

Give one example where sufficiency holds but not separation, and one where separation holds but not sufficiency.

Example 1: Sufficiency holds but not separation:

When A represents Central Obesity, C represents Hyperlipidemia and Y represents Vegetables, sufficiency holds but not separation:

$P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}, \text{Vegetables} = >500\text{g/d}) = [0.583203690852557, 0.41679630914744303]$

$P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}) = [0.583203690852557, 0.41679630914744303]$

Therefore, $P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}, \text{Vegetables} = >500\text{g/d}) = P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO})$, sufficiency holds

However, $P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Vegetables} = >500\text{g/d}) = [0.6224310263612428, 0.37756897363875713]$, separation does not hold

Example 2: Separation holds but not sufficiency:

When A represents Central Obesity, B represents Hyperlipidemia and C represents Gender, Separation holds but not sufficiency:

$P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}, \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = [0.583203690852557, 0.41679630914744303]$

$P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = [0.583203690852557, 0.41679630914744303]$

Therefore, $P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}, \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Gender} = \text{Female})$ and separation holds.

However, $P(\text{Central Obesity} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}) = [0.6580471889210673, 0.34195281107893266]$, sufficiency does not hold.