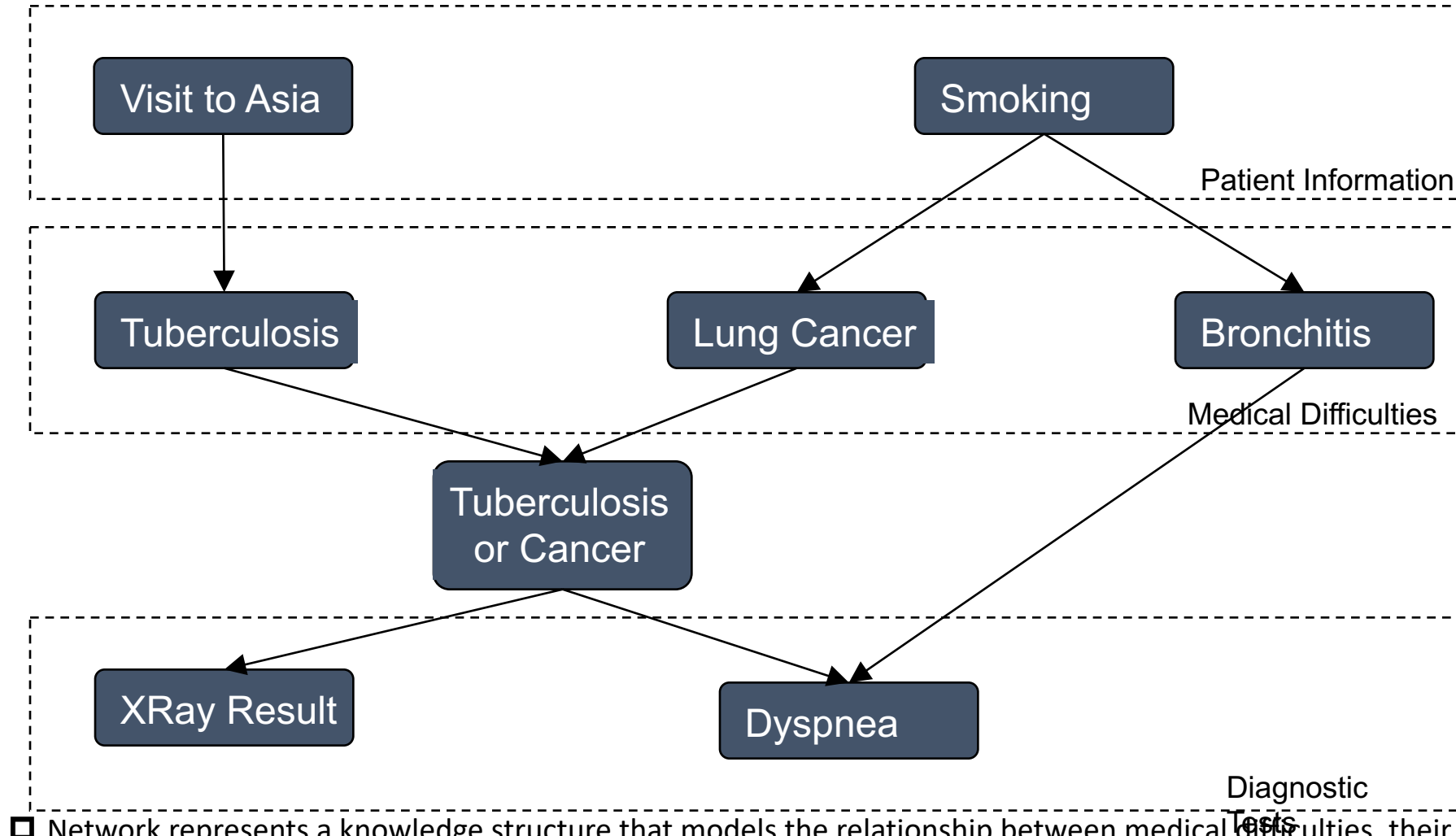
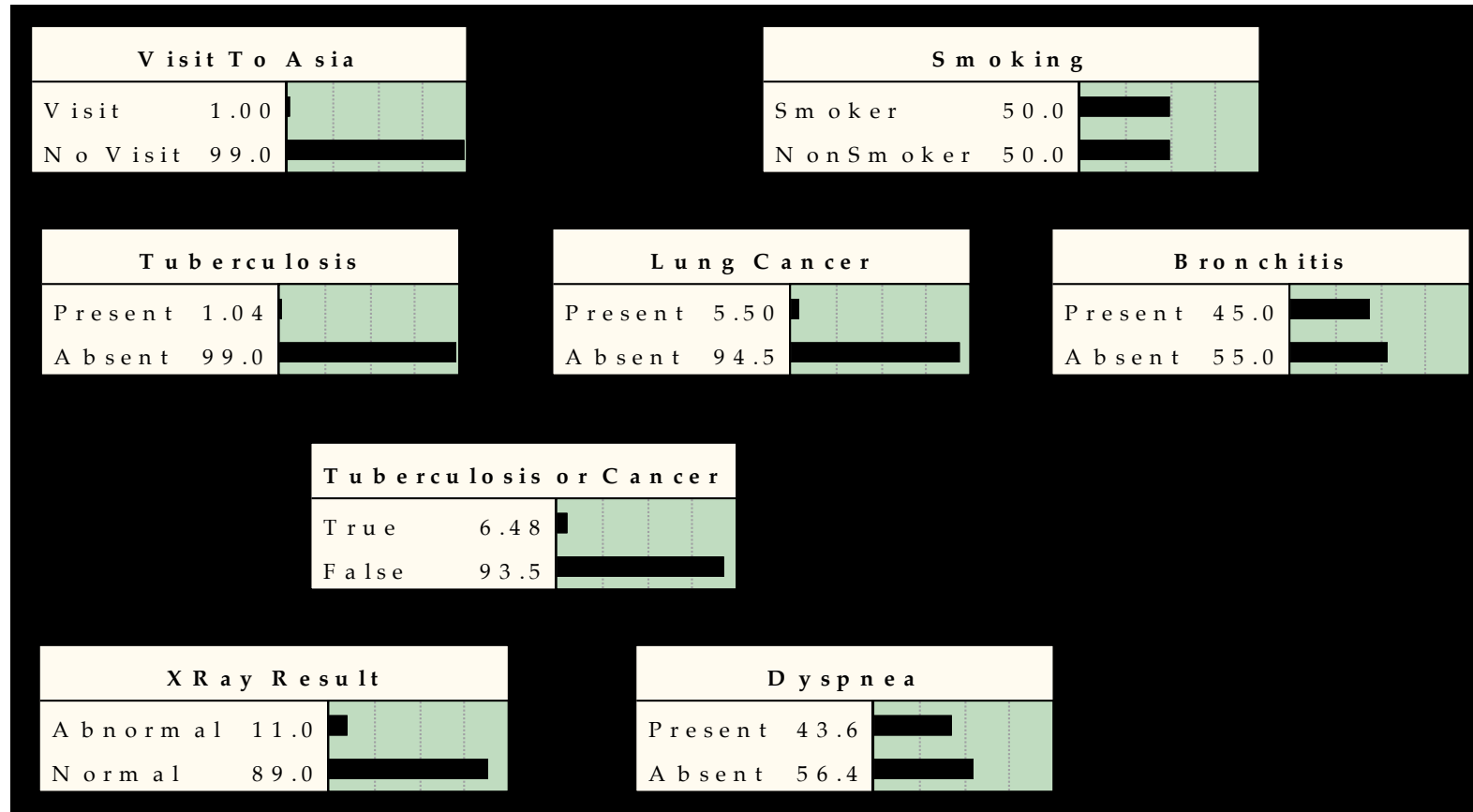

Un altro esempio...



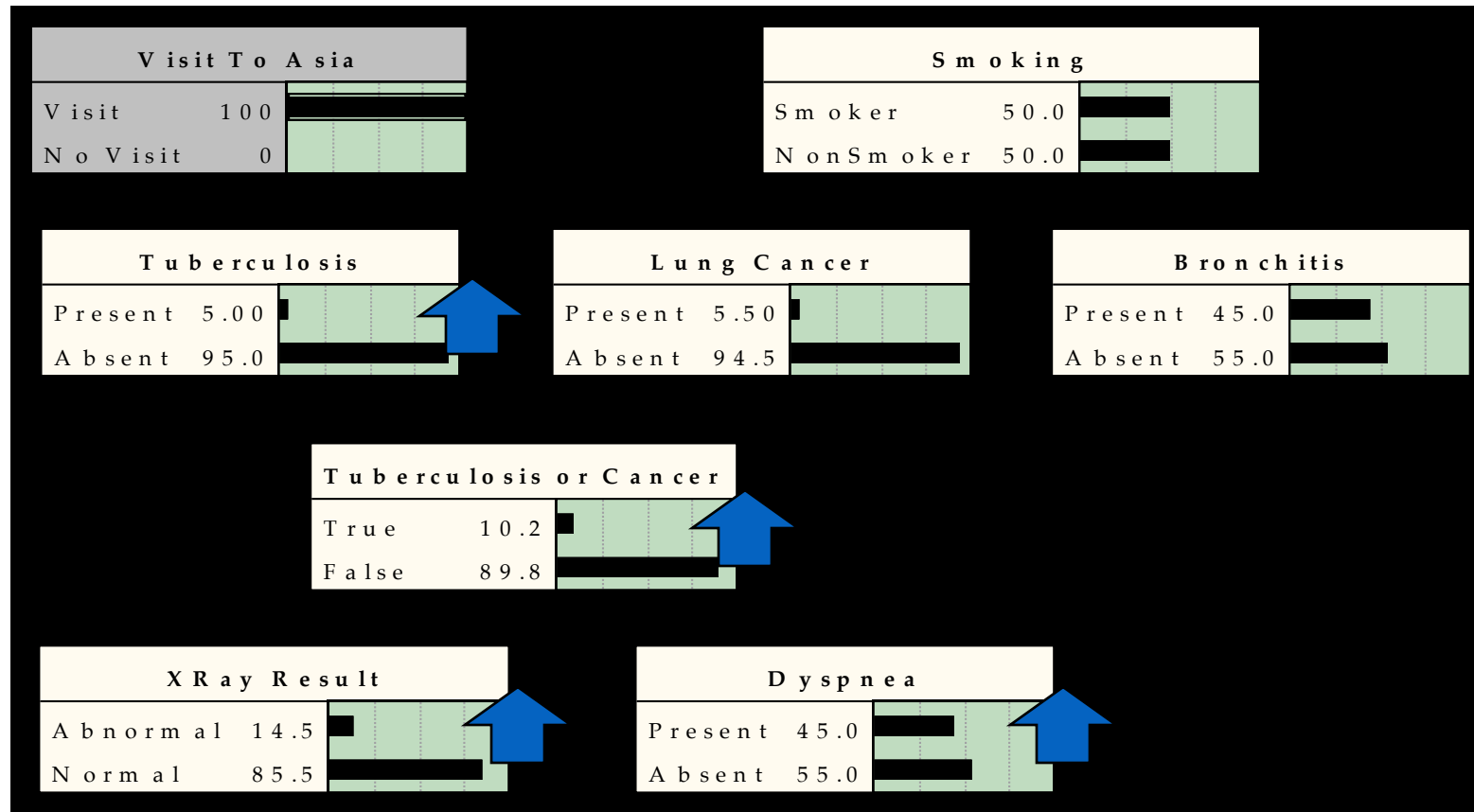
Example from Medical Diagnostics





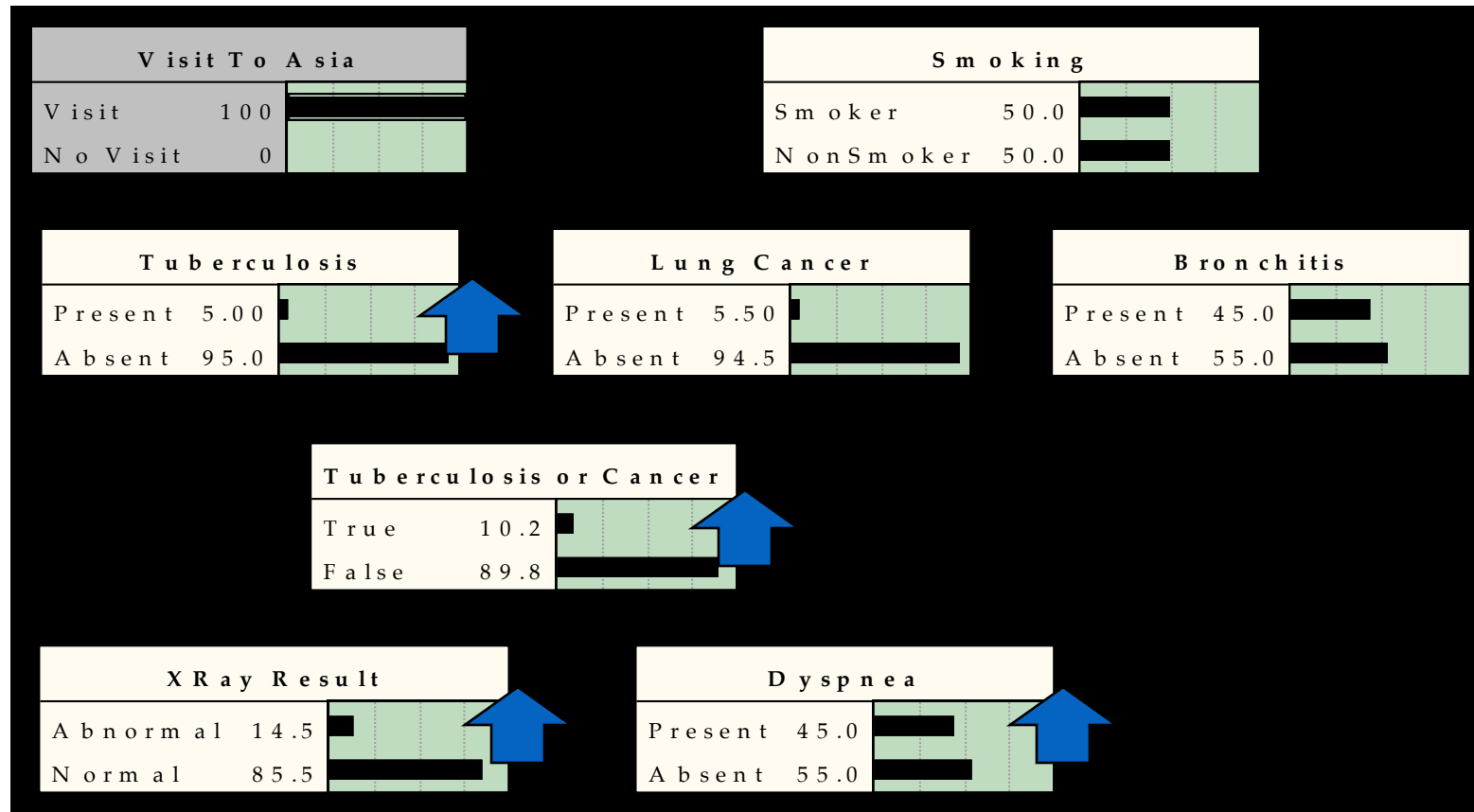
- ❑ Propagation algorithm processes relationship information to provide an unconditional or marginal probability distribution for each node
- ❑ The unconditional or marginal probability distribution is frequently called the belief function of that node





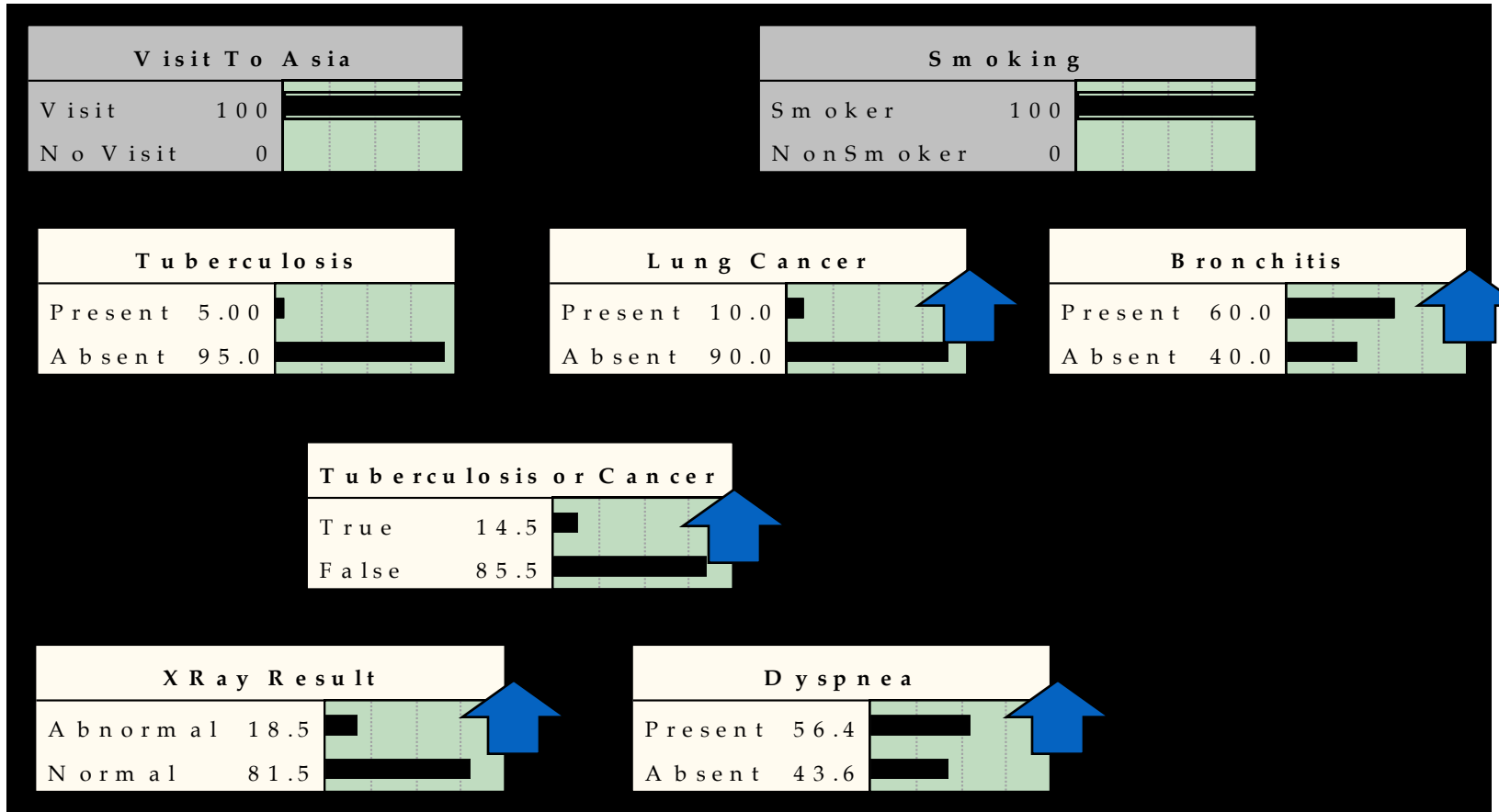
- As a finding is entered, the propagation algorithm updates the beliefs attached to each relevant node in the network
- Interviewing the patient produces the information that “Visit to Asia” is “Visit”
- This finding propagates through the network and the belief functions of several nodes are updated





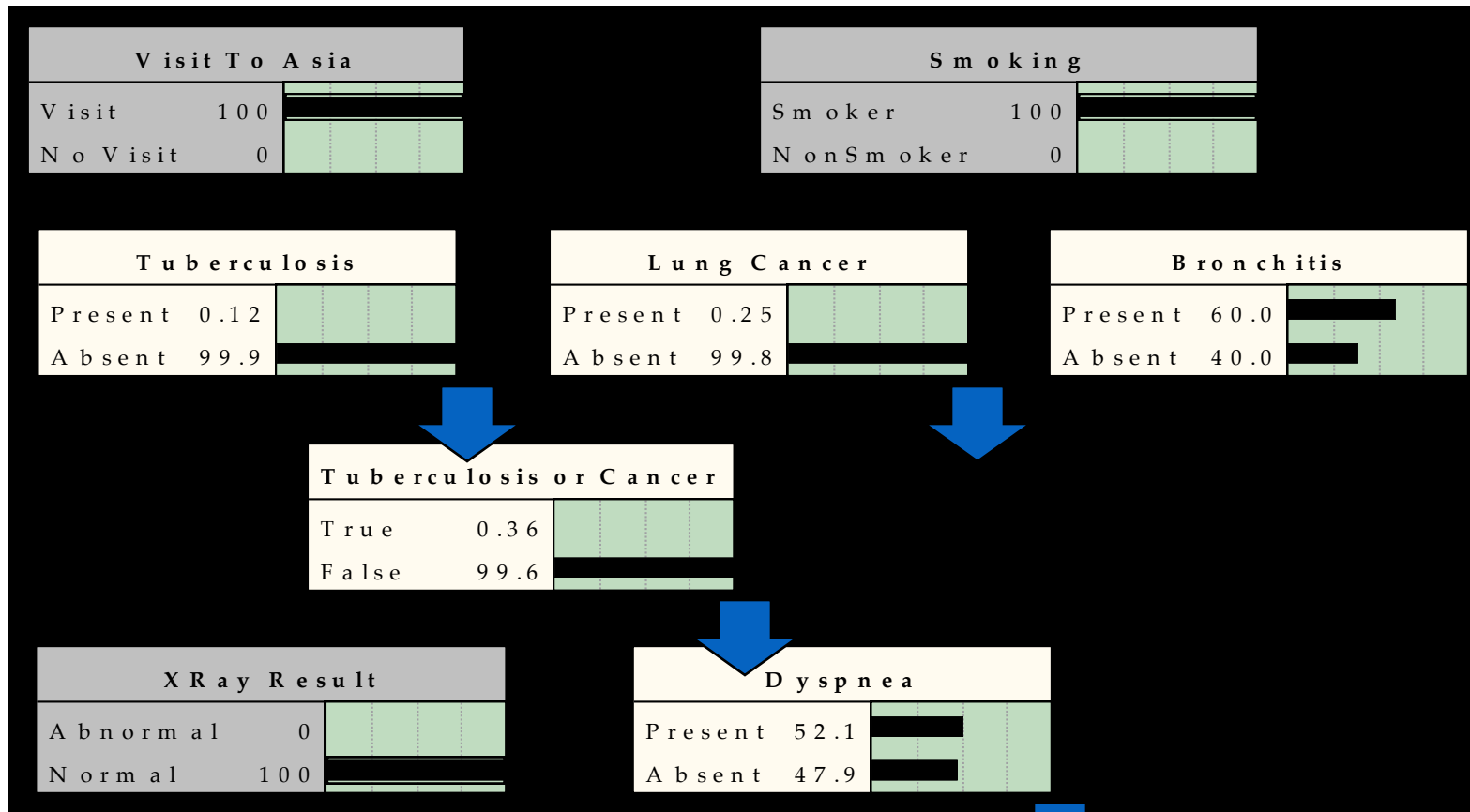
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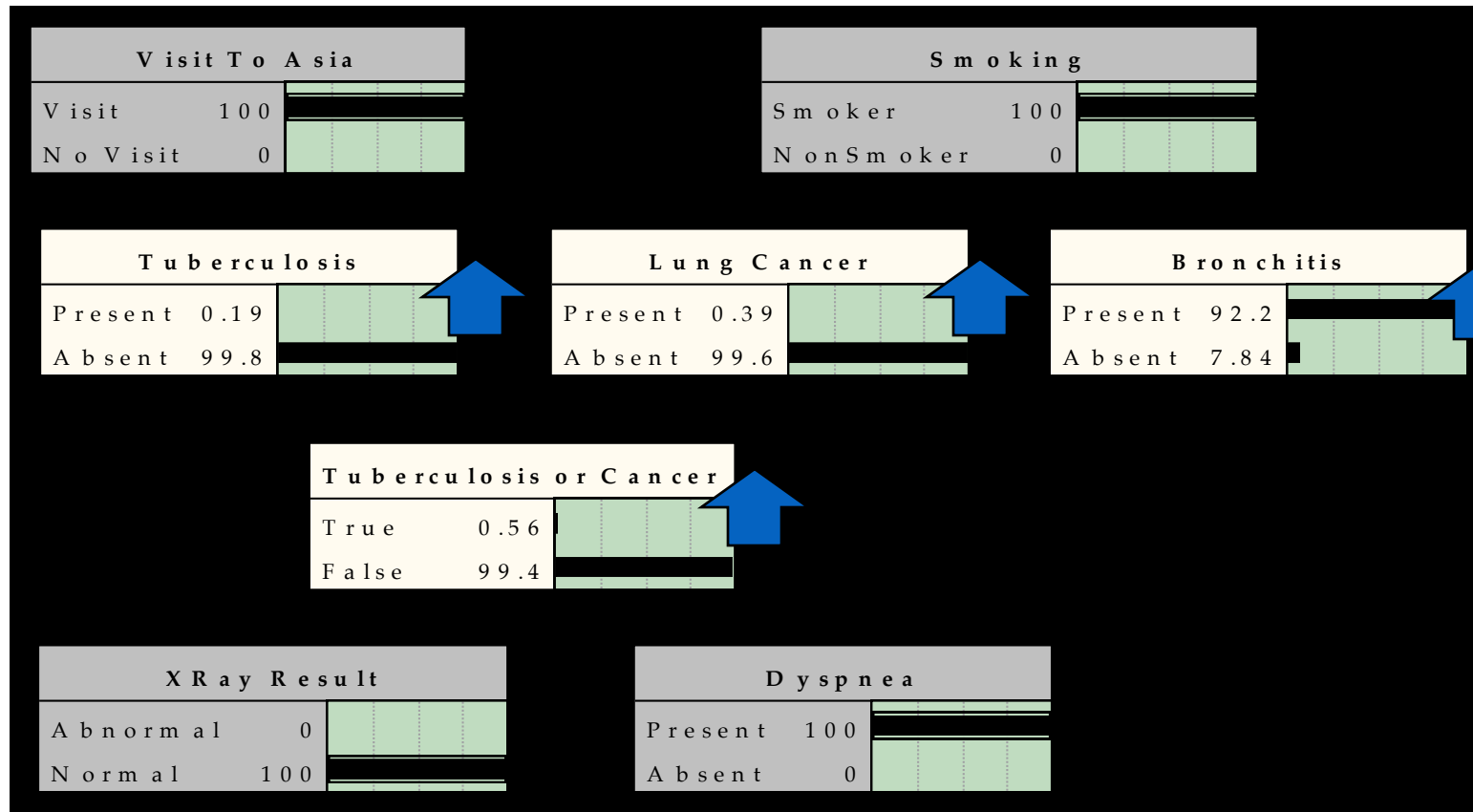
- Further interviewing of the patient produces the finding “Smoking” is “Smoker”
- This information propagates through the network





- Finished with interviewing the patient, the physician begins the examination
- The physician now moves to specific diagnostic tests such as an X-Ray, which results in a “Normal” finding which propagates through the network
- Note that the information from this finding propagates backward and forward through the arcs

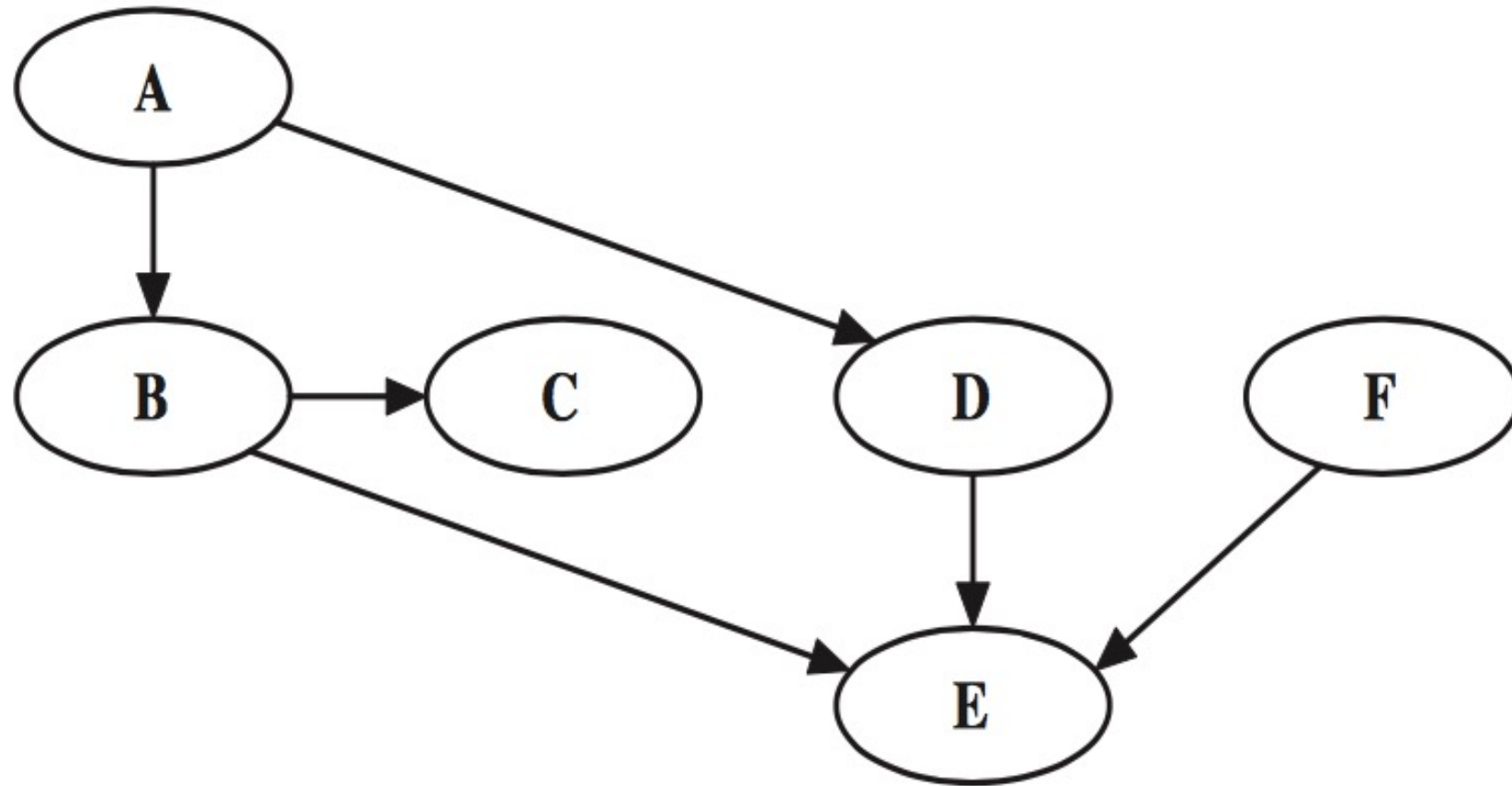




- The physician also determines that the patient is having difficulty breathing, the finding “Present” is entered for “Dyspnea” and is propagated through the network
- The doctor might now conclude that the patient has bronchitis and does not have tuberculosis or lung cancer



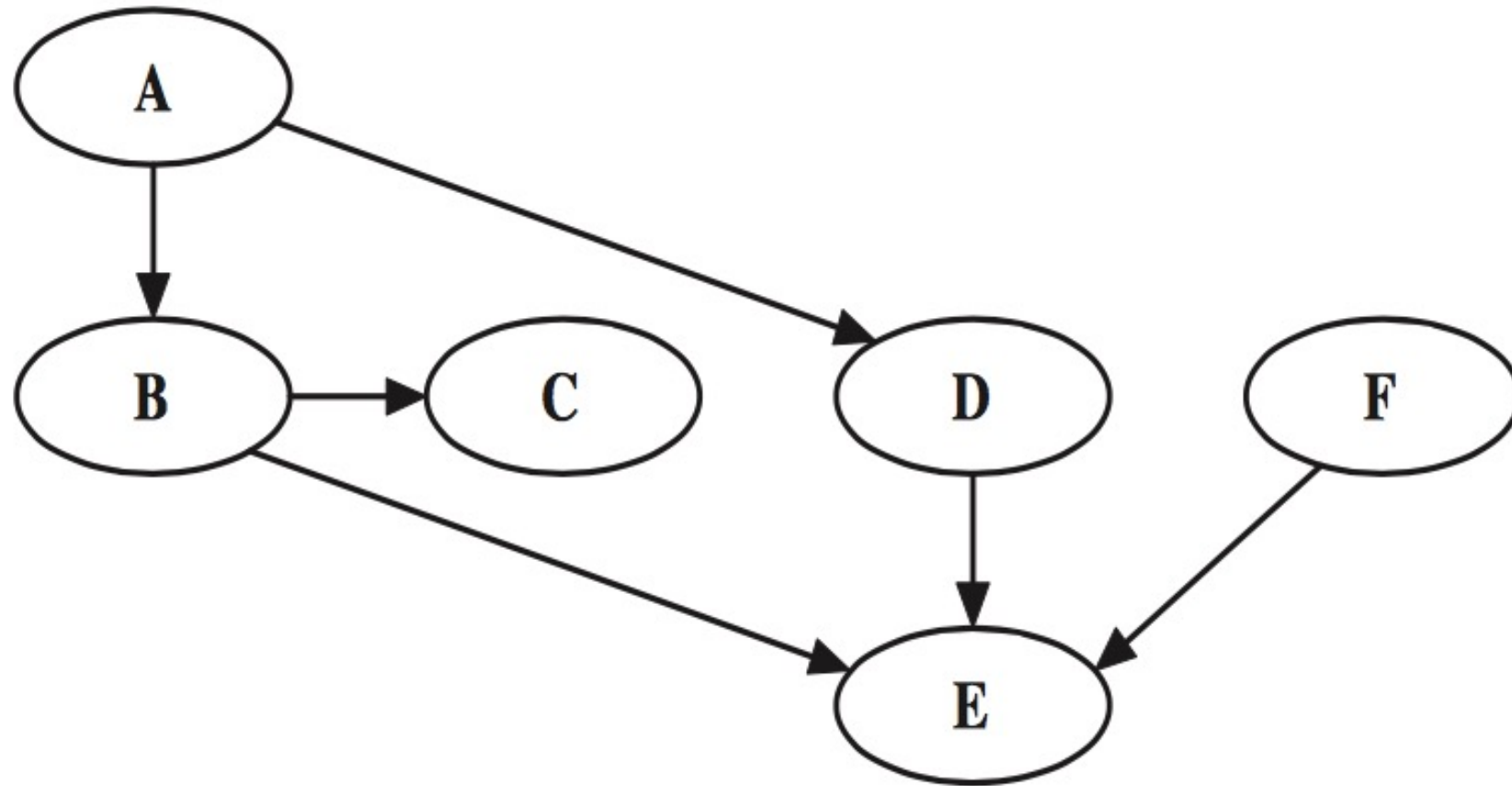
Exercise 1



Does D d-separate C and F ?



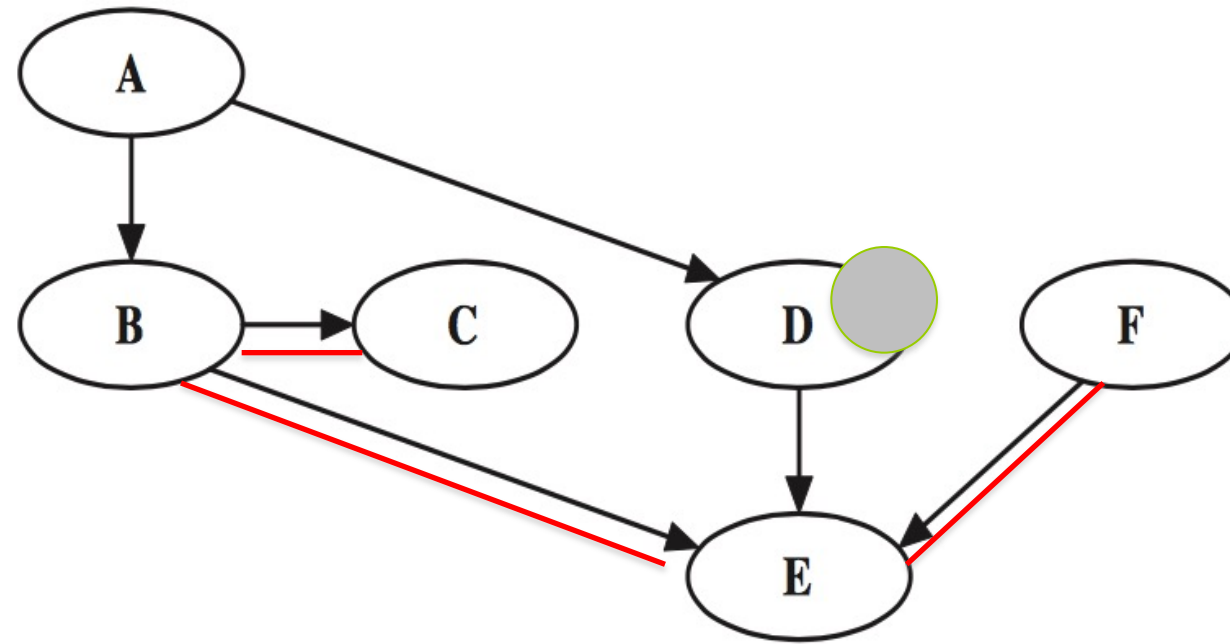
Exercise 1



Does D d-separate C and F ?



Exercise

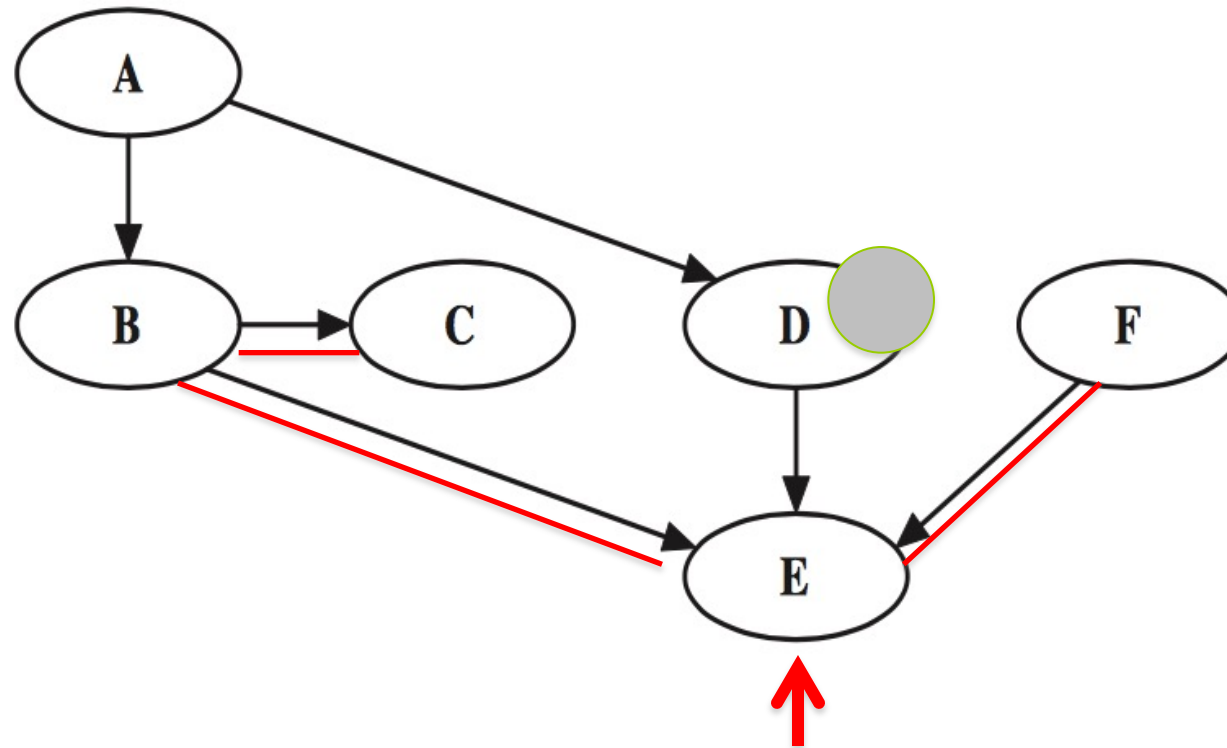


Consider all the possible path from C to F

a) C – B – E - F



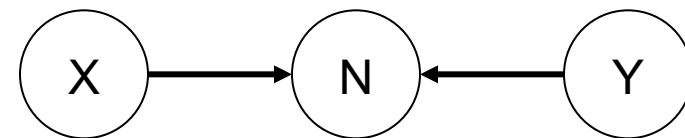
Exercise



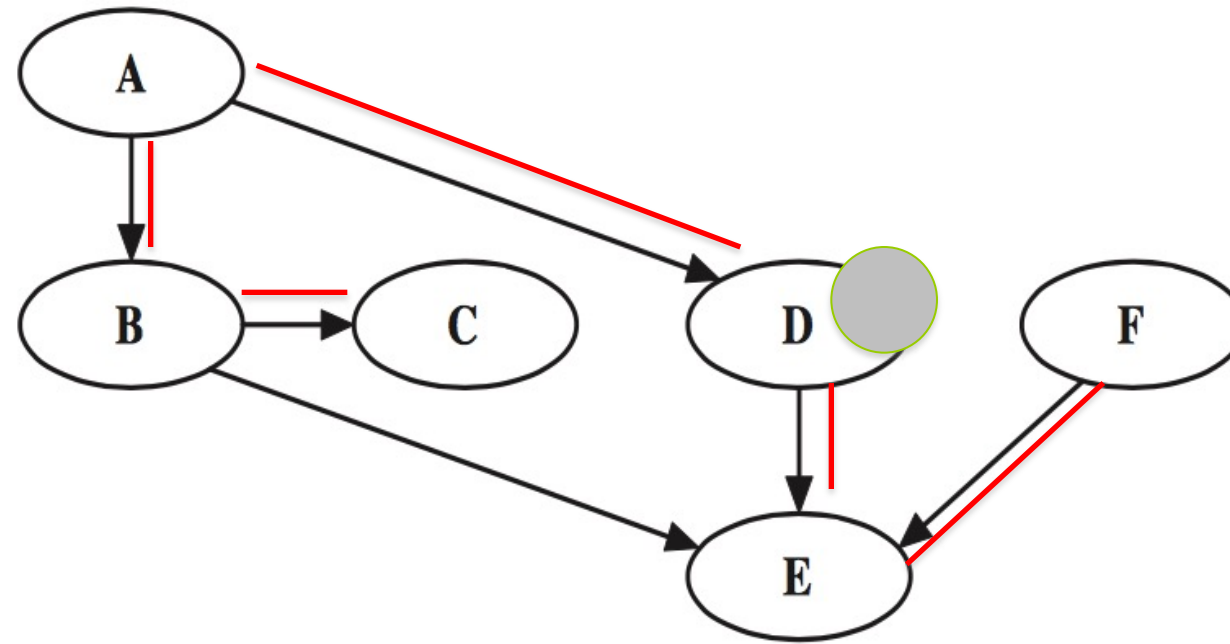
Consider all the possible paths from C to F

a) C-B-E-F

Il cammino è bloccato per la terza regola



Exercise

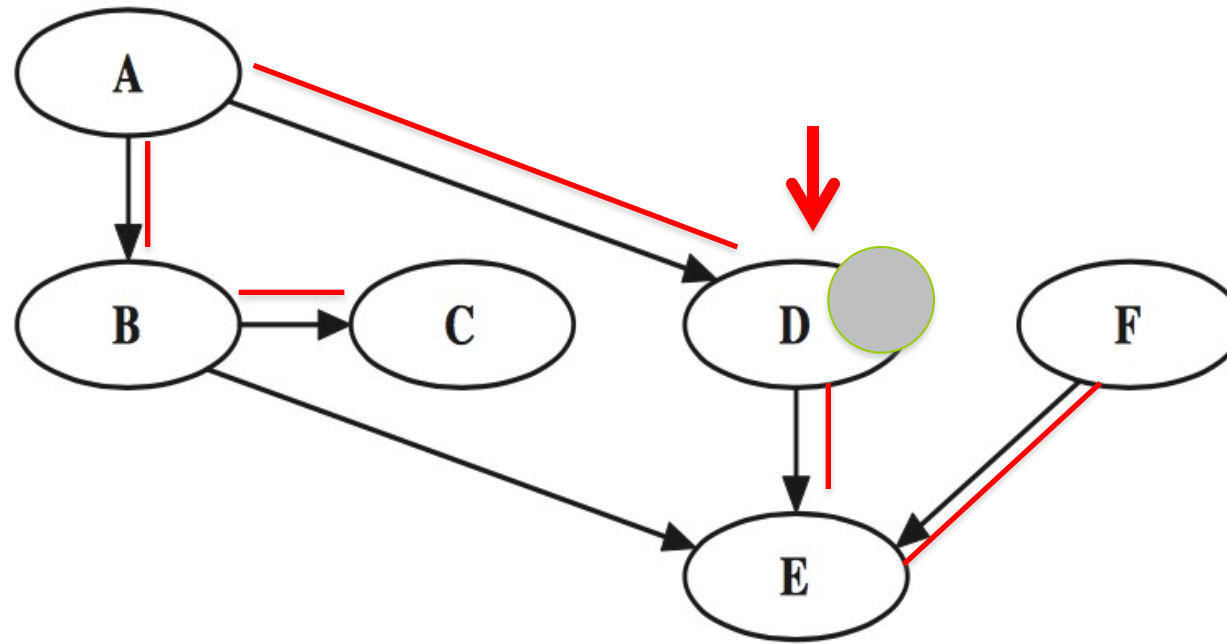


Consider all the possible paths from C to F

b) C – B – A – D – E – F



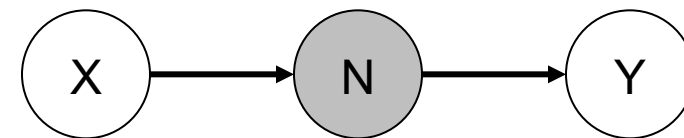
Exercise



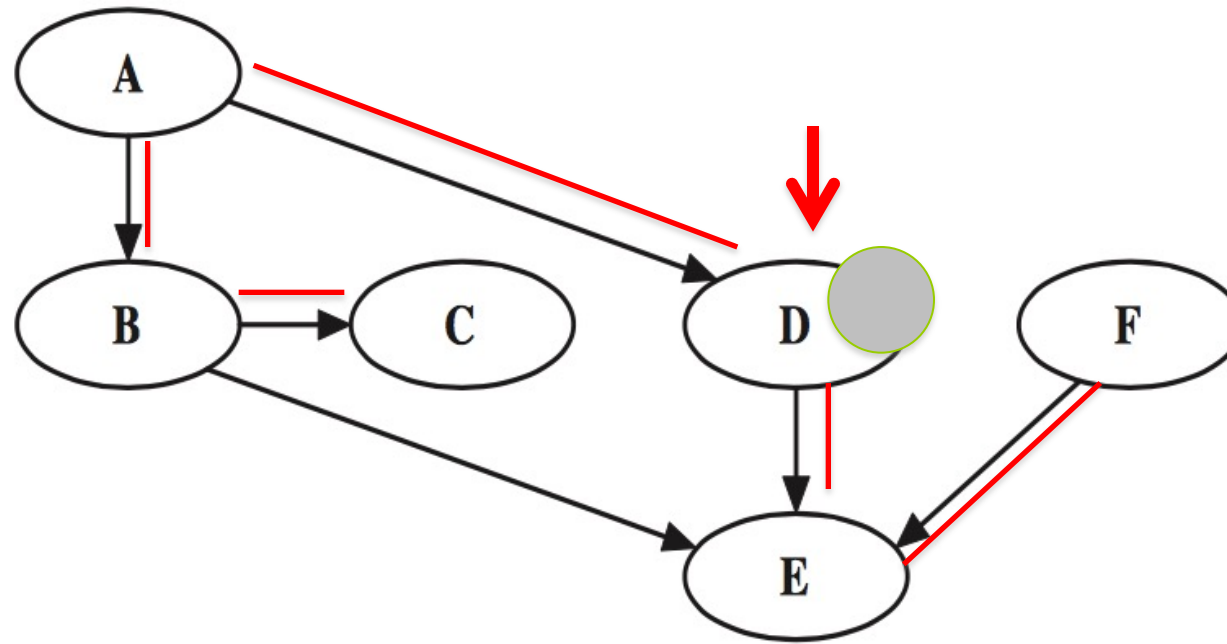
Consider all the possible paths from C to F

b) C – B – A – D – E – F

Il cammino è bloccato per la seconda regola



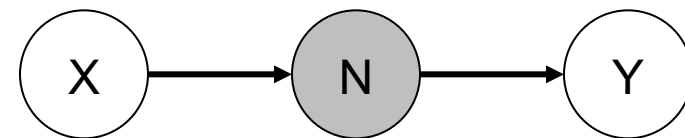
Exercise



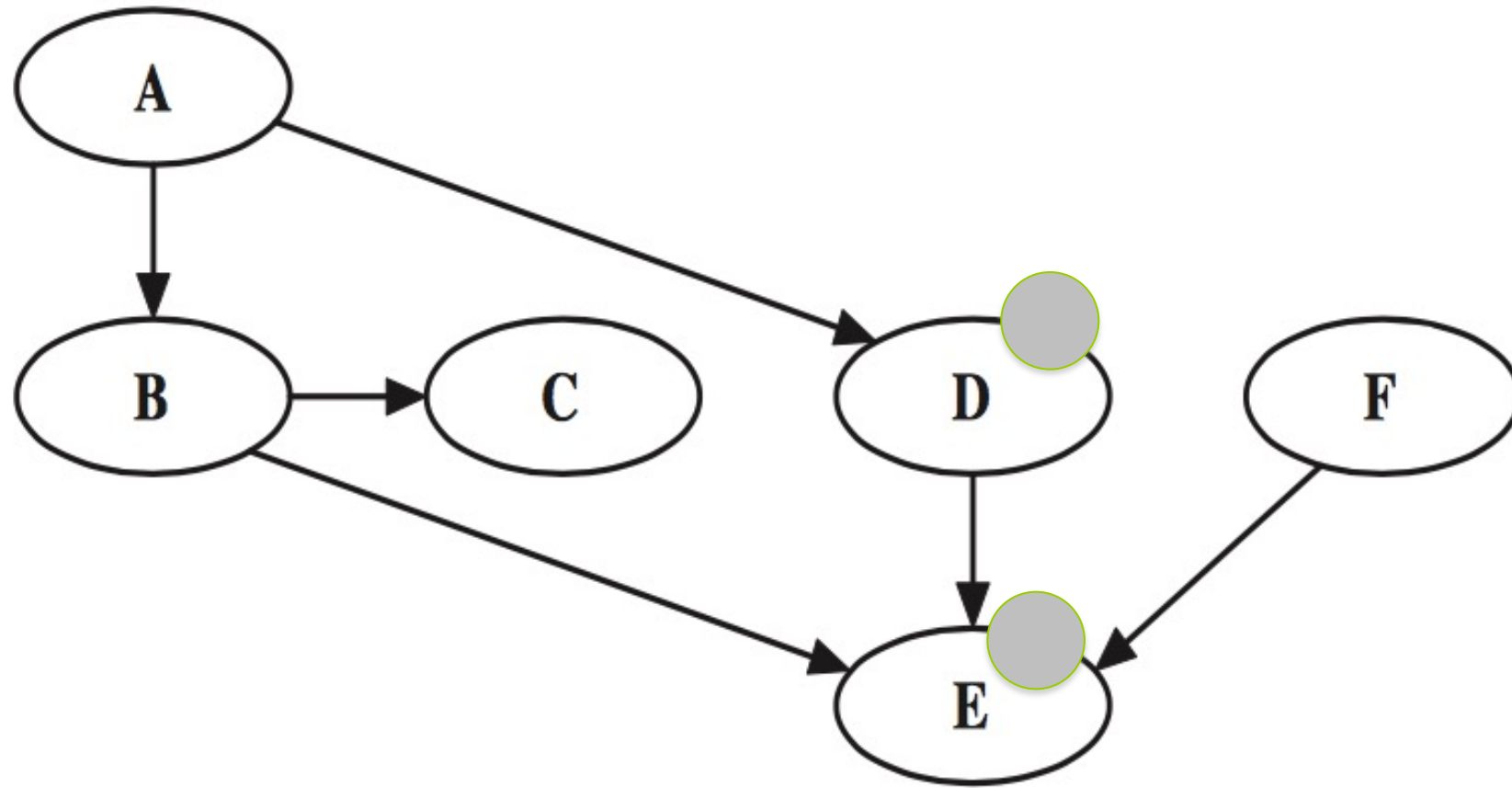
Consider all the possible paths from C to F

b) C – B – A – D – E – F

Il cammino è bloccato per la seconda regola



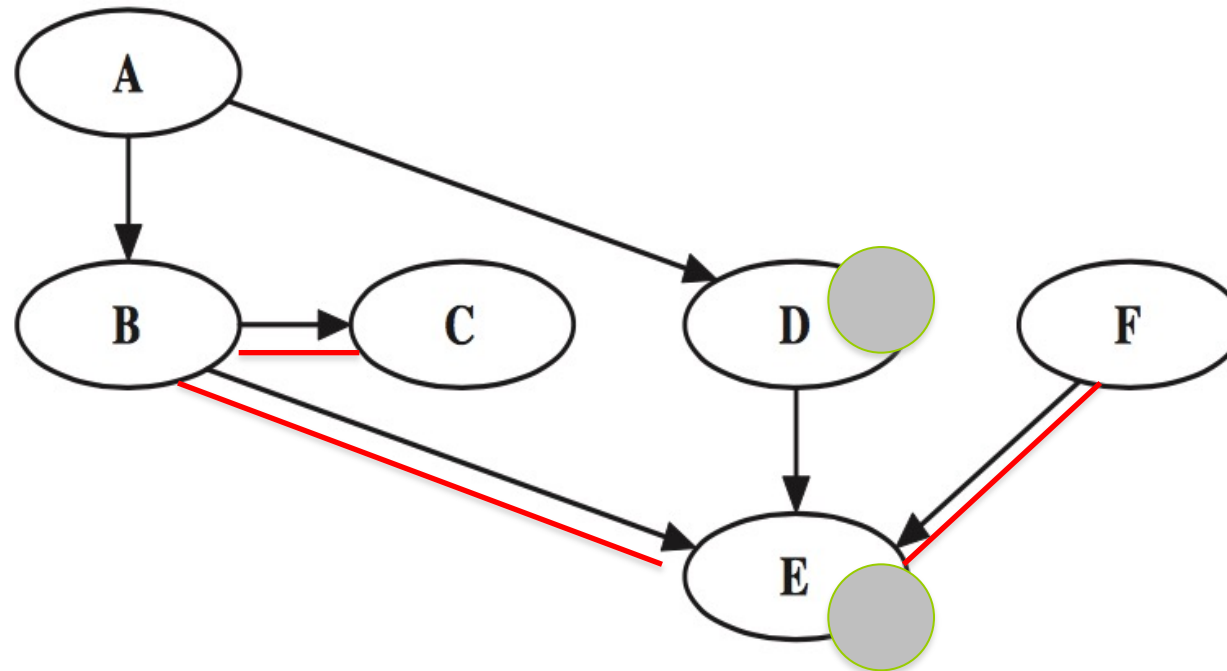
Exercise 2



Does D and E d-separate C and F ?



Exercise



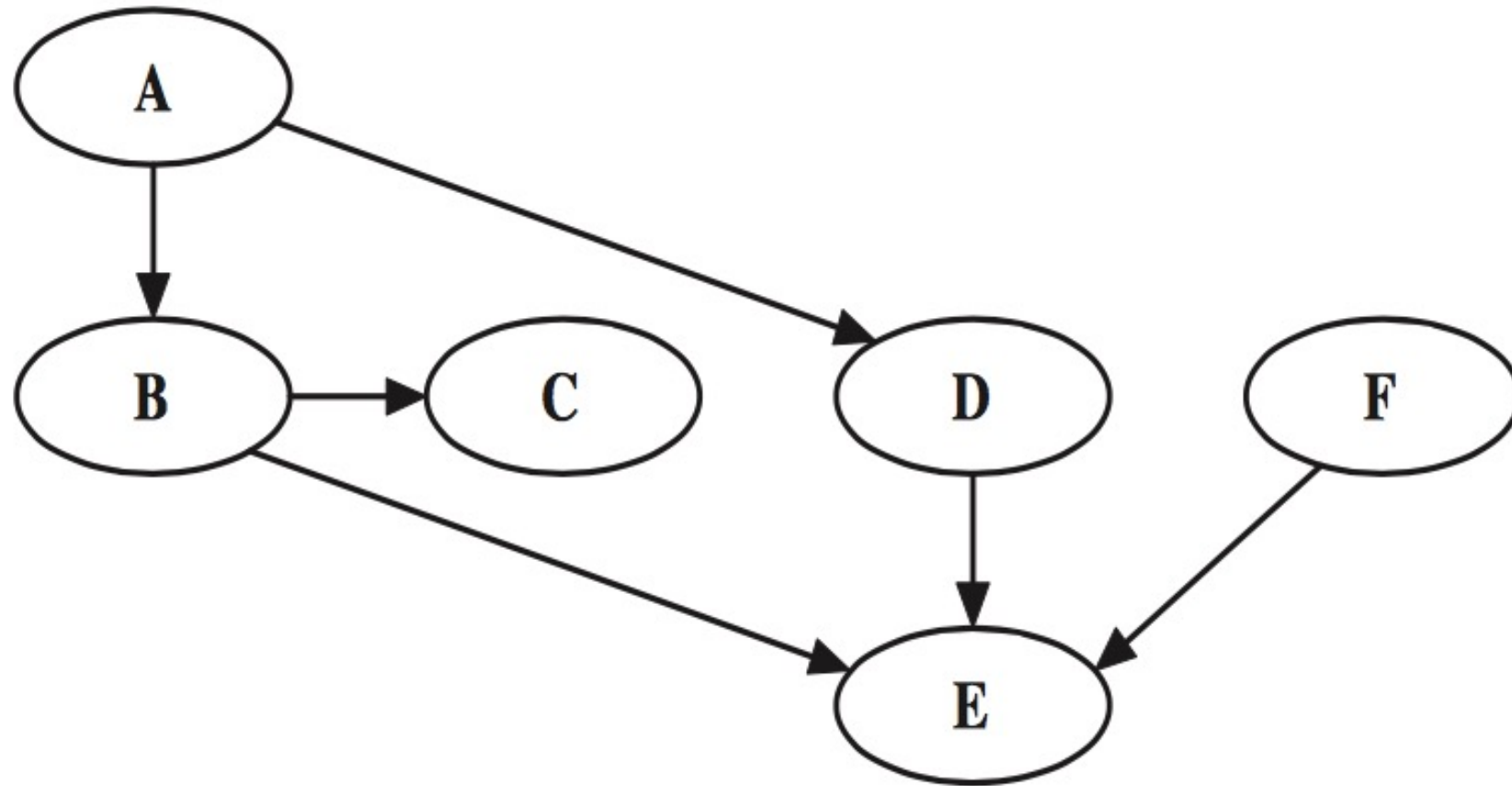
Consider all the possible path from C to F

a) C – B – E – F

The path is not blocked !!!



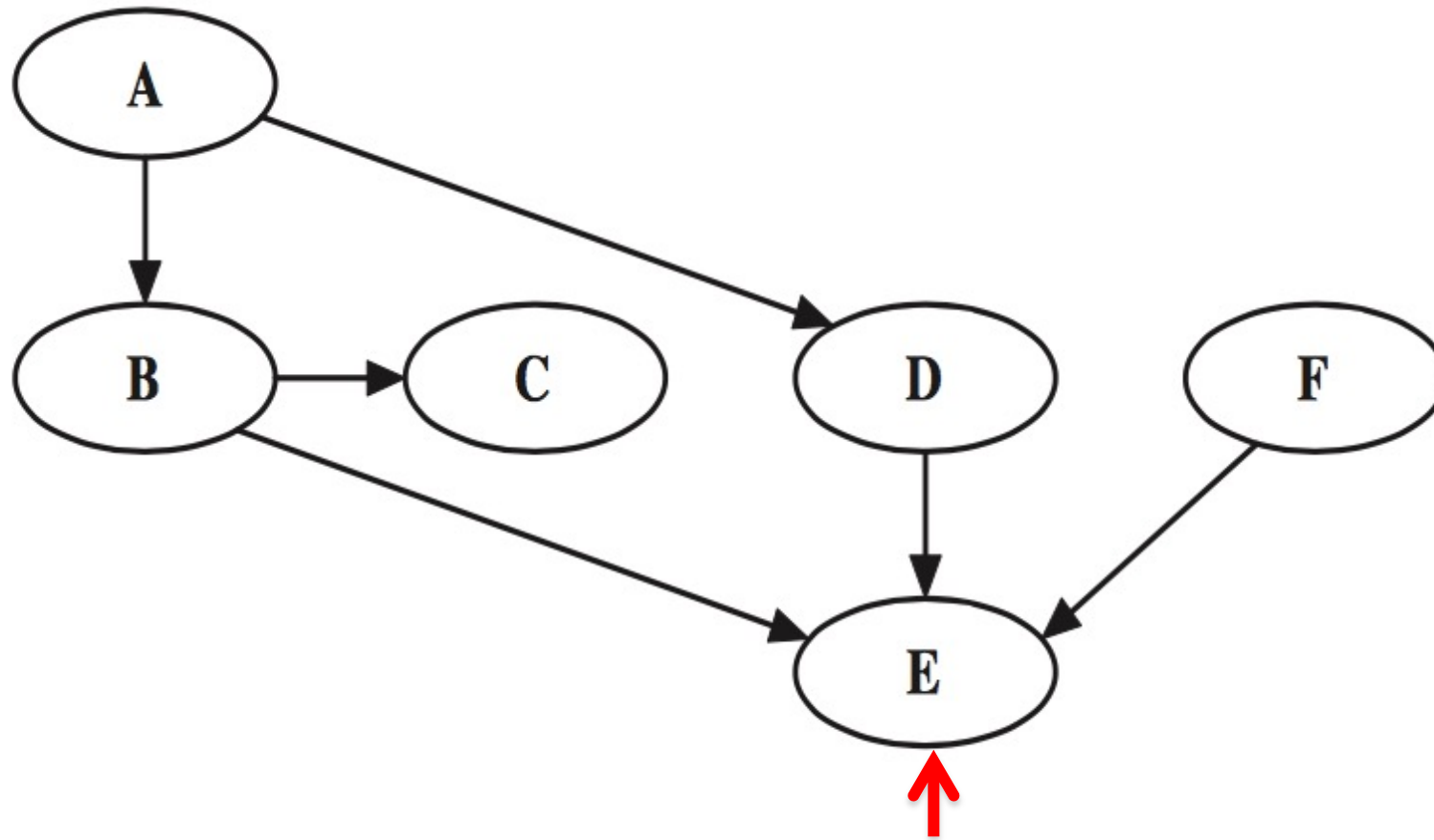
Exercise 3



Write all pairs of nodes which are independent of each other



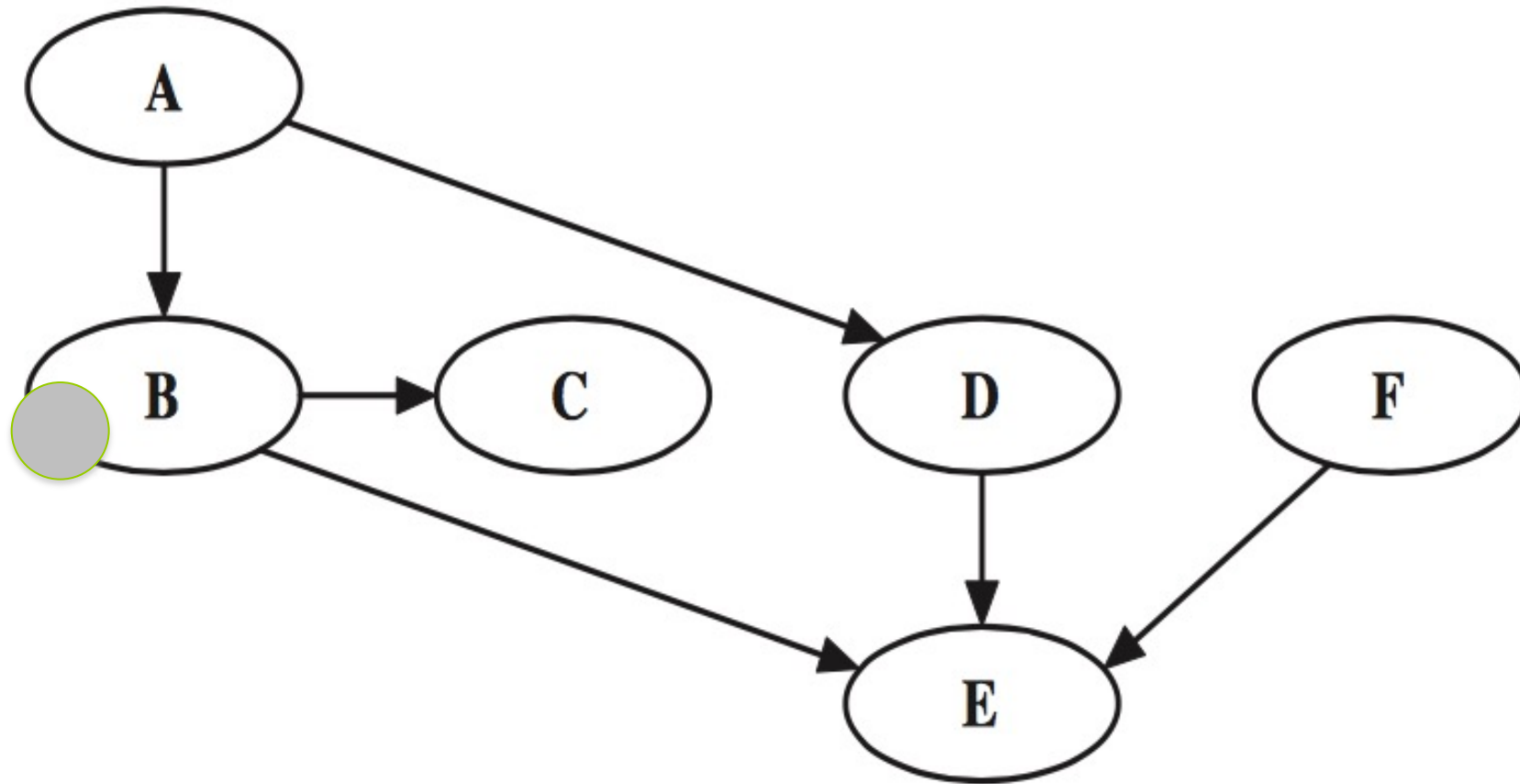
Exercise



F is d-separated from A, B, C, and D by E



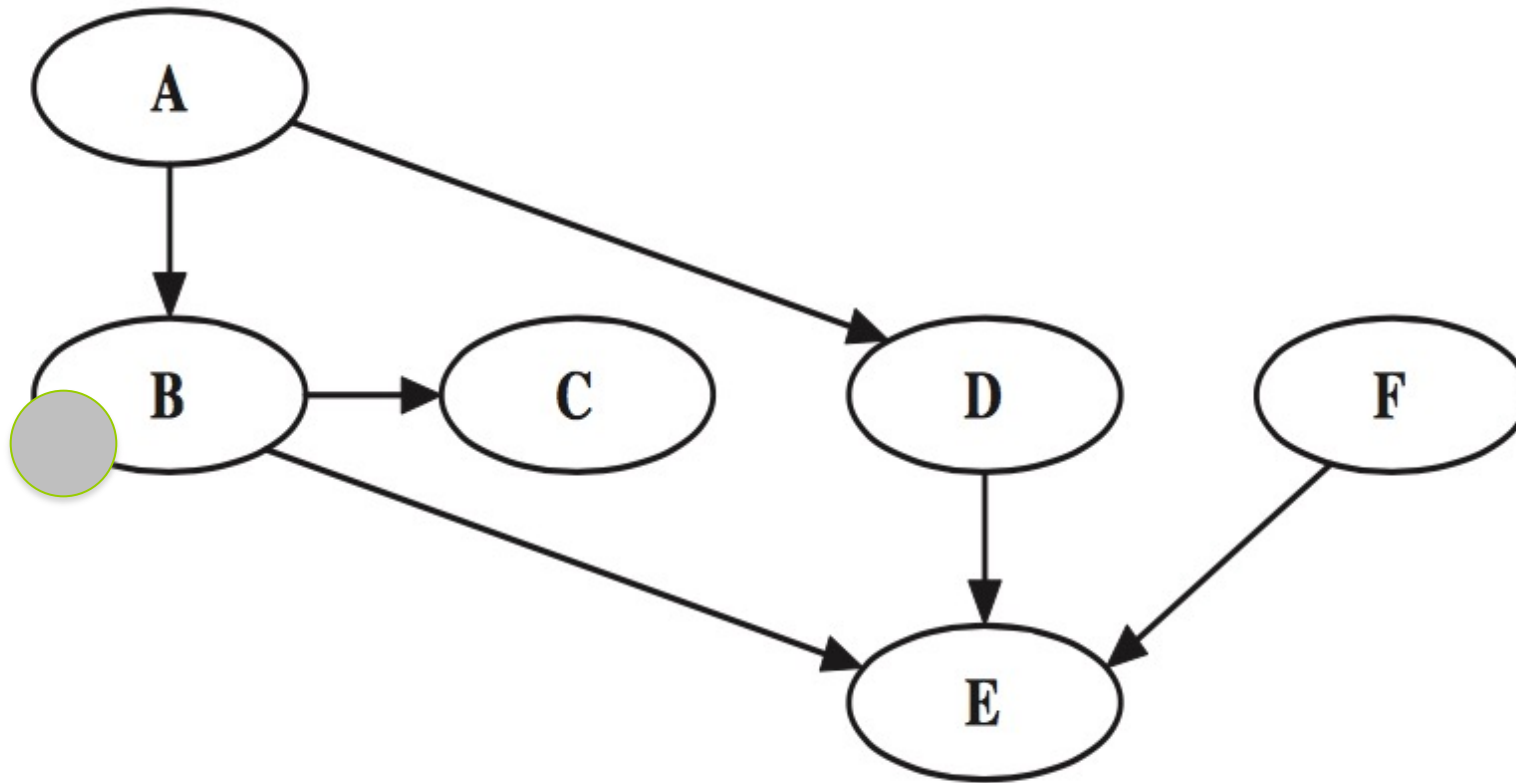
Exercise 4



Which pairs of nodes are independent of each other given B ?



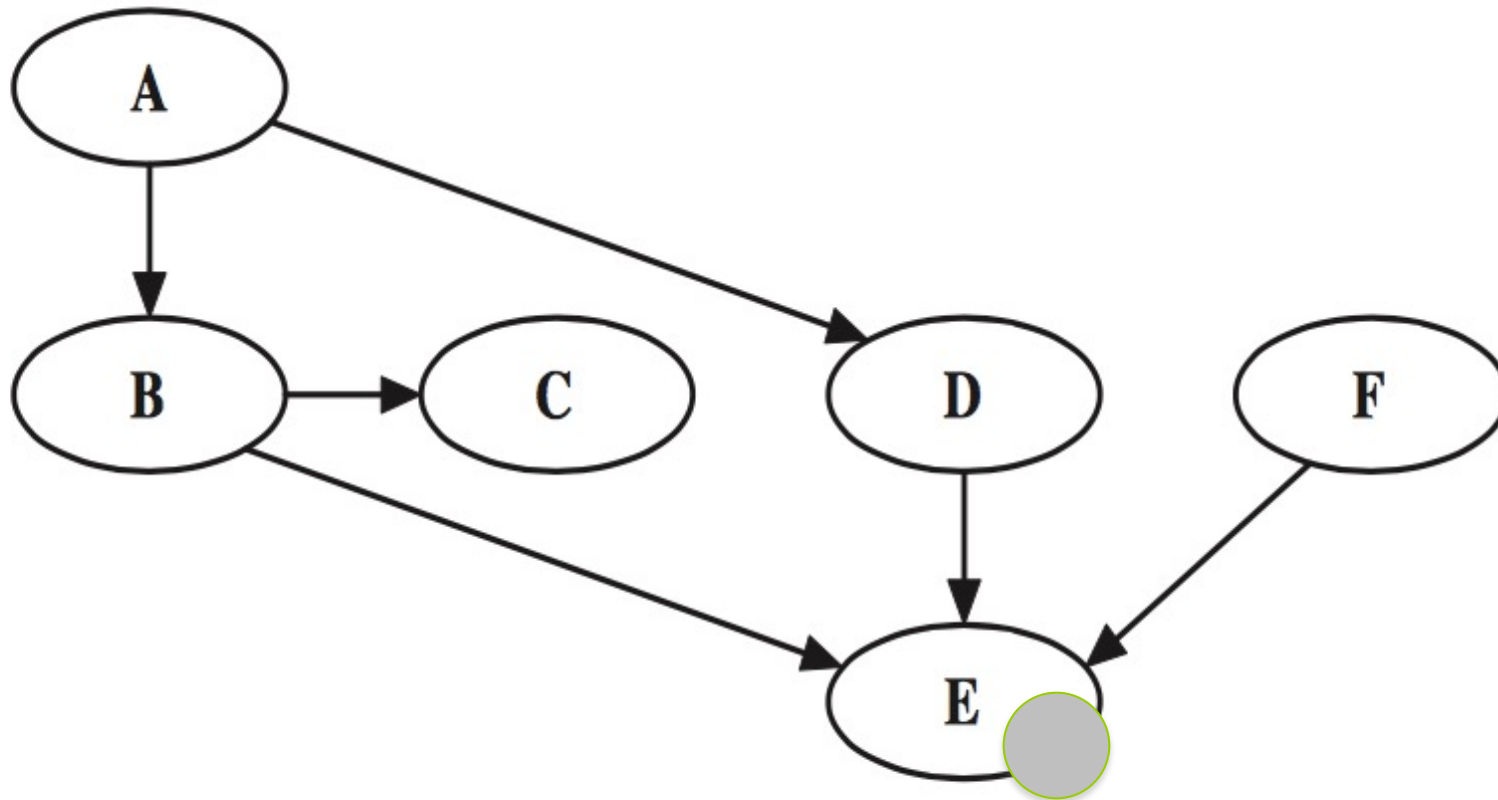
Exercise



F is d-separated from A, C, and D by E
AF, CF, DF, CE, AC, CD



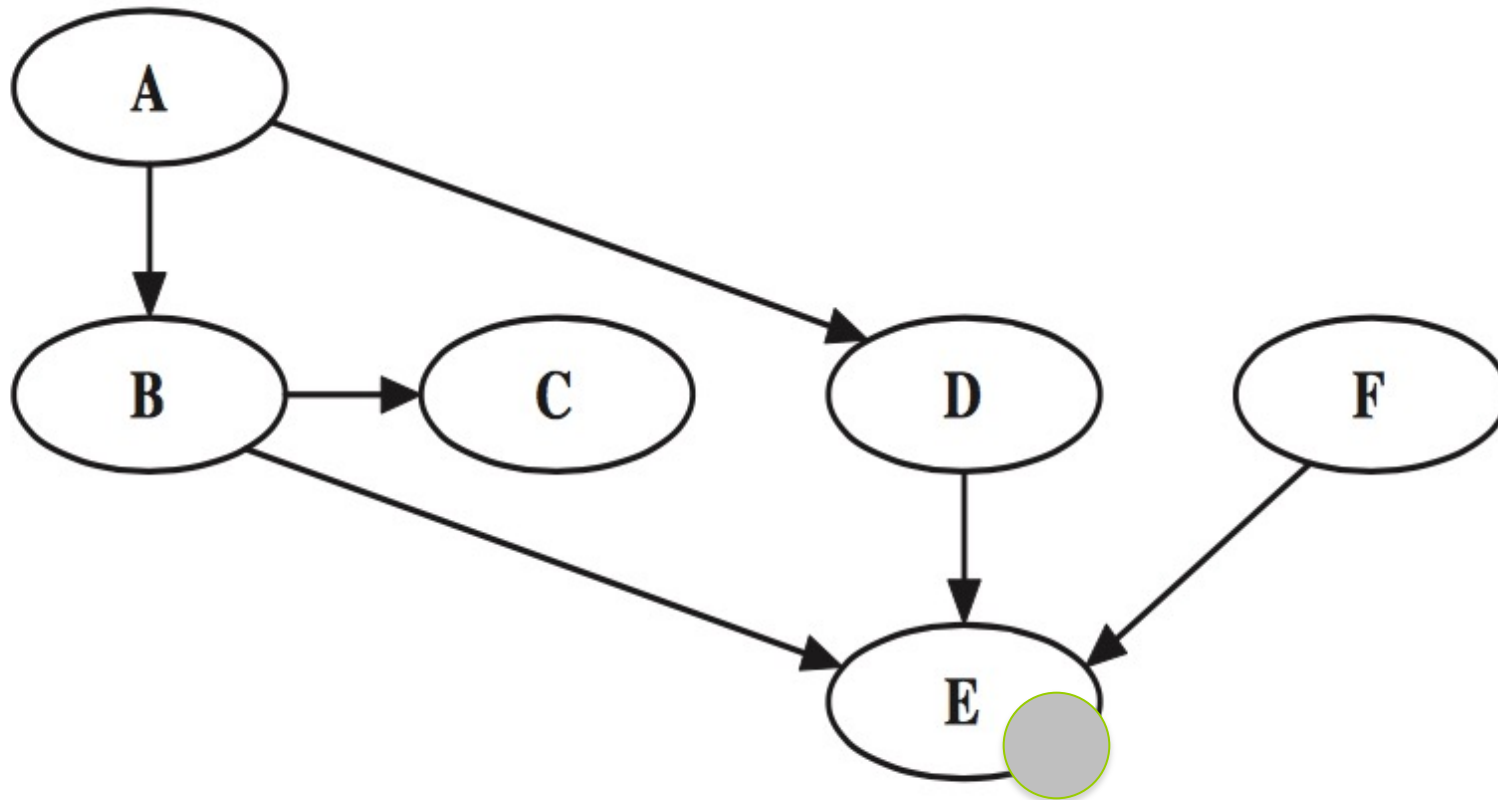
Exercise 5



*Do we have that: $P(A, F | E) = P(A|E)P(F | E)$?
(i.e., are A and F independent given E?)*



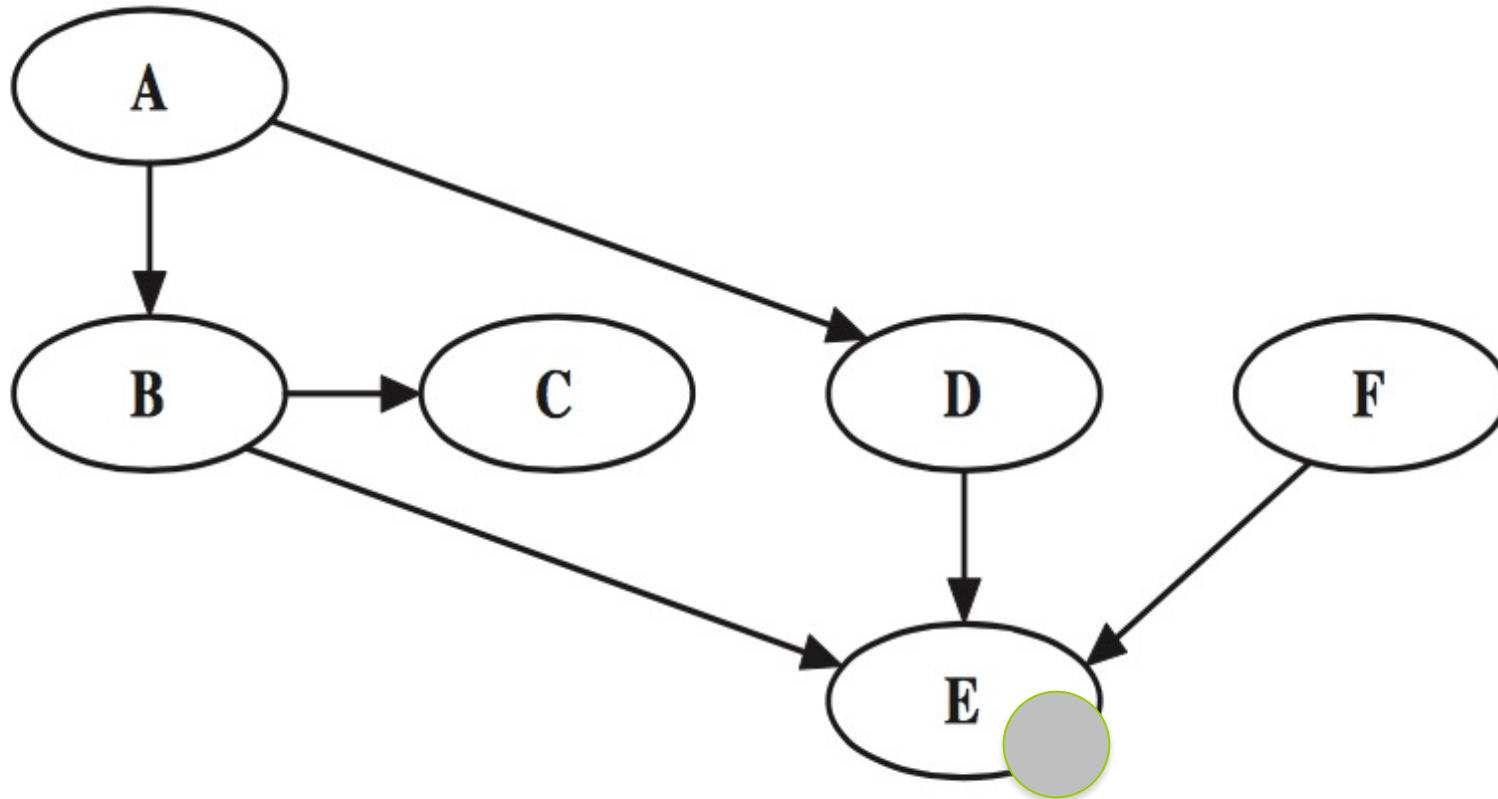
Exercise 5



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Exercise 5



Do we have that: $P(A, F | E) = P(A | E)P(F | E)$?
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