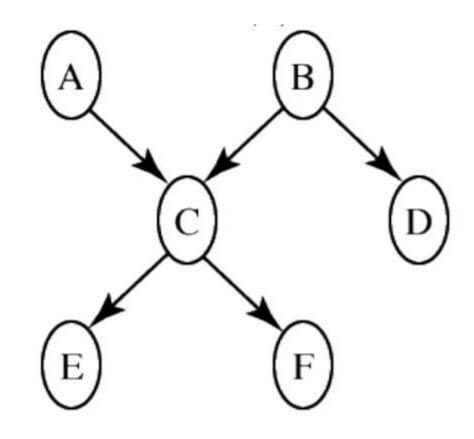
VE

2018 12 5

基于概率图模型定义的联合概率分布,我们能对目标变量的边际分布或以某些可观测变量为条件的条件分布进行推断。例如已知联合分布函数P(A,B,C,D,E,F),想要知道P(E),只需要将A,B,C,D,F边际掉。

概率图模型的推断方法大致可分为两类,一类是精确推断方法,希望可以计算出目标变量的边际分布或条件分布的精确值。(通常情况下,由于此类算法的计算复杂度随着极大团规模的增长呈指数增长)

第二类是近似推断方法,希望在较短的时间复杂度下获得原 问题的近似解。



Given the following BN with query variable is **D**.

This BN is not a polytree!

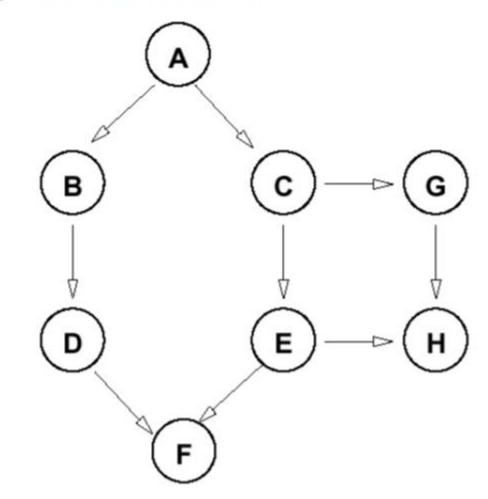
Consider different variable elimination orderings

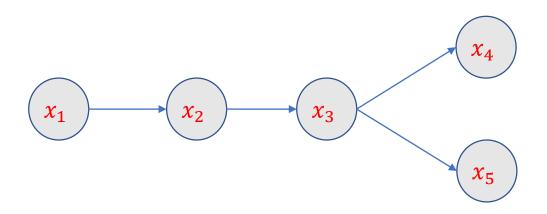
A,F,H,G,B,C,E:

Good ordering

E,C,A,B,G,H,F:

Bad ordering





目标是计算边际概率 $P(x_5)$,为了此目标我们消去变量 $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$

$$p_{(x_5)} = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_3} \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_1} p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_3} \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_1} p(x_1) p(x_2 | x_1) p(x_3 | x_2) p(x_4 | x_3) p(x_5 | x_4)$$

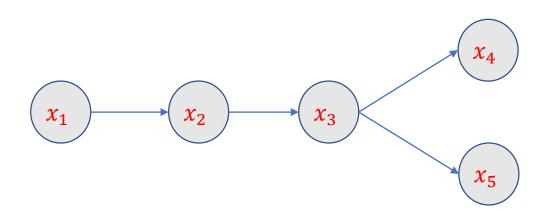
For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:



若采用 $\{x_1, x_2, x_4, x_3\}$ 的顺序则有

$$p_{(x_5)} = \sum_{x_3} p(x_5|x_3) \sum_{x_4} p(x_4|x_3) \sum_{x_2} p(x_3|x_2) \sum_{x_1} p(x_1) p(x_2|x_1)$$

= $\sum_{x_3} p(x_5|x_3) \sum_{x_4} p(x_4|x_3) \sum_{x_2} p(x_3|x_2) m_{12}(x_2)$

For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:

For xxxxxx:

 $m_{ij}(x_j)$ 下标i表示对 x_i 求加的结果,下标j表示此项中剩下的其他变量,显然 $m_{ij}(x_j)$ 是关于 x_i 的函数

显然,变量消除的顺序会对算法的复杂程度产生巨大的影响。 而好的变量消除顺序则显然与图的结构有关 实际上,对于一个复杂的图,不可能人为指定消除顺序。 应该要有一套合适的算法或者评估机制来决定先消除哪个,后消除哪个。 目前已经应用成功的消除顺序算法包括:

- (1) Polytrees
- (2) min-neighber: 某个点如果相连节点最少则优先消除(比如C)
- (3) min-weight:对马尔科夫模型而言,消除因子值之和最小的的边
- (4) min-fill : 消除某个节点后,需要补充的边最少
- (5) weighted min-fill: 补充边的权重最小(边权重可作为两节点权重之积)

Treewidth of a polytree = maximum number of parents among all nodes.

Eliminating singly connected nodes allows VE to run in time linear in size of network

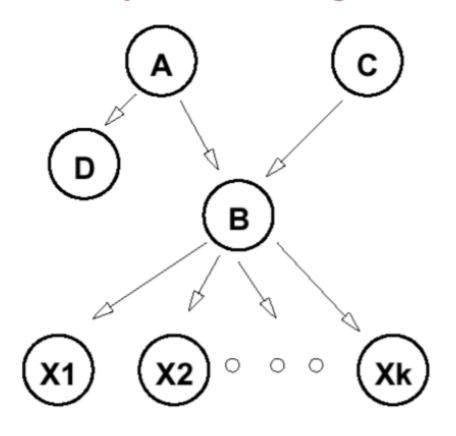
E.g., in this network,

- eliminate D, A, C, X1,...; or
- eliminate X1,... Xk, D, A, C; or
- mix up...

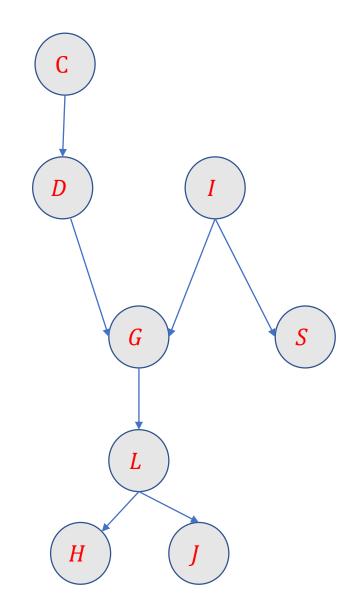
Result: <u>no factor ever larger than original CPTs</u> **BUT** E.g.,

eliminating B before these

Result: factors that include <u>all of</u> A,C, X1,... Xk!!!



- (2)min-neighber: 某个点如果相连节点最少则优先消除(比如C)
- (3) min-weight : 对马尔科夫模型而言, 消除因子值之和最小的的边
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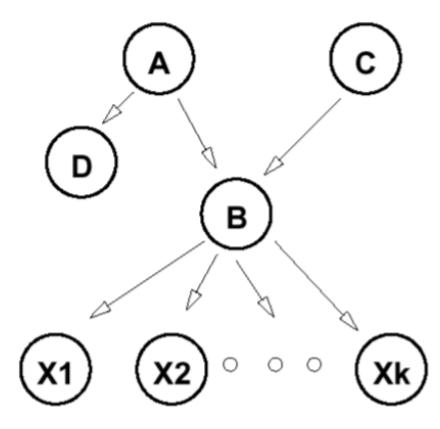
Min-fill Heuristic:

"always eliminate next the variable that creates the smallest size factor."

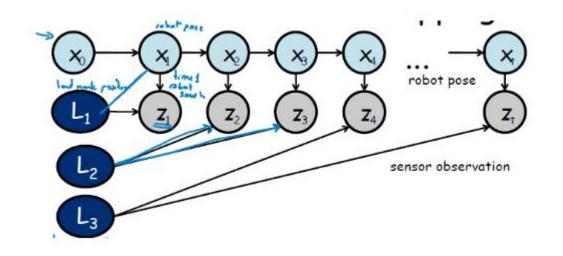
This is a reasonably effective heuristic for determining an

elimination order for VE

- B creates a factor of size k+2
- A creates a factor of size 2
- D creates a factor of size 1

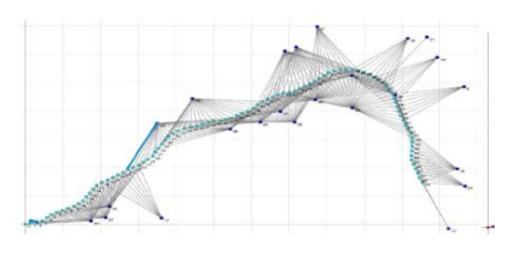


对于机器人定位这么一个实际问题, 有如下图模型:

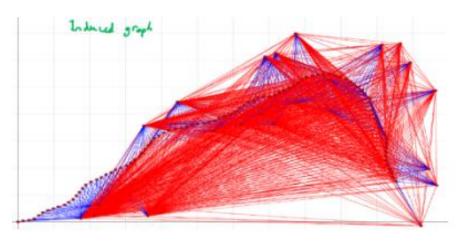


其中 x 是机器人的位置, z 是机器人观测到与标志物的距离, L 是标志物的位置。

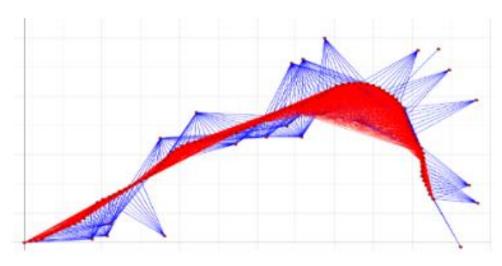
从理想角度而言,标志物是固定的,观测距离一旦获得,那么机器人的位置就是确定的。但实际上不是,传感器是有测量误差的(近高斯模型),在考虑传感器测量误差的情况下,通过前后位置测量信息综合考虑,最后可以获得更为精确的地图。所以 Z 依赖于 L, X依赖于 Z。L 相当于一个观测值已知的随机变量,那么则可以把上图转为马尔科夫模型并构建概率图如下:



原始概率图: X,L



先消除X红色为补充边



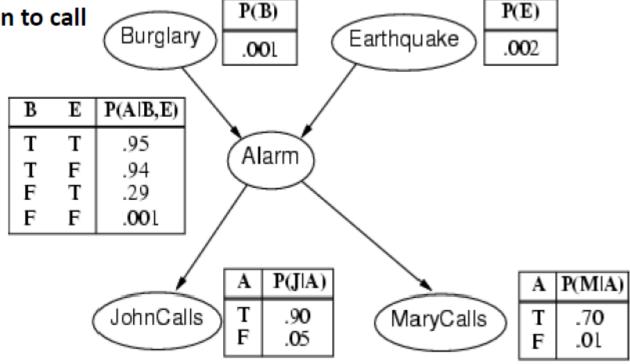
先消除L 红色为补充边

- A burglary can set the alarm off
- An earthquake can set the alarm off
- The alarm can cause Mary to call

The alarm can cause John to call

Note that these tables only provide the probability that Xi is true.

(E.g., Pr(A is true | B,E))
The probability that Xi is false is 1- these values



P(Alarm) P(J && ~M) P(A | J && ~M) P(B | A) P(B | J && ~M) P(J && ~M | ~B)