# 6.S091 Problem Set 2

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# **Problem 1**

\* Code is available here https://github.com/syyunn/6.S091/blob/main/pset2/code/problem1/problem1.py

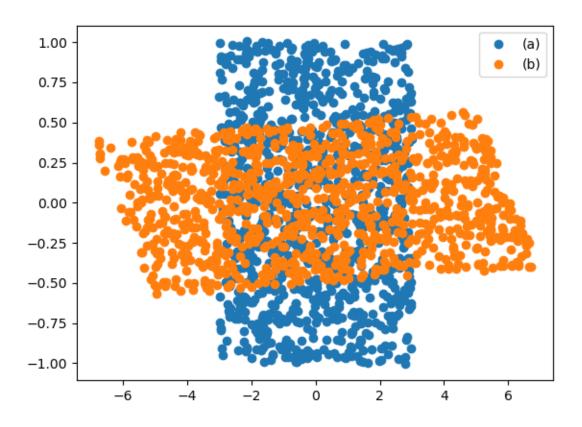
#### **Plotting Regression Residuals [1 point]**

(a)

 $\hat{\beta}_{12} = 2.0032613606359835$ 

**(b)** 

 $\hat{\beta}_{21} = 0.4853818665988653$ 



# **Causal Direction Inference [1 point]**

**(c)** 

The plot explains the relationship between  $\varepsilon_1$  and  $\varepsilon_2$ . Since  $\varepsilon_1 \perp \!\!\! \perp \varepsilon_2$ , we have to choose the SCM which shows such independence. Therefore, the data is more likely to be generated from SCM  $M^a$ .

# **Problem 2**

\* Code is available here https://github.com/syyunn/6.S091/blob/main/pset2/code/problem2/problem2.py

#### **Partial correlation [2 points]**

(a)

 $\hat{\rho}(X_1, X_4, \emptyset) = 0.18515108160562416$ 

**(b)** 

 $\hat{\rho}\left(X_{1},X_{4},\{X_{2},X_{3}\}\right)=0.0093340865561515$ 

#### Fisher's z-transformation [1 point]

**(c)** 

 $\hat{z}(X_1, X_4, \{X_2, X_3\}) = 0.9332023767104407$ 

# p-values [1 point]

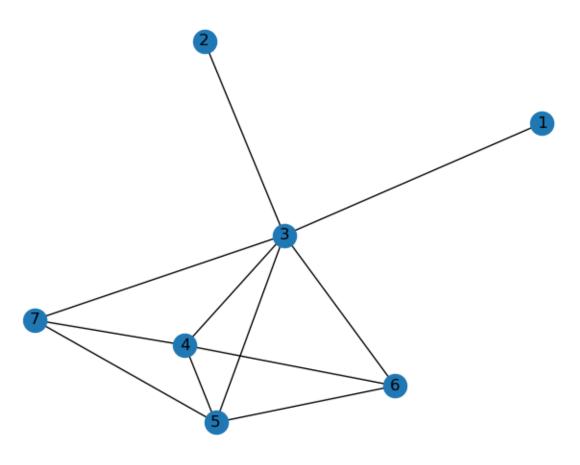
**(d)** 

compute\_pvalue (pcalg\_samples, 1, 4, [2, 3] ) = 0.35071548783635986

#### **Skeleton phase [2 points]**

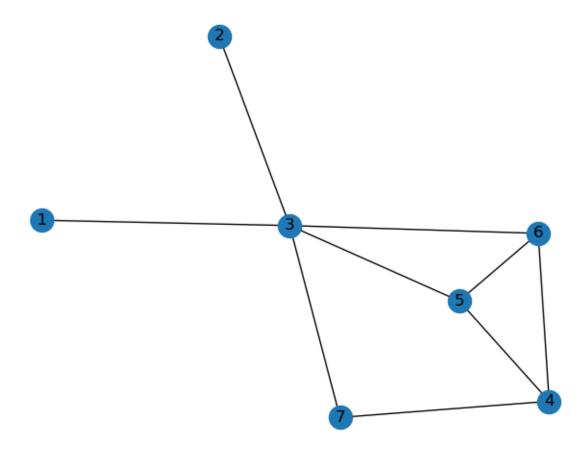
**(e)** 

pcalg\_skeleton(samples[: 500], 0.2) = 11



**(f)** 

pcalg\_skeleton(samples[: 500], 0.001) = 9



# **Orientation phase [2 points]**

**(g)** 

 $X_1 \rightarrow X_3 \leftarrow X_2$  is the only unshileded collider in the output of  $pcalg\_orient(estimated\_skeleton, estimated\_separator\_function)$ .

(h)

The orientations  $X_3 \to X_4, X_3 \to X_5, X_3 \to X_6, X_3 \to X_7$  are added by the Meek's rule #1 (no extra unshileded colliders). However, after the application of Rule 1, no other edges are oriented by the Rule 2, 3, and 4. See the details in the code.