

1) Prove:

$$P(A,B|K) = P(A|B,K)P(B|K)$$

$$\text{left} = P(A,B|K) = P(A,B,K)/P(K)$$

$$\text{right} = P(A|B,K)*P(B|K) = P(A,B,K)/P(B,K)*P(B,K)/P(K) = P(A,B,K)/P(K) = \text{left}$$

$$P(A|B,K) = P(B|A,K)P(A|K)/P(B|K)$$

$$\text{left} = P(A,B,K)/P(B,K)$$

$$\text{right} = P(B,A,K)/P(A,K)*P(A,K)/P(K)/(P(B,K)/P(K)) = P(A,B,K)/P(B,K) = \text{left}$$

2.

$$P(\text{oil}) = .5$$

$$P(\text{gas}, \sim \text{oil}) = .2$$

$$P(\sim \text{oil}, \sim \text{gas}) = .3$$

$$P(\text{test}|\text{oil}) = .9$$

$$P(\text{test}|\text{gas}, \sim \text{oil}) = .3$$

$$P(\text{test}|\sim \text{oil}, \sim \text{gas}) = .1$$

Find out $P(\text{oil}|\text{test})$

$$= P(\text{test}|\text{oil})*P(\text{oil})/P(\text{test})$$

$$P(\text{test}) = P(\text{test}, \text{oil}) + P(\text{test}, \sim \text{oil}, \text{gas}) + P(\text{test}, \sim \text{oil}, \sim \text{gas})$$

$$= P(\text{test}|\text{oil})*P(\text{oil}) + P(\text{test}|\sim \text{oil}, \text{gas})*P(\sim \text{oil}, \text{gas}) + P(\text{test}|\sim \text{oil}, \sim \text{gas})*P(\sim \text{oil}, \sim \text{gas})$$

$$= .9*.5 + .3*.2 + .1*.3 = .54$$

$$P(\text{oil}|\text{test}) = .9*.5 / .54 = .83$$

3.

The world:

World	Black	Square	One	Pr(w)
1	t	t	t	2/13
2	t	t	f	4/13
3	t	f	t	1/13
4	t	f	f	2/13
5	f	t	t	1/13
6	f	t	f	1/13
7	f	f	t	1/13
8	f	f	f	1/13

$$P(\alpha_1) = 2/13 + 4/13 + 1/13 + 2/13 = 9/13$$

$$P(\alpha_2) = 2/13 + 4/13 + 1/13*2 = 8/13$$

$$P(\alpha_3) = P(\sim \text{One} \& \sim \text{Black} | \text{Square}) = 2/13 + 4/13 + 1/13*2 + 1/13 = 9/13$$

Two sentences:

- Given the object is not Black(γ), the object is Square(α) and the object is One(β) is independent;

Proof: In world 5-8:

$$P(\text{One} | \text{Square}, \sim \text{Black}) = P(\text{One} | \sim \text{Black}) = 1/2$$

- Given the object is Black(γ), the object is not Square(α) and the object is One(β) is independent.

Proof: In world 1-4:

$$P(\text{One} | \text{Square}, \text{Black}) = P(\text{One} | \text{Black}) = 1/3$$

4.

a)

$I(A, \{\}, B)$

$I(B, \{\}, A)$

$I(C, A, DBE)$

$I(D, AB, CE)$

$I(E, B, ACDFG)$

$I(F, CD, ABE)$

$I(G, F, ACDBEH)$

$I(H, EF, ACDBG)$

b)

- False, because ACFHE is not block, H(converge) is open since H in {BH}.
- True, because all paths either have to go through D or H. D(sequential) is blocked since D in {D}; H(converge) is blocked since H not in {D}.
- False, because BEH is not blocked, since E(sequential) is open.

c)

$$P(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h) = P(a)P(b)P(c | a)P(d | a, b)P(e | b)P(f | c, d)P(h | f, e)P(g | f)$$

d)

$$P(A = 0, B = 0) = P(A=0) * P(B = 0) = 0.24$$

Since A and B are independent.

$P(E = 1 | A = 1) = P(E=1)$ since E and A are independent.

$$P(E = 1) = P(E = 1, B = 0) + P(E = 1, B = 1)$$

$$= P(E = 1 | B = 0) * P(B = 0) + P(E = 1 | B = 1) * P(B = 1)$$

$$= .9 * .3 + .1 * .7 = 0.34$$

Therefore $P(E = 1 | A = 1) = 0.34$