안녕하세요, HW2 입니다. 화질은 양해부탁드려요^^..

부족한 설명이나 Figure는 교과서에서 찾아보시기 바랍니다. 기한은 4/19 수업전까지 입니다.

7.1 Suppose the agent has progressed to the point shown in Figure 7.4(a), page 239, having perceived nothing in [1,1], a breeze in [2,1], and a stench in [1,2], and is now concerned with the contents of [1,3], [2,2], and [3,1]. Each of these can contain a pit, and at most one can contain a wumpus. Following the example of Figure 7.5, construct the set of possible worlds. (You should find 32 of them.) Mark the worlds in which the KB is true and those in which each of the following sentences is true:

α_2 = "There is no pit in [2,2]."
α_3 = "There is a wumpus in [1,3]."

Hence show that $KB \models \alpha_2$ and $KB \models \alpha_3$.

7.7 Consider a vocabulary with only four propositions, A, B, C, and D. How many models are there for the following sentences?

a. $B \vee C$.
b. $\neg A \vee \neg B \vee \neg C \vee \neg D$.
c. $(A \Rightarrow B) \wedge A \wedge \neg B \wedge C \wedge D$.

7.12 Use resolution to prove the sentence $\neg A \wedge \neg B$ from the clauses in Exercise 7.20.

7.20 Convert the following set of sentences to clausal form.

S1: $A \Leftrightarrow (B \vee E)$.
S2: $E \Rightarrow D$.
S3: $C \wedge F \Rightarrow \neg B$.
S4: $E \Rightarrow B$.
S5: $B \Rightarrow F$.
S6: $B \Rightarrow C$

(두번째 질문인 "Give a trace of the execution of DPLL . . "은 안풀어도 됨.)

13.7 Consider the set of all possible five-card poker hands dealt fairly from a standard deck of fifty-two cards.

a. How many atomic events are there in the joint probability distribution (i.e., how many five-card hands are there)?

b. What is the probability of each atomic event?

c. What is the probability of being dealt a royal straight flush? Four of a kind?

13.8 Given the full joint distribution shown in Figure 13.3, calculate the following:

a. $\mathbf{P}(toothache)$.

b. $\mathbf{P}(Cavity)$.

c. $\mathbf{P}(Toothache \mid cavity)$.

d. $\mathbf{P}(Cavity \mid toothache \vee catch)$.

	$toothache$		$\neg toothache$	
	$catch$	$\neg catch$	$catch$	$\neg catch$
$cavity$	0.108	0.012	0.072	0.008
$\neg cavity$	0.016	0.064	0.144	0.576

Figure 13.3 A full joint distribution for the $Toothache$, $Cavity$, $Catch$ world.

13.12 Show that the three forms of independence in Equation (13.11) are equivalent.

$$P(a \mid b) = P(a) \quad \text{or} \quad P(b \mid a) = P(b) \quad \text{or} \quad P(a \wedge b) = P(a)P(b) . \tag{13.11}$$

13.17 Show that the statement of conditional independence

$$\mathbf{P}(X, Y \mid Z) = \mathbf{P}(X \mid Z)\mathbf{P}(Y \mid Z)$$

is equivalent to each of the statements

$$\mathbf{P}(X \mid Y, Z) = \mathbf{P}(X \mid Z) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{P}(B \mid X, Z) = \mathbf{P}(Y \mid Z) .$$

14.4 Consider the Bayesian network in Figure 14.2.

a. If no evidence is observed, are *Burglary* and *Earthquake* independent? Prove this from the numerical semantics and from the topological semantics.

b. If we observe $Alarm = true$, are *Burglary* and *Earthquake* independent? Justify your answer by calculating whether the probabilities involved satisfy the definition of conditional independence.

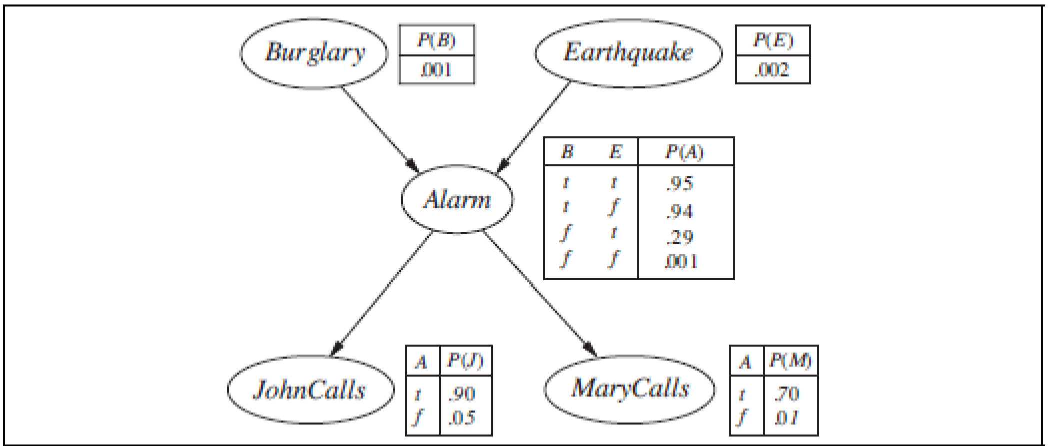


Figure 14.2 A typical Bayesian network, showing both the topology and the conditional probability tables (CPTs). In the CPTs, the letters B, E, A, J, and M stand for *Burglary*, *Earthquake*, *Alarm*, *JohnCalls*, and *MaryCalls*, respectively.

14.8 Consider the network for car diagnosis shown in Figure 14.21.

a. Extend the network with the Boolean variables *IcyWeather* and *StarterMotor*.

b. Give reasonable conditional probability tables for all the nodes.

c. How many independent values are contained in the joint probability distribution for eight Boolean nodes, assuming that no conditional independence relations are known to hold among them?

d. How many independent probability values do your network tables contain?

e. The conditional distribution for *Starts* could be described as a **noisy-AND** distribution. Define this family in general and relate it to the noisy-OR distribution.

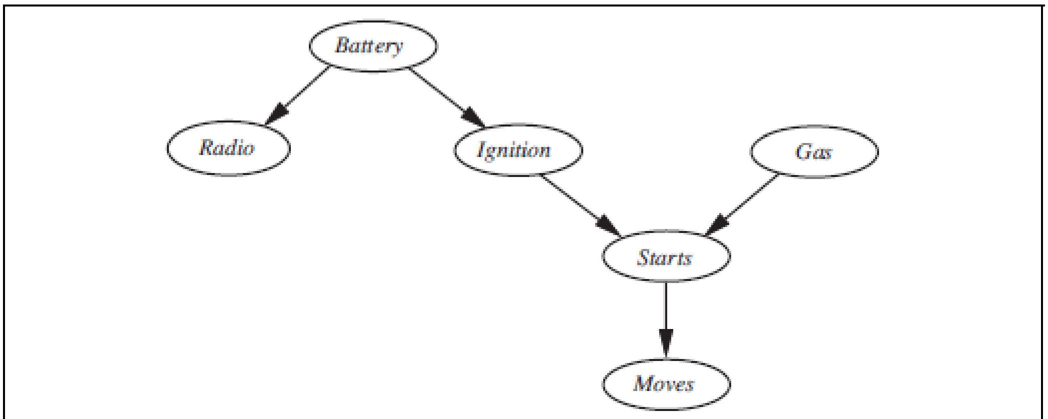


Figure 14.21 A Bayesian network describing some features of a car's electrical system and engine. Each variable is Boolean, and the *true* value indicates that the corresponding aspect of the vehicle is in working order.

14.14 Consider the Bayes net shown in Figure 14.23.

a. Which of the following are asserted by the network *structure*?

(i) $\mathbf{P}(B, I, M) = \mathbf{P}(B)\mathbf{P}(I)\mathbf{P}(M)$.

(ii) $\mathbf{P}(J \mid G) = \mathbf{P}(J \mid G, I)$.

(iii) $\mathbf{P}(M \mid G, B, I) = \mathbf{P}(M \mid G, B, I, J)$.

b. Calculate the value of $P(b, i, \neg m, g, j)$.

c. Calculate the probability that someone goes to jail given that they broke the law, have been indicted, and face a politically motivated prosecutor.

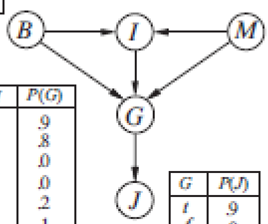
d. A **context-specific independence** (see page 542) allows a variable to be independent of some of its parents given certain values of others. In addition to the usual conditional independences given by the graph structure, what context-specific independences exist in the Bayes net in Figure 14.23?

e. Suppose we want to add the variable $P = PresidentialPardon$ to the network; draw the new network and briefly explain any links you add.

P(B)
.9

B	M	P(I)
t	t	.9
t	f	.5
f	t	.5
f	f	.1

P(M)
.1



B	I	M	P(G)
t	t	t	.9
t	t	f	.8
t	f	t	.0
t	f	f	.0
f	t	t	.2
f	t	f	.1
f	f	t	.0
f	f	f	.0

G	P(J)
t	.9
f	.0

Figure 14.23 A simple Bayes net with Boolean variables $B = BrokeElectionLaw$, $I = Indicted$, $M = PoliticallyMotivatedProsecutor$, $G = FoundGuilty$, $J = Jailed$.