

# 概率图模型理论及应用

Theory and Applications of Probabilistic Graphical Models  
(新疆大学)

---

欧智坚

清华大学电子工程系

Addr: 罗姆楼 6-104

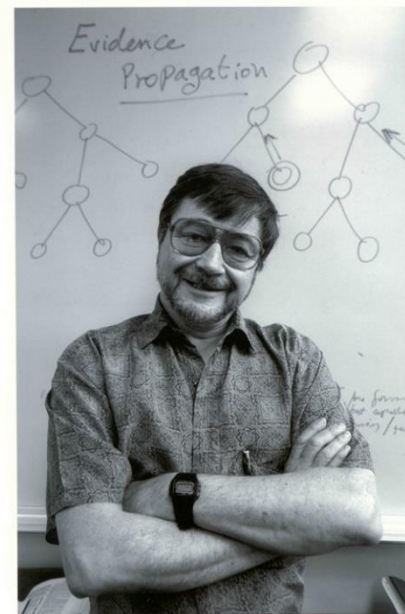
Tel: 62796193

Email: [ozj@tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:ozj@tsinghua.edu.cn)

# 引言

## ❖ 概率建模，推理和学习

- 人工智能
- 处理不确定性是智能的一种重要表现
- 不确定性是客观世界中的一种真实、广泛的存在
- **2012年图灵奖: UCLA的Judea Pearl教授**  
开创性的工作—贝叶斯网络和消息传递, revolutionized AI



Uncertainty appears to be an inescapable aspect of most real-world applications. — Koller & Friedman, p.2

As far as the laws of mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain; and as far as they are certain, they do not refer to reality. — Albert Einstein, 1956.

就认为数学的法则是源于现实而言，它们就不是确定性的；就它们是确定性的而言，它们就不是源于现实的。—— 爱因斯坦, 1956.

# 2018图灵奖

The technical achievements of this year's Turing Laureates, which have led to significant breakthroughs in AI technologies include, but are not limited to, the following:

---

## ❖ Geoffrey Hinton

- Backpropagation
- Boltzmann Machines
- Improvements to convolutional neural networks



## ❖ Yoshua Bengio

- Probabilistic models of sequences
- High-dimensional word embeddings and attention
- Generative adversarial networks (GANs)



## ❖ Yann LeCun      Energy-based models

- Convolutional neural networks
- Improving backpropagation algorithms
- Broadening the vision of neural networks



# 引言

---

## ❖ (概率)图模型

- 概率论与图论相结合的产物
- 为统计推理和学习提供了一个统一的灵活**框架**
- **统一了**目前广泛应用的许多统计模型和方法
  - 如: 多元高斯模型、主成分分析 (PCA)、因子分析 (FA)、马尔可夫随机场 (MRF)、条件随机场 (CRF)、隐马尔科夫模型 (HMM)、Kalman滤波、粒子滤波、变分推理、以及Turbo-codes、LDPC-codes 等

# 课程内容

---

## ❖ 图模型理论

- 图论相关知识
  - 有向图模型（贝叶斯网络）
  - 无向图模型（马尔可夫随机场）
  - 图模型的**推理理论**（精确推理、采样近似、变分近似）
  - 图模型的**学习理论**（参数学习、结构学习）
- } **表示理论**

## ❖ 图模型应用

- 语音识别
- 文本处理/NLP
- 图像处理/计算机视觉/CV
- 通信信道编码

# 课程章节

## ❖ 第一章 图模型的表示理论 (2)

- Semantics (DGM, UGM)
- HMM, CRF

## ❖ 第二章 图模型的推理理论 (4)

- 精确推理: **variable-elimination, cluster-tree, triangulate**
- 连续变量: **Kalman**
- 采样近似: **sampling**
- 变分近似: **variational**

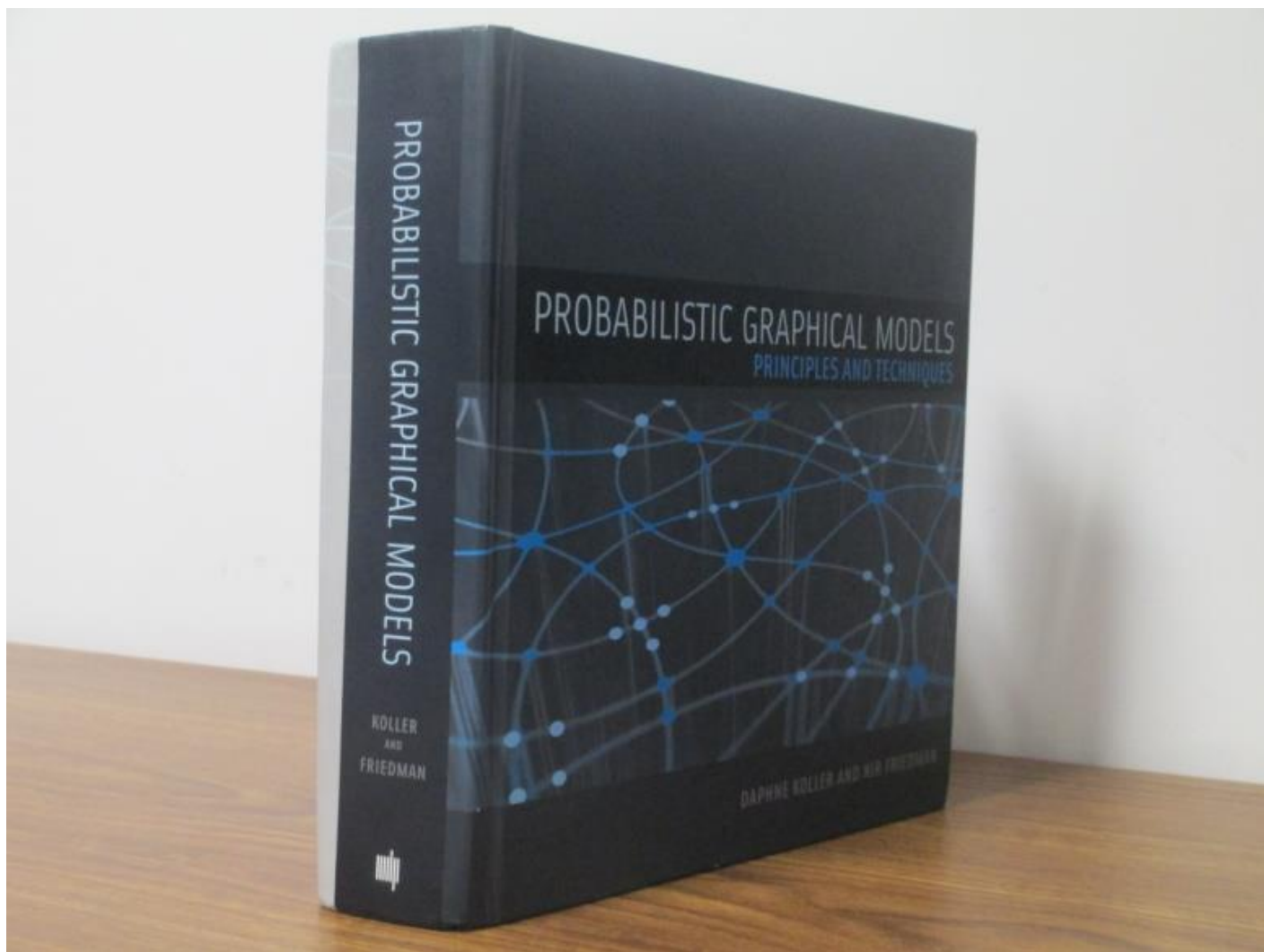
## ❖ 第三章 图模型的学习理论 (2)

- 参数学习: **maxlikelihoodEstimate, RFLearning, BayesEstimate**
- 结构学习: **StructureLearning**

	pgm-1 semantics		pgm-2 hmm-crf	pgm-4 kalman
pgm-6 variational	pgm-8 Bayesian		pgm-3 exact	pgm-5 sampling
pgm-7 ML				

# 参考书

---



# 参考书

---

- ❖ Daphne Koller, Nir Friedman. "**Probabilistic graphical models : principles and techniques**". MIT Press, c2009. (O212.8 FK81)  
KF书
  - Detailed, 1231 pages.
  - Representation, Inference, Learning
- ❖ R. G. Cowell, A. P. Dawid, S. L. Lauritzen and D. J. Spiegelhalter. "**Probabilistic Networks and Expert Systems**". Springer-Verlag. 1999. (TP182 FP96) CDLS书
  - One of the best book available, although the treatment is restricted to exact inference.
- ❖ J. Pearl. "**Probabilistic Reasoning in Intelligent Systems: Networks of Plausible Inference**". Morgan Kaufmann. 1988. (TP18 FP35)
  - The book that got it all started! A very insightful book, still relevant today.



- ❖ S. Lauritzen. "**Graphical Models**". Oxford. 1996. (国家图书馆2-97\O21\L38)
  - The definitive mathematical exposition of the theory of graphical models.
- ❖ M. I. Jordan (ed). "**Learning in Graphical Models**". MIT Press. 1999. (O157.5 FL43)
  - Loose collection of papers on machine learning, many related to graphical models. One of the few books to discuss *approximate* inference.
- ❖ Christopher M. Bishop. "**Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning**". Springer 2006. (电子书) Bishop书
  - Comprehensive, good reference.
- ❖ D.J. MacKay. "**Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms**". Cambridge Univ. Press, 2003. (电子书)
  - Information theory, coding.
- ❖ Kevin Patrick Murphy. "**Machine Learning: a Probabilistic Perspective**". MIT Press, 2012. Murhpy书
  - Newest. 1098 pages.
  - PMTK Matlab toolkit
  - More on UGMs than Bishop book

# 相关课程网站

---

- ❖ [Probabilistic Graphical Models, CMU, Spring 2014, Eric Xing, 29 lectures](http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~epxing/Class/10708-14/lecture.html)  
<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~epxing/Class/10708-14/lecture.html>
- ❖ [Statistical Learning Theory, Michael Jordan](http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~jordan/courses.html)  
<http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~jordan/courses.html>
- ❖ [Probabilistic Models for Artificial Intelligence, Daphne Koller](http://robotics.stanford.edu/~koller/courses.html)  
<http://robotics.stanford.edu/~koller/courses.html>
- ❖ [Probabilistic Graphical Models, Carlos Guestrin](http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~gustrin/teaching.html)  
<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~gustrin/teaching.html>
- ❖ [Graphical Models, Jeff Bilmes](http://ssli.ee.washington.edu/people/bilmes/teaching-frame.html)  
<http://ssli.ee.washington.edu/people/bilmes/teaching-frame.html>
- ❖ [Probabilistic Inference Algorithms and Machine Learning, Brendan Frey](http://www.psi.toronto.edu/~frey/apm/index.html)  
<http://www.psi.toronto.edu/~frey/apm/index.html>
- ❖ [Probabilistic graphical models, Kevin Murphy](http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~murphyk/)  
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~murphyk/>
- ❖ [Machine Learning, Tommi Jaakkola](http://people.csail.mit.edu/tommi/courses.html)  
<http://people.csail.mit.edu/tommi/courses.html>

## Zhijian Ou - Teaching

- [Home](#)
- [Teaching](#)**
- [Research](#)
- [Paper](#)
- [Software](#)
- [News](#)

### Undergraduate courses

- **Probability and Stochastic Processes (1)**  
2012 Spring, 2013 Spring, 2014 Spring,  
2016 Spring, 2017 Spring, 2018 Spring, 2019 Spring.
- **Probability and Stochastic Processes (2)**  
2012 Fall, 2013 Fall,  
2015 Fall, 2016 Fall, 2017 Fall, 2018 Fall.
- **Mathematics and engineering applications**  
2005 Spring, 2006 Spring, 2007 Spring, 2008 Spring, 2009 Spring, 2010 Spring, 2011 Spring.

### Graduate courses

- **Theory and Applications of Probabilistic Graphical Models** [ [Course Material](#) ]  
2004 Fall, 2005 Fall, 2006 Fall, 2007 Fall, 2008 Fall, 2009 Fall, 2010 Fall, 2011 Fall, 2012 Fall,  
2017 Spring, 2018 Spring, 2019 Spring.

### Short courses I hosted

- Y0230321: **Machine Learning for Speech Processing**  
12/17/2012 - 12/21/2012  
By Dr. Shinji Watanabe, Mitsubishi Electric Research Laboratories (MERL), USA.
- **Advanced Monte Carlo methods**  
2:00 - 3:30 PM, Aug. 20 [Mon], 22 [Wed], 24 [Fri], 27 [Mon], 29 [Wed], 31 [Fri], 2018.  
By Prof. Zhiqiang Tan, Rutgers University, USA.

# 预备知识

---

## ❖ 概率论

### ■ 随机变量

- Capital letters  $X, Y, Z, X_i$  : discrete or continuous random variables (r.v.), uni-variate or multi-variate
- Lower case letters  $x, y, z, x_i$  : their particular values (in general, vectors in a vector space)
- $A, B, C$  : sets of integers, e.g.  $A = \{1,2,3\} = 1:3$
- $X_A$  : a set of r.v. indexed by  $A$  , e.g.  $X_A = \{X_1, X_2, X_3\} = X_{1:3}$

# 预备知识(续)

---

## ❖ 概率论

- 随机变量
- 概率分布

- 离散随机变量的概率分布函数 (probability mass function, pmf)
- 连续随机变量的概率密度函数 (probability density function, pdf)

$$p(x) \triangleq p_X(x)$$

- Let  $X_{1:n} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  be a random vector.

$$p(x_{1:n}) \triangleq p_{X_{1:n}}(x_{1:n})$$

# 预备知识(续)

---

## ❖ 概率论

- 随机变量
- 概率分布
- 边缘分布, 条件分布, 贝叶斯公式

- $x, y, z$  的联合概率分布:  $p(x, y, z)$
- $x$  的边缘概率分布:  $p(x) = \sum_y \sum_z p(x, y, z) \leftarrow$  marginalization
- $p(x, y, z) = p(x) \times p(y | x) \times p(z | x, y) \leftarrow$  chain rule (factorization)
- 贝叶斯公式:

$$p(x | y) = \frac{p(x) p(y | x)}{p(y)}$$

# 预备知识(续)

---

## ❖ 概率论

- 随机变量
- 概率分布
- 全概率，条件概率，贝叶斯公式
- 独立性，条件独立性

- Two r.v.  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent (written  $X \perp Y$ ) if and only if

$$p(x, y) = p(x) \times p(y)$$

$$p(x | y) = p(x), p(y | x) = p(y)$$

- $X \perp Y | Z$ :

$$p(x, y | z) = p(x | z) \times p(y | z)$$

# 预备知识(续)

## ❖ 概率论

- 随机变量
- 概率分布
- 全概率，条件概率，贝叶斯公式
- 独立性，条件独立性
- 数字特征 (期望，协方差矩阵，自相关矩阵)
- 随机变量  $X$  的数学期望 (expectation)

$$E[X] = \begin{cases} \int x \cdot p(x) dx & \text{if } X \text{ is continuous} \\ \sum_x x \cdot p(x) & \text{if } X \text{ is discrete} \end{cases}$$

- 协方差矩阵 (covariance matrix)

$$\text{Cov}[X] = E\left[(X - E[X])(X - E[X])^T\right] = \underline{E[XX^T]} - E[X]E[X]^T$$



# 第一章 引言

---

1.1 统计推理和学习的概念 { 模式识别  
信号估计

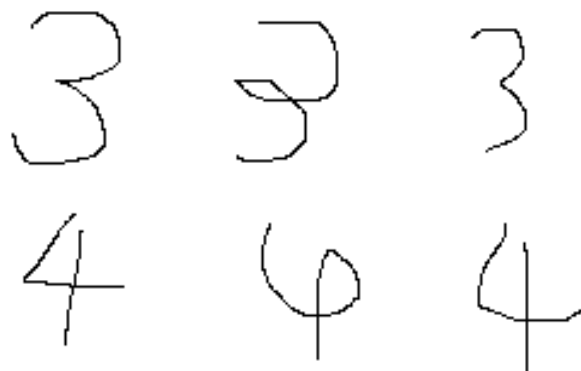
1.2 简单图论知识

1.3 图模型入门

# 模式识别

---

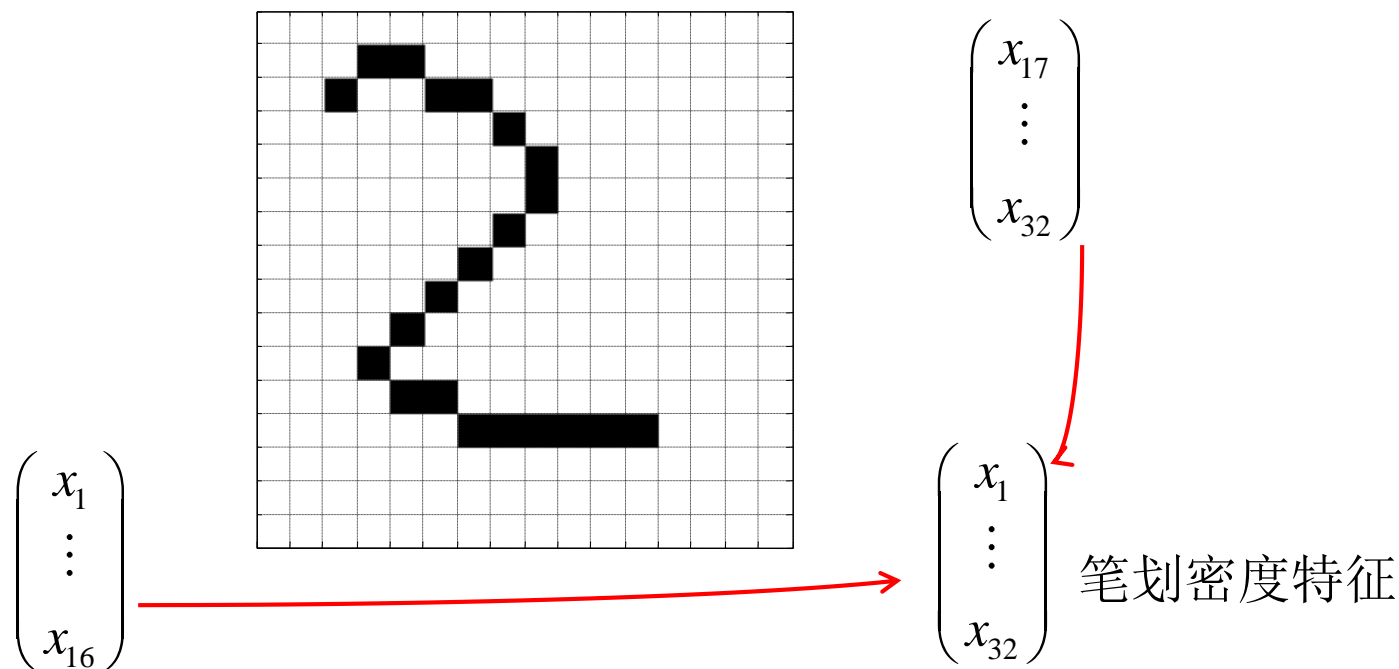
- ❖ 人们为了认识客观事物，把**事物**按相似的程度组成不同的**类别**



- ❖ 让计算机面对某一**具体事物**时能将其正确地归入某一**类别**？

# 模式识别

- ❖ 模式识别是把物体归入某一类别的过程
  - 物体类别未知  $\rightarrow W$ : discrete class variable,  $W \in \{1, \dots, K\}$
  - 对物体的观测（特征）  $\rightarrow X$ : observation variable
- ❖ 建立概率模型：一对随机变量  $(W, X)$

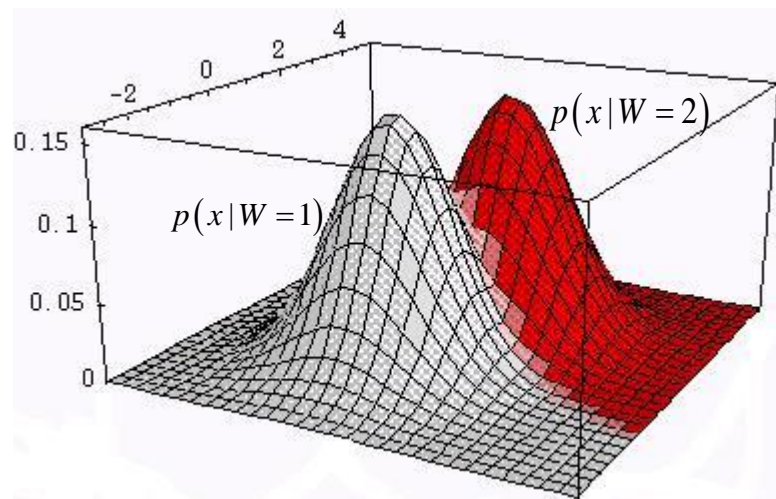
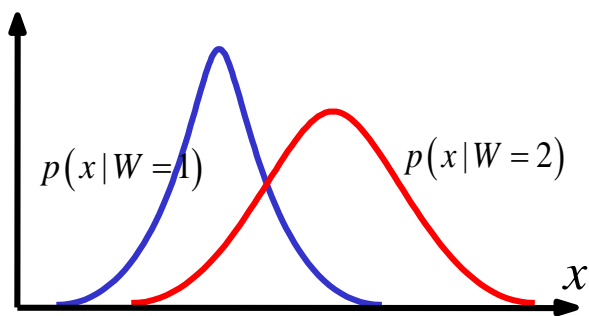


# 模式识别的概率模型

❖ 设有概率模型  $p(W, X) = p(W)p(X|W)$

$p(W)$  类先验概率 (e.g. 字频)

$p(X|W)$  类条件分布: 属于类别  $W=k$  的物体的观测值的分布



# 模式识别的概率模型

- ❖ 设有概率模型  $p(W, X) = p(W)p(X|W)$
- ❖ 求: 观测到一个特定的  $X=x$ , 应该把  $x$  分到哪一类?
  - 猜猜看, 尽可能猜中 (分类错误率小)
  - 做一个决策  $d$ , 将观测值  $x$  分到第  $d(x)$  类
  - 错误率:  $\min_d P_e(d) = P(d(X) \neq W)$
- ❖ 解: 
$$d(x) = \arg \max_{k=1, \dots, K} p(W = k | X = x)$$

对  $\forall x$ , 选择使后验概率  $p(W=k | X=x)$  最大的  $k$  作为分类结果  $d(x)$

最大后验 (MAP, Maximum A Posteriori) 判决

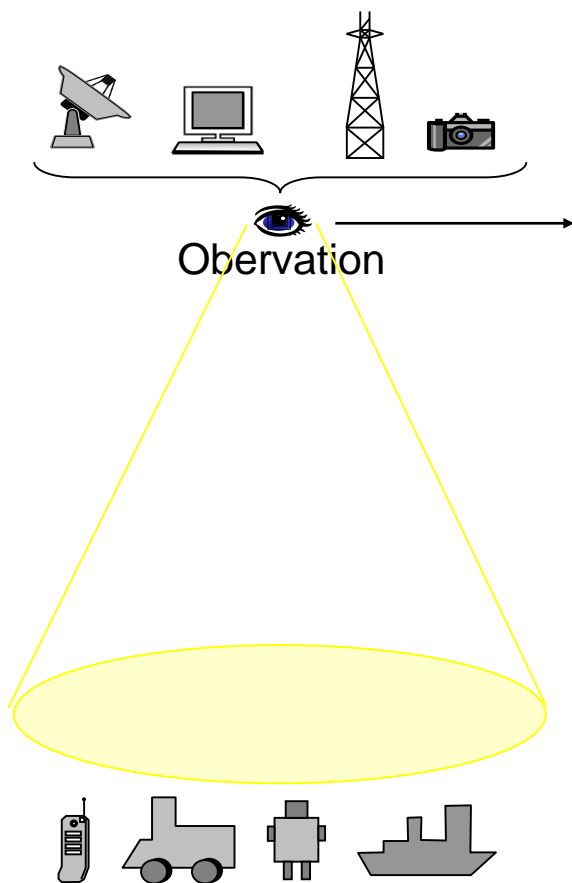
# MAP判决：广泛应用

---

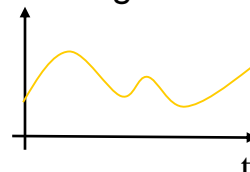
$\max p(\text{类别} | \text{观测值})$

- ❖ 信道译码：  $p(\text{发送信元} | \text{接收端波形})$
- ❖ 语音识别：  $p(\text{词序列} | \text{语音})$
- ❖ 人脸图像识别：  $p(\text{身份id} | \text{人脸图像})$
- ❖ 机器翻译：  $p(\text{英文语句} | \text{中文语句})$
- ❖ 网页分类：  $p(\text{网页类别} | \text{网页})$
- ❖ ...

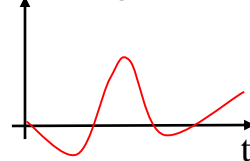
# 信号估计/滤波



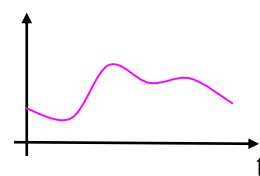
Observed signal 1



Observed signal 2



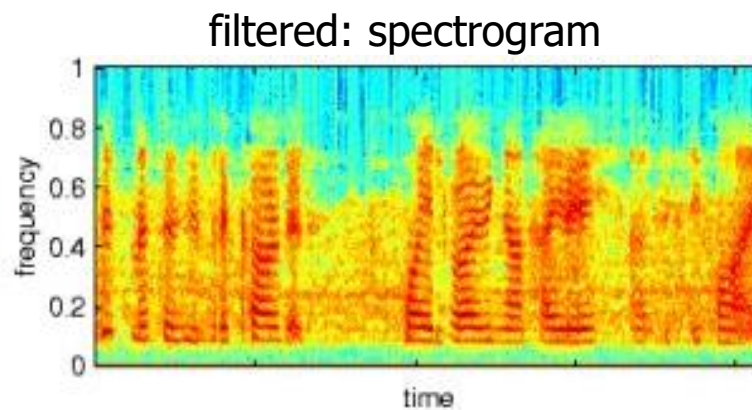
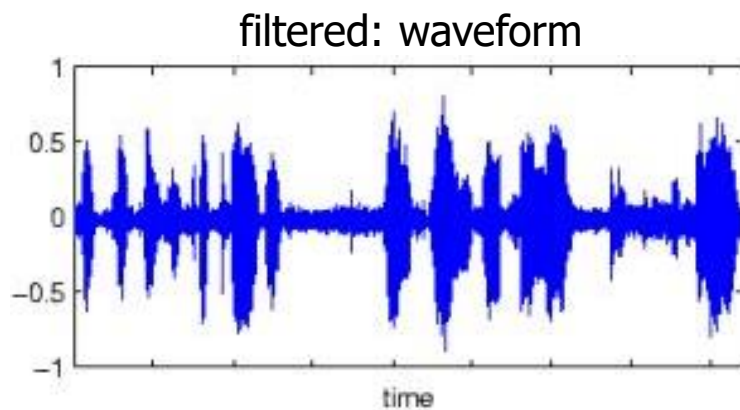
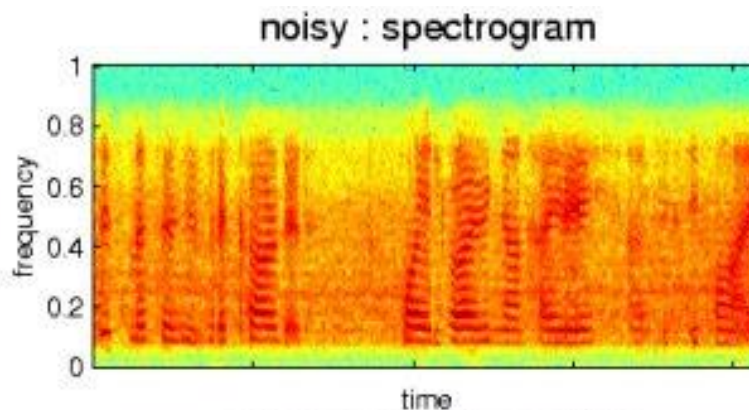
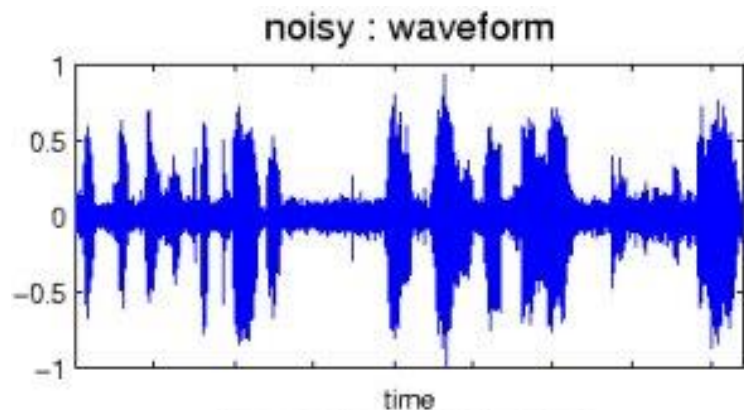
Estimation



用 (带噪)相关观测测量 估计 需要的目标量

# 语音增强—演示

"this message is recorded while driving on highway... uh... sixty-five..."





# 信号估计的概率方法

## ❖ 数学描述

- 需要的目标量  $Z$  (未知)
- (带噪)相关观测量的具体取值  $X=x$  (已知)
- 联合概率分布  $p_{Z,X}(z, x)$  (给定)



求：对未知量的最佳预测  $z^{opt} = g(x)$  ?

## ❖ 衡量准则：最小均方误差 (Mean-Square-Error)

$$\min_g E \left[ \|Z - g(X)\|^2 \right]$$

## ❖ 答案： $g(x) = E[Z / X=x]$ 条件均值

# 推理(Inference)

Compute  $p(H | O=o)$

	模式分类问题	信号估计问题
设	$(W, X)$	$(Z, X)$
求	最小分类错误率 $\min_d P(d(X) \neq W)$	最小均方误差 $\min_g E[\ Y - g(X)\ ^2]$
解	$d(x) = \arg \max_{k=1, \dots, K} P(W = k   X = x)$	$g(x) = E[Z   X=x]$

Infer unknown from observation

Infer unknown from observation

# 学习

## ❖ Inference

Compute  $p(H | O=o)$  using model  $p(H, O)$

- 所研究的对象的联合分布  $p(H, O)$  是已知的!

## ❖ Learning

Estimate  $p(W, X)$  from data

- 数据: 随机变量  $(W, X)$  的若干实现/样本  
Samples:  $(w^{(1)}, x^{(1)}), \dots, (w^{(N)}, x^{(N)})$

60,000 images from  
about 250 writers

7	2	1	0	4	1	4	9	5	9
0	6	9	0	1	5	9	7	8	4
9	6	6	5	4	0	7	4	0	1
3	1	3	4	7	2	7	1	2	1
1	7	4	2	3	5	1	2	4	4
6	3	5	5	6	0	4	1	9	5
7	8	9	3	7	4	6	4	3	0
7	0	2	9	1	7	3	2	9	7
7	6	2	7	8	4	7	3	6	1
3	6	9	3	1	4	1	7	6	9

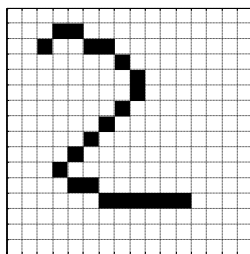
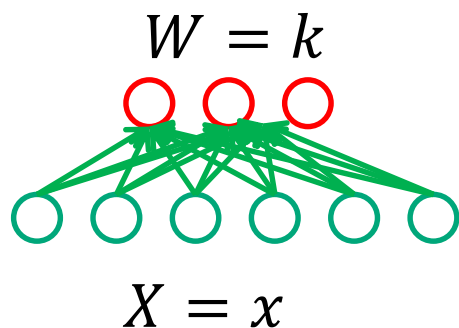
# Discriminative model example

- ❖ Multi-class logistic regression / maxent classifier

$$p(W = k | X = x) = \frac{\exp(w_k^T x + b_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(w_j^T x + b_j)}, w_k \in \mathbb{R}^{32}, b_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$p(W = k | X = x) = \frac{\exp(y_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(y_j)} \triangleq \text{softmax}(y_k)$$

where logit  $y_k = w_k^T x + b_k, k = 1, \dots, K$ .



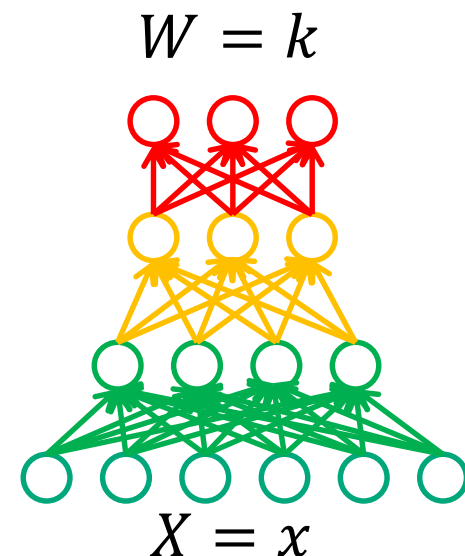
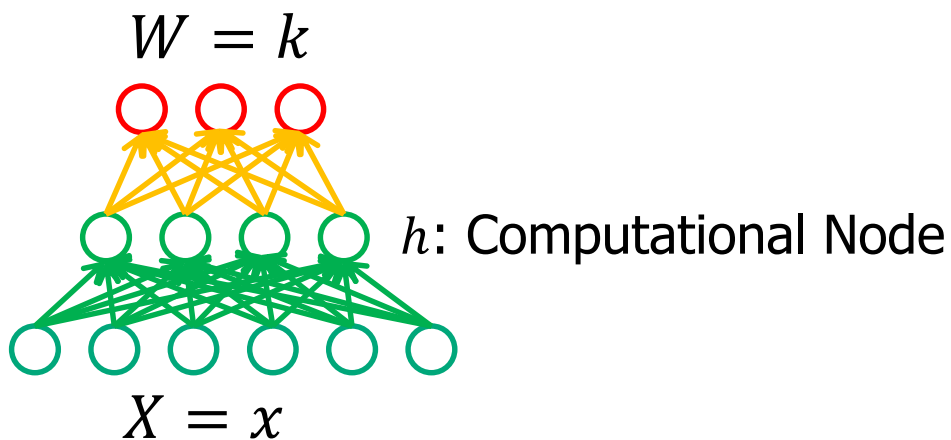
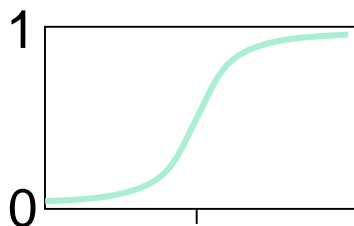
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

笔划密度特征

# Discriminative model example

## ❖ Neural Networks

$$h = \text{sigmoid}(Ax + b)$$



# 推理和学习

---

- ❖ 不同领域的许多应用问题可归结为一种统计推理和学习
  - 模式识别：未知变量为离散时的一种推理
  - 信号估计：未知变量为连续时的一种推理
  - 得到（联合）分布的过程是一种统计学习
  
  - 语音识别：  $p(\text{words} \mid \text{acoustics})$
  - 目标跟踪：  $p(\text{ObjectTrajectory} \mid \text{VideoInput})$
  - ...

# 第一章 引言

---

1.1 统计推理和学习的概念

1.2 简单图论知识

1.3 图模型入门

# 图论

---

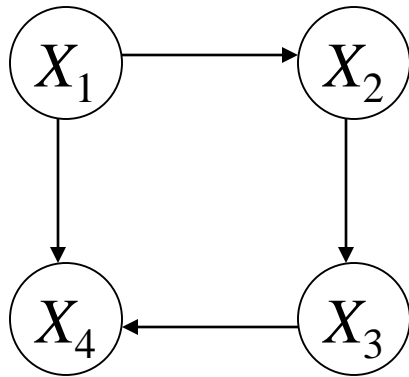
## ❖ A graph is a pair $G=(X, E)$

- $X = \{ X_1, \dots, X_N \}$  is a finite set of vertices, also called nodes, of  $G$   
— 结点集合
- $E$  is a subset of the set  $X \times X = \{(X_i, X_j): i \neq j\}$ , called edges of  $G$   
— 边集合, 结点有序对的集合
- Undirected edge: both  $(X_i, X_j)$  and  $(X_j, X_i)$  belong to  $E$   
 $X_i \sim X_j$
- Directed edge (arc):  $(X_i, X_j) \in E$  and  $(X_j, X_i) \notin E$   
 $X_i \rightarrow X_j$   
we say that  $X_i$  is a parent of  $X_j$ ,  $X_j$  is a child of  $X_i$



# 图论

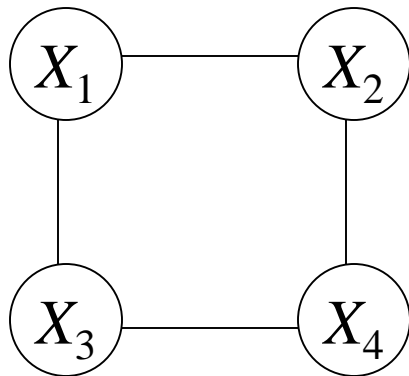
- Directed graph: All edges in the graph are directed



$$X = \{ X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 \}$$

$$E = \{ \{X_1, X_2\}, \\ \{X_1, X_4\}, \\ \{X_2, X_3\}, \\ \{X_3, X_4\} \}$$

- Undirected graph: All edges in the graph are undirected



$$X = \{ X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 \}$$

$$E = \{ \{X_1, X_2\}, \{X_2, X_1\}, \\ \{X_1, X_3\}, \{X_3, X_1\}, \\ \{X_2, X_4\}, \{X_4, X_2\}, \\ \{X_3, X_4\}, \{X_4, X_3\} \}$$

# 第一章 引言

---

1.1 统计推理和学习的概念

1.2 简单图论知识

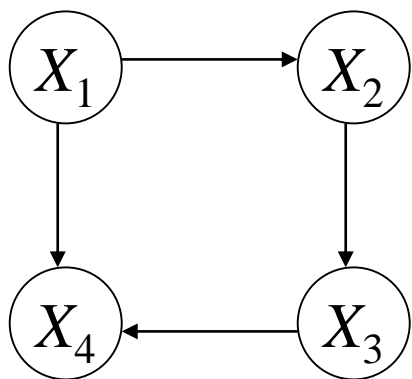
1.3 图模型入门

# 图模型

❖ 图模型：在图上赋予概率分布得到的概率模型

❖ Directed graph

- The nodes represent random variables
- The edges (parent-child relationship) represent dependence
- Let  $X_{\pi_i}$  represents the set of parents of node  $X_i$



在图上赋予概率分布的过程，就是**图的语义**。

有向图的语义：

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_N) \triangleq \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i | x_{\pi_i})$$

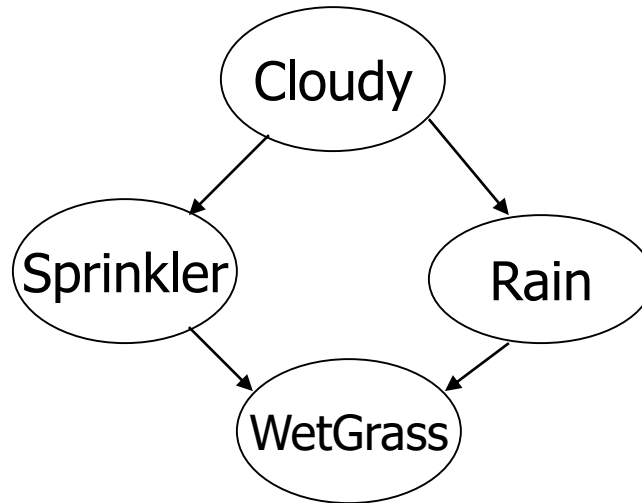
有向有环图上如上定义，一般来讲不是一个合法的概率分布。

# Toy Example of a Bayes net

— 分析变量间关系，建立概率模型

$$\frac{p(C=0) \quad p(C=1)}{0.5 \quad 0.5}$$

$C$	$p(S=0 C)$	$p(S=1 C)$
0	0.5	0.5
1	0.9	0.1



$C$	$p(R=0 C)$	$p(R=1 C)$
0	0.8	0.2
1	0.2	0.8

$S$	$R$	$p(W=0 S, R)$	$p(W=1 S, R)$
0	0	1.0	0.0
1	0	0.1	0.9
0	1	0.1	0.9
1	1	0.01	0.99

Conditional Probability Table (CPT)

# Toy Example of a Bayes net

- The joint probability of all the nodes:

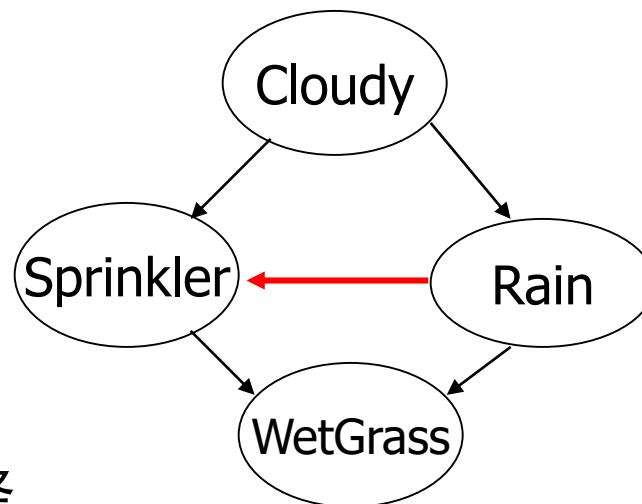
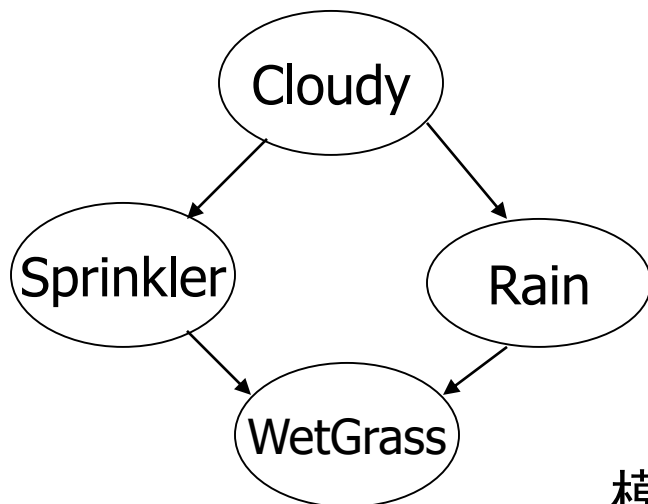
$$p(C, R, S, W) = p(C) \times p(R | C) \times p(S | C, R) \times p(W | C, R, S)$$

$$p(C, R, S, W) \triangleq p(C) \times p(R | C) \times p(S | C) \times p(W | R, S)$$

$$R \perp S | C$$

$$W \perp C | S, R$$

- 规定变量的联合分布具有“特定分解形式”：做假设/约束
- 建模就是做假设，求证（假设是否合理，是否恰当）的过程



模型选择

# Why Graphical Model ?

---

## ❖ 丰富的模型表达能力（Representation）

- 统一了目前广泛应用的许多统计模型和方法
- 通过 **画图** 以建模；通过 **读图** 以分析变量间关系

## ❖ 强大的推理计算能力（Inference）

- 原理性算法，通用性，一般性
- 面对具体的新模型，运用原理而不必自己重新设计推理算法

求：  $p(S=1|W=1)=?$   $p(R=1|W=1)=?$

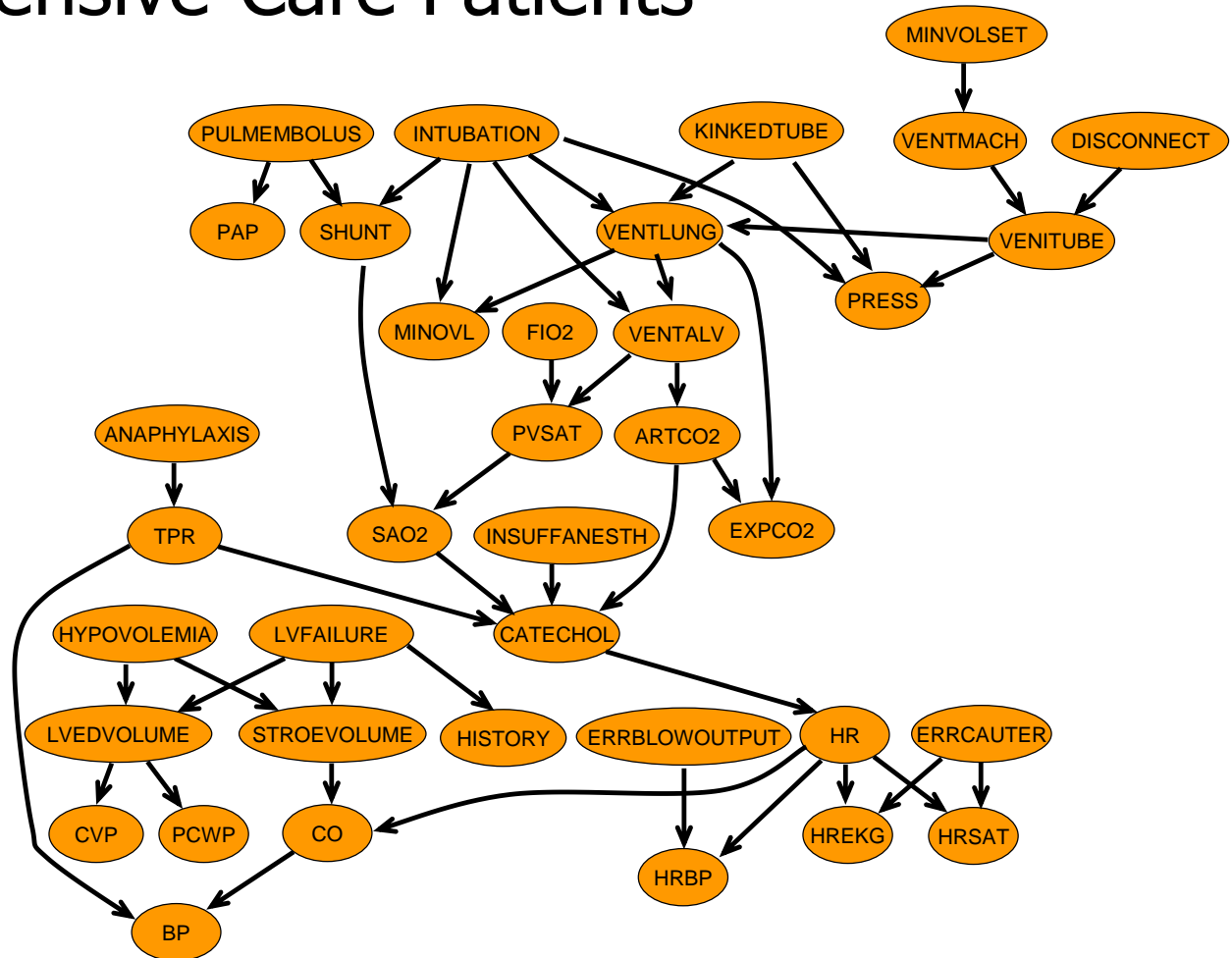
## ❖ 全面的学习理论（Learning）

- 结构学习
- 拍脑袋+让数据来说话：领域知识与样本信息（数据）有机结合

# A real Bayes net

## Monitoring Intensive-Care Patients

❖ 37 variables



# 第一章 引言

---

1.1 统计推理和学习的概念

1.2 简单图论知识

1.3 图模型入门



# View of a family of distributions 分布族的观点

- 一个图 $g$ 的分布，一般而言，不是指一个具体的分布，而是指一族分布
  - 穷尽  $x_v$  的形式、每个结点处的局部条件分布  $\{ p(x_v | x_{pa(v)}) \}$  的可能形式，得到一个分布的集合，记为  $M(g)$

$$M(g) = \left\{ p(x_v) : p(x_v) = \prod_{v \in V} p(x_v | x_{pa(v)}) \right\}$$
$$p(V) = \prod_{v \in V} p(v | pa(v))$$

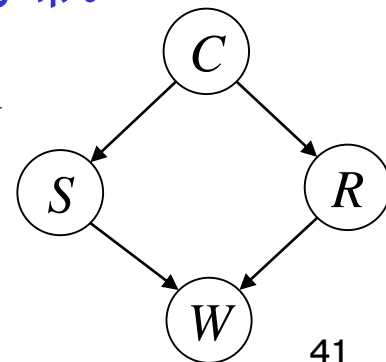
- 一般讨论：对这一族分布中的每个分布都成立的结论
- 从一般到具体，可以有不同抽象层次看待一个图的分布。

$$p(C, R, S, W) = p(C)p(R|C)p(S|C)p(W|R, S)$$

$$R \perp S | C$$

$$W \perp C | S, R$$

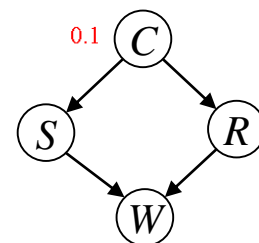
$C$	$p(S=0 C)$	$p(S=1 C)$
0	0.5	0.5
1	0.9	0.1



# 图模型建模的四要素

- ❖ 当使用图模型去表示一个具体的概率分布时（**to describe a particular distribution**），需逐步明确以下四要素
- ❖ 语义（**Semantics**）
  - 定义了图和概率分布如何发生联系（有向图、无向图、因子图、链图、...）
- ❖ 结构（**Structure**）
  - 定义随机变量及之间联系（即明确图包含哪些结点以及边）
- ❖ 实现（**Implementation**）
  - 指定结点类型（**discrete/continuous**）以及局部函数的具体形式
- ❖ 参数（**Parameter**）
  - 凭经验指定或利用数据进行估计——局部函数的待定参数的取值

C	$p(S=0 C)$	$p(S=1 C)$
0	0.5	0.5
1	0.9	0.1

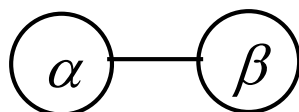


# Graph Theory

---

# Basic concepts – undirected edge, neighbor

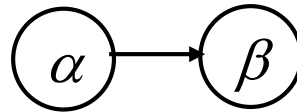
---



we have an <b>undirected edge</b> between $\alpha$ and $\beta$	$\alpha \sim \beta$	If both ordered-pairs $(\alpha, \beta)$ and $(\beta, \alpha)$ belong to $E$
we also say that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are <b>neighbors</b> , $\alpha$ is a neighbour of $\beta$ , or $\beta$ is a neighbor of $\alpha$		
the set of neighbors of $\beta$ 邻居集	$ne(\beta)$	$ne(\beta) = \{\alpha : \alpha \sim \beta\}$

## Basic concepts – directed edge, parent, child

---



we have an <b>directed edge</b> from $\alpha$ to $\beta$	$\alpha \rightarrow \beta$	If $(\alpha, \beta) \in E$ but $(\beta, \alpha) \notin E$
we also say that $\alpha$ is a <b>parent</b> of $\beta$ , and that $\beta$ is a <b>child</b> of $\alpha$		
the set of parents of $\beta$ 父结点集	$pa(\beta)$	$pa(\beta) = \{\alpha : \alpha \rightarrow \beta\}$
the set of children of $\alpha$ 子结点集	$ch(\alpha)$	$ch(\alpha) = \{\beta : \alpha \rightarrow \beta\}$

# Basic concepts – un/directed graph

---

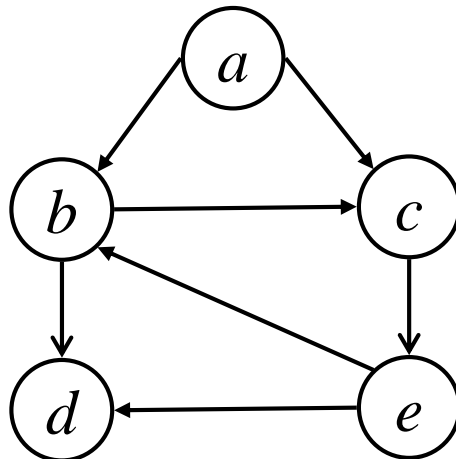
we say $D$ is a <b>directed graph</b>		If <i>all</i> the edges of a graph $D$ are directed
we say $g$ is a <b>undirected graph</b>		If <i>all</i> the edges of a graph $g$ are undirected

# Basic concepts – path, trail

<b>path</b> 路径		从 $\alpha_0$ 到 $\alpha_n$ 的一条长为 $n$ 的路径, 是指存在 $n+1$ 个不同结点构成的序列 $\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n$ , 且 $(\alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_i) \in E$ , $i = 1, \dots, n$ .
-------------------	--	--

- 一条路径不会和自己相交; 不能逆着有向边的方向而行

we say that $\alpha$ <b>leads</b> to $\beta$ $\alpha$ 可到达 $\beta$	$\alpha \mapsto \beta$	如果存在一条从 $\alpha$ 到 $\beta$ 的路径
--	------------------------	--------------------------------



# Basic concepts – cycle, DAG, trail

$n$ -cycle 环		从 $\alpha_1$ 到 $\alpha_n$ 的一条长为 $n$ 的环, 是指存在 $n$ 个不同结点构成的序列 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ , 且 $(\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}) \in E, i = 1, \dots, n-1, (\alpha_n, \alpha_1) \in E$
--------------	--	---

acyclic graph		If it does not possess any cycles
directed acyclic graph (DAG)		A directed graph which is acyclic

trail from $\alpha$ to $\beta$ 迹		从 $\alpha_0$ 到 $\alpha_n$ 的一条长为 $n$ 的迹, 是指存在 $n+1$ 个不同结点构成的序列 $\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n$ , 且 $\alpha_{i-1} \rightarrow \alpha_i$ , or $\alpha_i \rightarrow \alpha_{i-1}$ , or $\alpha_{i-1} \sim \alpha_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ .
-------------------------------------	--	---

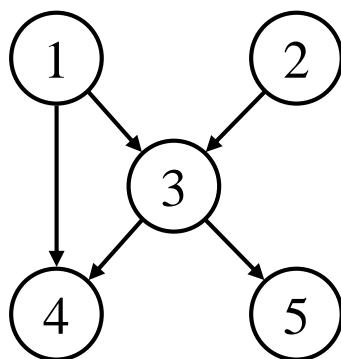
- 一条迹不会和自己相交; 可以逆着有向边的方向而行



# Basic concepts – well-order of DAG

<b>well-order</b> of a DAG (Directed Acyclic Graph) 有向无环图的良好序		我们总可以对一个DAG的结点进行排序/编号，使得：图中的有向边总是从低编号的结点指向高编号的结点。这样一种排序称为 <b>良序</b>
--	--	---

<b>predecessors</b> of node $\alpha$	$pr(\alpha)$	在DAG的一个良序中，结点编号比 $\alpha$ 小的结点集合称为 $\alpha$ 的 <b>前辈结点集</b>
--------------------------------------	--------------	--

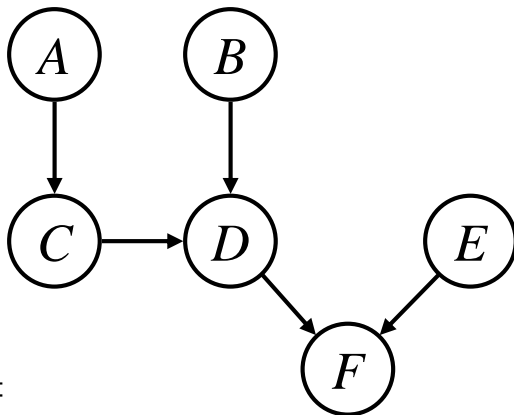


Here is a well-ordering of the nodes in the DAG

# Basic concepts – ancestors, non/descendants

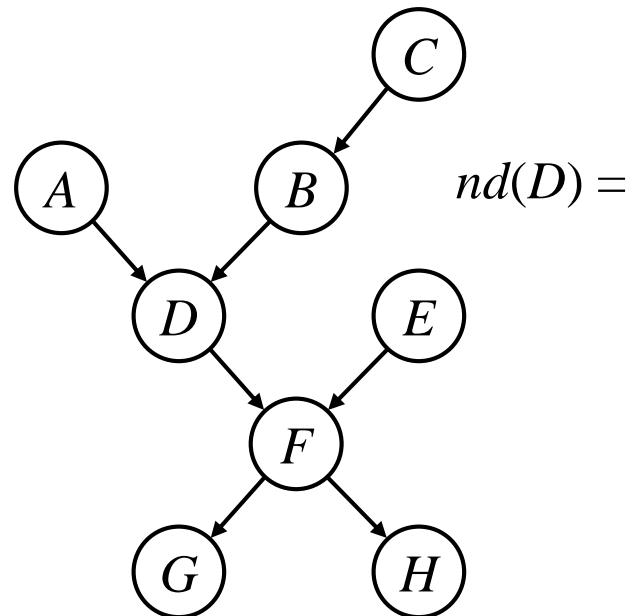
有向图

ancestors (祖先) of node $\beta$	$an(\beta)$	$an(\beta) = \{\alpha : \alpha \mapsto \beta \text{ but not } \beta \mapsto \alpha\}$
descendants (后代) of $\alpha$	$de(\alpha)$	$de(\alpha) = \{\beta : \alpha \mapsto \beta \text{ but not } \beta \mapsto \alpha\}$
non-descendants (非后代) of $\alpha$	$nd(\alpha)$	$nd(\alpha) = V \setminus (\alpha \cup de(\alpha))$



$an(C) =$

$de(C) =$



$nd(D) =$

# Conditional independence (CI)

---

---

# Definition

---

❖  $X \perp Y | Z$

if and only if the following equivalent condition holds

- $p(x | y, z) \equiv p(x | z)$  if  $p(y, z) > 0$
- $p(x | y, z)$  has the form  $a(x, z)$  if  $p(y, z) > 0$
- {
  - $p(x, y | z) \equiv p(x | z) p(y | z)$  if  $p(z) > 0$
  - $p(x, y | z)$  has the form  $a(x, z) b(y, z)$  if  $p(z) > 0$
- {
  - $p(x, y, z) \equiv p(x | z) p(y | z) p(z)$
  - $p(x, y, z) \equiv p(x, z) p(y, z) / p(z)$  if  $p(z) > 0$
  - $p(x, y, z)$  has the form  $a(x, z) b(y, z)$

# Properties of CI—条件独立性的运算法则

❖ The ternary relation  $X \perp Y | Z$  has the following properties:

■ P1: Symmetry

If  $X \perp Y | Z$  then  $Y \perp X | Z$

■ P2: Decomposition

If  $X \perp Y | Z$  and  $U$  is a function of  $X$  then  $U \perp Y | Z$

■ P3: Weak Union

If  $X \perp Y | Z$  and  $U$  is a function of  $X$  then  $X \perp Y | (Z, U)$

■ P4: Contraction

If  $X \perp Y | W$  and  $X \perp Z | (W, Y)$  then  $X \perp (Y, Z) | W$

■ P5: Intersection (hold under certain conditions)

If  $X \perp Y | (Z, W)$  and  $X \perp Z | (Y, W)$  then  $X \perp (Y, Z) | W$

# Properties of CI - Example of P5 fails

❖  $X \perp Y | Z$  and  $X \perp Z | Y \Rightarrow ? X \perp (Y, Z)$

- Define:  $p(X=Y=Z=1) = p(X=Y=Z=0) = 0.5$

Other configurations of  $X, Y$  and  $Z$  have 0 probability.

- $p(x|z) = \frac{p(x,z)}{p(z)} = \frac{0.5 \times \delta(x=z)}{0.5} = \delta(x=z)$       $p(y|z) = \delta(y=z)$

$$p(x,y|z) = \frac{p(x,y,z)}{p(z)} = \frac{0.5 \times \delta(x=y=z)}{0.5} = \delta(x=y=z)$$

$$= \delta(x=z)\delta(y=z) = p(x|z)p(y|z)$$

- This gives  $X \perp Y | Z$ . Similarly,  $X \perp Z | Y$ .

- $p(x|y=1, z=1) = \frac{p(x, y=1, z=1)}{p(y=1, z=1)} = \frac{0.5 \times \delta(x=1)}{0.5} = \delta(x=1)$

$$p(x=0) = p(x=1) = 0.5$$

- $X \perp (Y, Z)$  is not true. Given  $(Y, Z)$ , we know  $X=Y=Z$ .

# Properties of CI - P5

❖ P5 is true when the distribution  $p$  is positive.

If  $X \perp Y | (Z, W)$   
 $X \perp Z | (Y, W)$  and  $p(x, y, z, w) > 0, \forall x, y, z, w$

then  $X \perp (Y, Z) | W$

■ Proof: 
$$p(x, y, z, w) = g(x, z, w)h(y, z, w)$$
$$= k(x, y, w)l(y, z, w)$$

for suitable strictly positive functions  $g, h, k, l$ .

Thus, for all  $z$  we must have  $k(x, y, w) = \frac{g(x, z, w)h(y, z, w)}{l(y, z, w)}$

Hence, choosing a fixed  $z = z_0$ , we have

$$k(x, y, w) = g(x, z_0, w) \frac{h(y, z_0, w)}{l(y, z_0, w)} = \pi(x, w) \rho(y, w)$$

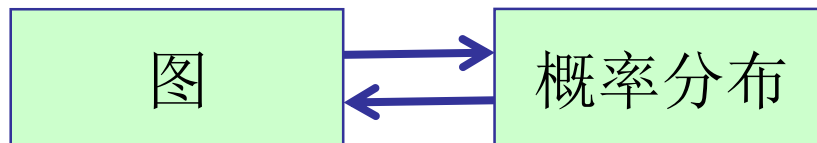
Thus,  $p(x, y, z, w) = \pi(x, w) \rho(y, w) \times l(y, z, w) \Rightarrow X \perp (Y, Z) | W$

# 第二章 图模型的表示理论

---

## 语义

一个图表示了怎样的概率分布



一个概率分布如何表示成一个图

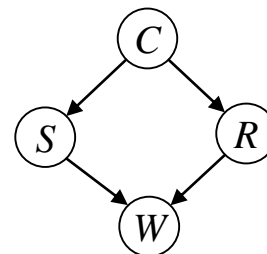


# Definition - (DF) property

赋予概率分布一新表述：先定义性质，性质诱导分布

❖ 称一个分布  $p(x_V)$  服从 **依图 $D$ 的有向分解性**，如果

$$p(x_V) = \prod_{v \in V} p(x_v | x_{pa(v)})$$



由依图 $D$ 的有向分解性诱导了一族分布： $\mathbf{M}_{DF}(D)$

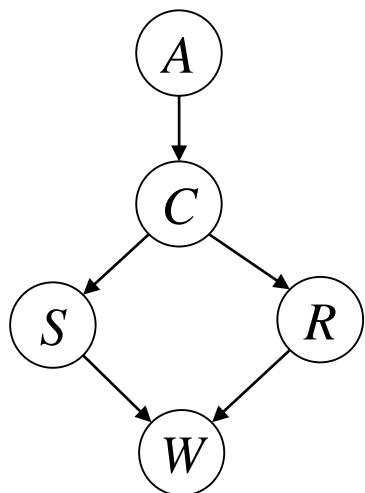
$$\mathbf{M}_{DF}(D) = \left\{ p(x_V) : p(x_V) = \prod_{v \in V} p(x_v | x_{pa(v)}) \right\}$$

# Definition - (DO) property

称一个分布  $p(x_v)$  服从依图  $D$  的有向有序Markov性，如果在图  $D$  的某个良序下，成立

$$v \perp pr(v) \setminus pa(v) \mid pa(v)$$

由依图  $D$  的有向有序Markov性诱导了一族分布:  $M_{DO}(D)$



$p(A, C, S, R, W)$

在某个良序下，成立  $v \perp pr(v) \setminus pa(v) \mid pa(v)$



对图的结点数运用数学归纳法

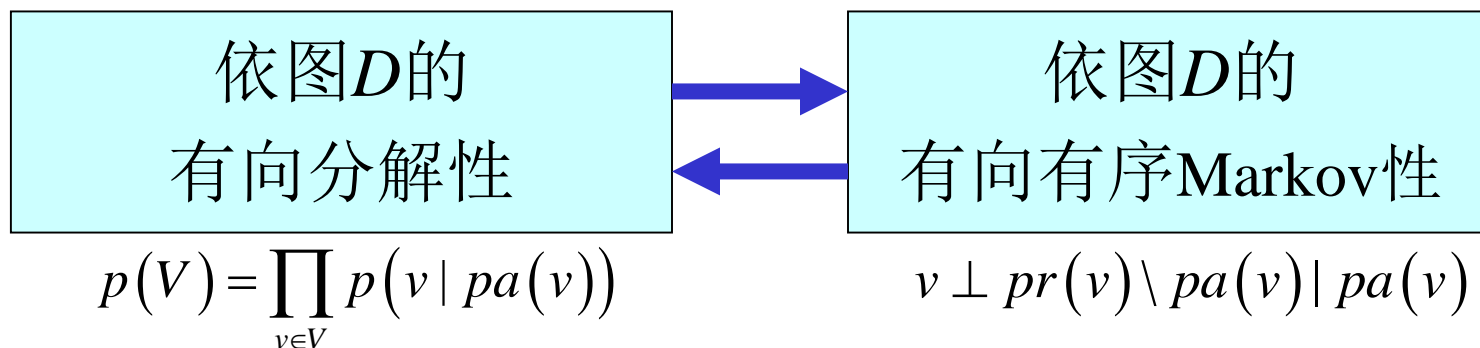
$$p(V) = \prod_{v \in V} p(v \mid pa(v))$$



在任意良序下，成立  $v \perp pr(v) \setminus pa(v) \mid pa(v)$

不同良序下写出的CI是等价的，统称为DO

# View of a family of distributions



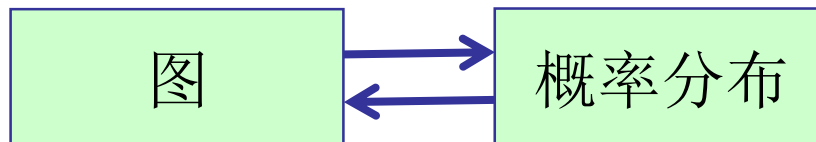
❖ Theorem:  $M_{DF}(D) = M_{DO}(D)$ , 合记为  $M(D)$

At the core of the graphical model representation

- 在建模和算法分析中，灵活地解读一个概率图

# DAG的语义

一个图表示了怎样的概率分布

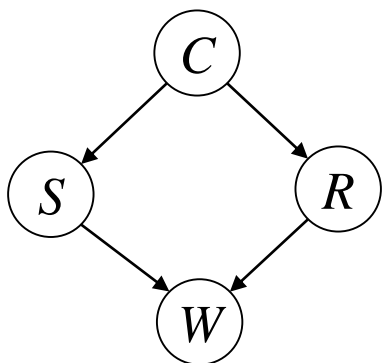


一个概率分布如何表示成一个图

一个**DAG**表示一个怎样的概率分布 (by definition)

- 满足有向分解性
- 满足有向有序Markov性

一个概率分布如何表示成一个**DAG**



$$p(C, R, S, W) = p(C) p(R|C) p(S|C) p(W|R, S)$$

# I-map (independency map)

❖ 将一个分布  $p(\cdot)$  所蕴含/满足/表示的 CI 记为  $\triangleq I(p)$

$$p(C, R, S, W) = p(C)p(R|C)p(S|C)p(W|R, S)$$

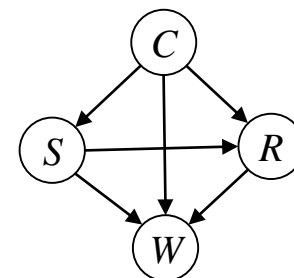
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \perp S | C \\ W \perp C | S, R \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

称一个BN  $D$  是一个分布  $p$  的 I-map, 如果

$$I(M(D)) \subseteq I(p)$$

这时, 我们也称分布  $p$  可以表示成图  $D$ 。

- 相对分布  $p$  所表示的条件独立性, 图  $D$  表示了较少的条件独立性。
- 分布  $p$  可以有一些条件独立性没有反映在图  $D$  中。
- 一个完备的有向无环图 是 任何分布的 I-map。



称一个BN  $D$  是一个分布  $p$  的完美贝叶斯网络表示 (P-map), 如果

$$I(M(D)) = I(p)$$

# P-map的存在性

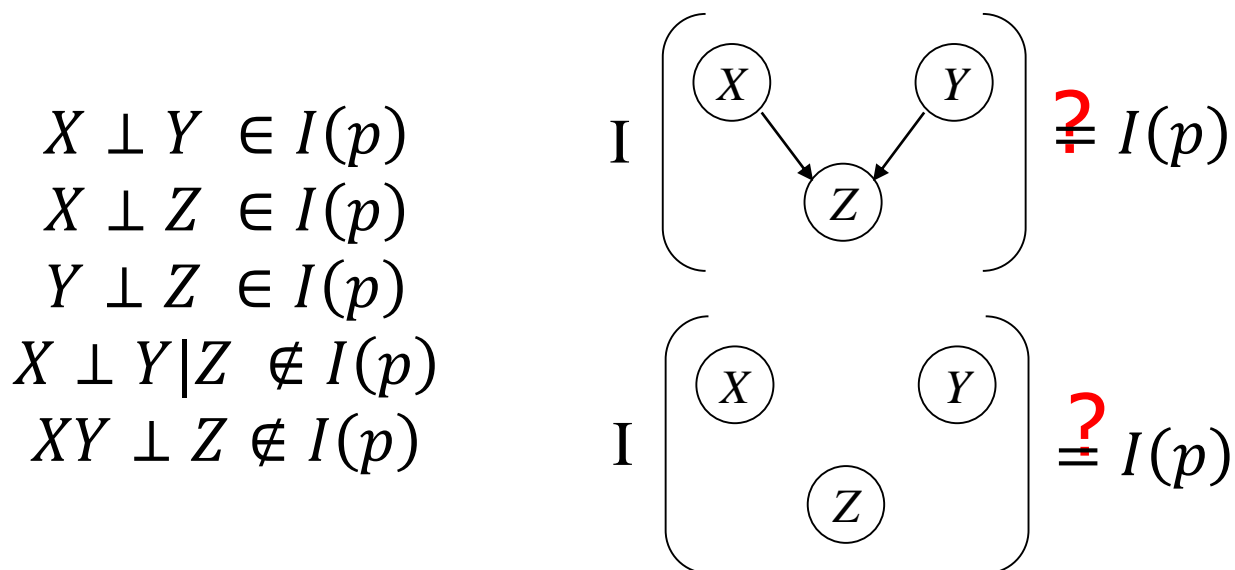
❖ 不是每一个分布都有完美贝叶斯网络表示。

例子 (KF p.81 example 3.6)

■ 考虑三个布尔随机变量 $X, Y, Z$ 的如下联合分布

$$p(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 1/12 & x \oplus y \oplus z = 0 \\ 1/6 & x \oplus y \oplus z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$x$	$y$	$x \oplus y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



# 课程章节

## ❖ 第一章 图模型的表示理论 (2)

- Semantics (DGM, UGM)
- HMM, CRF

## ❖ 第二章 图模型的推理理论 (4)

- 精确推理: **variable-elimination, cluster-tree, triangulate**
- 连续变量: **Kalman**
- 采样近似: **sampling**
- 变分近似: **variational**

## ❖ 第三章 图模型的学习理论 (2)

- 参数学习: **maxlikelihoodEstimate, RFLearning, BayesEstimate**
- 结构学习: **StructureLearning**

	pgm-1 semantics ✓		pgm-2 hmm-crf	pgm-4 kalman
pgm-6 variational	pgm-8 Bayesian		pgm-3 exact	pgm-5 sampling
pgm-7 ML				