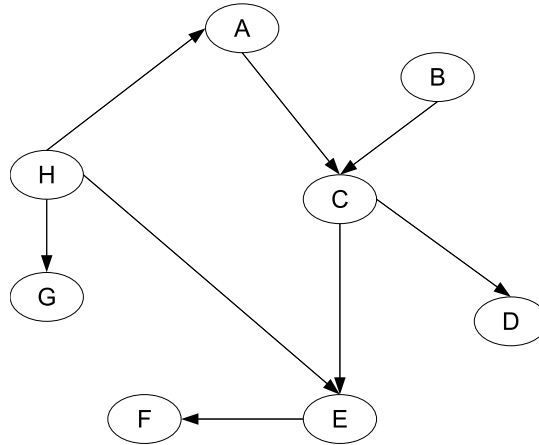


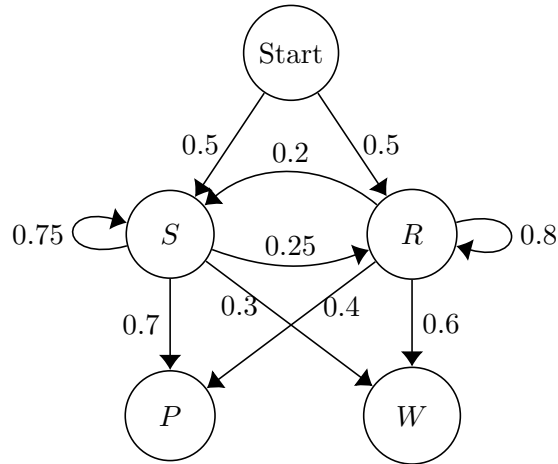
1. (6 points) Consider the following Bayesian network with variables A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H . Categorize the following as d -separated or d -connected with respect to the given BN.



- (a) $A \perp\!\!\!\perp F \mid \{ \}$ or $A \perp\!\!\!\perp F$
- (b) $H \perp\!\!\!\perp D \mid A$
- (c) $H \perp\!\!\!\perp D \mid \{A, E\}$
- (d) $B \perp\!\!\!\perp G \mid \{ \}$
- (e) $B \perp\!\!\!\perp G \mid \{D\}$
- (f) $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B \mid \{E, F\}$

2. (13 points) Hidden Markov Models

Consider the following simple model of the weather in November using an HMM. There is a unobserved variable, X_t , indicating that the weather today can be either snowing (S) or raining (R), and you observe, E_t , what the majority of people are wearing: parkas (P) or wellington boots (W). This is modeled in the following HMM:



(a) (3 points) Compute $P(X_1 = S, X_2 = R, X_3 = R, X_4 = S)$

(b) (4 points) Compute $P(X_1 = S \mid E_1 = P)$

(c) (6 points) Compute $P(E_1 = W, E_2 = W)$

3. (19 points) Hidden Markov Models II

You are modelling the state of your health $\{h - \text{healthy}, c - \text{coming down with something}, \text{or } u - \text{unwell}\}$. Each day, you can observe whether you are sneezing s or not n to infer your state of health. Use the following information to model your health.

Initial Dist.

State	$P(X_1)$
h	0.9
c	0.1
u	0.0

Transition Model

X_t	X_{t+1}	$P(X_{t+1} X_t)$
h	h	0.6
h	c	0.2
h	u	0.2
c	h	0.3
c	c	0.2
c	u	0.5
u	h	0.7
u	c	0.2
u	u	0.1

Emission Distribution

X_t	E_t	$P(E_t X_t)$
h	n	0.8
c	n	0.3
u	n	0.5
h	s	0.2
c	s	0.7
u	s	0.5

(a) (2 points) What is $P(X_1 = h, X_2 = c, X_3 = u)$?

(b) (2 points) What is $P(X_1 = u, X_2 = c, X_3 = h)$?

(c) (4 points) On the first day, you did not sneeze, $E_1 = n$. What is the probability you are *coming down with something* given this observation?

- (d) (8 points) You observe not sneezing on day 1 and sneezing on day 2. What's the probability of *coming down with something* given the sequence of observations?

- (e) (3 points) You can confirm that you were healthy on days one and two. What is the probability that you will be unwell on day 3?

4. (12 points) Markov Decision Process

A student selects fruit from a bowl of *Apples* - A and *Oranges* - O . At each state she has either an *Apple* or *Orange* in her hand. There is only one action, *Swap* - S , when she returns the fruit in her hand to the bowl, and selects a new piece of fruit, where $P(A) = 0.7$. The MDP has the following information:

States: A - apple, O - orange

Actions: S - swap

Start state: A - apple

there are no terminal states

Let $R(A, S, O) = 3$ and $R(O, S, A) = 2$, with all other rewards = 0. Assume $\gamma = 0.5$

- (a) (12 points) Run value iteration for this MDP for three iterations and fill in the value estimates in the table. Show your work.

i	$V_i^*(A)$	$V_i^*(O)$
0	0	0
1		
2		
3		

- (b) (3 points (bonus)) What are $V^*(A)$ and $V^*(O)$? *Hint: solve the Bellman equations*