

slide 8 Prob Inference  
def of cond. prob.

$$P(A|B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B)$$

product rule

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) P(B)$$

how many items in a full joint prob. dist.  
for 5 variables?

$$2^5 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{32}}$$

given these causal relationships in a  
Bayesian network, we only need 10 probabilities.

$$P(hb, do, lo, fo, bp) = P(hb | do, lo, fo, bp) P(do, lo, fo, bp)$$

ordered bottom to  
top b/c evidence  
matters

• on slide  
•  
•  
•  
•

$$= P(hb | do, lo, fo, bp) \cdot P(do | lo, fo, bp) \cdot P(lo | fo, bp) \cdot P(fo | bp) \cdot P(bp)$$

$$= P(hb | do) \cdot P(do | fo, bp) \cdot P(lo | fo) \cdot P(fo) \cdot P(bp)$$

$$= 0.7 \cdot 0.99 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.15 \cdot 0.01$$

$$= 0.0006$$

## slide 9 Compactness

- Bayes Net
  - $2^k$
  - $n 2^k$
- $2^n$  Full joint Dist.

ex:  $n=30$   $k=5$  (each node has 5 parents)

$$\text{Bayes Net} = 30 \cdot 2^5 = 960$$

$$\text{Full joint Dist} = 2^{30} \approx \text{over a billion}$$

slide 24 Bayes nets represent joint probabilities

$$P(f_0, \neg l_0, d_0, h_0, \neg b_p) = P(f_0) \cdot P(\neg l_0 | f_0) \cdot P(d_0 | f_0, \neg b_p) \cdot P(h_0 | d_0, \neg b_p)$$

$$= 0.15 \cdot \boxed{0.4} \cdot 0.90 \cdot 0.7 \cdot \boxed{0.99}$$

$$= 0.37422$$

## slide 25 Inference In Bayesian Networks

$$P(X|E)$$

$$P(\text{Burglary} | \text{john, mary})$$

$$P(X=v|E)$$

$$P(\text{burglary} | \text{john, mary})$$

$$P(X_i X_j | E)$$

$$P(\text{Earthquake, Burglary} | \text{john, mary})$$



## slide 28 Inference By Enumeration

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(B|j,m) &= P(B,j,m) / P(j,m) \quad \text{def. of cond. prob.} \\
 &= \alpha P(B,j,m) \quad \text{\(\alpha\) norm. constant b/c common denominator across all probs} \\
 &= \alpha \sum_e \sum_a P(B,e,a,j,m) \quad \text{enumeration - sum } P(B,j,m) \text{ for all values of each hidden var} \\
 &= \alpha \sum_e \sum_a P(B) P(e) P(a|B,e) P(j|a) P(m|a) \\
 &= \alpha P(B) \sum_e P(e) \sum_a P(a|B,e) P(j|a) P(m|a) \\
 &\quad \vdots \\
 &= \langle 0.28, 0.72 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

## slide 30 Variable Elimination

$$f_4(A) = \begin{pmatrix} P(j|a) \\ P(j|\neg a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.90 \\ 0.05 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_5(A) = \begin{pmatrix} P(m|a) \\ P(m|\neg a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.70 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_3(A,B,E) = \begin{pmatrix} P(a|b,e) \\ P(a|b,\neg e) \\ P(a|\neg b,\neg e) \\ P(a|\neg b,e) \\ P(\neg a|b,e) \\ P(\neg a|b,\neg e) \\ P(\neg a|\neg b,\neg e) \\ P(\neg a|\neg b,e) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95 \\ \\ \\ \\ 0.999 \end{pmatrix}$$

slide 30 vs cont.

$$\begin{aligned} f_6(B, E) &= \sum_a f_3(A, B, E) \times f_4(A) \times f_5(A) \\ &\stackrel{AJM}{=} (f_3(a, B, E) \times f_4(a) \times f_5(a)) + (f_3(\neg a, B, E) \times f_4(\neg a) \times f_5(\neg a)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_7(B) &= \sum_e f_2(E) \times f_6(B, E) \\ &\stackrel{AJM}{=} (f_2(e) \times f_6(B, e)) + (f_2(\neg e) \times f_6(B, \neg e)) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B|j, m) = \alpha f_1(B) \times f_7(B)$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $B$   $E \text{ AJM}$

### slide 33 Irrelevant Variables

$$P(J|b) = P(J, b) / P(b)$$

$$= \alpha P(J, b)$$

$$= \alpha \sum_e \sum_a \sum_m P(J, b, e, a, m)$$

$$= \alpha \sum_e \sum_a \sum_m P(J|a) P(b) P(e) P(a|b, e) P(m|a)$$

$$= \alpha P(b) \sum_e P(e) \sum_a P(a|b, e) \sum_m P(J|a) P(m|a)$$

↑  
1 by def.

$$(P(m|a) + P(\neg m|a)) = 1$$

- remove any leaf node that is not a query or an evidence variable
- every variable that is not an ancestor of a query var or evidence var is irrelevant