

Elisabetta Fersini

## ***Esercitazione***

DISCo

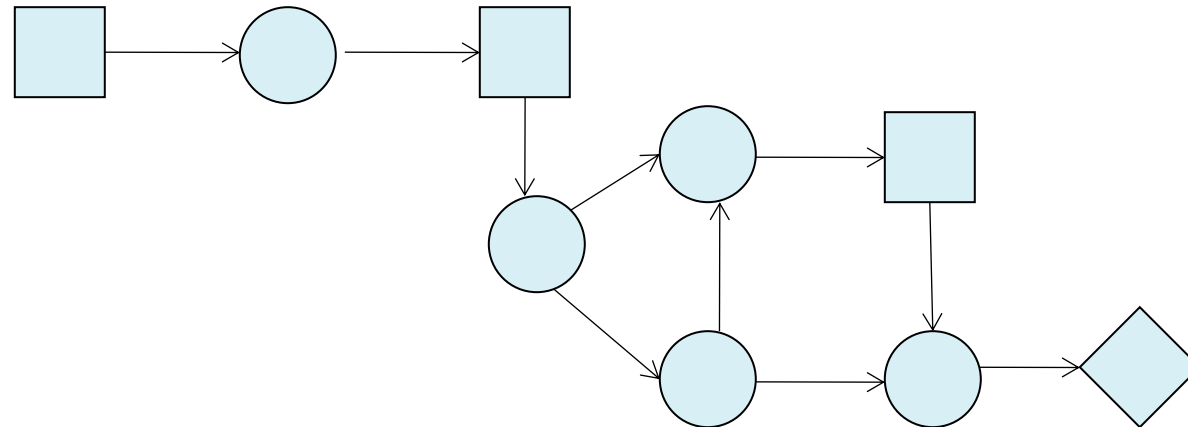
Università degli Studi di Milano-

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Viale Sarca, 336

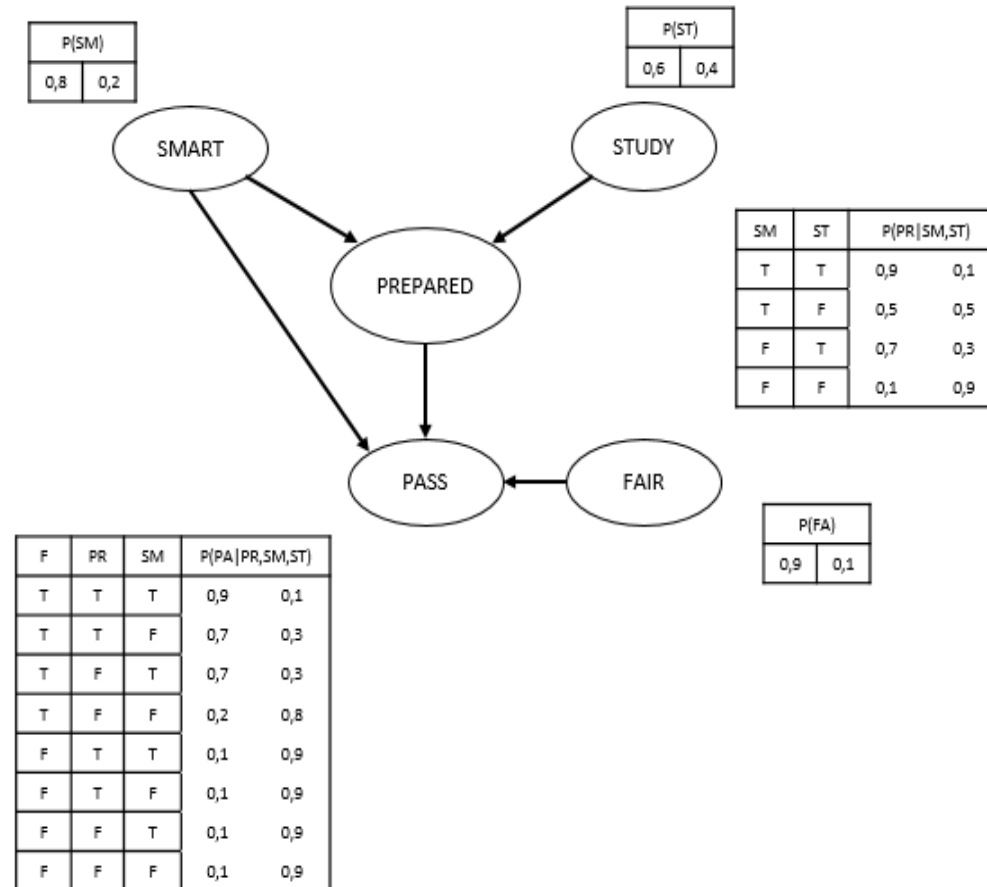
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# Esercizio 1

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, generare  $N=1000$  campioni mediante Direct Sampling.



# Esercizio 1

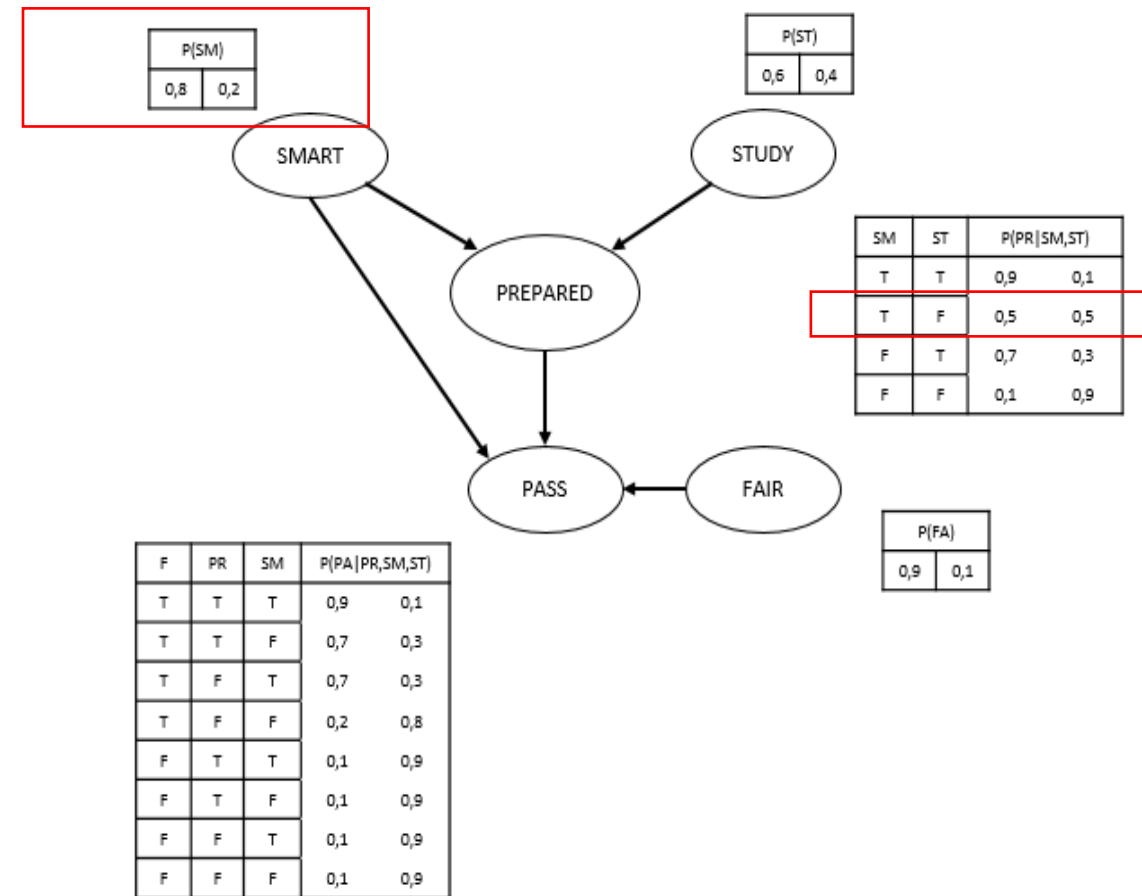
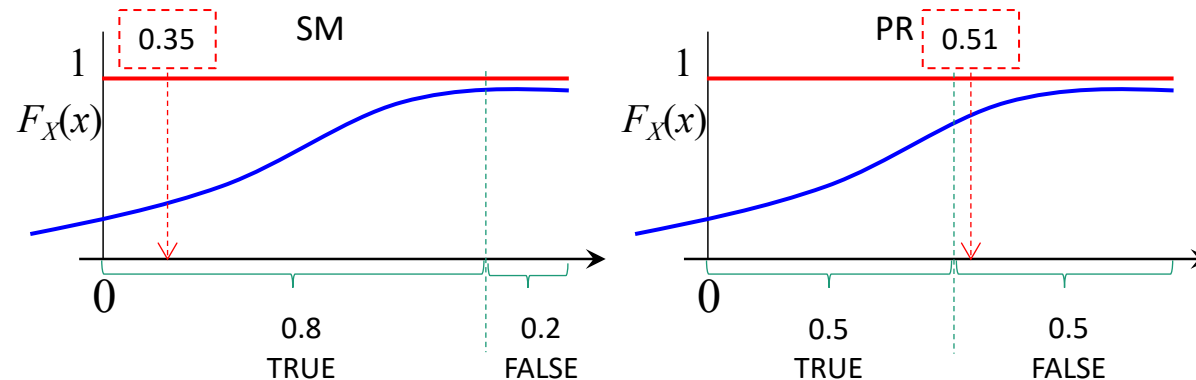
- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, generare N=1000 campioni mediante Direct Sampling.

ORDINE TOPOLOGICO: SM, ST, PR, FA, PA

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR:

- [0.35, 0.76, 0.51, 0.44, 0.08] → S1

S1 → [0.35 → SM = T ; 0.76 → ST = F ; 0.51 → PR = F ; 0.44 → FA = T ; 0.08 → PA = T ]



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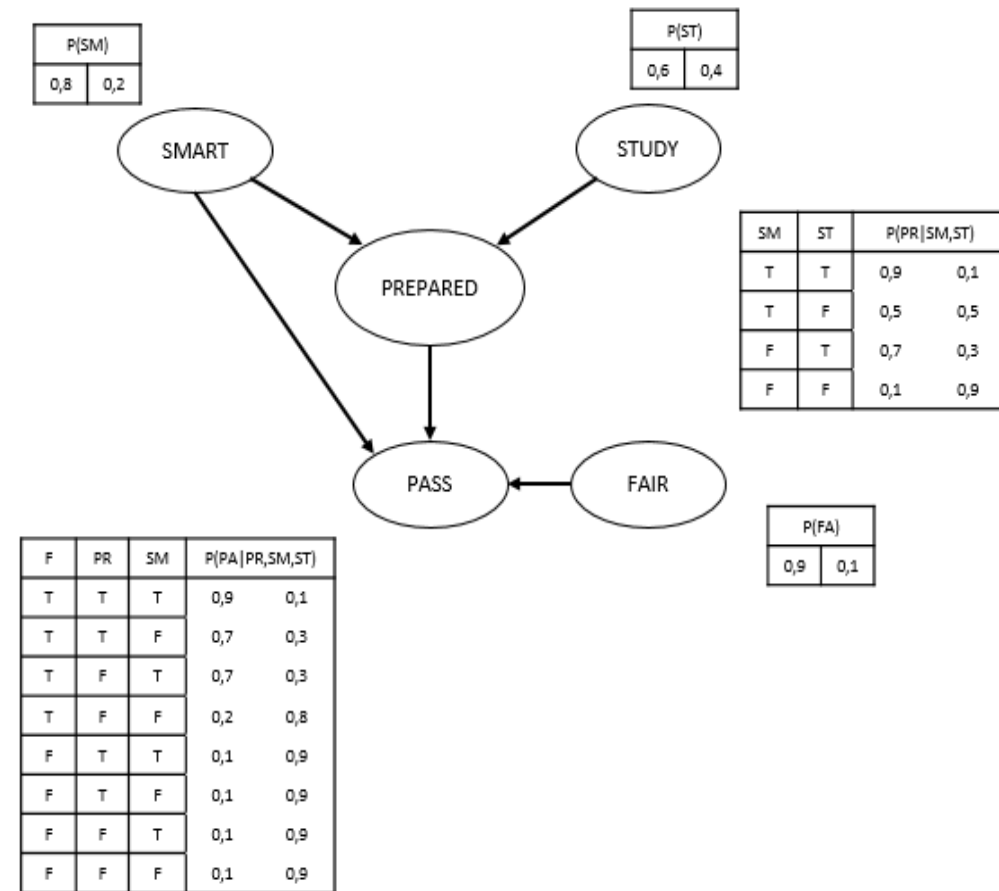
S1 → [0.35 → SM = T ; 0.76 → ST = F ; 0.51 → PR = F ; 0.44 → FA = T ;  
0.08 → PA = T ]

- [0.28, 0.03, 0.92, 0.92, 0.42] → S2

S2 → [0.28 → SM = T ; 0.03 → ST = T ; 0.92 → PR = F ; 0.92 → FA = F ;  
0.42 → PA = F ]

...

S1000 ....



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0.42 → PA = F ]

...

S1000 ....

Con 1000 campioni:

- 690 PA = T
- 310 PA = F

< 0.69 ; 0.31 >

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...

S1000 ....

Con 1000 campioni:

- 690 PA = T
- 310 PA = F

< 0.69 ; 0.31 >

# Esercizio 2

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(PA = T | ST = F)$  tramite Rejection Sampling.

ORDINE TOPOLOGICO: SM, ST, PR, FA, PA

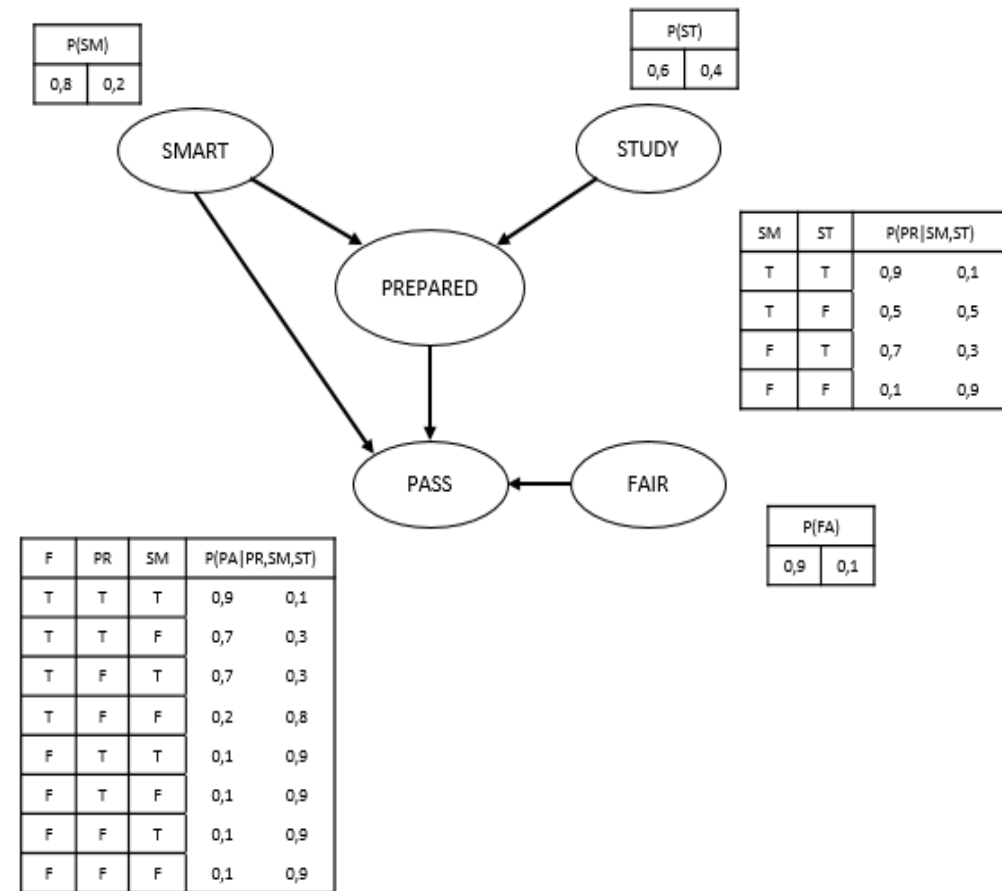
RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR:

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S1 → [0.35 → SM = T ; 0.76 → ST = F ; 0.51 → PR = F ; 0.44 → FA = T ; 0.08 → PA = T ] → ACCEPT

- [0.28, 0.03, 0.92, 0.92, 0.42] → S2

S2 → [0.28 → SM = T ; 0.03 → ST = T ; 0.92 → PR = F ; 0.92 → FA = F ; 0.42 → PA = F ] → REJECT



# Esercizio 2

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(PA = T | ST = F)$  tramite Rejection Sampling (1000 campioni).

ORDINE TOPOLOGICO: SM, ST, PR, FA, PA

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR:

- [0.35, 0.76, 0.51, 0.44, 0.08] → S1

S1 → [0.35 → SM = T ; 0.76 → ST = F ; 0.51 → PR = F ; 0.44 → FA = T ;  
0.08 → PA = T ] → **ACCEPT**

- [0.28, 0.03, 0.92, 0.92, 0.42] → S2

S2 → [0.28 → SM = T ; 0.03 → ST = T ; 0.92 → PR = F ; 0.92 → FA = F ;  
0.42 → PA = F ] → **REJECT**

Abbiamo generato 1000 campioni:

- 730 campioni con ST=T → REJECT!
- 270 campioni con ST=F
  - 130 campioni con PA=T
  - 140 con PA=F

$$P(PA = T | ST = F) = \alpha < 130; 140 > \\ = < 0.48; 0.52 >$$



# Esercizio 2

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- [0.28, 0.03, 0.92, 0.92, 0.42] → S2

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Abbiamo generato 1000 campioni:

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- 270 campioni con ST=F
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$$P(PA = T | ST = F) = \alpha < 130; 140 > \\ = < 0.48; 0.52 >$$

# Esercizio 3

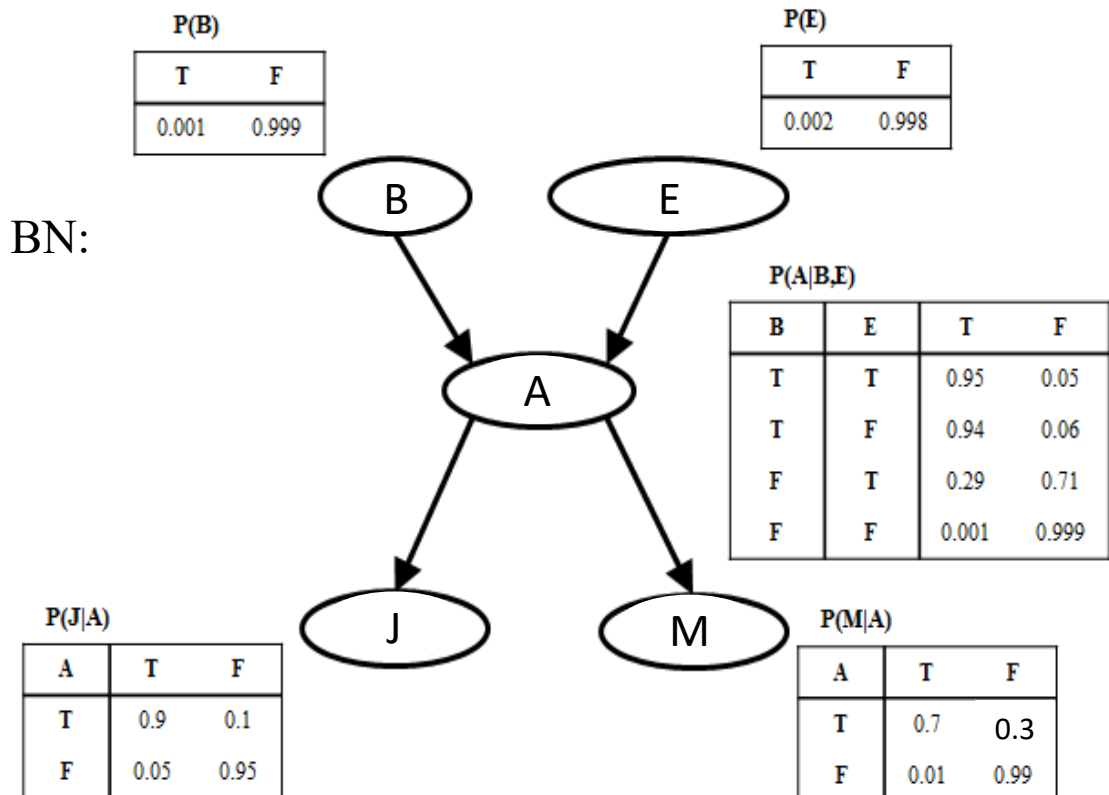
- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(B = \text{true} | J = \text{true}, M = \text{false})$  tramite Likelihood Weighting.

Ordine topologico: B, E, A, J, M

Numeri pseudocasuali per la generazione dei campioni della BN:

- [0; 0.89; 0.3; /; /]  $\rightarrow$  S1
- [0.7; 0.9; 0.6; /; /]  $\rightarrow$  S2
- ....
- [.....]  $\rightarrow$  S1000

In questo esercizio genereremo SOLO 2 campioni

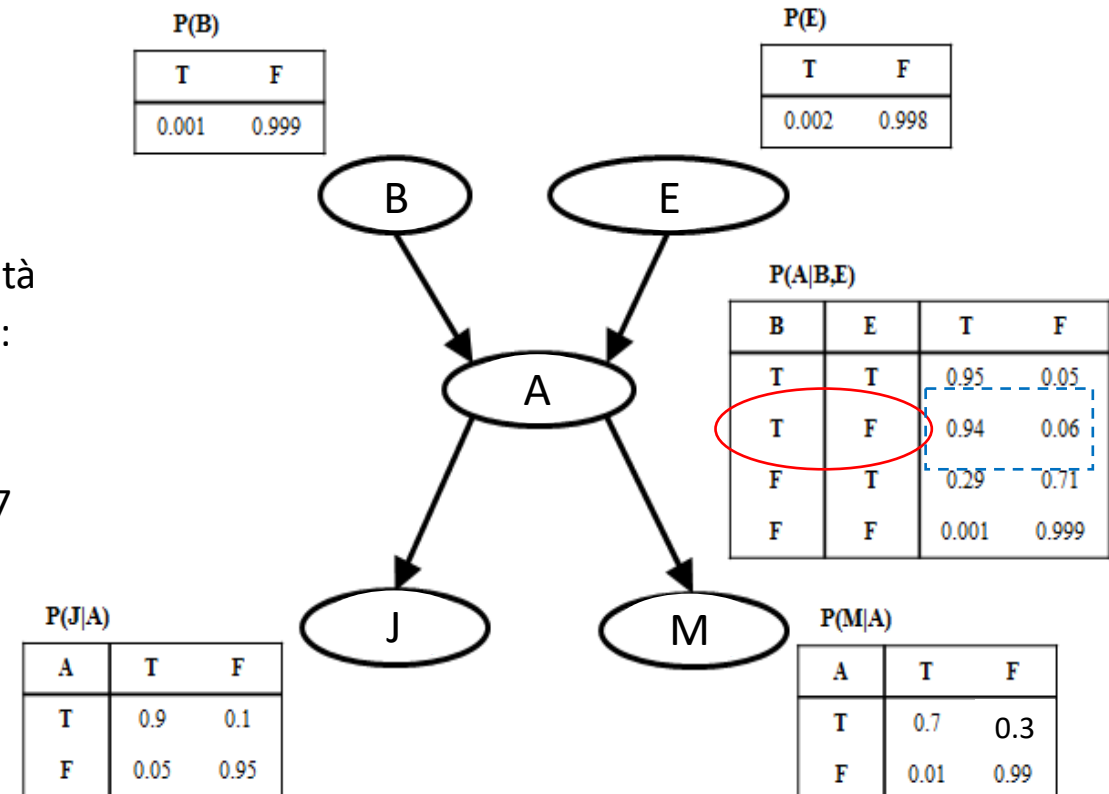


# Esercizio 3

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(B = \text{true} | J = \text{true}, M = \text{false})$  tramite Likelihood Weighting.

Ordine topologico: B, E, A, J, M

- Fisso le evidenze
- Genero 1000 campioni in accordo alle distribuzioni di probabilità (usando i numeri pseudocasuali) e seguendo l'ordine topologico:
  - $S1 = [0.9994; 0.89; 0.3; /; /] \rightarrow [\text{true}, \text{false}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{false}]$ 
    - $w_{s1} = P(J=\text{true} | A=\text{true}) * P(M=\text{false} | A=\text{true}) = 0.9 * 0.3 = 0.27$
  - $S2 = [0.7; 0.9; 0.6; /; /] \rightarrow [\text{false}, \text{false}, \text{false}, \text{true}, \text{false}]$ 
    - $w_{s2} = P(J=\text{true} | A=\text{false}) * P(M=\text{false} | A=\text{false}) = 0.05 * 0.99 = 0.0495$



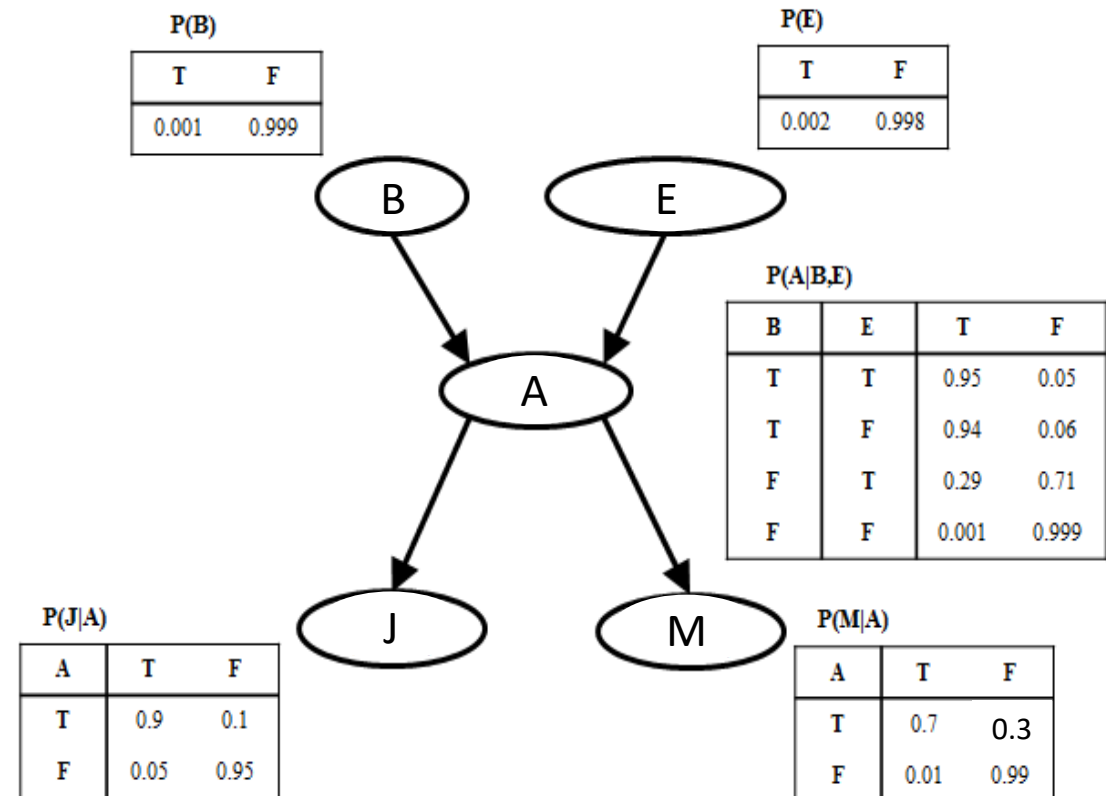
# Esercizio 3

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(B = \text{true} | J = \text{true}, M = \text{false})$  tramite Likelihood Weighting.

Stimiamo quindi  $P(B = \text{true} | J = \text{true}, M = \text{false})$ :

$$P(B = \text{true} | J = \text{true}, M = \text{false}) = \frac{\sum_{s_i: B=\text{true}} w_{s_i}}{\sum_{s_i} w_{s_i}}$$

$$= \frac{0.27}{0.27 + 0.0495} = 0.8450$$

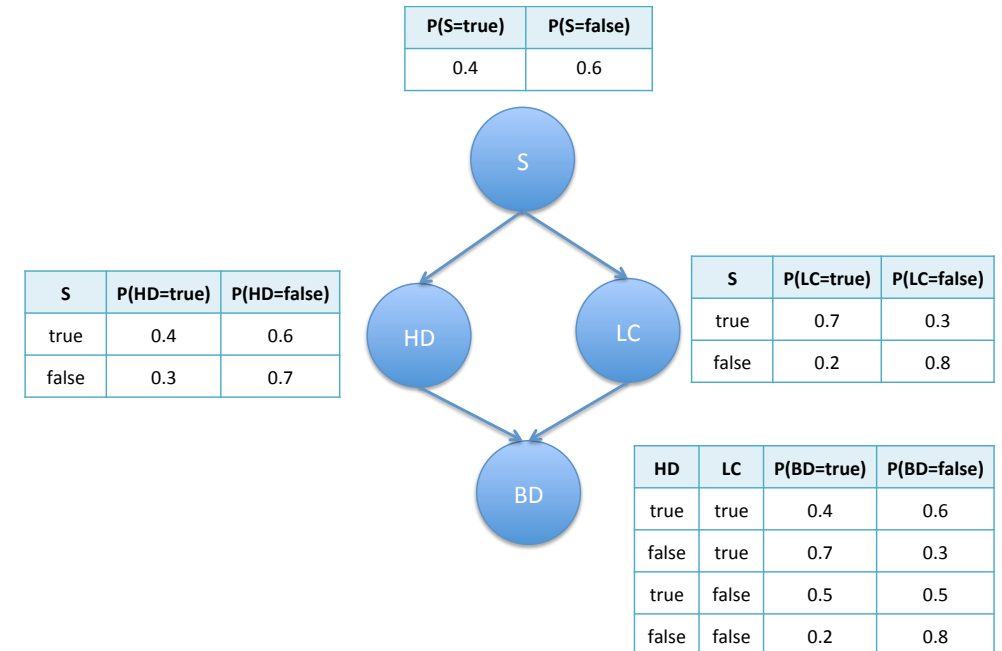


# Esercizio 4

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(HD | S=t, BD=t)$  mediante il metodo Markov Chain Monte Carlo.

- Fisso le evidenze e campiono una variabile alla volta.
- Inizializzo in modo random le variabili non osservate, LC=t e HD=f, e determino quindi lo **stato iniziale**  $S_0 = [S=t, HD=f, LC=t, BD=t]$
- Campiono le variabili non osservate (variabili nascoste e la variabile query) dato la relativa Markov Blanket

$$P(x|MB(x)) = \alpha \cdot P(x|Pa(x)) \cdot \prod_{y \in Children(x)} P(y|Pa(y))$$



# Esercizio 4

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(HD | S=t, BD=t)$  mediante il metodo Markov Chain Monte Carlo.

3. Campiono LC dato le variabili della sua MB:

- $$P(LC = t | S = t, HD = f, BD = t) =$$

$$= P(LC = t | S = t) P(BD = t | LC = t, HD = f)$$

$$= 0.7 * 0.7 = 0.49$$

- $$P(LC = f | S = t, HD = f, BD = t) =$$

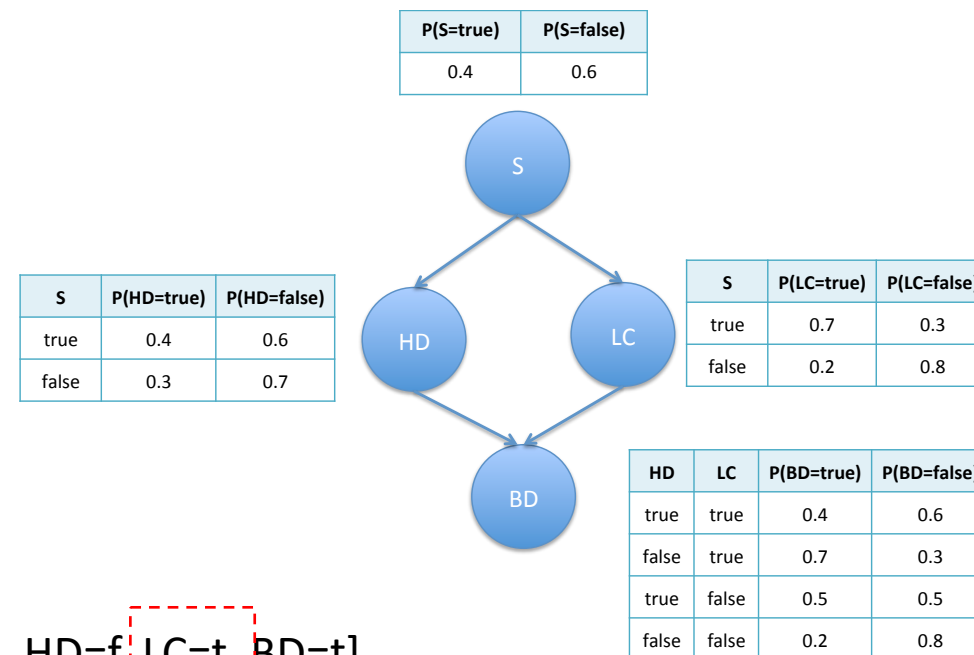
$$= P(LC = f | S = t) P(BD = t | LC = f, HD = f)$$

$$= 0.3 * 0.2 = 0.06$$

$$P(LC | S = t, HD = f, BD = t) =$$

$$\alpha < 0.49; 0.06 > = < 0.89; 0.11 >$$

- campiono LC, ottenendo LC=f



$S_0 = [S=t, HD=f, LC=t, BD=t]$

$S_1 = [S=t, HD=f, LC=f, BD=t]$

# Esercizio 4

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(HD|S=t, BD=t)$  mediante il metodo Markov Chain Monte Carlo.

4. Campiono HD dato le variabili della sua MB:

- $P(HD = t|S = t, LC = f, BD = t)$

$$= P(HD = t|S = t)P(BD = t|LC = f, HD = t)$$

$$= 0.4 * 0.5 = 0.2$$

- $P(HD = f|S = t, LC = f, BD = t)$

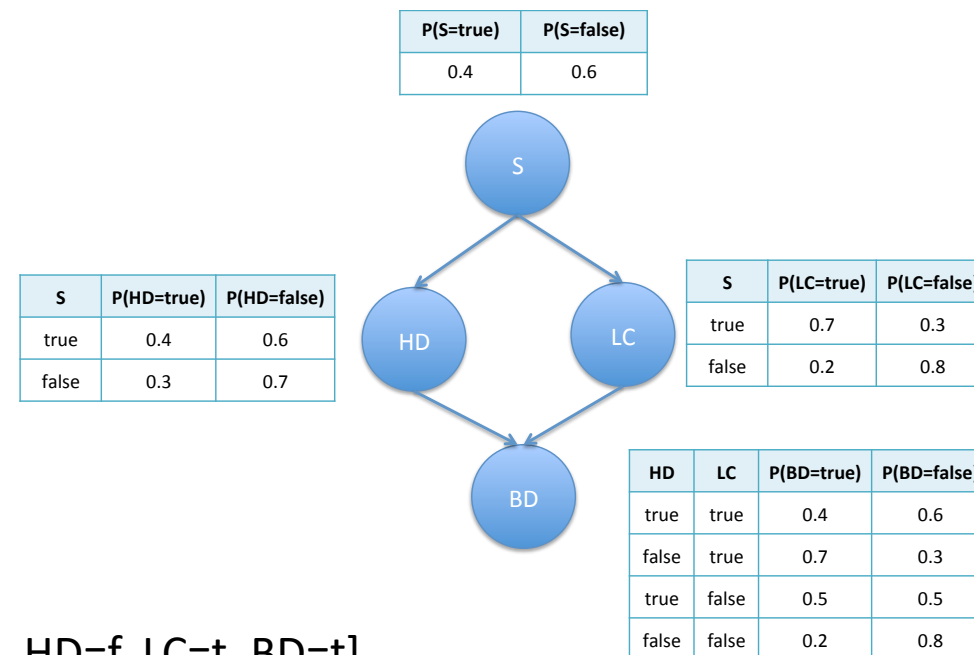
$$= P(HD = f|S = t)P(BD = t|LC = f, HD = f)$$

$$= 0.6 * 0.7 = 0.42$$

$$P(HD|S = t, LC = f, BD = t) =$$

$$\alpha < 0.2; 0.42 > = < 0.32; 0.68 >$$

campiono HD, ottenendo HD=t



S0 = [S=t, HD=f, LC=t, BD=t]

S1 = [S=t, HD=f, LC=f, BD=t]

S2 = [S=t, HD=t, LC=f, BD=t]

# Esercizio 4

- Data la seguente rete bayesiana, calcolare  $P(HD | S=t, BD=t)$  mediante il metodo Markov Chain Monte Carlo.

5. Itero il processo di campionamento generando  $N=1000$  stati della rete. Supponendo che in 800 campioni  $HD=t$  e 200 campioni  $HD=f$ :

$$P(HD | S=t, BD=t) = \langle 0.8; 0.2 \rangle$$

