6)

Given probabilities · P(A) P(BIA) P((18) P(0)A,() PCE, B) P(FIE) -) we constauct the Bayesian network as follows . A influcences B(P(BIA)) 2. B influrences c(P(11B)) 3. A ord c sontely influence D(P(D)A,U) 4. B influences E (P(EIB)) 5. E: OFICENCES F(P(FIE)) newast starture vosiables mat can be pouned to compute P(d) To compute P(d). we only need the variables that influrence O. A croading to the Bayes: an netwook - O peperds on A and L -> c peppeds on B, which is two depends of A we cannot plane A,B,00 c However, Early are isospiciant P(d) and con he found

climinate A to compute P(d) Step 1: - wolle P(d) in teams of the soint probabilities P(d) = & P(d1a, c) P(c1b) P(b1a) P(a) stepa: Substituting The probabilities P(d): { P(d)a,c) { P(d) P(b)a) P(a) Step 34 Eliminate A Alterein A - Ep(dla,c) P(c,b) P(bla) P(a) If for b=true, (: true: falled = P (d1a 1c) P (115) P(b1a) P (a) + P (d 1-a1c) P (11b) P (b/a) P (-a) = (0.5)(0.9)(0.9)(0.8)+(6.7)(0.9)(0.3)(0.8) = 0.384+0.0378=0.3618 a) betwee capase = P(dian-c) P(-c/b) P(bia) P(a) + P(d +an -c) P(-c/b) P(b/a) P(-a) - (0.6)(0.1)(0.9)(0.8)+(0.2)(0.1)(0.3)(6.2) :0.0444 3) b=fase, c=toue. = P(dianc) P(c1-b)P(-bia) P(a)+P(d)-qnc) P(c1-b) P(-b)-a) P(-a) : 6.612 + 0.6294: 0.0414