## COMPUTER SCIENCE TRIPOS Part II - 2014 - Paper 7

## 2 Artificial Intelligence II (SBH)

Consider the following Bayesian network:


The associated probability distributions for the binary random variables $A, B, C$ and $D$ are $\operatorname{Pr}(a)=0.2, \operatorname{Pr}(\neg a)=0.8$ and:

| $A$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(b \mid A)$ | $A$ | $B$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(c \mid A, B)$ | $\operatorname{Pr}(d \mid A, B)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\perp$ | 0.8 | $\perp$ | $\perp$ | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| $\top$ | 0.7 | $\perp$ | $\top$ | 0.2 | 0.8 |
|  |  | $\top$ | $\perp$ | 0.3 | 0.1 |
|  |  | $\top$ | $\top$ | 0.1 | 0.2 |

(a) Write down an expression for the full joint distribution of the random variables $A, B, C$ and $D$. Compute the probability that $A, B$ and $C$ are $\perp$ while $D$ is T.
(b) Use the variable elimination algorithm to compute the probability distribution of $C$ conditional on the evidence that $D=\perp$.
[16 marks]
(c) Comment on the computational complexity of the variable elimination algorithm.

