

Section 5: Probabilistic Models

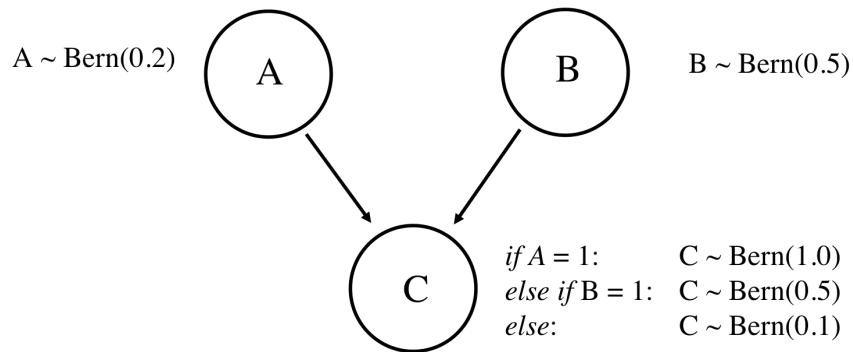
With questions by Chris

1. Warmup

What is a probabilistic model with multiple random variables? What does the term inference mean? What do you call the probability of an assignment to all variables in a probabilistic model? Why is that useful? Why can it be hard to represent?

2. Understanding Bayes Nets

	A = 0		A = 1	
	B = 0	B = 1	B = 0	B = 1
C = 0	0.36	0.20	0.00	0.00
C = 1	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.10

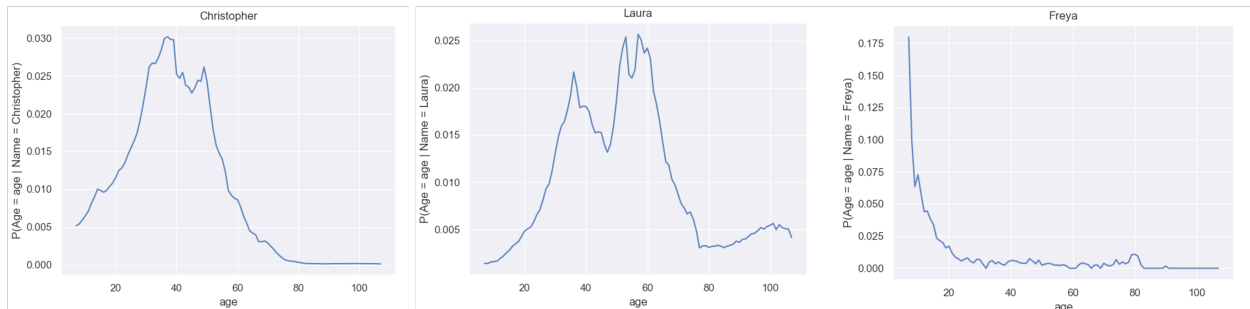


The **joint probability table (above)** for random variables A , B and C is equivalent to the **bayesian network (below)**. Both give the probability of any combination of the random variables. In the Bayes network the probability of each random variable is provided given its causal parents.

- (a) Use the bayesian network to explain why $P(A = 0, B = 1, C = 1) = 0.20$
- (b) What is $P(A = 1|C = 1)$?
- (c) Is A independent of B ? Explain your answer.
- (d) Is A independent of B **given** $C = 1$? Explain your answer.

3. Name2Age Inference

What is the probability distribution of someone's age given just their name? Here are a few example for the names 'Christopher', 'Laura' and 'Freya':



The U.S. Government released a dataset of the frequencies, by year, of all given names recorded in U.S. births at least 5 times. You can access this data via the function `get_count(name, year)` which returns the number of babies named `name` born in `year`. Since this data provides the joint distribution, it can be used to solve inference problems. The code and data are available here: <http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs109/section/5/babynames.zip>

Write a function in pseudocode that 1) takes in a name and infers the conditional distribution $P(\text{Age} = \text{age} | \text{Name} = \text{name})$ across all of the ages covered by the dataset, and 2) plots this conditional probability function (see the plots above as examples).

```
def run_name_query(name, list_of_all_years):
```

4. Beta Distribution

An item on an online store has 10 ratings. 9 likes and 1 dislike. What is your belief that the true value of p is < 0.8 ? Assume a Uniform prior for your belief in the true probability and use `scipy.stats.beta.cdf(x, a, b)`