

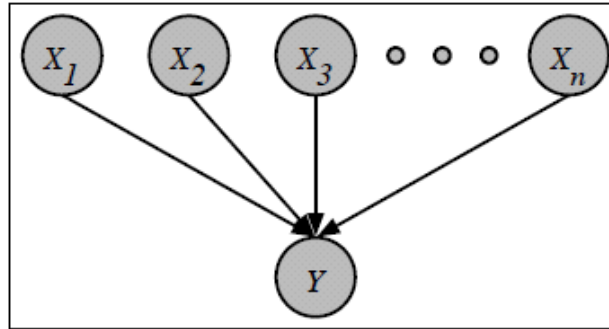
6.2 EM algorithm for noisy-OR

Consider the belief network on the right, with binary random variables $X \in \{0, 1\}^n$ and $Y \in \{0, 1\}$ and a noisy-OR conditional probability table (CPT). The noisy-OR CPT is given by:

$$P(Y = 1|X) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i)^{X_i},$$

which is expressed in terms of the noisy-OR parameters $p_i \in [0, 1]$.

In this problem, you will derive and implement an EM algorithm for estimating the noisy-OR parameters p_i . It may seem that the EM algorithm is not suited to this problem, in which all the nodes are observed, and the CPT has a parameterized form. In fact, the EM algorithm can be applied, but first we must express the model in a different but equivalent form.

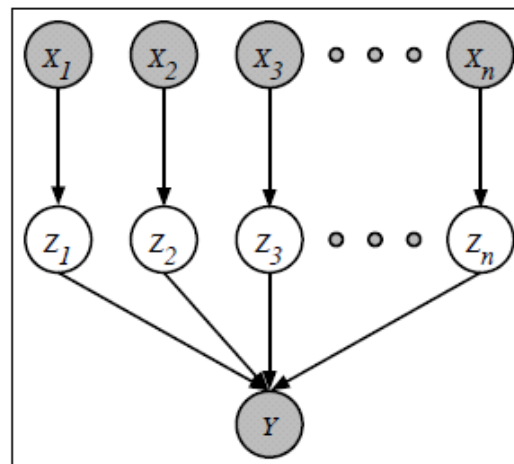


Consider the belief network shown to the right. In this network, a binary random variable $Z_i \in \{0, 1\}$ intercedes between each pair of nodes X_i and Y . Suppose that:

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z_i = 1|X_i = 0) &= 0, \\ P(Z_i = 1|X_i = 1) &= p_i. \end{aligned}$$

Also, let the node Y be determined by the logical-OR of Z_i . In other words:

$$P(Y = 1|Z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Z_i = 1 \text{ for any } i, \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_i = 0 \text{ for all } i. \end{cases}$$



- (a) Show that this “extended” belief network defines the same conditional distribution $P(Y|X)$ as the original one. In particular, starting from

$$P(Y = 1|X) = \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Y = 1, Z|X),$$

show that the right hand side of this equation reduces to the noisy-OR CPT with parameters p_i . To perform this marginalization, you will need to exploit various conditional independence relations.

pf: $P(Y=1|X) = \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Y=1, Z|X) \stackrel{\text{product rule}}{=} \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Y=1|Z, X) P(Z|X)$

↑ marginalization

// conditional indep from the BN

$\sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Y=1|Z) P(Z|X)$

Since we have...

Since we have:

$$P(Y=1|Z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Z_i=1 \text{ for any } i, \\ 0 & \text{if } Z_i=0 \text{ for all } i. \end{cases}$$

so we can write: $P(Y=1|Z) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - z_i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so } P(Y=1|X) &= \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Y=1|Z) P(Z|X) = \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - z_i)\right) P(Z|X) \\ &= \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Z|X) - \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Z|X) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - z_i)\right) \end{aligned}$$

// marginalization

$$1 - \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Z|X) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - z_i)\right)$$

Since Y & separates

$\{X_i, Z_i\}$ from $\{X_j, Z_j\}$ (for $i \neq j$)

$$P(Z|X) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(Z_i|X_i)$$

$$\text{so we have: } P(Z|X) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - z_i)\right) = \prod_{i,j=1}^n P(Z_i|X_i) (1 - z_j)$$

Now, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z_i=1|X_i=0) &= 0, \\ P(Z_i=1|X_i=1) &= p_i. \end{aligned} \Rightarrow P(Z_i|X_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 - (1 - p_i)^{x_i} & (1 - p_i)^{x_i} \\ \text{if } z_i=1 & \text{if } z_i=0 \end{matrix}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so, } \prod_{i,j=1}^n P(Z_i|X_i) (1 - z_j) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i)^{x_i} & \text{if all } z_j's = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=1|X) &= 1 - \sum_{Z \in \{0,1\}^n} P(Z|X) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - z_i)\right) = 1 - P(Z|X) \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - z_i) \\ & \quad \parallel \\ & \quad 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i)^{x_i} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Consider estimating the noisy-OR parameters p_i to maximize the (conditional) likelihood of the observed data. The (normalized) log-likelihood in this case is given by:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \log P(Y=y^{(t)}|X=\vec{x}^{(t)}),$$

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where $(\vec{x}^{(t)}, y^{(t)})$ is the t th joint observation of X and Y , and where for convenience we have divided the overall log-likelihood by the number of examples T . From your result in part (a), it follows that we can estimate the parameters p_i in either the original network or the extended one (since in both networks they would be maximizing the same equation for the log-likelihood).

Notice that in the extended network, we can view X and Y as observed nodes and Z as hidden nodes. Thus in this network, we can use the EM algorithm to estimate each parameter p_i , which simply defines one row of the “look-up” CPT for the node Z_i .

Compute the posterior probability that appears in the E-step of this EM algorithm. In particular, for joint observations $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ and $y \in \{0, 1\}$, use Bayes rule to show that:

$$P(Z_i=1, X_i=1|X=x, Y=y) = \frac{y x_i p_i}{1 - \prod_j (1 - p_j)^{x_j}}$$

Ans: The posterior probability is:

$$P(X_i=x_i | Y=y^{(t)}, X=x^{(t)}) = I(Z_i, x_i^{(t)})$$

$x_i^{(t)} = x_i$'s value in the total

Also, $P(Y=y | Y=y^{(t)}, X=x^{(t)}) = I(y, y^{(t)})$ } (Ans)

we have $P(Z_i=1, X_i=1 | X=x, Y=y) = I(1, x_i) P(Z_i=1 | X=x, Y=y)$

|| Bayes' rule

$$\frac{P(Z_i=1|X=x) I(1, x_i) P(Y=y|X=x, Z_i=1)}{P(Y=y|X=x)}$$

|| conditional indep from BN above

$$\frac{P(Z_i=1|X_i=x_i) I(1, x_i) P(Y=y|Z_i=1, X=x)}{P(Y=y|X=x)}$$

Now $P(Y=1|Z)=0$ if all Z_i 's = 0 & $P(Y=1|Z)=1$ otherwise.

$$\text{so } P(Y=y|X=x, Z_i=1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y=0 \\ 1 & \text{if } y=1 \end{cases} = I(1, y) = y \quad (\text{as } y \in \{0,1\})$$

$$\text{so } P(Z_i=1, X_i=1|Y=y, X=x) = y I(1, x_i) \frac{P(Z_i=1|X_i=x_i)}{P(Y=y|X=x)}$$

$$\text{where } P(Y=y|X=x) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1-p_i)^{x_i} \quad (\text{given})$$

$$\text{so } P(Z_i=1, X_i=1|Y=y, X=x) = y I(1, x_i) \frac{P(Z_i=1|X_i=x_i)}{1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1-p_j)^{x_j}}$$

$$\text{as } x_i \in \{0,1\}, \quad I(1, x_i) = x_i \Rightarrow y x_i \frac{P(Z_i=1|X_i=x_i)}{1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1-p_j)^{x_j}}$$

$$\text{Now, } P(Z_i=1|X_i=x_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x_i=0 \\ p_i & \text{if } x_i=1 \end{cases} = I(x_i, 1) p_i = x_i p_i \quad (\text{as } x_i \in \{0,1\})$$

$$\text{so } P(Z_i=1, X_i=1|Y=y, X=x) = \frac{y x_i x_i p_i}{1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1-p_j)^{x_j}} = \frac{y x_i p_i}{1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1-p_j)^{x_j}} \quad (\text{proved}).$$

since $x_i \in \{0,1\}$
 $x_i^2 = x_i$

(c) For the data set $\{\bar{x}^{(t)}, y^{(t)}\}_{t=1}^T$, show that the EM update for the parameters p_i is given by:

$$p_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{T_i} \sum_t P(Z_i=1, X_i=1|X=x^{(t)}, Y=y^{(t)}),$$

where T_i is the number of examples in which $X_i=1$. (You should derive this update as a special case of the general form presented in lecture.)

pf? we know from lecture, in EM update for nodes with

parents, we have: $P(x_i = x | \text{Pa}_i = \pi) \leftarrow \frac{\sum_t P(x_i = x, \text{Pa}_i = \pi | v_t = y)}{\sum_t P(\text{Pa}_i = \pi | v_t = y)}$

We have, $p_i = P(z_i = 1 | x_i = 1)$, so the EM update for p_i is:

$$p_i \leftarrow \frac{\sum_t P(z_i = 1, x_i = 1 | x = x^{(t)}, y = y^{(t)})}{\sum_t P(x_i = 1 | x = x^{(t)}, y = y^{(t)})}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_t I(1, x_i^{(t)})} \sum_t P(z_i = 1, x_i = 1 | x = x^{(t)}, y = y^{(t)})$$

here $\sum_t I(1, x_i^{(t)}) = \text{no. of times } x_i \text{ is nonzero (=1) in the samples} = T_i \text{ (by def'n)}$

So we have

$$p_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{T_i} \sum_t P(z_i = 1, x_i = 1 | x = x^{(t)}, y = y^{(t)})$$

← as our EM update step (prove)

- (d) Download the data files on the course web site, and use the EM algorithm to estimate the parameters p_i . The data set¹ has $T = 267$ examples over $n = 23$ inputs. To check your solution, initialize all $p_i = 0.05$ and perform 256 iterations of the EM algorithm. At each iteration, compute the log-likelihood shown in part (b). (If you have implemented the EM algorithm correctly, this log-likelihood will always increase from one iteration to the next.) Also compute the number of mistakes $M \leq T$ made by the model at each iteration; a mistake occurs either when $y_t = 0$ and $P(y_t = 1|\vec{x}_t) \geq 0.5$ (indicating a false positive) or when $y_t = 1$ and $P(y_t = 1|\vec{x}_t) \leq 0.5$ (indicating a false negative). The number of mistakes should generally decrease as the model is trained, though it is not guaranteed to do so at each iteration. Complete the following table:

iteration	number of mistakes M	log-likelihood \mathcal{L}
0	175	-0.95809
1	56	
2		-0.40822
4		
8		
16		
32		
64	37	
128		
256		-0.31016

You may use the already completed entries of this table to check your work.

Ans: My completed table looks like:

iteration	number of mistakes M	log-likelihood \mathcal{L}
0	175	-0.9580854082157914
1	56	-0.49591639407753635
2	43	-0.40822081705839114
4	42	-0.3646149825001877.
8	44	-0.34750061620878253
16	40	-0.33461704895854844
32	37	-0.32258140316749784
64	37	-0.3148266983628559
128	36	-0.3111558472151897
256	36	-0.310161353474076

- (e) Turn in your source code. As always, you may program in the language of your choice.

¹For those interested, more information about this data set is available at <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/SPECT+Heart>. However, be sure to use the data files provided on Canvas, as they have been specially assembled for this assignment.

Ans: Please find the source code in the following:

Homework 6 Problem 2

November 5, 2022

1 Source Code and outputs for Problem 6.2(d)_Hw6_CSE 250A_Fall 2022

```
[5]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import copy

def intlistconvert(strlist):    #function to convert a character list to an
    ↪integer list, if applicable
    intlist=[int(stringel) for stringel in strlist]
    return intlist

#####reading X.txt and Y.txt
↪files#####
xdatalist=[]
with open('x.txt') as f:
    for line in f:
        xdatalist.append(list(line.strip().replace(" ", "")))

T=len(xdatalist)    # no. of trials

xdatalist=[intlistconvert(el) for el in xdatalist]
xdata=np.array(xdatalist)    # first index here will store trial number and
    ↪second index will store index 'i' of 'x_i'
n=len(xdata[0,:])    # no. of variables X_i s

ydatalist=[]
with open('y.txt') as f:
    for line in f:
        ydatalist.append(line.strip())

ydatalist=intlistconvert(ydatalist)
ydata=np.array(ydatalist)

# forming the T_i s
Tis=np.zeros(n, dtype=int)
```



```

for i in range(n):
    Tis[i]=np.count_nonzero(xdata[:,i]) # counts no. of nonzero (or 1) entries
    ↪ for each X_i in the training data

##### start iterations for EM algorithm
    ↪ #####
##### defining relevant functions for the iterations
def prod(t,problast):
    pro=1
    for i in range(n):
        pro=pro*np.power((1-problast[i]),xdata[t,i])
    return pro

def loglikelihood(problast):
    L=0
    for t in range(T):
        pro=prod(t,problast)
        if ydata[t]==1:
            L=L+np.log(1-pro)
        else:
            L=L+np.log(pro)
    return L/T

def mistakes(problast):
    mist=0
    for t in range(T):
        pro=prod(t,problast)
        py1x=1-pro

        if (ydata[t]==0 and py1x>=0.5) or (ydata[t]==1 and py1x<=0.5):
            mist=mist+1
    return mist

# the main iteration for EM algorithm
Loglik=[] #stores log likelihood for each iteration
M=[] # stores number of mistakes for each iteration
for itera in range(257):
    if itera==0:
        p=np.full(n, 0.05) # first array of probabilities p_is
    else:
        f=copy.deepcopy(p)
        for i in range(n):
            sum=0
            for t in range(T):
                sum=sum+(ydata[t]*xdata[t,i]*f[i])/(1-prod(t,f))

```



```

        p[i]=sum/Tis[i]
m=mistakes(p)
logp=loglikelihood(p)

if itera in [0,1,2,4,8,16,32,64,128,256]:
    print(f"For iteration {itera},")
    print(f"no. of mistakes is {m} and")
    print(f"(normalized)log likelihood is {logp}.\n\n")

M=M+[m]    # creates the list of mistakes as iteration goes
Loglik=Loglik+[logp]    # creates the log likelihood (normalized) list as
↪iteration goes

```

For iteration 0,
no. of mistakes is 175 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.9580854082157914.

For iteration 1,
no. of mistakes is 56 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.49591639407753635.

For iteration 2,
no. of mistakes is 43 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.40822081705839114.

For iteration 4,
no. of mistakes is 42 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.3646149825001877.

For iteration 8,
no. of mistakes is 44 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.34750061620878253.

For iteration 16,
no. of mistakes is 40 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.33461704895854844.

For iteration 32,
no. of mistakes is 37 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.32258140316749784.

For iteration 128,
no. of mistakes is 36 and
(normalized)log likelihood is -0.3111558472151897.

```
[7]: print(f"the list of mistakes (with iterations) is: {M} \n\n")
      print(f"the list of normalized Log-likelihoods (with iterations) is: {Loglik}")
```

the list of normalized Log-likelihoods (with iterations) is:

```
[-0.9580854082157914, -0.49591639407753635, -0.40822081705839114,  
-0.3779406836061008, -0.3646149825001877, -0.35757532996649616,  
-0.3531842166828877, -0.3500255657709249, -0.34750061620878253,  
-0.3453400990924291, -0.3434159529651389, -0.3416634501406622,  
-0.34004737198005874, -0.3385467585599132, -0.3371478191245712,  
-0.33584054521650464, -0.33461704895854844, -0.33347072395698485,  
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-0.3295501719703101, -0.32871358703290604, -0.32792658843810424,  
-0.3271857515339723, -0.32648789127539796, -0.325830043534388,  
-0.32520944914451916, -0.32462353991248716, -0.32406992609548135,  
-0.3235463850039954, -0.3230508504922716, -0.32258140316749784,
```

-0.3221362611969939, -0.321713771627242, -0.32131240215379475,
-0.3209307332995044, -0.32056745097177336, -0.32022133937891256,
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