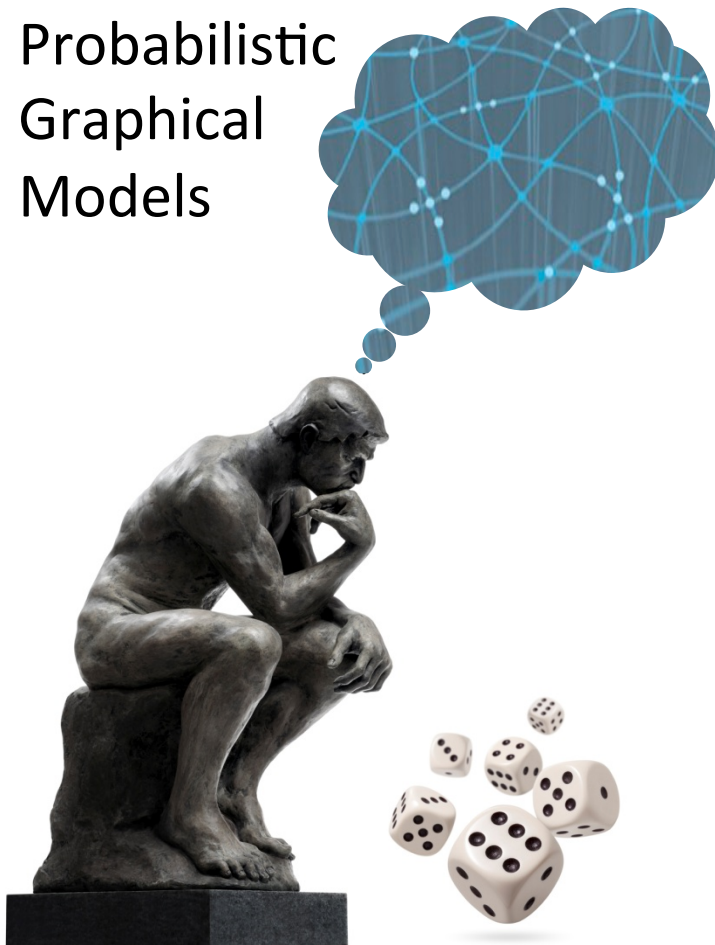


Probabilistic
Graphical
Models



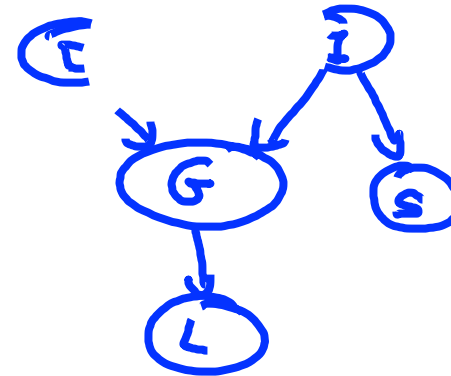
Representation

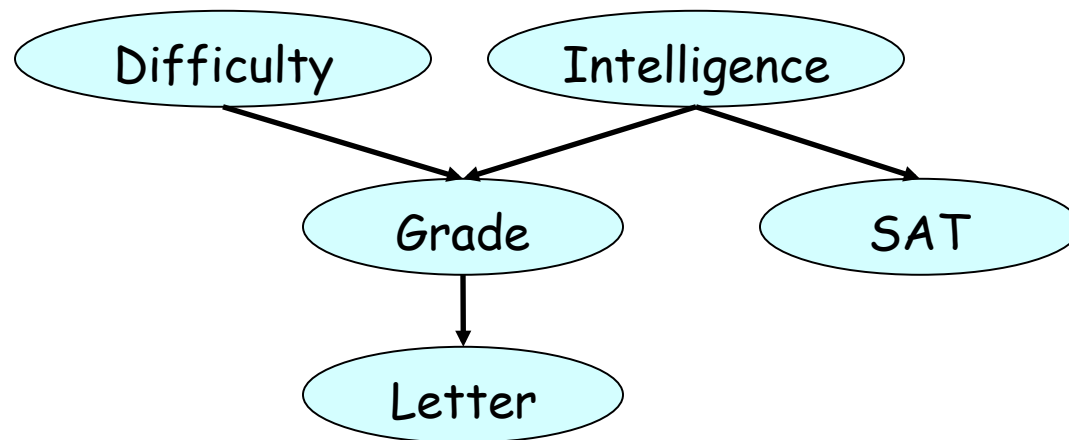
Bayesian Networks

Semantics &
Factorization

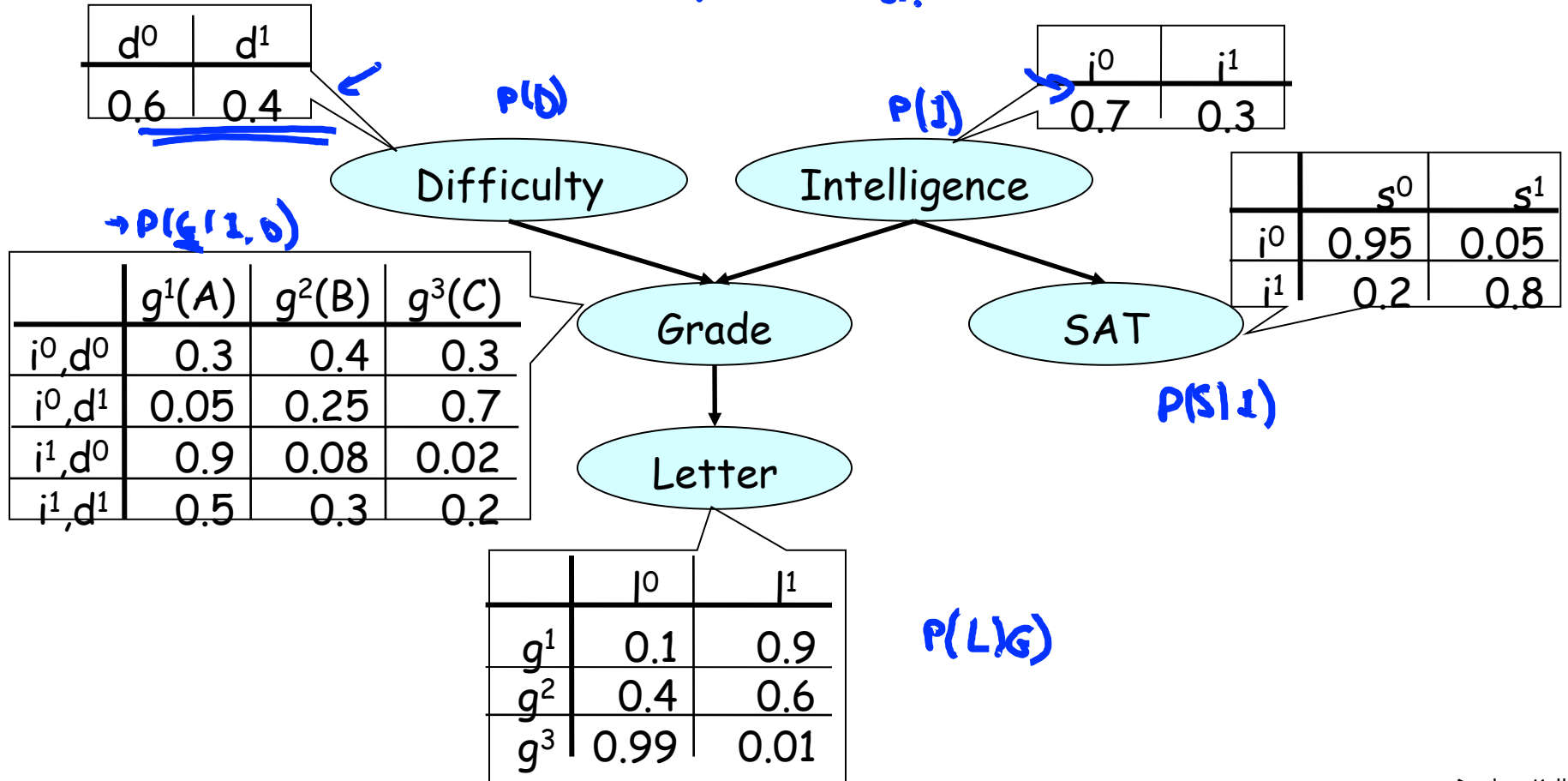
- Grade
- Course Difficulty
- Student Intelligence
- Student SAT
- Reference Letter

$P(G, D, I, S, L)$

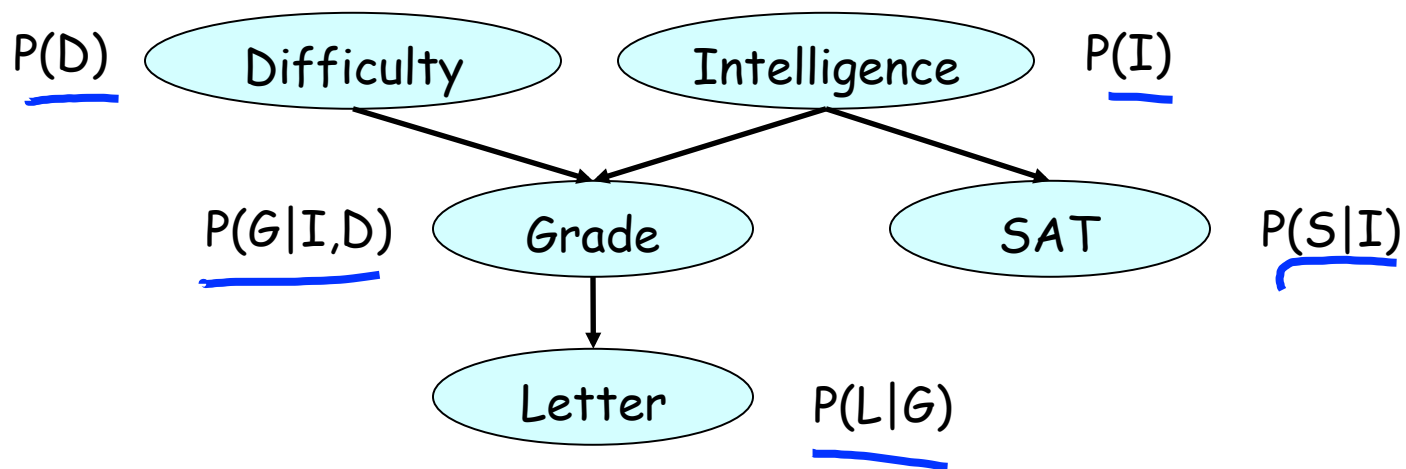




CPD = cond. prob. dist.

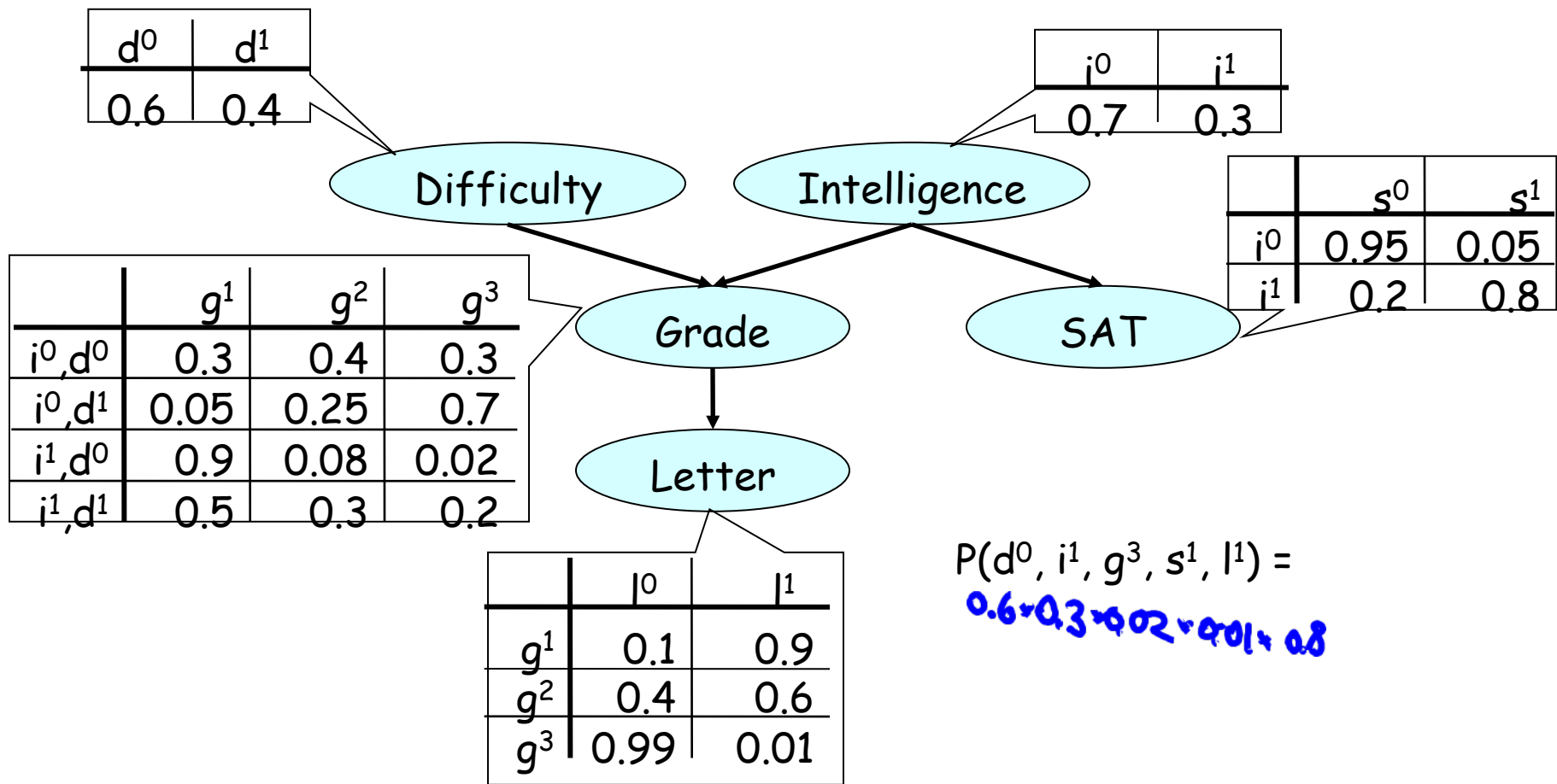


Chain Rule for Bayesian Networks



$$\underline{P(D,I,G,S,L)} = P(D) P(I) P(G|I,D) P(S|I) P(L|G)$$

Distribution defined as a product of factors!



$$P(d^0, i^1, g^3, s^1, l^1) = 0.6 \times 0.3 \times 0.02 \times 0.01 \times 0.8$$

Bayesian Network

- A Bayesian network is:
 - A directed acyclic graph (DAG) G whose nodes represent the random variables X_1, \dots, X_n
 - For each node X_i a CPD $P(\underline{X_i} \mid \underline{\text{Par}_G(X_i)})$
- The BN represents a joint distribution via the chain rule for Bayesian networks

$$P(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \prod_i P(X_i \mid \text{Par}_G(X_i))$$

BN Is a Legal Distribution: $P \geq 0$

P is a product of CPDs

CPDs are non-negative

BN Is a Legal Distribution: $\sum P = 1$

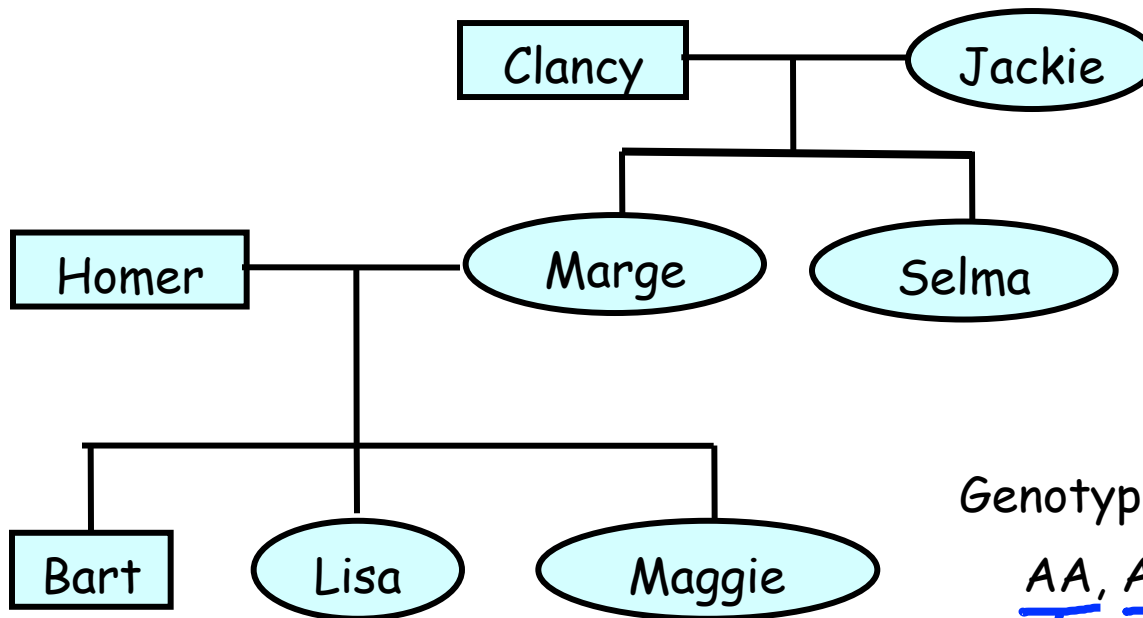
$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{D,I,G,S,L} P(D,I,G,S,L) &= \sum_{D,I,G,S,L} P(D) P(I) P(G|I,D) P(S|I) P(L|G) \\ &= \sum_{D,I,G,S} P(D) P(I) P(G|I,D) P(S|I) \sum_L P(L|G) \\ &= \sum_{D,I,G,S} P(D) P(I) P(G|I,D) P(S|I) \\ &= \sum_{D,I,G} P(D) P(I) P(G|I,D) \sum_S P(S|I) \\ &= \sum_{D,I} P(D) P(I) \sum_G P(G|I,D)\end{aligned}$$

P Factorizes over G

- Let G be a graph over X_1, \dots, X_n .
- P factorizes over G if

$$P(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \prod_i P(X_i \mid \text{Par}_G(X_i))$$

Genetic Inheritance



Genotype

AA, AB, AO, BO, BB, OO

Phenotype

A, B, AB, O

BNs for Genetic Inheritance

