

Reasoning with Bayesian Networks

Overview

- Bayesian Belief Networks (BBNs) can reason with networks of propositions and associated probabilities
- Useful for many AI problems
 - Diagnosis
 - Expert systems
 - Planning
 - Learning

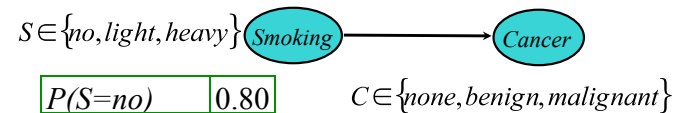
Recall Bayes Rule

$$P(H, E) = P(H | E)P(E) = P(E | H)P(H)$$

$$P(H | E) = \frac{P(E | H)P(H)}{P(E)}$$

Note the symmetry: we can compute the probability of a hypothesis given its evidence and vice versa.

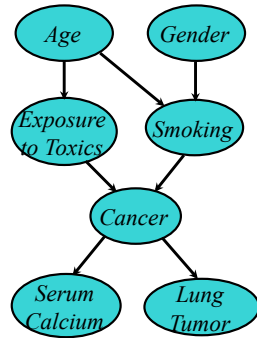
Simple Bayesian Network



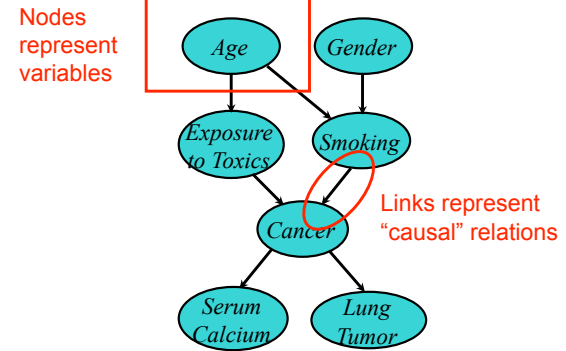
$P(S=no)$	0.80
$P(S=light)$	0.15
$P(S=heavy)$	0.05

$Smoking =$	<i>no</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>heavy</i>
$P(C=none)$	0.96	0.88	0.60
$P(C=benign)$	0.03	0.08	0.25
$P(C=malign)$	0.01	0.04	0.15

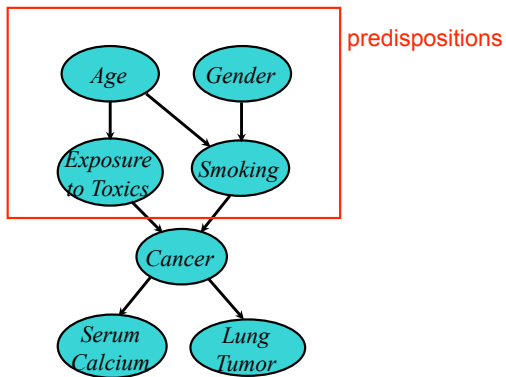
More Complex Bayesian Network



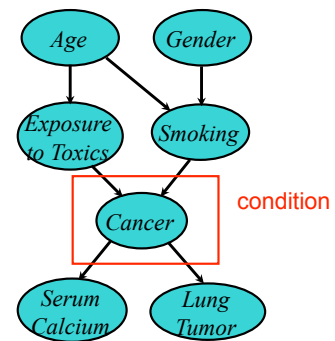
More Complex Bayesian Network



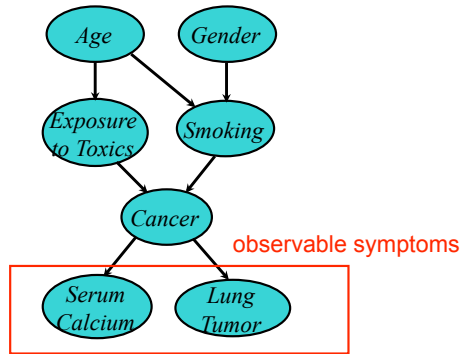
More Complex Bayesian Network



More Complex Bayesian Network



More Complex Bayesian Network



Independence



Age and Gender are independent.

$$P(A,G) = P(G)P(A)$$

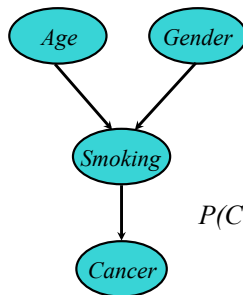
$$P(A|G) = P(A) \quad A \perp G$$

$$P(G|A) = P(G) \quad G \perp A$$

$$P(A,G) = P(G|A) P(A) = P(G)P(A)$$

$$P(A,G) = P(A|G) P(G) = P(A)P(G)$$

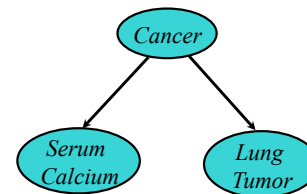
Conditional Independence



Cancer is independent of Age and Gender given Smoking.

$$P(C|A,G,S) = P(C|S) \quad C \perp A,G \mid S$$

Conditional Independence: Naïve Bayes



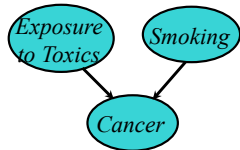
Serum Calcium and Lung Tumor are dependent

Serum Calcium is independent of Lung Tumor, given Cancer

$$P(L|SC,C) = P(L|C)$$

Naïve Bayes assumption: evidence (e.g., symptoms) is independent given the disease. This make it easy to combine evidence

Explaining Away



Exposure to Toxics and Smoking are independent

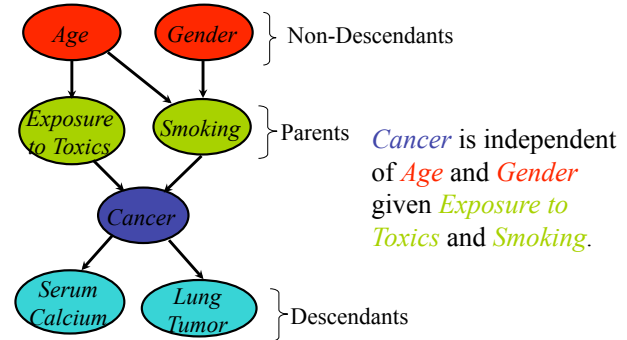
Exposure to Toxics is **dependent** on Smoking, given Cancer

$$P(E = heavy \mid C = malignant) > P(E = heavy \mid C = malignant, S=heavy)$$

“Explaining away” is like abductive inference in that it moves from observation to possible causes or explanations.

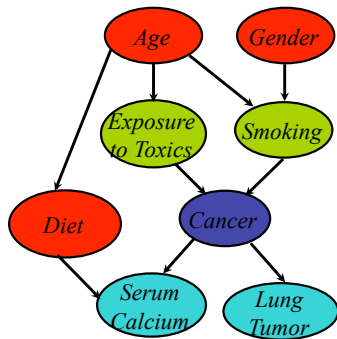
Conditional Independence

A variable (node) is conditionally independent of its non-descendants given its parents



Cancer is independent of Age and Gender given Exposure to Toxics and Smoking.

Another non-descendant



A variable is conditionally independent of its non-descendants given its parents

Cancer is independent of Diet given Exposure to Toxics and Smoking

BBN Construction

The knowledge acquisition process for a BBN involves three steps

- Choosing appropriate variables
- Deciding on the network structure
- Obtaining data for the conditional probability tables

(1) Choosing variables

Variables should be collectively exhaustive, mutually exclusive values

$$x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4$$

$$\neg (x_i \wedge x_j) \quad i \neq j$$

They should be values, not probabilities

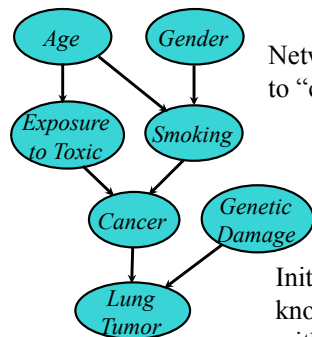


Heuristic: Knowable in Principle

Example of good variables

- Weather {Sunny, Cloudy, Rain, Snow}
- Gasoline: Cents per gallon
- Temperature { $\geq 100F$, $< 100F$ }
- User needs help on Excel Charting {Yes, No}
- User's personality {dominant, submissive}

(2) Structuring



Network structure corresponding to "causality" is usually good.

Initially this uses the designer's knowledge but can be checked with data

(3) The numbers

- Second decimal usually doesn't matter
- Relative probabilities are important

E-Arousal	Fast	Normal	Slow
Passive	.20	.28	.52
Neutral	.33	.33	.33
Excited	.56	.27	.16

- Zeros and ones are often enough
- Order of magnitude is typical: 10^{-9} vs 10^{-6}
- Sensitivity analysis can be used to decide accuracy needed

Predictive Inference

How likely are **elderly males** to get **malignant cancer**?

$P(C=malignant | Age>60, Gender=male)$

Predictive and diagnostic combined

How likely is an **elderly male** patient with high **Serum Calcium** to have **malignant cancer**?

$P(C=malignant | Age>60, Gender= male, Serum Calcium = high)$

Explaining away

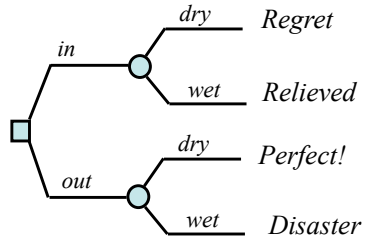
- If we see a **lung tumor**, the probability of **heavy smoking** and of **exposure to toxics** both go up.
- If we then observe **heavy smoking**, the probability of **exposure to toxics** goes back down.

Decision making

- Decision - an irrevocable allocation of domain resources
- Decision should be made so as to maximize expected utility.
- View decision making in terms of
 - Beliefs/Uncertainties
 - Alternatives/Decisions
 - Objectives/Utilities

A Decision Problem

Should I have my party inside or outside?



Value Function

A numerical score over all possible states of the world allows BBN to be used to make decisions

Location?	Weather?	Value
in	dry	\$50
in	wet	\$60
out	dry	\$100
out	wet	\$0

Netica

- Software for working with Bayesian belief networks and influence diagrams
- A commercial product but free for small networks
- Includes a graphical editor, compiler, inference engine, etc.
- <http://www.norsys.com/>

