

# 叶贝斯公式使用

$$P(H_1) = 0.4 \quad P(H_2) = P(H_3) = 0.3$$

$$P(E_1|H_1) = 0.5 \quad P(E_1|H_2) = 0.6 \quad P(E_1|H_3) = 0.3$$

$$P(E_2|H_1) = 0.7 \quad P(E_2|H_2) = 0.9 \quad P(E_2|H_3) = 0.1$$

$$P(H_1|E_1, E_2) = \frac{P(E_1|H_1) P(E_2|H_1) P(H_1)}{\sum_{j=1}^3 P(E_1|H_j) P(E_2|H_j) P(H_j)} = 0.45$$

$$P(H_2|E_1, E_2) = 0.52 \quad P(H_3|E_1, E_2) = 0.03$$

## 贝叶斯主观方法解题

$$\Omega(H_1) = 0.1 \quad \Omega(H_2) = 0.01$$

$$R_1: \text{IF } E_1 \text{ THEN } (2, 10^{-6}) H_1$$

$$R_2: E_2 \quad (100, 10^{-6}) H_1$$

$$C(E_1|S_1) = 3$$

$$R_3: H_1 \quad (65, 10^{-3}) H_2$$

$$C(E_2|S_2) = 1$$

$$R_4: E_2 \quad (300, 10^{-4}) H_2$$

$$C(E_3|S_3) = -2$$

求  $\Omega(H_2|S_1, S_2, S_3)$

(1) 先求  $\Omega(H_1|S_1)$

$$\Omega(H_1) = 0.1 \rightarrow P(H_1) = \frac{\Omega(H_1)}{1 + \Omega(H_1)} = \frac{1}{11} \leftarrow \text{得}$$

$$\Omega(H_1|E_1) = LS \quad \Omega(H_1) = 0.2 \quad (\text{主观贝叶斯公式}) \rightarrow P(H_1|E_1) = \frac{0.2}{1+0.2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$C(E_1|S_1) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(H_1|S_1) &= P(H_1) + (P(H_1|E_1) - P(H_1)) \times \frac{1}{5} C(E_1|S_1) \leftarrow CP\text{公式}(C(E/S) > 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{11} + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{11}\right) \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{22} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Omega(H_1|S_1) = \frac{3}{19}$$

## (2) 求 $O(H_1/S_2)$ 基本上

$$O(H_1/E_2) = LS \quad O(H_1) = 10 \rightarrow P(H_1/E_2) = \frac{10}{11}$$

$$\therefore C(E_2/S_2) = 1$$

$$P(H_1/S_2) = P(H_1) + (P(H_1/E_2) - P(H_1)) \times \frac{1}{5} C(E_2/S_2) = \frac{14}{35}$$

$$O(H_1/S_2) = \frac{14}{41}$$

## (3) 求 $O(H_1/S_1S_2)$

↙ 多观察后验概率公式

$$O(H_1/S_1S_2) = O(H_1/S_1) \cdot O(H_1/S_2) / O(H_1) = \frac{42}{41} \times \frac{10}{19}$$

## (4) 求 $O(H_b/S_3)$

$$O(H_b) = 0.01 \quad P(H_b) = \frac{1}{101}$$

$$O(H_b/\sim E_3) = LN \quad O(H_b) = 10^{-6} \rightarrow P(H_b/\sim E_3) = 1/(10^6 + 1)$$

$$P(H_b/S_3) = P(H_b/\sim E_3) + [P(H_b) - P(H_b/\sim E_3)] \times [\frac{1}{5} C(E_3/S_3) + 1] \approx \frac{3}{505}$$

## (5) 求 $O(H_b/S_1S_2)$ , 把 $H_1$ 当作 $H_b$ 的证据

使用 EH 公式, 发现  $P(H_1/S_1S_2) > P(H_1)$ , 用后半部分

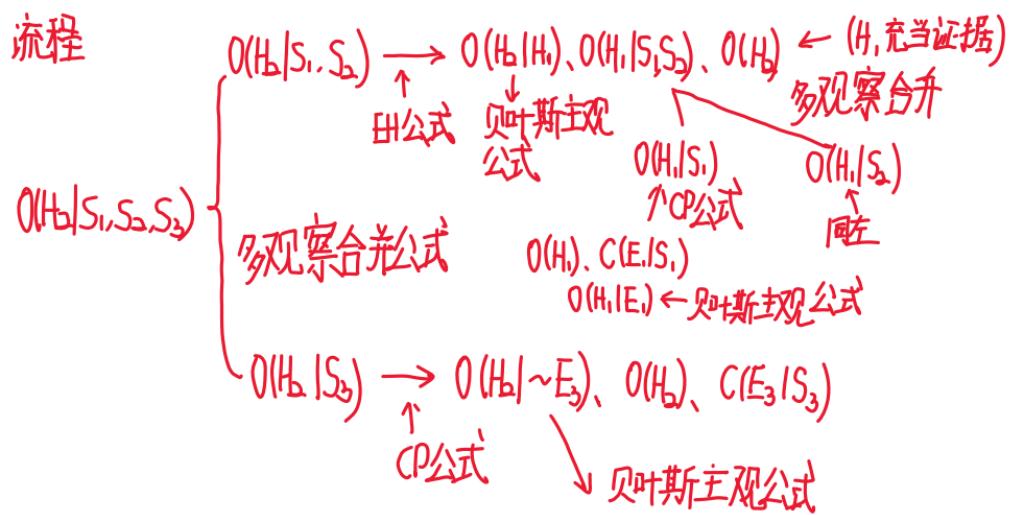
$$P(H_b/S_1S_2) = P(H_b) + \frac{P(H_b/H_1) - P(H_b)}{1 - P(H_1)} \times [P(H_1/S_1S_2) - P(H_1)]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} O(H_b/H_1) = LS \quad O(H_b) = 0.65 \rightarrow P(H_b/H_1) = \frac{13}{33} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. P(H_b/S_1S_2) = 0.119 \rightarrow O(H_b/S_1S_2) = 0.135 \right.$$

$$\therefore O(H_b/S_1S_2S_3) = \frac{O(H_b/S_1S_2) \cdot O(H_b/S_3)}{O(H_b)} = 0.081$$

↑



## 总结

- 1  $P \leftrightarrow 0$  本质都是概率  $0 = \frac{P}{1-P}$   $P = \frac{0}{1+0}$  (D, 0 转换公式)
- 2 求  $P(H|S)$  思路有两种  $\rightarrow$  已知  $C(E|S)$   $\rightarrow$  用 CP 公式 把  $C(E|S)$ ,  $P(H|E)$ ,  $P(H)$  做组合  
 $\downarrow$   
 已知  $P(E|S)$   $\rightarrow$  用 EH 公式 把  $P(E|S)$ ,  $P(H|E)$ ,  $P(H)$  做组合
- 3 CP 公式理解  $C(E|S)$  表示对(观察 = 证据 / 反向证据)的确信度,  
 计算本质是  $P(H)$  和  $P(H|E) / P(H|\sim E)$  基于  $C(E|S)$  的加权

$$C(E|S) \neq 0 \rightarrow P(H|S) = \frac{|C(E|S)|}{5} \{ P(H|E), P(H|\sim E) \} + \frac{5 - |C(E|S)|}{5} P(H)$$

$$C(E|S) = 0 \rightarrow P(H|S) = P(H)$$

EH 公式 用  $P(E)$ ,  $P(E|S)$  概率区间替代  $C(E|S)$  做加权

$$\text{当 } 0 < P(E|S) < P(E) \rightarrow P(H|S) = \frac{P(E) - P(E|S)}{P(E)} P(H|\sim E) + \frac{P(E|S)}{P(E)} P(H)$$

$$\text{当 } 1 > P(E|S) > P(E) \rightarrow P(H|S) = \frac{P(E|S) - P(E)}{1 - P(E)} P(H|E) + \frac{1 - P(E|S)}{1 - P(E)} P(H)$$

4 多观察  $O(H|S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n)$  来解出来所有  $O(H|S_1) O(H|S_n)$

$$\text{目标} = \frac{P(H|S_1)}{O(H)} \times \dots \times \frac{P(H|S_n)}{O(H)} \times O(H)$$

## 可信度方法

R<sub>1</sub>: IF E<sub>1</sub> THEN H (0.8)

R<sub>2</sub>: E<sub>2</sub> H (0.6)

R<sub>3</sub>: E<sub>3</sub> H (-0.5)

R<sub>4</sub>: E<sub>4</sub> AND (E<sub>5</sub> OR E<sub>6</sub>) E<sub>1</sub> (0.7)

R<sub>5</sub>: E<sub>7</sub> AND E<sub>8</sub> E<sub>3</sub> (0.9)

已知 CF(E<sub>2</sub>) = 0.8 CF(E<sub>4</sub>) = 0.5 CF(E<sub>5</sub>) = 0.6  
CF(E<sub>6</sub>) = 0.7 CF(E<sub>7</sub>) = 0.6 CF(E<sub>8</sub>) = 0.9

求 CF(H)

$$\downarrow CF(E_1) = 0.7 \times \min\{CF(E_4), \max\{CF(E_5), CF(E_6)\}\} = 0.35$$

$$CF(E_2) = 0.8$$

$$CF(E_3) = 0.9 \times \min\{CF(E_7), CF(E_8)\} = 0.54$$

$$\therefore CF_1(H) = 0.8 \times 0.35 = 0.28$$

$$CF_2(H) = 0.6 \times 0.8 = 0.48$$

$$CF_3(H) = -0.5 \times 0.54 = -0.27$$

$$\therefore CF_{1,2}(H) = 0.28 + 0.48 - 0.28 \times 0.48 = 0.63$$

$$CF(H) = (0.63 - 0.27) / (1 - 0.27) = 0.49$$

这题不难，记住 CF 计算和多 CF 合成方法即可

AND  $\rightarrow \min$  OR  $\rightarrow \max$

$$CF = \begin{cases} CF_1 + CF_2 - CF_1 \times CF_2 & (CF_1 \geq 0, CF_2 \geq 0) \\ CF_1 + CF_2 + CF_1 \times CF_2 & (CF_1 \leq 0, CF_2 \leq 0) \\ \frac{CF_1 + CF_2}{1 - \min\{|CF_1|, |CF_2|\}} & (CF_1, CF_2 < 0) \end{cases}$$

