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Problem Statement Estimate the First and Second Order Marginals of Variables Create a Fully Connected Undirected Graph Select Maximally Independent Subset of the Variables Algorithm *EMAD* Example

Estimate the First and Second Order Marginals

1. The joint probability distribution of the random vector $\mathbf{V} = [V_1, V_2, \dots, V_d]^T$ in terms of conditional probabilities is given as:

 $P(\mathbf{V}) = P(V_1)P(V_2|V_1)P(V_3|V_1, V_2) \dots P(V_d|V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{d-1}),$

- 2. Each V_i is conditioned on an increasing number of other variables.
- 3. Approximation: Use only the lower-order marginals:

$$P_a(\mathbf{V}) = \prod_{i=1}^d Pr(V_i|V_{j(i)})$$

 $P_a(\mathbf{V})$ is the approximated form of $P(\mathbf{V})$. V_i conditioned on $V_{j(i)}$.

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Create a Fully Connected Undirected Graph

The dependence of the variables can be represented as

 $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{W})$

- V is a finite set of vertices;
 - V_j represents the random variables.
- **E** is a finite set of edges;
 - $\langle V_i, V_j \rangle$ represents an edge between the vertices V_i and V_j .
- ▶ W is a finite set of weights;
 - $w_{i,j}$ is the weight assigned to the edge $\langle V_i, V_j \rangle$.

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Create a Fully Connected Undirected Graph

The values of weights can be calculated based on either:

1. Expected Mutual Information Measure:

$$I^*(V_i, V_j) = \sum_{v_i, v_j} Pr(v_i, v_j) \log \frac{Pr(v_i, v_j)}{Pr(v_i)Pr(v_j)}$$

2. Chi-Square Metric:

$$I_{\chi}(V_i, V_j) = \sum_{v_i, v_j} \frac{(Pr(v_i, v_j) - P(v_i)P(v_j))^2}{P(v_i)P(v_j)}$$
.

3. Assuming Normality (Correlation Matrix):

$$I^*(V_i, V_j) = -\frac{1}{2}\log(1 - \rho_{ij}^2)$$
.

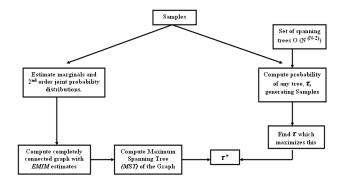
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Create a Fully Connected Undirected Graph

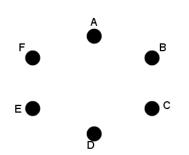
- 1. The connected graph consists of a large number of trees ($\bigcirc(d^{(d-2)})$).
- 2. Each tree represents a unique approximated form of $P(\mathbf{V})$.
- 3. The best "dependence tree" \Rightarrow the Maximum Spanning Tree.
- 4. Maximum Likelihood method Estimates the unknown probabilities.
- 5. The *MLE* of best dependence tree Compute the *MST* of the graph.

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ML Estimate of the Best Dependence Tree

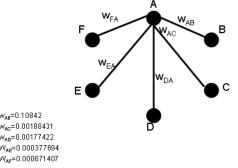


Example



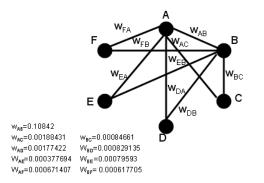
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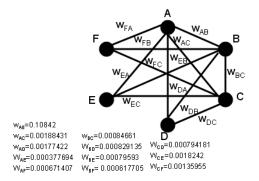


W_{A8}=0.10842 wac=0.00188431 w_{AD}=0.00177422 War=0.000377694 War=0.000671407

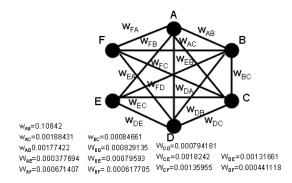
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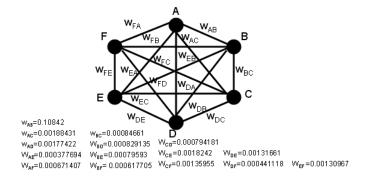
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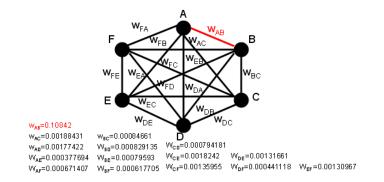
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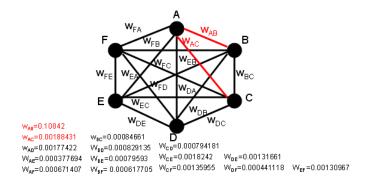
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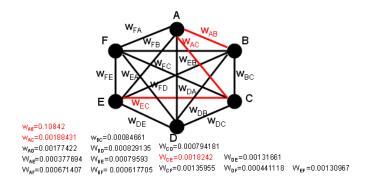
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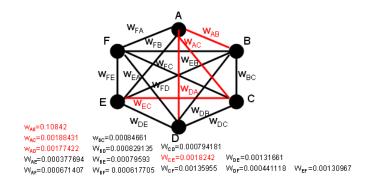
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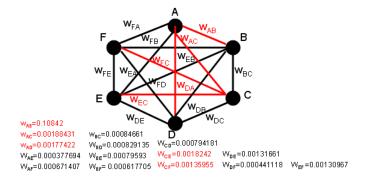
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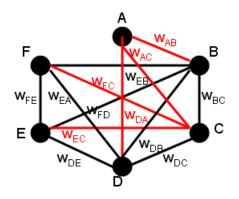
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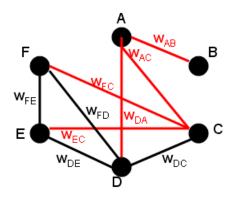
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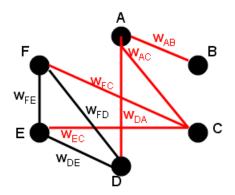
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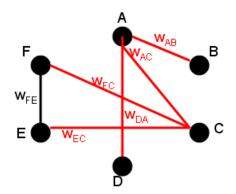
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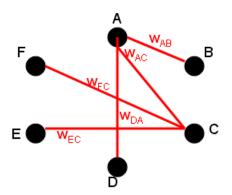
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Example



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