

CS4600 - Introduction to Intelligent Systems

Fall 2003

Homework 7 - Sample Solution

Problem 1

Of the entire population, 2% has a certain disease X. A test Y, which indicates whether or not a person has the disease, is not 100% accurate. If a person has the disease, there is a 6% chance that it will go undetected by the test. However, there is also a 9% chance of "false alarm" (meaning that the person does not have the disease but the test indicates otherwise). A person Z takes a test which later comes out positive (meaning that the test says he has the disease). What is the probability of this person having the disease in reality?

Let D be "having the disease"
+ be "test positive"

We are given the following information:

$$P(D) = 0.02$$

which implies $P(\text{not } D) = 0.98$

$$P(\text{not } + | D) = 0.06$$

which implies $P(+ | D) = 0.94$

$$P(+ | \text{not } D) = 0.09$$

First, we compute $P(+)$

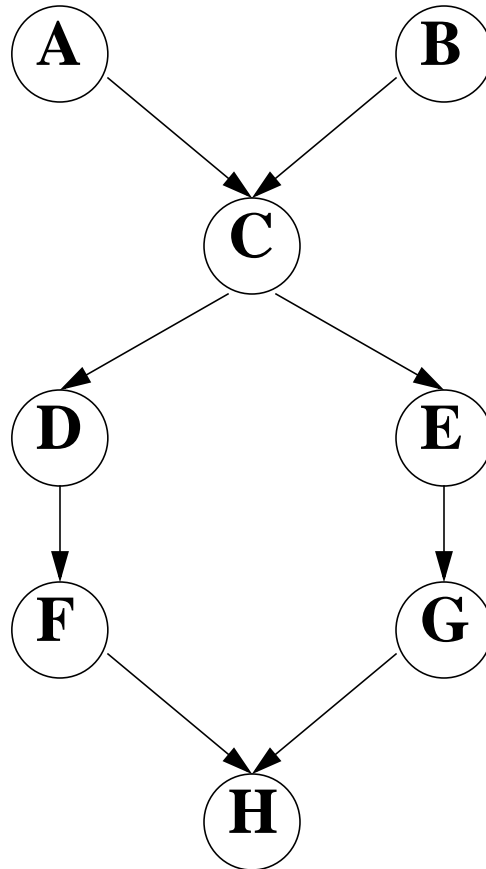
$$\begin{aligned} &= P(+ \text{ AND } D) + P(+ \text{ AND } (\text{not } D)) \\ &= P(+ | D) P(D) + P(+ | \text{not } D) P(\text{not } D) \\ &= 0.94 \times 0.02 + 0.09 \times 0.98 \\ &= 0.107 \end{aligned}$$

We would like to know $P(D | +)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(+ | D) \times P(D) / P(+) \\ &= 0.94 \times 0.02 / 0.107 \\ &\approx 0.1757 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

Consider the following Bayesian network:



a) Are D and E necessarily independent given evidence about both A and B?

No. The path D-C-E is not blocked.

b) Are A and C necessarily independent given evidence about D?

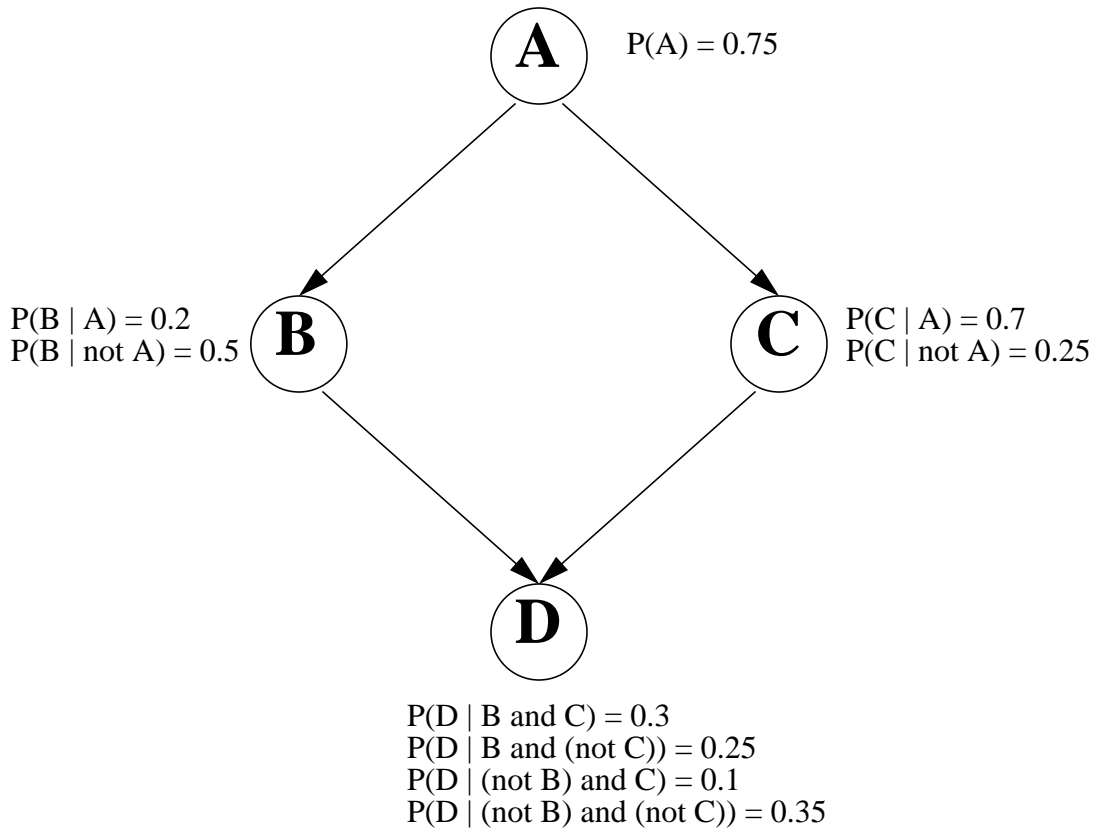
No. They are directly dependent. The path A-C is not blocked.

c) Are A and H necessarily independent given evidence about C?

Yes. All paths from A to H are blocked.

Problem 3

Consider the following Bayesian network. A, B, C, and D each could have a value of either true or false. If we know that A is true, what is the probability of D being true?



$P(D | A)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{(b,c) \in B \times C} P(D | (B,C) = (b,c)) \times P((B,C) = (b,c) | A) \\
 &= P(D | B \text{ and } C) \times P(B \text{ and } C | A) + \\
 &\quad P(D | B \text{ and } (\text{not } C)) \times P(B \text{ and } (\text{not } C) | A) + \\
 &\quad P(D | (\text{not } B) \text{ and } C) \times P((\text{not } B) \text{ and } C | A) + \\
 &\quad P(D | (\text{not } B) \text{ and } (\text{not } C)) \times P((\text{not } B) \text{ and } (\text{not } C) | A) \\
 &= (0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.7) + (0.25 \times 0.2 \times 0.3) + (0.1 \times 0.8 \times 0.7) + (0.35 \times 0.8 \times 0.3) \\
 &= 0.042 + 0.015 + 0.056 + 0.084 \\
 &= 0.197
 \end{aligned}$$