0.7)(0.002516)+(1-0.001)(0.9975)} \\
&= \boxed{0.0007639}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f) P(A=1|M=0, B=1) &= \frac{P(M=0|A=1, B=1)P(A=1|B=1)}{P(M=0|B=1)} \\
P(M=0|A=1, B=1) &= P(M=0|B=1) = 0.3 \\
P(A=1|B=1) &= P(A=1|B=1, E=0)P(E=0)+ \\
P(A=1|B=1, E=1)P(E=1) &= (0.94)(0.998)+(0.95)(0.002) = 0.94 \\
P(M=0|B=1) &= \sum_a P(M=0, A=a|B=1) = \\
\sum_a P(M=0|A=a, B=1)P(A=a|B=1) &= \\
\sum_a P(M=0|A=a)P(A=a|B=1) &= P(M=0|A=0) \\
P(A=0|B=1)+P(M=0|A=1)P(A=1|B=1) &= (0.99)(1-0.94)+(0.3)(0.94) \\
&= 0.3414 \\
P(A=1|M=0, B=1) &= \frac{(0.3)(0.94)}{0.3414} = \boxed{0.8261}
\end{aligned}$$

## 2.2 Probabilistic reasoning

$$\begin{aligned}
a) r_k &= \frac{P(D=0|S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1)}{P(D=1|S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1)} = \frac{\frac{P(S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1|D=0)P(D=0)}{P(S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1)}}{\frac{P(S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1|D=1)P(D=1)}{P(S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1)}} = \frac{P(S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1|D=0)}{P(S_1=1, S_2=1, \dots, S_k=1|D=1)} = \\
&= \frac{P(S_1|D=0)P(S_2=1|D=0)P(S_3=1|D=0)\dots P(S_k=1|D=0)}{P(S_1|D=1)P(S_2=1|D=1)P(S_3=1|D=1)\dots P(S_k=1|D=1)} = \frac{P(S_2=1|D=0)P(S_3=1|D=0)\dots P(S_k=1|D=0)}{(\frac{1}{2})^k} = \\
&= \frac{(\frac{f(1)}{f(2)})(\frac{f(2)}{f(3)})\dots(\frac{f(k-1)}{f(k)})}{(\frac{1}{2})^k} = \frac{(\frac{f(1)}{f(k)})}{(\frac{1}{2})^k} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^k+(-1)^k})}{(\frac{1}{2})^k} = \frac{2^k}{2^k+(-1)^k}
\end{aligned}$$

$$r_k = \frac{2^k}{2^k+(-1)^k}$$

On odd numbered days, the diagnosis will be D=0 and on even numbered days, the diagnosis will be D=1.

- b) As more symptoms are observed, the diagnosis becomes less certain because  $r_k$  gets closer to 1, which could make the diagnosis either D=0 or D=1 with almost equal probability.

### 2.3 True or false

- 1) False
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) True
- 6) True
- 7) False
- 8) True
- 9) True
- 10) False

### 2.4 More on Belief Networks

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

### 2.5 Conditional independence

- 1)  $X=\text{rain}, Y=\text{sprinkler}, E=\text{month}$
- 2)  $X=\text{rain}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\text{puddle}$
- 3)  $X=\text{rain}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{month}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 4)  $X=\text{rain}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{sprinkler}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 5)  $X=\text{rain}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{month}, \text{sprinkler}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 6)  $X=\text{sprinkler}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\text{puddle}$
- 7)  $X=\text{sprinkler}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{rain}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 8)  $X=\text{sprinkler}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{month}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 9)  $X=\text{sprinkler}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{month}, \text{rain}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 10)  $X=\text{month}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\text{puddle}$
- 11)  $X=\text{month}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{rain}, \text{sprinkler}\}$
- 12)  $X=\text{month}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{sprinkler}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 13)  $X=\text{month}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{rain}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 14)  $X=\text{month}, Y=\text{fall}, E=\{\text{rain}, \text{sprinkler}, \text{puddle}\}$
- 15)  $X=\text{month}, Y=\text{puddle}, E=\{\text{rain}, \text{sprinkler}\}$
- 16)  $X=\text{month}, Y=\text{puddle}, E=\{\text{rain}, \text{sprinkler}, \text{fall}\}$

## 2.6 Noisy-OR

- a)  $P(Z = 1|X = 0, Y = 0) = 1 - (1 - p_x)^0(1 - p_y)^0 = 1 - 1 = 0$   
 $P(Z = 1|X = 0, Y = 1) = 1 - (1 - p_x)^0(1 - p_y)^1 = 1 - (1 - p_y) = p_y$   

$$\boxed{P(Z = 1|X = 0, Y = 0) < P(Z = 1|X = 0, Y = 1)}$$
- b)  $P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 0) = 1 - (1 - p_x)^1(1 - p_y)^0 = 1 - (1 - p_x) = p_x$   
 $P(Z = 1|X = 0, Y = 1) = 1 - (1 - p_x)^0(1 - p_y)^1 = 1 - (1 - p_y) = p_y$   

$$\boxed{P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 0) < P(Z = 1|X = 0, Y = 1)}$$
- c)  $P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 0) = p_x$   
 $P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 1) = 1 - (1 - p_x)^1(1 - p_y)^1 = 1 - (1 - p_y - p_x + p_x p_y) =$   
 $p_x + p_y - p_x p_y$   
 $P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 0) - P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 1) = p_x - (p_x + p_y - p_x p_y) =$   
 $p_x p_y - p_y = p_y(p_y - 1) < 0$   

$$\boxed{P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 0) < P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 1)}$$
- d)  $P(X = 1) = p_x$   
 $P(X = 1|Z = 1) = \frac{P(Z=1|X=1)P(X=1)}{P(Z=1)}$   
 $P(Z = 1|X = 1) = P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 0)P(Y = 0) +$   
 $P(Z = 1|X = 1, Y = 1)P(Y = 1) = p_x(1 - p_y) + p_y(p_x + p_y - p_x p_y) =$   
 $p_x - p_x p_y + p_x p_y + p_y^2 - p_x p_y^2 = p_x + p_y^2 - p_x p_y^2$   
 $P(X = 1|Z = 1) = \frac{p_x(p_x + p_y^2 - p_x p_y^2)}{p_y^2 + p_x^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2} = \frac{p_x^2 + p_x p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2}{p_x^2 + p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2}$   
 $P(X = 1) - P(X = 1|Z = 1) = p_x - \frac{p_x + p_x p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2}{p_x^2 + p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2} < 0$   

$$\boxed{P(X = 1) < P(X = 1|Z = 1)}$$
- e)  $P(X = 1) = p_x$   
 $P(X = 1|Y = 1) = \frac{P(X=1,Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{P(X=1)P(Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = P(X = 1) = p_x$   

$$\boxed{P(X = 1) = P(X = 1|Y = 1)}$$
- f)  $P(X = 1|Z = 1) = \frac{p_x^2 + p_x p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2}{p_x^2 + p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2}$   
 $P(X = 1|Y = 1, Z = 1) = \frac{P(X=1,Y=1,Z=1)}{P(Y=1,Z=1)}$   
 $P(X = 1, Y = 1, Z = 1) = P(Y = 1)P(Z = 1|Y = 1)$   
 $P(Z = 1|Y = 1) = P(Z = 1|Y = 1, X = 0)P(X = 0) +$   
 $P(Z = 1|Y = 1, X = 1)P(X = 1) = p_y(1 - p_x) + p_x(p_x + p_y - p_x p_y) =$   
 $p_y - p_x p_y + p_x^2 + p_x p_y - p_x^2 p_y = p_x^2 + p_y - p_x^2 p_y$   
 $P(Y = 1, Z = 1) = p_y(p_x^2 + p_y - p_x^2 p_y) = p_x^2 p_y + p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y = p_y^2$   
 $P(X = 1|Y = 1, Z = 1) = \frac{p_x^2 + p_x p_y - p_x^2 p_y}{p_y}$

$$P(X = 1|Z = 1) - P(X = 1|Y = 1, Z = 1) > 0$$

$$\boxed{P(X = 1|Z = 1) > P(X = 1|Y = 1, Z = 1)}$$

g)  $P(X = 1)P(Y = 1)P(Z = 1) = p_x p_y (p_x^2 + p_y^2 - p_x^2 p_y^2) = p_x^3 p_y + p_x p_y^3 - p_x^3 p_y^3$   
 $P(X = 1)P(Y = 1)P(Z = 1) - P(X = 1, Y = 1, Z = 1) < 0$

$$\boxed{P(X = 1)P(Y = 1)P(Z = 1) < P(X = 1, Y = 1, Z = 1)}$$