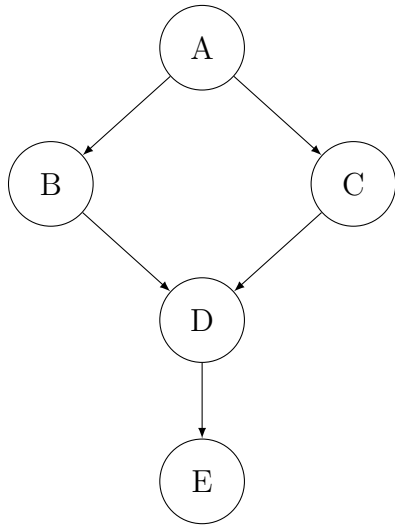


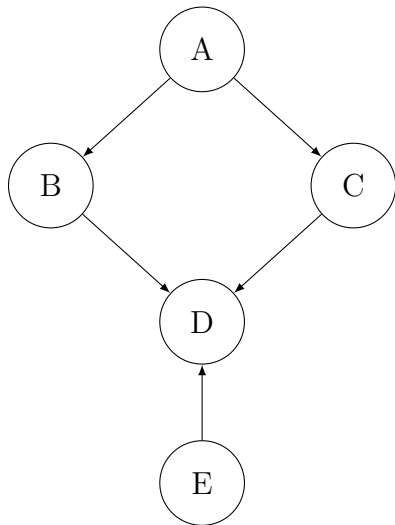
## 1 Markov equivalence

Consider the following two DAGs over variables  $\{A, B, C, D, E\}$ :

**Graph  $G_1$ :**



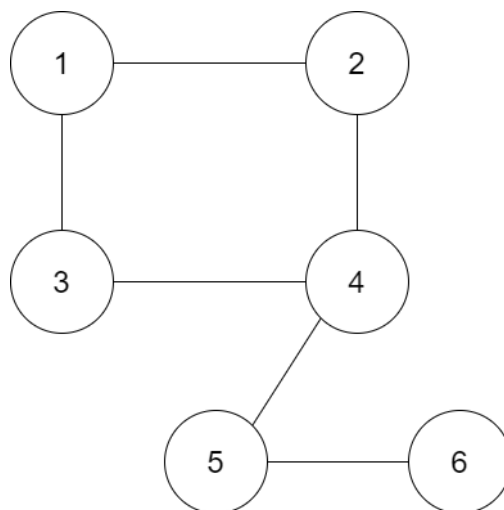
**Graph  $G_2$ :**



1. List all v-structures in  $G_1$  and in  $G_2$ .
2. Are  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  Markov equivalent? I.e. do they express the same conditional independence assertions? Justify your answer.

## Variable elimination in a MRF

Consider the MRF in the following Figure.



- Suppose we want to compute the partition function using the elimination ordering  $\prec = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$ , i.e.,

$$\sum_{x_6} \sum_{x_5} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_3} \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_1} \psi_{12}(x_1, x_2) \psi_{13}(x_1, x_3) \psi_{24}(x_2, x_4) \psi_{34}(x_3, x_4) \psi_{45}(x_4, x_5) \psi_{56}(x_5, x_6)$$

If we use the variable elimination algorithm, we will create new intermediate factors. What is the largest intermediate factor?

- Add an edge to the original MRF between every pair of variables that end up in the same factor. (These are called fill in edges.) Draw the resulting MRF. What is the size of the largest maximal clique in this graph?
- Now consider elimination ordering  $\prec = (4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6)$ , i.e.,

$$\sum_{x_6} \sum_{x_5} \sum_{x_3} \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_1} \sum_{x_4} \psi_{12}(x_1, x_2) \psi_{13}(x_1, x_3) \psi_{24}(x_2, x_4) \psi_{34}(x_3, x_4) \psi_{45}(x_4, x_5) \psi_{56}(x_5, x_6)$$

If we use the variable elimination algorithm, we will create new intermediate factors. What is the largest intermediate factor?

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