

**АПРИОРНОЕ ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ
В БАЙЕСОВСКИХ СЕТЯХ
ПРИ ЯРУСНОМ ПОДХОДЕ. ЧАСТЬ 1**

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1. $G = \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{N_G}$ $\mu_{nm} = 1$, $\mu_{nn} = 0$, $\mu_{nm} = 1$ $n \in pr(a_m)$.

$\rho_{OFF}(a_n) = \sum_{m=1}^{N_G} \mu_{nm}$, $\rho_{IN}(a_n) = \sum_{m=1}^{N_G} \mu_{mn}$.

2) $V(G) = \{v_n\}_{n=1}^{N_G}$, $N_G = \sum_{l=0}^L k_l$, $V_n \in \{V_n^{j_n}\}_{j_n=1}^{J_n}$, $J_n \geq 2$, $\lambda(v_n) = 0$, $\rho_{OFF}(v_n) = \sum_{l=0}^L k_l$, $K_l = \sum_{i=0}^l k_i$, $K_L = N_G$, $\Omega(G) = \{\omega_{ij}\}_{i=1}^{N_G} \{\omega_{i,j}\}_{j=1}^{N_G}$.

$$\{\omega_{ij}\}_{i=K_{l-1}+1}^{K_l} \quad \{\omega_{ij}\}_{j=K_{m-1}+1}^{K_m} \quad k_l \times k_m \quad ; \quad \omega_{ij} = 1, \quad v_i \in pr(v_j) \quad \omega_{ij} = 0$$

$$4) \quad \Omega(G) \quad \Theta(G) = \{\theta_{ij}\}_{i=1}^{N_G} \quad \Theta(G) = \{\theta_{ij}\}_{i=1}^{N_G} \quad \theta_{ij} = 1, \quad G$$

$$(\theta_{i,j}) \quad V(G) \quad : \theta_{ij} = 1, \quad G$$

$$\{v_i \quad v_j \quad \theta_{ij} = 0$$

$$\{\theta_{ii}\}_{i=1}^{N_G} \quad \theta_{ii} = 1;$$

$$5) \quad \{v_n\}_{n=1}^{k_0}$$

$$P(v_n) = \{P(V_n^{j_n})\}_{j_n=1}^{J_n} \quad v_n$$

$$V_n^{j_n} .$$

$$P(v_n; pr(v_n)) -$$

$$v_n \quad pr(v_n),$$

$$v_m \notin pr(v_n)) - \quad P(v_n; pr(v_n) \cup \{v_m, 1 \leq m < n, v_n$$

$$pr(v_n)$$

$$v_m \notin pr(v_n)\}. \quad v_n \quad \{v_m, 1 \leq m \leq n-1,$$

$$\psi(n) \quad v_n \in V(G), \lambda(v_n) = l \geq 1,$$

$$v_n: \psi(n) = \{v_i: \theta_{in} = 1\}_{i=1}^{K_{l-1}};$$

$$\psi(n) = \{v_i: \theta_{in} = 1\}_{i=1}^{N_G} . \quad \{v_{m_q}\}_{q=1}^Q, Q \geq 2 \quad (\{m_q\}_{q=1}^Q$$

$$\psi(n) = v_n \cup \psi(n) =$$

$$\psi(n) \cup (\{m_q\}_{q=1}^Q) =$$

$$= \bigcup_{q=1}^Q \psi(m_q) . \quad v_n \in V(G), \lambda(v_n) \geq 1 \quad G(n) \subseteq G - G$$

$$\psi(n) . \quad v_{m_*} \in \psi(n) \quad v_n,$$

$$v_{m_*} - \quad G(n) \quad , \quad v_{m_*} \quad v_n,$$

$$G(n) \quad ($$

$$) [4]. \quad v_{m_*} \in \psi(\{m_q\}_{q=1}^Q),$$

$$\{v_{m_q}\}_{q=1}^Q \in V(G), \quad G(\{m_q\}_{q=1}^Q) \rho_{OFF}(v_{m_*}) > 0 -$$

$$\psi(\{m_q\}_{q=1}^Q), \quad v_{m_*} - \quad G(\{m_q\}_{q=1}^Q),$$

$$\Xi(G) = \{\xi_{mn}\}_{m=1}^{K_{L-1}} \{N_G\}_{n=K_0+1}.$$

$$P(v_n), \xi_{mn} \in \{0, 1, 2\}. \quad \xi_{mn} = 0$$

$$\lambda(v_m) < \lambda(v_n) \quad \xi_{mn} \neq 0, \quad \xi_{mn} = 1;$$

$$\xi_{mn} = 2, \quad \lambda(v_m) < \lambda(v_n)$$

$$P(v_m; pr(v_m)). \quad \forall \xi_{mn} \in \Xi(G)$$

$$\xi_{mn} := 0, \quad \lambda(v_n) = l, 2 \leq l \leq L,$$

$$\rho_{IN}(v_n) = 1, \quad \rho_{IN}(v_n) > 1, \lambda(v_n) = l,$$

$$\forall m \leq K_{L-1}, 2 \leq l \leq L \quad P(v_m) = \{P(V_m^{j_m})\}_{j_m=1}^{J_m}$$

$$PR(Q) = \bigcup_{n \in Q} PR(n) \quad \{v_n, n \in Q\}$$

$$Q \subset \{m\}_{m=1}^{N_G}.$$

: NEW () OLD () « »

$$G(n). \quad \Lambda-$$

0. $OLD := \emptyset, NEW := PR(n), \Lambda := l - 1; \forall m = \overline{1, N_G} \quad \xi_{mn} := 0.$
1. $OLD := OLD \cup NEW. NEW := \emptyset.$
2. $q_{max} := \max\{i: i \in OLD\}. q_{min} := \min\{i: i \in OLD\}. q := q_{min}.$
3. $q = q_{max} \quad v_q - \quad \Lambda- \quad G(n) \quad v_n,$
4. $q < q_{max} \quad v_i, i \in OLD, i \geq q \quad \Lambda- \quad G(n) \quad v_n; \quad 8).$
5. $q < q_{max} \quad v_i, i \geq q \quad \Lambda- \quad G(n) \quad v_i$

$$i \in OLD, i > q:$$

$\forall \{i \in OLD, i > q\} fm(i, q) = 0,$
 $v_n, \xi_{qn} := 1.$

6. v_q

$\{i \in OLD, i > q\}:$
 $\{v_i, \Lambda- (K_{\Lambda-1}+1 \leq i \leq K_{\Lambda} fm(i, q) \neq 0), v_i \ll \gg -$
 $v_n \xi_{in} := 2; NEW := NEW \cup PR(i);$

$i \in OLD, i > q, fm(i, q) \neq 0$
 $K_{\Lambda-1}+1 \leq q \leq K_{\Lambda} \}, v_q \ll \Lambda- ($
 $v_n \xi_{qn} := 2; NEW := NEW \cup PR(q).$

6. v_q $v_n, OLD := OLD \setminus q.$

7. $q_{min} := q; q := \min\{i: i \in OLD, i > q_{min}\}.$ 3.

8. $\Lambda > 1: \{NEW = \emptyset\} \cap \{OLD = \emptyset\},$ \bullet_n ,

;

$\Lambda := \Lambda - 1.$ 1.

9. $\Lambda = 1$ $v_q, q \in NEW \cup OLD -$
 $v_n, \xi_{qn} := 1,$ \bullet_n .

3. $\Xi(G).$

(1) $\Xi(G)$ $v_n;$
 $n, m < n -$

$P(v_m) = \{P(V_m^{j_m})\}_{j_m=1}^{J_m} .$ $(n = K_0 + 1, K_1):$

$P(V_n^{j_n}) := \sum_{j_1=1}^{J_1} \dots \sum_{j_{K_0}=1}^{J_{K_0}} \{P(V_n^{j_n} / \bigcap_{m=1}^{K_0} V_m^{j_m}) \times [\prod_{m=1}^{K_0} P(V_m^{j_m})]\} .$
 $1, n=1$ $K_0, n=1$ $m, n=1$ $m, n=1$

v_n $v_m, \rho_{IN}(v_n) = 1,$

$\xi_{mn} = 1,$ $P(V_n^{j_n}) := \sum_{j_m=1}^{J_m} P(V_n^{j_n} / V_m^{j_m}) \times P(V_m^{j_m});$,

$P(V_n^1) := P(V_m^1) \times P(V_n^1 / V_m^1) + [1 - P(V_m^1)] \times P(V_n^1 / \bar{V}_m^1),$

$P(V_n^2) = P(\bar{V}_n^1) := 1 - P(V_n^1).$

$v_n, \rho_{IN}(v_n) > 1, \lambda(v_n) > 1$ -

$Y = \{y_i\}_{i=1}^{I_n}, I_n < n$ \bullet_n ,

$\xi_{y_i n} \neq 0$.

$$P(V_n^{j_n}) = \{P(V_n^{j_n})\}_{j_n=1}^{J_n-1}, \quad (J_n - 1)$$

$$(1) \quad P(V_n^{j_n}) = 1 - \sum_{j_n=1}^{J_n-1} P(V_n^{j_n}),$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{I_n} J_{y_i} \quad (I_n + 1),$$

$$[(n, j_n); \{(y_i, j_{y_i})\}_{i=1}^{I_n}]. \quad m_i := I_n + 1 - i.$$

$$P[(n, j_n); \{(y_i, j_{y_i})\}_{i=1}^{I_n}] = P(V_n^{j_n} / \bigcap_{i=1}^{I_n} V_{y_i}^{j_{y_i}}) \times \prod_{i=1}^{I_n} P(V_{y_{m_i}}^{j_{y_{m_i}}} ; \bigcap_{k=1}^{m_i-1} V_{y_k}^{j_{y_k}}),$$

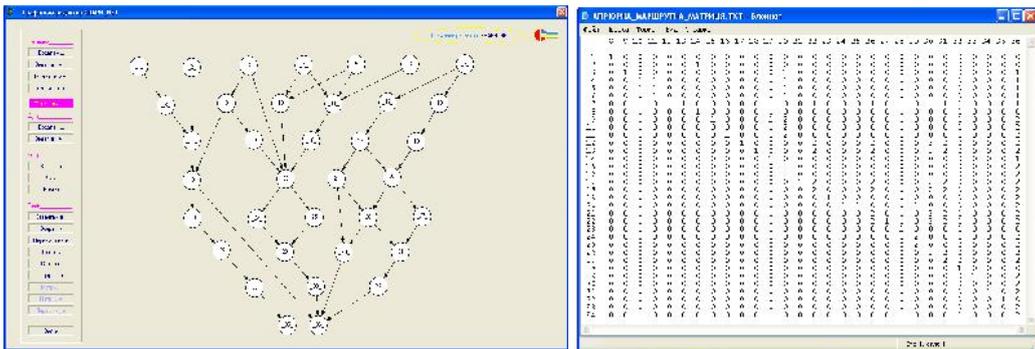
$$P(V_{y_{m_i}}^{j_{y_{m_i}}} ; \bigcap_{k=1}^{m_i-1} V_{y_k}^{j_{y_k}}) = P(V_{y_{m_i}}^{j_{y_{m_i}}} / \bigcap_{k=1}^{m_i-1} V_{y_k}^{j_{y_k}}),$$

$$\xi_{y_{m_i} n} = 2, \quad P(V_{y_{m_i}}^{j_{y_{m_i}}} ; \bigcap_{k=1}^{m_i-1} V_{y_k}^{j_{y_k}}) = P(V_{y_{m_i}}^{j_{y_{m_i}}}) \quad \xi_{y_{m_i} n} = 1.$$

$$P(V_n^{j_n}) := \sum_{j_{y_1}=1}^{J_{y_1}} \dots \sum_{j_{y_{I_n}}=1}^{J_{y_{I_n}}} P[(n, j_n); \{(y_i, j_{y_i})\}_{i=1}^{I_n}].$$

4.

$\Xi(G) = \{\xi_{mn}\}_{m=1}^6 \}_{n=8}^{36}$, $L = 7$, $K_0 = 7$, $K_1 = 13$, $K_2 = 18$, $K_3 = 22$, $K_4 = 27$, $K_5 = 31$, $K_6 = 34$, $K_7 = 36$.



. 1.

$$V(G) = \{v_n\}_{n=1}^{36}$$

$\Xi(G)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lambda(v_{29}) = 5, \rho_{IN}(v_{29}) = 2, \quad Y = \{20, 24, 25\}, \\
& (\xi_{24,29} = 2, \xi_{25,29} = 2), \quad v_{20} = \\
& (\xi_{20,29} = 1), \quad P(V_{29}^{j_{29}}) := \sum_{j_{20}=1}^{J_{20}} \sum_{j_{24}=1}^{J_{24}} \sum_{j_{25}=1}^{J_{25}} \{P(V_{29}^{j_{29}} / V_{25}^{j_{25}}, \\
& V_{24}^{j_{24}}, V_{20}^{j_{20}}) \times P(V_{25}^{j_{25}} / V_{20}^{j_{20}}) \times P(V_{24}^{j_{24}} / V_{20}^{j_{20}}) \times P(V_{20}^{j_{20}})\} = \\
& = \sum_{j_{20}=1}^{J_{20}} \sum_{j_{24}=1}^{J_{24}} \sum_{j_{25}=1}^{J_{25}} \{P(V_{29}^{j_{29}} / V_{25}^{j_{25}}, V_{24}^{j_{24}}) \times P(V_{25}^{j_{25}} / V_{20}^{j_{20}}) \times P(V_{24}^{j_{24}} / V_{20}^{j_{20}}) \times P(V_{20}^{j_{20}})\}.
\end{aligned}$$

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THE BAYESIAN NETWORK A PRIORI ESTIMATING IN THE MULTILEVEL APPROACH. PART 1

The individual a priori Bayesian estimating in the network graph multilevel presentation is considered.

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Об авторах: