

Bayes Network

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Recap

- A path $x_1 - x_2 - \dots - x_k$ is an active trail when variables $\mathbf{z} \subseteq \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ are observed if for ***EACH*** consecutive triplet in the trail:
 - $x_{i-1} \rightarrow x_i \rightarrow x_{i+1}$ and x_i is NOT observed
 - $x_{i-1} \leftarrow x_i \leftarrow x_{i+1}$ and x_i is NOT observed
 - $x_{i-1} \leftarrow x_i \rightarrow x_{i+1}$ and x_i is NOT observed
 - $x_{i-1} \rightarrow x_i \leftarrow x_{i+1}$ and x_i is observed, or one of its descendants is observed

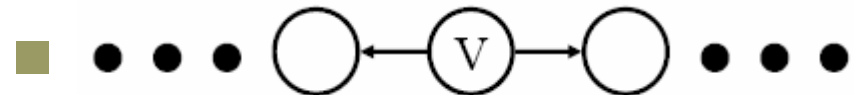
Recap

- Theorem: variables \mathbf{x}_i and \mathbf{x}_j are independent given $\mathbf{z} \subseteq \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ if there is ***NO active trail*** between \mathbf{x}_i and \mathbf{x}_j when variables $\mathbf{z} \subseteq \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ are observed.
- In other words, every trail between \mathbf{x}_i and \mathbf{x}_j is ***NON-active*** when $\mathbf{z} \subseteq \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ are observed

NON-Active Trail

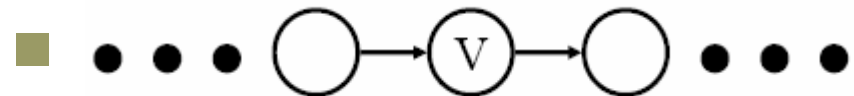
□ There exists a node V , such that

■ V is observed, and



□ **OR** there exists a node V , such that

■ V is observed, and



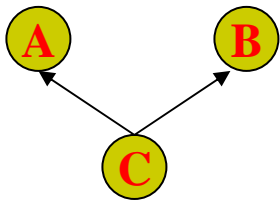
□ **OR** there exists a node V , such that

■ **Neither** V **nor** any of its descendant is observed, and

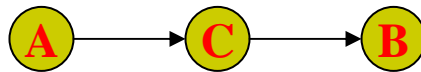


Examples

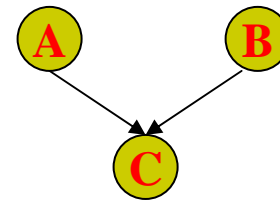
□ Trail from A to B



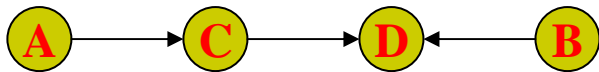
$Z=[]$ Active
 $Z=[C]$ Non-Active



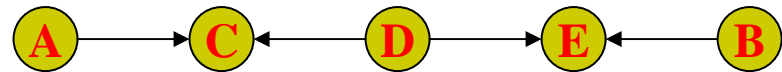
$Z=[]$ Active
 $Z=[C]$ Non-Active



$Z=[]$ Non-Active
 $Z=[C]$ Active

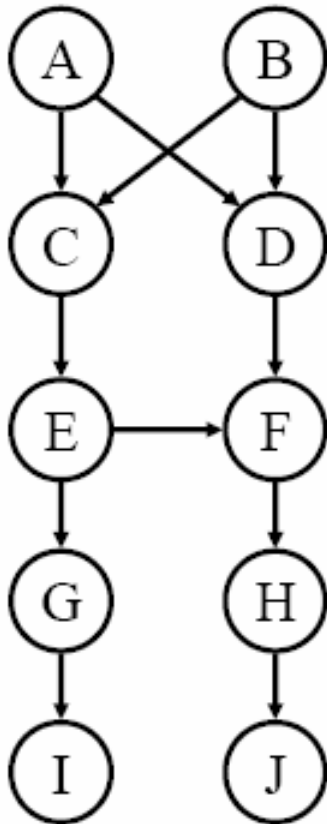







$Z=[]$ Non-Active
 $Z=[C]$ Non-Active
 $Z=[D]$ Active
 $Z=[C, D]$ Non-Active



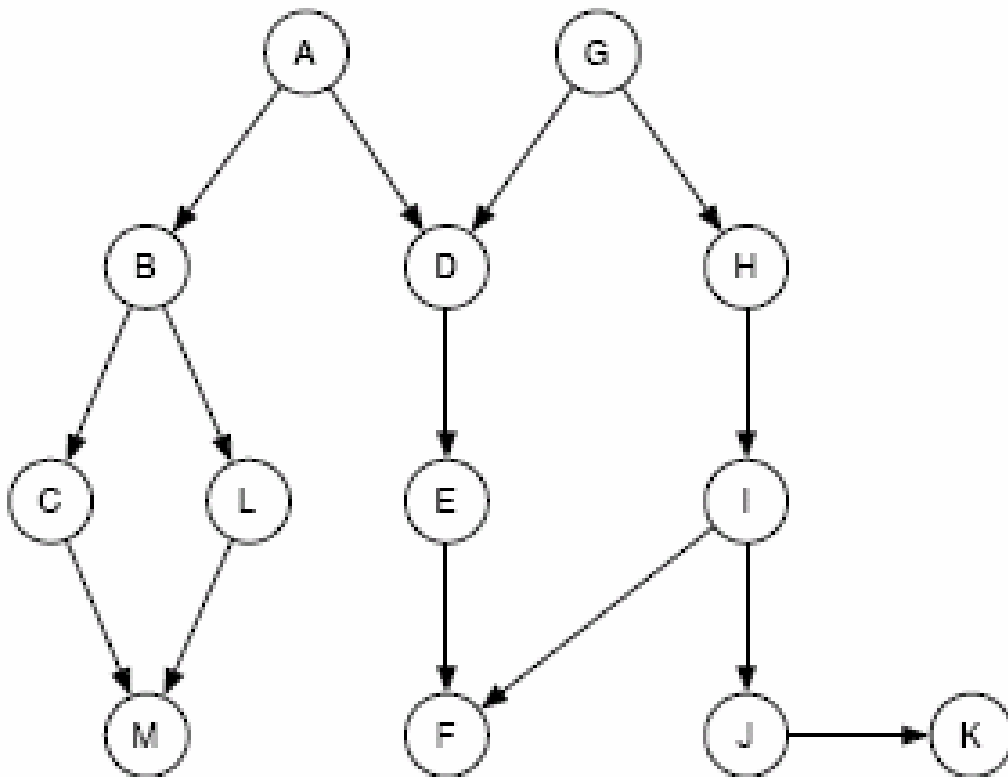
$Z=[]$ Non-Active
 $Z=[C]$ Non-Active
 $Z=[D]$ Non-Active
 $Z=[C, E]$ Active
 $Z=[C, D, E]$ Non-Active

Test Your Understanding



- $I\langle C, \{\}, D\rangle?$ 
- $I\langle C, \{A\}, D\rangle?$ 
- $I\langle C, \{A, B\}, D\rangle?$ 
- $I\langle C, \{A, B, J\}, D\rangle?$ 
- $I\langle C, \{A, B, E, J\}, D\rangle?$ 

Test Your Understanding

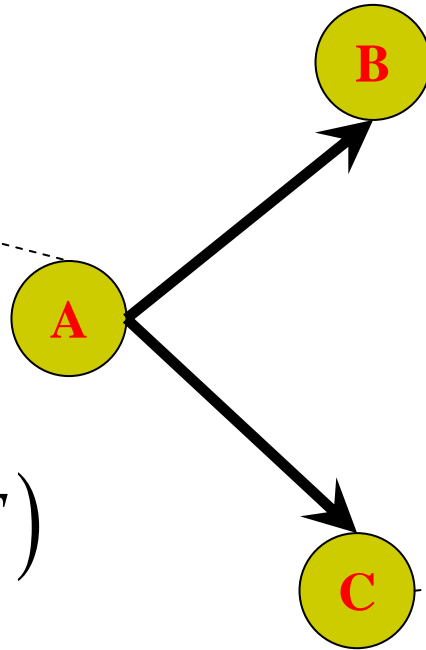


- $I\langle B, \{E\}, F \rangle?$ ✘
- $I\langle G, \{F, I\}, K \rangle?$ ✔
- $I\langle D, \{G\}, I \rangle?$ ✔
- $I\langle B, \{A, F\}, H \rangle?$ ✔

Inference

T	F
0.2	0.8

A	T	F
T	0.3	0.7
F	0.25	0.75

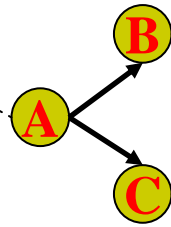


$$P(B = T | C = T)$$

A	T	F
T	0.37	0.63
F	0.21	0.79

Inference

T	F
0.2	0.8



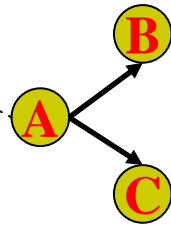
A	T	F
T	0.3	0.7
F	0.25	0.75

A	T	F
T	0.37	0.63
F	0.21	0.79

$$\begin{aligned} \square P(B = T | C = T) &= \frac{P(B = T, C = T)}{P(C = T)} \\ \square P(B = T, C = T) &= \sum_A P(A, B = T, C = T) \\ &= \sum_A P(A) P(B = T | A) P(C = T | A) \\ &= 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.37 + 0.8 \times 0.25 \times 0.21 \\ &= 0.0642 \end{aligned}$$

Inference

T	F
0.2	0.8



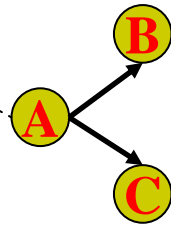
A	T	F
T	0.3	0.7
F	0.25	0.75

A	T	F
T	0.37	0.63
F	0.21	0.79

- $P(C = T) = P(B = T, C = T) + P(B = F, C = T)$
- $P(B = F, C = T) = \sum_A P(A, B = F, C = T)$
 $= \sum_A P(A) P(B = F | A) P(C = T | A)$
 $= 0.2 \times 0.7 \times 0.37 + 0.8 \times 0.75 \times 0.21$
 $= 0.1778$

Inference

T	F
0.2	0.8



A	T	F
T	0.3	0.7
F	0.25	0.75

A	T	F
T	0.37	0.63
F	0.21	0.79

$$\begin{aligned} \square P(B = T | C = T) &= \frac{P(B = T, C = T)}{P(C = T)} \\ &= \frac{P(B = T, C = T)}{P(B = T, C = T) + P(B = F, C = T)} \\ &= \frac{0.0642}{0.0642 + 0.1778} \\ &= 0.2653 \end{aligned}$$