

叶贝斯公式使用

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

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

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

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

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

贝叶斯主观方法解题

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

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

$$R_3: H_1 \quad (65, 10^{-2}) H_2$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{求 } O(H_1|S_1, S_2, S_3)$$

(1) 先求 $O(H_1|S_1)$

$$O(H_1) = 0.1 \rightarrow P(H_1) = \frac{O(H_1)}{1 + O(H_1)} = \frac{1}{11} \quad \leftarrow \text{易得}$$

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

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

$$P(H_1|S_1) = P(H_1) + (P(H_1|E_1) - P(H_1)) \times \frac{1}{5} C(E_1|S_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{11}\right) \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{22}$$

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

\leftarrow CP公式 ($C(E|S) > 0$)

(2) 求 $O(H_1/S_2)$ 基本同上

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

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

$$P(H_1/S_2) = P(H_1) + (P(H_1/E_2) - P(H_1)) \times \frac{1}{5} C(E_2/S_2) = \frac{14}{55}$$

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

(3) 求 $O(H_1/S_1, S_2)$

多观察后验概率公式

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

(4) 求 $O(H_2/S_3)$

$$O(H_2) = 001 \quad P(H_2) = \frac{1}{101}$$

$$O(H_2/\sim E_3) = LN \ O(H_2) = 10^{-6} \rightarrow P(H_2/\sim E_3) = 1/(10^6+1)$$

$$P(H_2/S_3) = P(H_2/\sim E_3) + [P(H_2) - P(H_2/\sim E_3)] \times [\frac{1}{5} C(E_3/S_3) + 1] \approx \frac{3}{505}$$

(5) 求 $O(H_2/S_1, S_2)$, 把 H_1 当作 H_2 的证据

使用贝公式 . 发现 $P(H_1/S_1, S_2) > P(H_1)$, 用后半部分

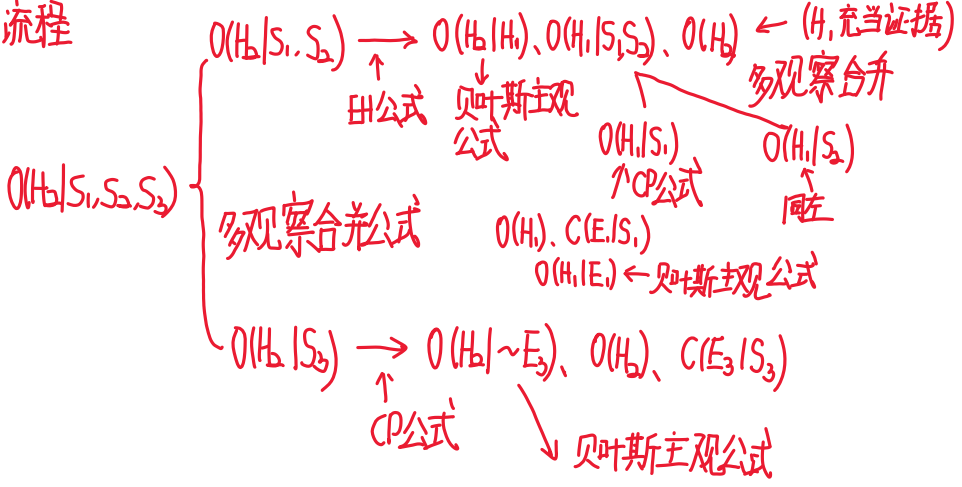
$$P(H_2/S_1, S_2) = P(H_2) + \frac{P(H_2/H_1) - P(H_2)}{1 - P(H_1)} \times [P(H_1/S_1, S_2) - P(H_1)]$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} O(H_2/H_1) = LS \ O(H_2) = 065 \rightarrow P(H_2/H_1) = \frac{13}{33} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(H_2/S_1, S_2) = 0119 \rightarrow O(H_2/S_1, S_2) = 0135$$

$$\therefore O(H_2/S_1, S_2, S_3) = \frac{O(H_2/S_1, S_2) \ O(H_2/S_3)}{O(H_2)} = 0081$$

↑



总结

- 1 $P \leftrightarrow O$ 本质都是概率 $O = \frac{P}{1-P}$ $P = \frac{O}{1+O}$ (P, O 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 $C(E|S), P(H|\sim E), P(H|E), P(H)$ 做组合
 \searrow 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

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

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

\uparrow
 $C(E|S) > 0$ 时取 $P(H|E)$, $C(E|S) < 0$ 时 $P(H|\sim E)$

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

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

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

$P(E|S) = P(E)$
 \downarrow
 $P(H|S) = P(H)$

4 多观察 $O(H|S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n)$ 求解 求出所有 $O(H|S_1) \quad O(H|S_n)$

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

可信度方法

R_1 : IF E_1 THEN $H(0.8)$

R_2 : E_2 $H(0.6)$

R_3 : E_3 $H(-0.5)$

R_4 : E_4 AND $(E_5 \text{ OR } E_6)$ $E_1(0.7)$

R_5 : E_7 AND E_8 $E_3(0.9)$

已知 $CF(E_1)=0.8$ $CF(E_4)=0.5$ $CF(E_5)=0.6$

$CF(E_6)=0.7$ $CF(E_7)=0.6$ $CF(E_8)=0.9$

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

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

