

# **INTRODUCTION TO THE FOUNDATIONS OF CAUSAL DISCOVERY**

**BY FREDERICK EBERHARDT**

**BY SERGEY PLIS**

*The goal is to indicate that for a large variety of different settings the assumptions necessary and sufficient for causal discovery are now well understood.*

# INTRODUCTION

# WINE AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

# **RANDOMIZED ~~EXPERIMENT~~ ASSIGNMENT**

# FISHER VS. NEWTON

## WHY CAUSALITY

*Causal relations are of interest because only an understanding of the underlying causal relations can support predictions about how a system will behave when it is subject to intervention.*

# WHY CAUSALITY

*Causal relations are of interest because only an understanding of the underlying causal relations can support predictions about how a system will behave when it is subject to intervention.*



# **AMBIGUITY OF PROBABILISTIC REPRESENTATION**

# DO CALCULUS

# CAUSAL GRAPHICAL MODELS

# SET OF VARIABLES

# DEFINITIONS

path

directed path

descendent

child

collider

non-collider

# ASSUMPTIONS

# KINDS OF INFERENCE

Statistical inference

Causal discovery

Causal inference

# CAUSAL DISCOVERY

... *the problem of identifying as much as possible about the causal relations of interest* (ideally the whole graph  $G$ ) given a dataset of measurements over variables  $\mathbf{V}$ .



# CAUSATION DOES NOT IMPLY CORRELATION

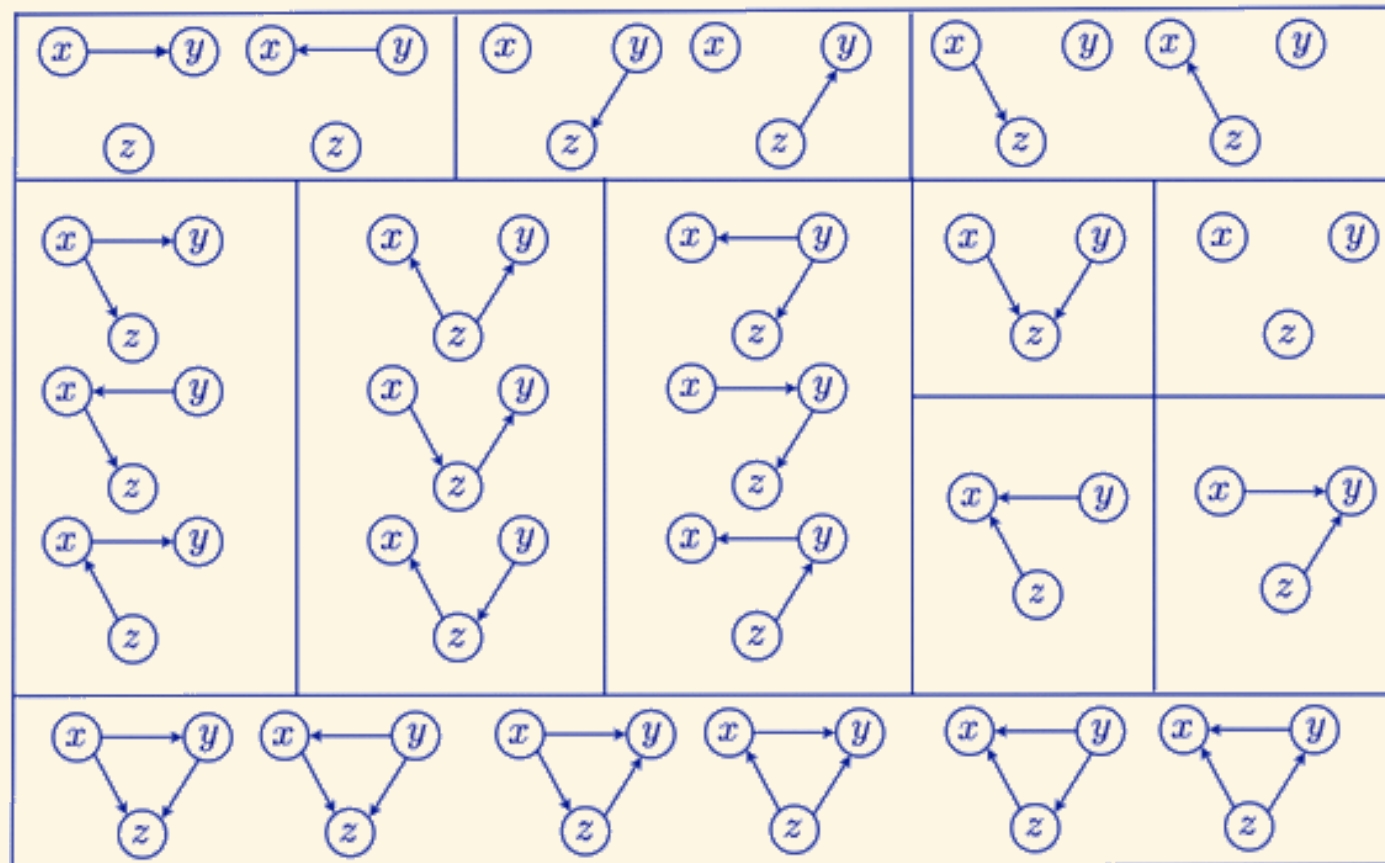
# D-SEPARATION

# CAUSAL MARKOV ASSUMPTION

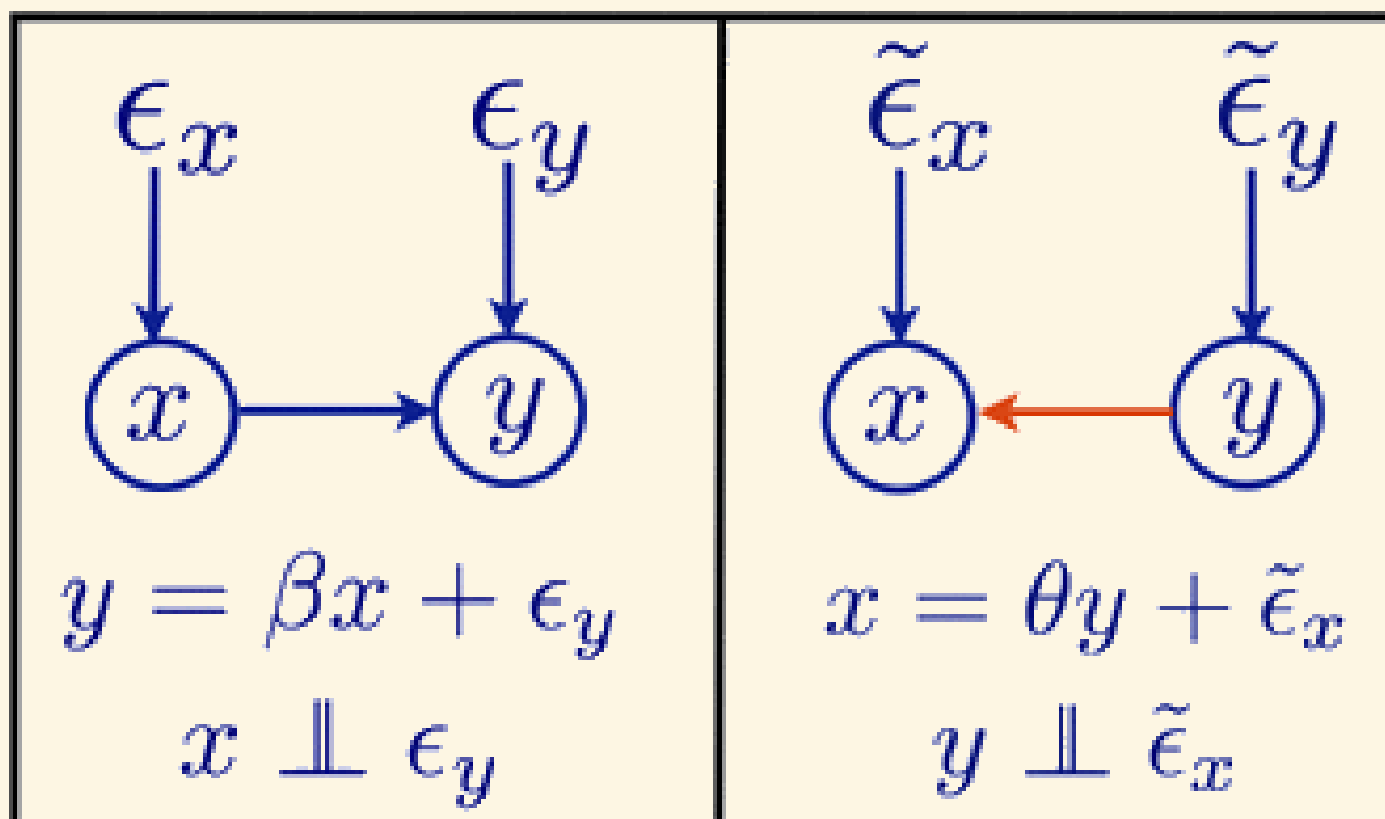
- why it makes sense
- when it appears violated (quantization!)

# FAITHFULNESS ASSUMPTION

# LINEAR GAUSSIAN AND MULTINOMIAL



# LINEAR NON-GAUSSIAN





# NONLINEAR ADDITIVE NOISE

