Reasoning Under Uncertainty: Variable Elimination

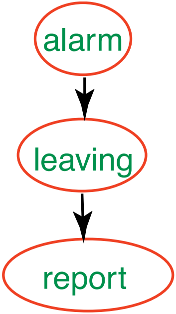
CPSC 322 – Uncertainty 6

Textbook §6.4

Lecture Overview

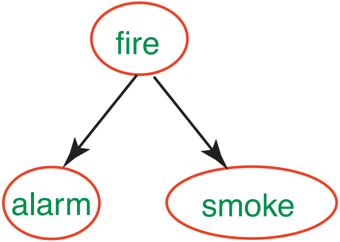
1. Recap
2. Factors
3. Variable Elimination

Chain



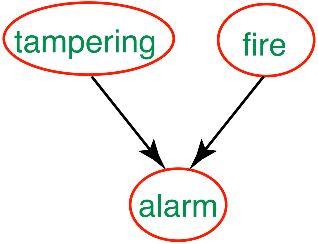
- $alarm$ and $report$ are independent: false.
- $alarm$ and $report$ are independent given $leaving$: true.
- Intuitively, the only way that the $alarm$ affects $report$ is by affecting $leaving$.

Common ancestors



- $alarm$ and $smoke$ are independent: false.
- $alarm$ and $smoke$ are independent given $fire$: true.
- Intuitively, $fire$ can explain $alarm$ and $smoke$; learning one can affect the other by changing your belief in $fire$.

Common descendants



- $tampering$ and $fire$ are independent: true.
- $tampering$ and $fire$ are independent given $alarm$: false.
- Intuitively, $tampering$ can explain away $fire$

Belief Network Inference

- Our goal: compute probabilities of variables in a belief network
- Two cases:
  1. the unconditional (prior) distribution over one or more variables
  2. the posterior distribution over one or more variables, conditioned on one or more observed variables
- To address both cases, we only need a computational solution to case 1
- Our method: exploiting the structure of the network to efficiently eliminate (sum out) the non-observed, non-query variables one at a time.

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Factors

- A factor is a representation of a function from a tuple of random variables into a number.
- We will write factor f on variables $X_1, \ldots, X_j$ as $f(X_1, \ldots, X_j)$.
- A factor denotes a distribution over the given tuple of variables in some (unspecified) context
  - e.g., $P(X_1, X_2)$ is a factor $f(X_1, X_2)$
  - e.g., $P(X_1, X_2, X_3 = v_3)$ is a factor $f(X_1, X_2)$
  - e.g., $P(X_1, X_3 = v_3 | X_2)$ is a factor $f(X_1, X_2)$

Manipulating Factors

- We can make new factors out of an existing factor
- Our first operation: we can assign some or all of the variables of a factor.
  - $f(X_1 = v_1, X_2, \ldots, X_j)$, where $v_1 \in dom(X_1)$, is a factor on $X_2, \ldots, X_j$.
  - $f(X_1 = v_1, X_2 = v_2, \ldots, X_j = v_j)$ is a number that is the value of f when each X_i has value v_i.
- The former is also written as $f(X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_j)_{X_1 = v_1, \ldots, X_j = v_j}$

Example factors

$r(X, Y, Z)$:

X	Y	Z	val
t	t	t	0.1
t	t	f	0.9
t	f	t	0.2
t	f	f	0.8
f	t	t	0.4
f	t	f	0.6
f	f	t	0.3
f	f	f	0.7

$r(X{=}t, Y, Z)$:

Y	Z	val
t	t	0.1
t	f	0.9
f	t	0.2
f	f	0.8

$r(X{=}t, Y, Z{=}f)$:

Y	val
t	0.9
f	0.8

$$r(X{=}t, Y{=}f, Z{=}f) = 0.8$$

Summing out variables

Our second operation: we can sum out a variable, say X_1 with domain $\{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$, from factor $f(X_1, \ldots, X_j)$, resulting in a factor on $X_2, \ldots, X_j$ defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}&(\sum_{X_1} f)(X_2, \ldots, X_j)\\ &\quad = \quad f(X_1 = v_1, \ldots, X_j) + \cdots + f(X_1 = v_k, \ldots, X_j)\end{aligned}$$

Summing out a variable example

f_3:

A	B	C	val
t	t	t	0.03
t	t	f	0.07
t	f	t	0.54
t	f	f	0.36
f	t	t	0.06
f	t	f	0.14
f	f	t	0.48
f	f	f	0.32

$\sum_B f_3$:

A	C	val
t	t	0.57
t	f	0.43
f	t	0.54
f	f	0.46

Multiplying factors

- Our third operation: factors can be multiplied together.
- The product of factor $f_1(\overline{X}, \overline{Y})$ and $f_2(\overline{Y}, \overline{Z})$, where $\overline{Y}$ are the variables in common, is the factor $(f_1 \times f_2)(\overline{X}, \overline{Y}, \overline{Z})$ defined by:

$$(f_1 \times f_2)(\overline{X}, \overline{Y}, \overline{Z}) \quad = \quad f_1(\overline{X}, \overline{Y}) f_2(\overline{Y}, \overline{Z}).$$

- Note: it's defined on all $\overline{X}, \overline{Y}, \overline{Z}$ triples, obtained by multiplying together the appropriate pair of entries from f_1 and f_2.

Multiplying factors example

f_1:

A	B	val
t	t	0.1
t	f	0.9
f	t	0.2
f	f	0.8

f_2:

B	C	val
t	t	0.3
t	f	0.7
f	t	0.6
f	f	0.4

$f_1 \times f_2$:

A	B	C	val
t	t	t	0.03
t	t	f	0.07
t	f	t	0.54
t	f	f	0.36
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Probability of a conjunction

- Suppose the variables of the belief network are $X_1, \ldots, X_n$.
- What we want to compute: the factor $P(X_q, X_{o_1} = v_1, \ldots, X_{o_j} = v_j)$
- We can compute $P(X_q, X_{o_1} = v_1, \ldots, X_{o_j} = v_j)$ by summing out the variables $X_{s_1}, \ldots, X_{s_k} = \{X_1, \ldots, X_n\} \setminus \{X_q, X_{o_1}, \ldots, X_{o_j}\}$.
- We sum out these variables one at a time
  - the order in which we do this is called our elimination ordering.

$$P(X_q, X_{o_1} = v_1, \ldots, X_{o_j} = v_j) = \sum_{X_{s_k}} \cdots \sum_{X_{s_1}} P(X_1, \ldots, X_n)_{X_{o_1} = v_1, \ldots, X_{o_j} = v_j}.$$

Probability of a conjunction

- What we know: the factors $P(X_i|pX_i)$.
- Using the chain rule and the definition of a belief network, we can write $P(X_1, \ldots, X_n)$ as $\prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i|pX_i)$. Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X_q, X_{o_1} = v_1, \ldots, X_{o_j} = v_j) \\ = \quad & \sum_{X_{s_k}} \cdots \sum_{X_{s_1}} P(X_1, \ldots, X_n)_{X_{o_1} = v_1, \ldots, X_{o_j} = v_j}. \\ = \quad & \sum_{X_{s_k}} \cdots \sum_{X_{s_1}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i|pX_i)_{X_{o_1} = v_1, \ldots, X_{o_j} = v_j}. \end{aligned}$$

Computing sums of products

Computation in belief networks thus reduces to computing the sums of products.

- It takes 14 multiplications or additions to evaluate the expression $ab + ac + ad + aeh + afh + agh$. How can this expression be evaluated more efficiently?

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  - factor out the a and then the h giving $a(b + c + d + h(e + f + g))$
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    - this takes only 7 multiplications or additions
- How can we compute $\sum_{X_{s_1}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i|pX_i)$ efficiently?
- Factor out those terms that don't involve X_{s_1}:

$$\left(\prod_{i|X_{s_1} \notin \{X_i\} \cup pX_i} P(X_i|pX_i) \right) \left(\sum_{X_{s_1}} \prod_{i|X_{s_1} \in \{X_i\} \cup pX_i} P(X_i|pX_i) \right)$$

(terms that do not involve X_{s_i}) *(terms that involve X_{s_i})*