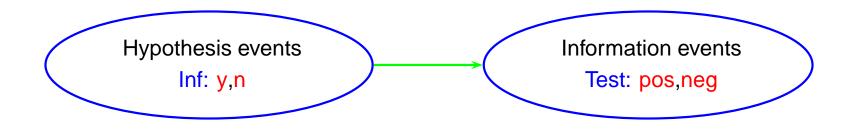
# Section 2 Examples of Bayesian Networks

### **Infected Milk**

Milk from a cow may be infected. To detect whether or not the milk is infected, you can apply a test which may either give a positive or a negative test result. The test is not perfect: It may give false positives as well as false negatives.

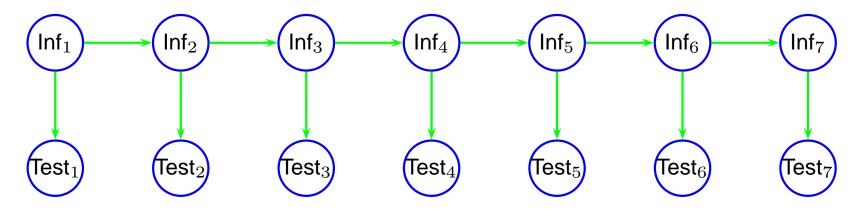
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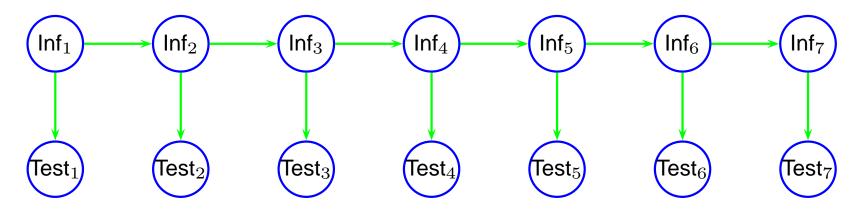
#### $7\text{-}\text{day} \bmod 1$

Infections develop over time:



## 7-day model I

Infections develop over time:



#### Assumption:

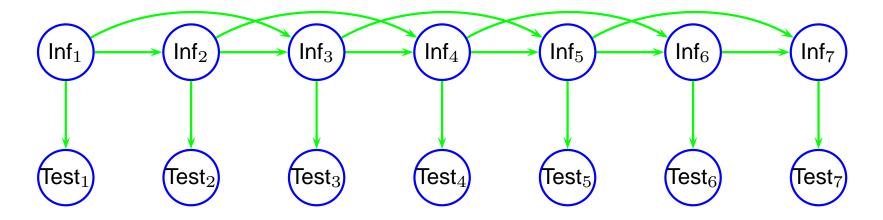
• The Markov property: If I know the present, then the past has no influence on the future, i.e.

```
lnf_{i-1} is d-separated from lnf_{i+1} given lnf_i.
```

But what if yesterday's Inf-state has an impact on tomorrow's Inf-state?

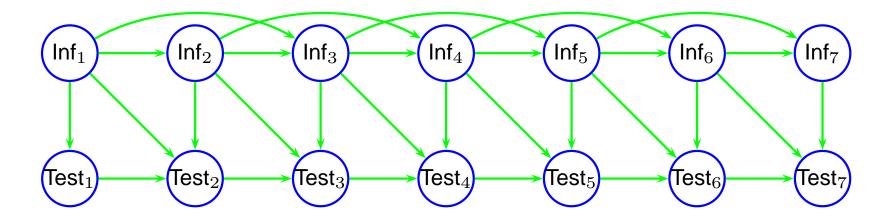
### 7-day model II

Yesterday's Inf-state has an impact on tomorrow's Inf-state:



## 7-day model III

The test-failure is dependent on whether or not the test failed yesterday:



## A simplified poker game

The game consists of:

- ► Two players.
- ► Three cards to each player.
- Two rounds of changing cards (max two cards in the second round)

What kind of hand does my opponent have?

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Information variables:

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OH

SC

But how do we find:

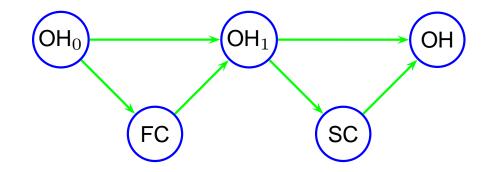
P(FC), P(SC|FC) and P(OH|SC,FC)??



#### A simplified poker game: Mediating variables

Introduce mediating variables:

- The opponent's initial hand, OH<sub>0</sub>.
- The opponent's hand after the first change of cards, OH<sub>1</sub>.



I am afraid that I do not have time to talk about how to estimate parameters.