

(())

Marjan_Niyati@yahoo.com

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[1][2][3]

(())

[1].

[2].

[3].

Herskovits, 1992; Heckerman et al., 1995; Heckerman, 1997; Neapolitan, 2003; Pearl, 1988)

[1].

[2].

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[1].

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[1].

[2]:

[1][2][3][4][5]

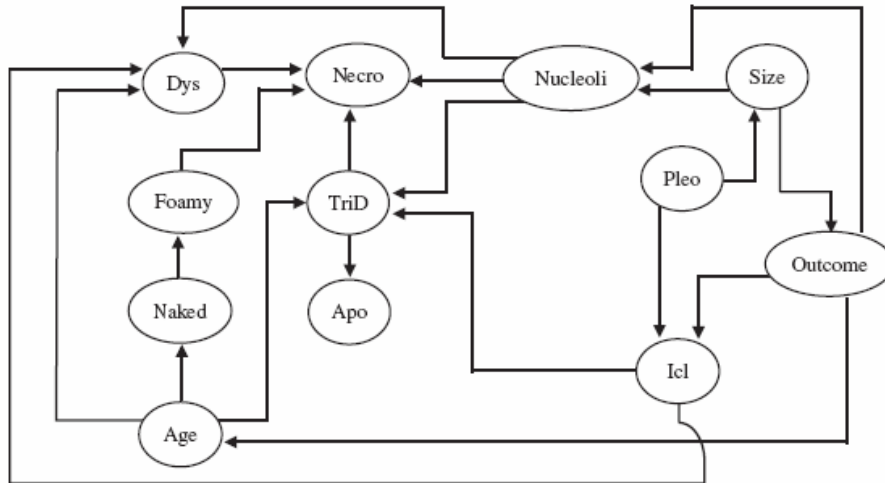
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[1].



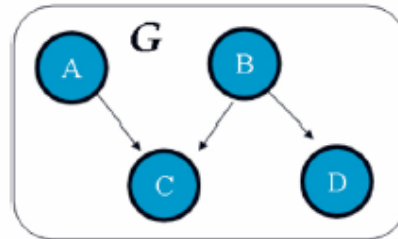
P(Outcome Size)	
P(out = 0 size = 0)	0.926
P(out = 1 size = 0)	0.074
P(out = 0 size = 1)	0.146
P(out = 1 size = 1)	0.854

[^o]:

$$P(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i | \text{Pa}(X_i))$$

Pa(X_i)

[^o]:



$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y | Z$

$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y | Z \equiv \neg X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y | Z$

P

Z

Y X

$$P(X, Y | Z) = P(X | Z)P(Y | Z)$$

V

G

$\langle G, \theta \rangle$

V

G

X

θ V

[^o]:

$p(X | \text{Pa}(X))$

[٧].

Pelikan

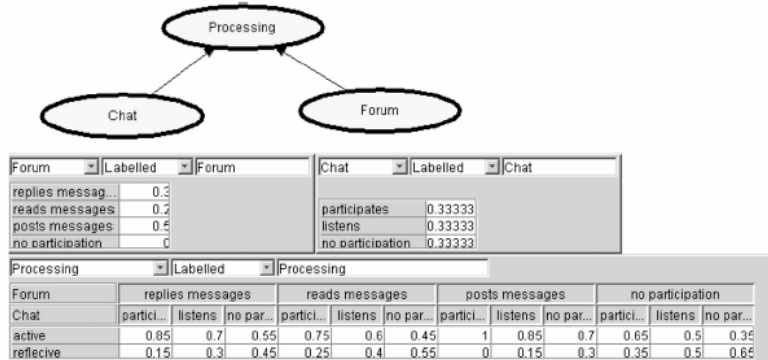


[٧].

(Jensen, 1996)

(Pearl, 1988)

[٨].



()

[٨].

[٧٧] [٨].

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(B/A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

٧ BOA(Bayesian optimization algorithms)
٧ CPT(conditional probability tables)

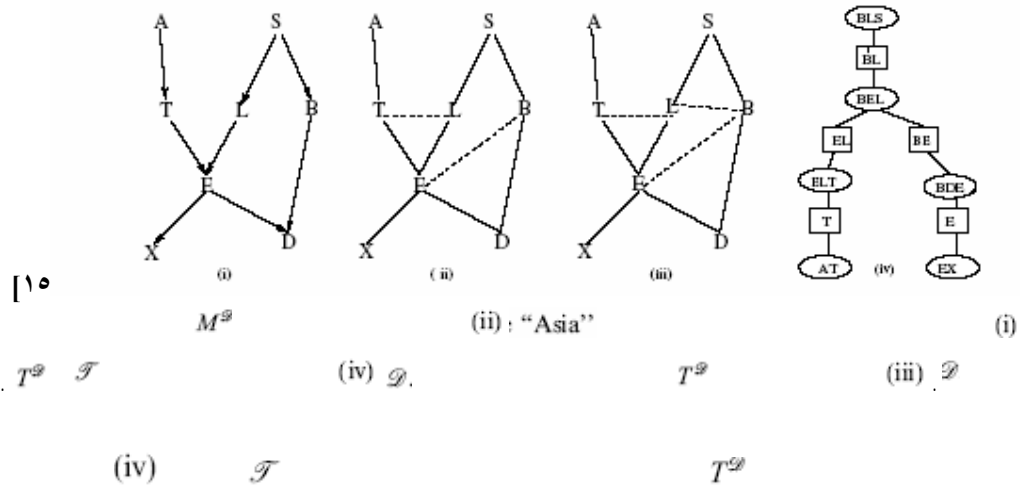
matlab1.ir

$V = \{A_i | i = 1, \dots, n\}$
 $p(V) = \prod_{A_i \in V} p(A_i | \pi_{A_i})$
 $Y \Rightarrow \Rightarrow X | Z$
 $XYZ = V$
 $X \cup Y \cup Z$

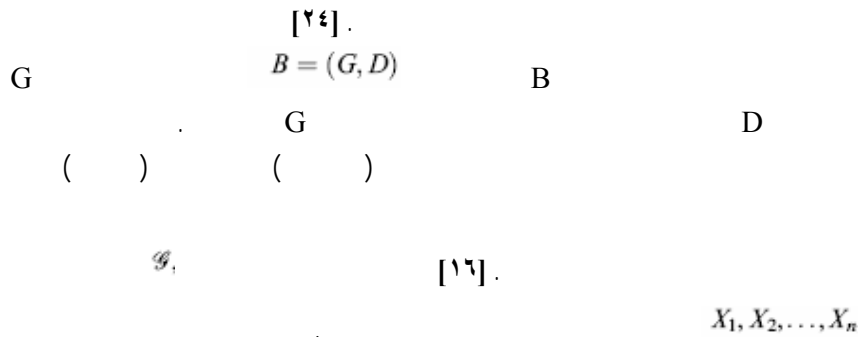
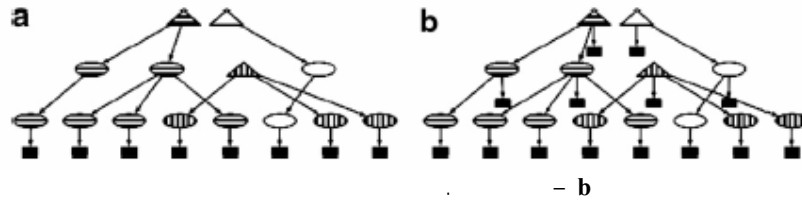
\mathcal{F} C and C'
 $\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{F}} = \{C \cap C' | \text{there is an edge between } C \text{ and } C'\}$
 "Asia"
 (ii) and (iii)
 $M^{\mathcal{F}} \setminus (E, B) (T, L)^1$
 (iii) (L, B) (ii)

† moralization
 ° triangulation
 \ chord

matlab1.ir

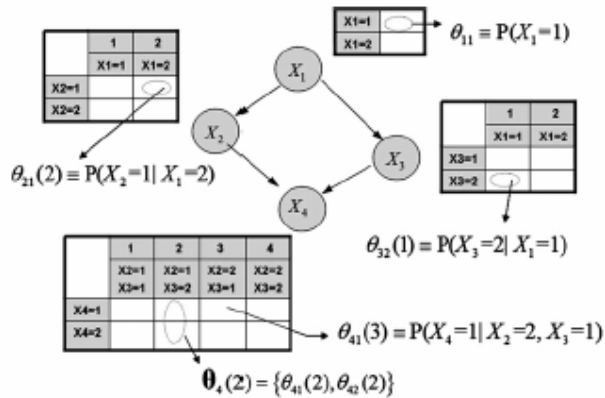


[10].



^ measurements
^ observations

matlab1.ir



[Ψ][Ψ]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n | \mathcal{G}) \\
 = p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | \mathcal{G}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i | x_{pa(i)}, \mathcal{G}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n & p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | \mathcal{G}) \\
 \mathcal{G} & X_i & x_{pa(i)}
 \end{array}$$

$$i = 1 \dots n$$

$$\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n\} = \{[\theta_{ik}(j)]_{k=1}^{r_i}\}_{j=1}^{q_i}$$

$$X_i (x_{pa(i)})$$

$$X_i; j = 1 \dots q_i$$

$$X_i \in \mathbf{X}; k = 1 \dots r_i$$

[Ψ]:

$$p(\mathbf{x} | \theta, \mathcal{G}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i | x_{pa(i)}, \theta_i, \mathcal{G}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta_k(j)$$

EDAs . Muhlenbein EDAs

PMBGAs

EDAs

() ()

EDAs

[Ψ].

N

⁹ Estimation of distribution algorithms
¹⁰ Probabilistic model-building genetic algorithms
¹¹ crossovers

) $M (M < N)$ (N

EDAs

EDAs

()

$X_i (i = 0, \dots, l-1)$
 X_i X_i \prod_{X_i} $p(X_i | \prod_{X_i})$

[1]:

$$p(X) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} p(X_i | \prod_{X_i})$$

$P(0)$

$t \leftarrow 0$

$P(t)$ $S(t)$

B

B

$O(t)$

$O(t)$,

$P(t)$

$P(t+1)$

$t \leftarrow t+1$

[1].

B
BOA

$$p(D, B | \xi) = p(B | \xi) \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\pi_{X_i}} \frac{\Gamma(m'(\pi_{X_i}))}{\Gamma((m'(\pi_{X_i}) + m(\pi_{X_i})))} \times \prod_{x_i} \frac{\Gamma((m'(x_i, \pi_{X_i}) + m(x_i, \pi_{X_i})))}{\Gamma(m'(x_i, \pi_{X_i}))}$$

- ¹¹ PBIL (Population- Based incremental Learning)
- ¹² UMDA(univariate marginal distribution algorithms)
- ¹³ BMDA(Bivariate marginal distribution algorithms)
- ¹⁴ ECGA (extended compact GA)

$p(B|\xi)$ () D
 $\prod_{X_i} m(\pi_{X_i}) \Gamma(a) = (a-1)!$ Γ
 $m(x_i, \pi_{X_i})$
 $p(B|\xi) = \sum_{x_i} m(x_i, \pi_{X_i}) \cdot m'(x_i, \pi_{X_i})$
 Heckerman $p(B|\xi)$
 $\delta \quad \kappa \in (0,1)$ c
 k (

$p(X_i = x_i | \prod_{X_i} = \pi_{X_i})$ X_i
 $[1]$ X_i
 $X = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$
 X_i C
 $(\mathcal{E}_u), \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 \cup \mathcal{E}_u$ (E1)
 r_i

Denis
 Minsky

[4]:

$$P(C = c | X = x) \propto P(C = c) \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i | c)$$

$$P(C = 1), P(X_i = j|C = 1)$$

$$j = 1, \dots, r_i - 1 \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad P(X_i = j | C = 0)$$

$$P(x_{ij}|0) \quad p, P(x_{ij}|1)$$

$$P(x_{ij}|0)$$

$$P(x_{ij}|0) = \frac{P(x_{ij}) - P(x_{ij}|1)p}{1 - p}$$

$$P(x_{ij}|0) \quad P(X_i = j) \quad P(x_{ij})$$

$$\frac{N_{ij\epsilon_u} - P(x_{ij}|1)pN_{\epsilon_u}}{(1 - p)N_{\epsilon_u}}$$

$$N_{\epsilon_u} \quad X_i = j$$

$$N_{ij\epsilon_u}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{r_i} P(x_{ij}|0) = 1$$

[4]:

$$P(x_{ij}|0) = \frac{1 + \max(0; R_i(j)) \frac{1}{Z_i}}{r_i + (1 - p)N_{\epsilon_u}}$$

$$R_i(j) = N_{ij\epsilon_u} - P(x_{ij}|1)pN_{\epsilon_u}$$

$$\frac{N_{ij\epsilon_u} - P(x_{ij}|1)pN_{\epsilon_u}}{(1 - p)N_{\epsilon_u}}$$

$$Z_i = \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} \max(0; P(x_{ij}|0))$$

[4].

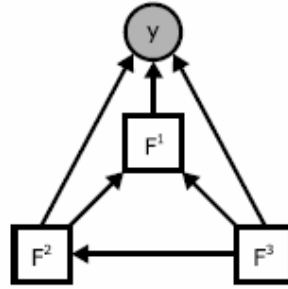
p

$$F^1, F^2, F^3$$

Y

[13].

matlab1.ir



Y, F^1, F^2, F^3

$$p(Y, F^1, F^2, F^3) = p(Y|F^1, F^2, F^3)p(F^1|F^2, F^3)p(F^2|F^3)p(F^3)$$

$$p(Y, F^1, F^2, F^3) = p(Y|F^1, F^2, F^3)p(F^1|F^2, F^3)p(F^2|F^3)p(F^3)$$

$Pa(Y)$

$Pa(\cdot)$

Y

$$Pa(Y) = \{F^1, F^2, F^3\}$$

$$Pa(Y) = \{F^1\}$$

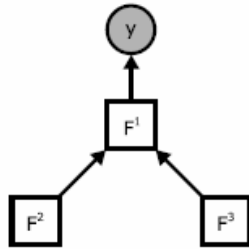
F^2 and F^3

Y

$$p(Y = y, F^1, F^2, F^3) = p(Y = y|F^1)P(F^1|F^2, F^3)P(F^2)P(F^3)$$

Y, F^1, F^2, F^3

[13]



$$p(Y = y, F^1, F^2, F^3) = p(Y = y|F^1)P(F^1|F^2, F^3)P(F^2)P(F^3)$$

()

[13]

$V(G)$

G

$$V(G) = [n] := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$E(G)$

$$i \rightarrow j \in E(G)$$

$$i < j$$

$f(x)$

$$X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$$f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i | x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}),$$

$$X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_{i-1} = x_{i-1} \quad f_i(x_i | x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})$$

$$f_i(x_i | x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})$$

$$\text{pa}(i) = \{j \in [n] \mid j \rightarrow i \in E(G)\}$$

$$f_i(x_i | x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}) = f_i(x_i | x_{\text{pa}(i)})$$

$$f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i | x_{\text{pa}(i)})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right)$$

() "Bell curve" Σ $|\Sigma|$

$$X_A = (X_a)_{a \in A} \quad A \subseteq [n]$$

$$\Sigma_{A,B} \quad \Sigma \quad A \quad x_A \quad x$$

$$B \quad A \quad \Sigma$$

$$A, B \subseteq [n] \quad X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$$

- (1) $X_A \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_A, \Sigma_{A,A})$, and
- (2) $X_A | X_B = x_B \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_A + \Sigma_{A,B} \Sigma_{B,B}^{-1}(x_B - \mu_B), \Sigma_{A,A} - \Sigma_{A,B} \Sigma_{B,B}^{-1} \Sigma_{B,A})$.

$$f(x_i | x_{\text{pa}(i)})$$

$$W_j \sim \mathcal{N}(v_j, \psi_j^2)$$

$$X_j = \sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} X_i + W_j$$

$$\lambda_{ij} \quad i < j \quad X_i$$

$$\Sigma \quad \mu \quad X$$

$$X_j \quad X$$

$$[\Psi]$$

$$\mu_j = \mathbb{E}(X_j) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} X_i + W_j\right) = \sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} \mu_i + v_j$$

$$k < j$$

$$\sigma_{kj} = \mathbb{E}((X_k - \mu_k)(X_j - \mu_j))$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left((X_k - \mu_k) \left(\sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} (X_i - \mu_i) + W_j - v_j\right)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} \mathbb{E}((X_k - \mu_k)(X_i - \mu_i)) + \mathbb{E}((X_k - \mu_k)(W_j - v_j))$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} \sigma_{ik}$$

$$\sigma_{jj} = \mathbb{E}((X_j - \mu_j)^2)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left(\left(\sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} (X_i - \mu_i) + W_j - v_j\right)^2\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \text{pa}(j)} \sum_{k \in \text{pa}(j)} \lambda_{ij} \lambda_{kj} \sigma_{ik} + \psi_j^2$$

$$\mu \quad v$$

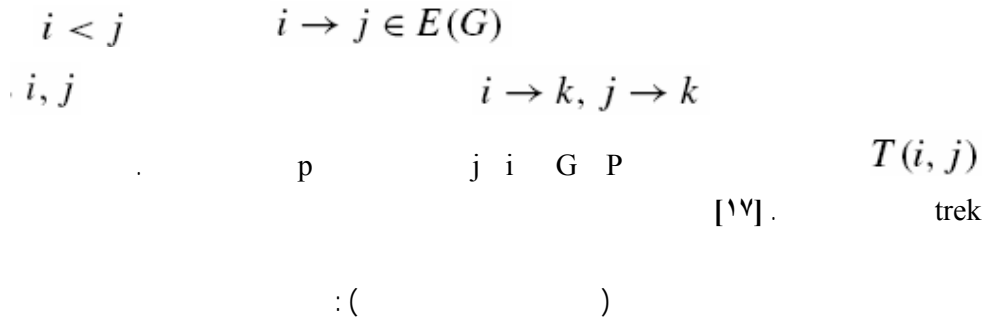
$$\psi_j^2 \quad \Sigma$$

$$\sigma_{jj} \quad ()$$

trek rule a_j

$$a_i : i \in V(G) \quad \lambda_{ij} \quad i \rightarrow j \in E(G)$$

matlab1.ir



MLP

y

$$y_k = f_{\text{outer}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^M w_{kj}^{(2)} f_{\text{inner}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^d w_{ji}^{(1)} x_i + w_{j0}^{(1)} \right) + w_{k0}^{(2)} \right)$$

$w_{j0}^{(1)}$ j I d $w_{ji}^{(2)}$ $w_{ji}^{(1)}$
 k M j
 $f_{\text{inner}}(\cdot)$ $f_{\text{outer}}(\cdot)$

$$P(w|D) = \frac{P(D|w)P(w)}{P(D)}$$

$$P(w|D) = \frac{P(D|w)P(w)}{P(D)}$$

$D \equiv (y_1, \dots, y_N)$

[19]:

$$P(w|D) = \frac{1}{Z_s} \exp \left(-\beta \sum_n \sum_k \{t_{nk} - y_{nk}\}^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_j w_j^2 \right)$$

$$Z_s(\alpha, \beta) = \int \exp \left(-\beta \sum_n \sum_k \{t_{nk} - y_{nk}\}^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_j w_j^2 \right) dw$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\beta} \right)^{N/2} + \left(\frac{2\pi}{\alpha} \right)^{W/2}$$

¹³ feed-forward

β

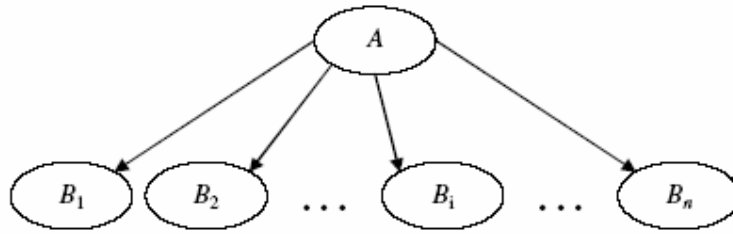
n

α

k

[19].

Titterington



()

B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n

[18]:

$B_i \perp \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{i-1}, B_{i+1}, \dots, B_n\} | A$
for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

A

$$\frac{P(A|B)}{P(\sim A|B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(\sim A)} \times \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{P(B_i|A)}{P(B_i|\sim A)}$$

n K

(B_1, \dots, B_n)

B

[20].

K

A

Lynch & Willett

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(0,1,2,3)

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[۲۰].

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(AND/OR)

BBN

BBN

[۲۱].

BBN :

$$P(X_1, \dots, X_n) = P(X_1) \prod_{i=2}^n P(X_i | \text{parents}(X_i)),$$

X_i

$\text{parents}(X_i)$

X_i

X_i

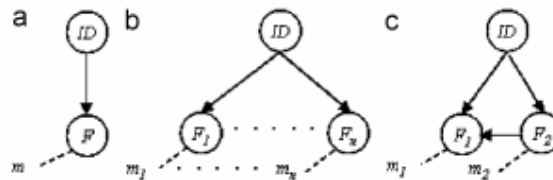
$P(X_i | \text{parents}(X_i))$

X_1, \dots, X_n

$P(X_i | \text{parents}(X_i))$

BBN

$P(X_1, \dots, X_n)$



(ID = 1)

(ID = 0)

F

ID

a

^{۱۷} quantization

^{۱۸} Fusion

^{۱۹} Bayesian belief network

$$P(F, ID) = P(F|ID) \cdot P(ID) \qquad P(X_1, \dots, X_n) = P(X_n) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} P(X_i | \text{parents}(X_i)),$$

$$P_{\text{update}}(ID) = P_{\text{prior}}(ID) \left[\frac{P(F = m|ID)}{\sum_{ID} P(F = m|ID)} \right].$$

$$\frac{P_{\text{update}}(ID = 1)}{P_{\text{update}}(ID = 0)} = \frac{P_{\text{prior}}(ID = 1)}{P_{\text{prior}}(ID = 0)} \times L,$$

$$L = P(F = m|ID = 1) / P(F = m|ID = 0)$$

b $P_{\text{prior}}(ID = 0) \ll P_{\text{prior}}(ID = 1)$

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{P(F_i = m_i | ID = 1)}{P(F_i = m_i | ID = 0)}.$$

[*].

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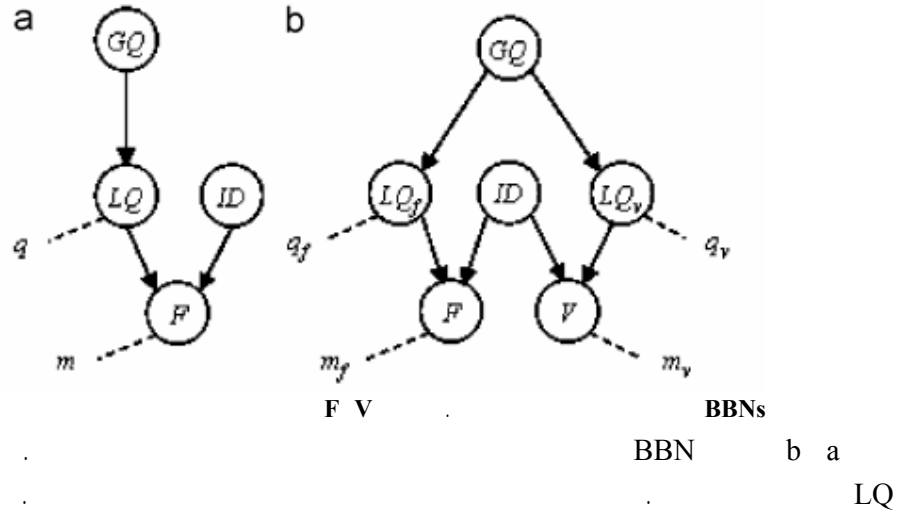
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)

)

[*].

matlab1.ir



$P_{update}(ID)$ GQ
 GQ $P(LQ|GQ)$
 LQ GQ
 GQ=LQ $P(LQ, GQ)$
 $\Theta \times \Theta$ () $\Theta = \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$

$$P(LQ = q_1, GQ = q_2) := \frac{f(q_1 - q_2)}{\sum_{(q'_1, q'_2) \in \Theta} f(q'_1 - q'_2)}$$

$f(q_1, q_2) \in \Theta$

$$\Omega := \sum_{(q_1, q_2) \in \Theta} f(q_1 - q_2) = Kf(0) + 2[(K-1)f(1) + 3(K-2)f(2) + \dots + f(K-1)].$$

Then

$$P(LQ|GQ = q) = \frac{1}{\Omega} f(LQ - q).$$

GQ LQ

$\sigma = 2.8$

$f(x)$

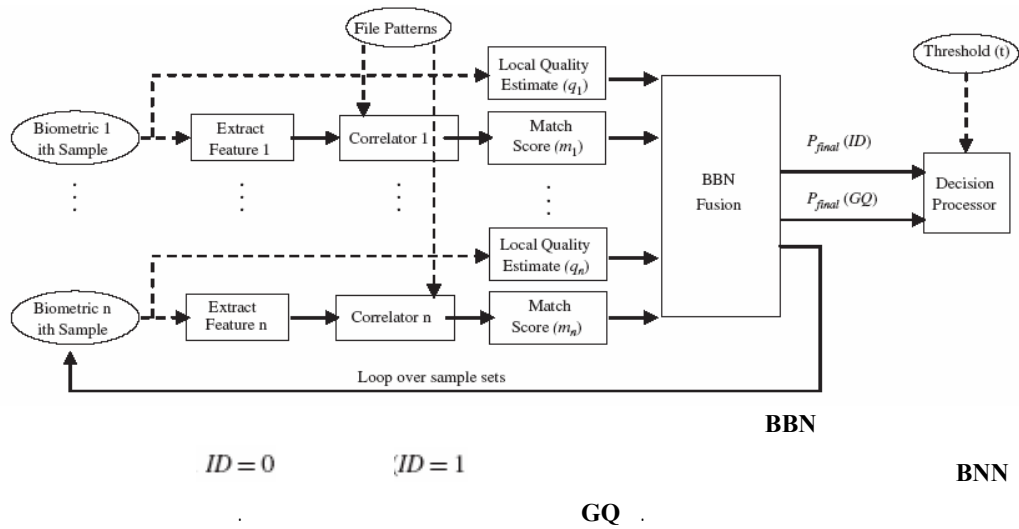
b

$$\frac{P_{update}(ID)}{P_{prior}(ID)} = P(F = m_f | ID, LQ_f = q_f) P(V = m_v | ID, LQ_v = q_v) \times \sum_{GQ=1}^5 [P(LQ_f = q_f | GQ) \times P(LQ_v = q_v | GQ) P_{prior}(GQ)]$$

and

$$\frac{P_{update}(GQ)}{P_{prior}(GQ)} = P(LQ_f = q_f | GQ) P(LQ_v = q_v | GQ) \times \sum_{ID=0}^1 [P(V = m_v | ID, LQ_v = q_v) \times P(F = m_f | ID, LQ_f = q_f) P_{prior}(ID)].$$

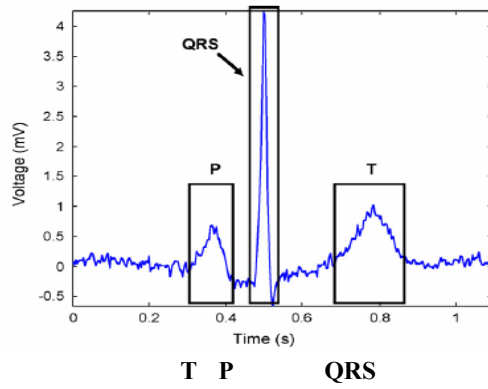
a



BBN .

[۲].

[۳].



[۴].

()

QRS

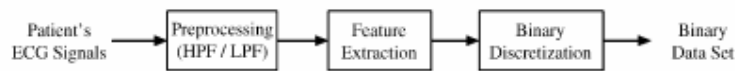
- ۱۱ electrocardiograms (ECG)
- ۱۲ quantifications
- ۱۳ sliding window

. ECG

[۳].

: ECG

[۳].



$$Energy = \sum x_i^2$$

$$4^{th} Power = \sum x_i^4$$

$$Nonlinear Energy = \sum -x_i \cdot x_{i-2} + x_{i-1}^2$$

$$Curve Length = \sum x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$Hurst = \ln \left(\frac{range(x_i)}{std(x_i)} - \frac{i}{2} \right)$$

$$Katz Fractal Dimension = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\log(k-1)}{\log \left(\frac{\max(\sum \sqrt{(x_i - x_i)^2 + i^2})}{\sum \sqrt{(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + 1}} \right) + \log(k-1)}$$

$$Peak Power = \max(PSD)$$

$$Peak Frequency = index(\max(PSD))$$

$$Mean Frequency = index(\text{mean}(PSD))$$

$$Median Frequency = index(\text{median}(PSD))$$

$$Spectral Entropy = \sum PSD \cdot \log(PSD)$$

$$Shannon Entropy = - \sum hist(x) \cdot \log(hist(x))$$

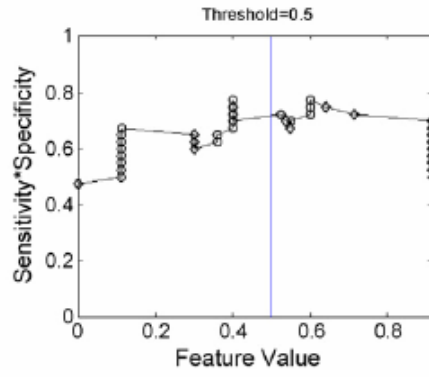
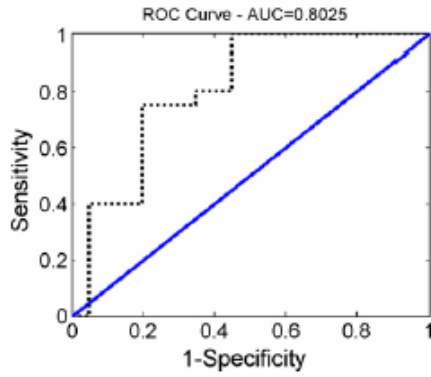
ECG

F

۲۴

^{۲۴} Brownian

^{۲۵} Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC)



- ROC

C.

C E

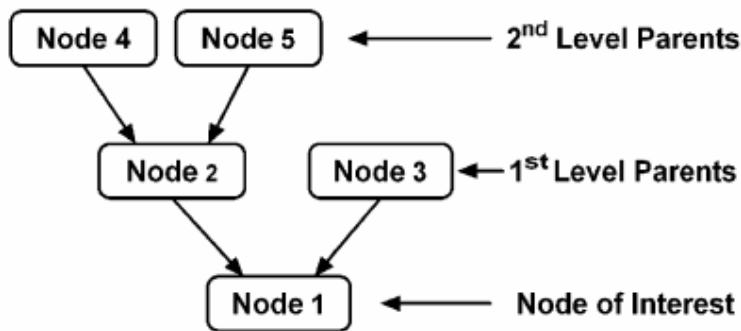
E

[۳].

$$P(C|E) = \frac{P(E|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(E)}$$

$$P(E|C) = \frac{P(C|E) \cdot P(E)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C, E)}{P(C)}$$

n



$$(2^n - 1).$$

$$\binom{n}{k}$$

$$\binom{n}{k}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{n}{k}$$

[۳].

$$E = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n\}$$

$$P(E|C) = \frac{P(C|E) \cdot P(E)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C, E)}{P(C)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(C, E_1, \dots, E_n) &= P(C) \cdot P(E_1, \dots, E_n|C) \\ &= P(C) \cdot P(E_1|C) \cdot P(E_2, \dots, E_n|C, E_1) \\ &= P(C) \cdot P(E_1|C) \cdot P(E_2|C, E_1) \cdot P(E_3, \dots, E_n|C, E_1, E_2) \\ &= P(C) \cdot P(E_1|C) \cdot P(E_2|C, E_1) \cdot P(E_3|C, E_1, E_2) \\ &\quad \cdot P(E_4, \dots, E_n|C, E_1, E_2, E_3) \end{aligned}$$

E

$$\begin{aligned} P(C, E_1, \dots, E_n) &= P(C) \cdot P(E_1|C) \cdot P(E_2|C) \cdot P(E_3|C) \cdot \dots \\ &= P(C) \prod_{i=1}^n P(E_i|C) \end{aligned}$$

[۳] ..

(a.

+MP

(e

-(d MP

(c N-

-(b

PC

(g

CBL2

(f

(a

()

()

NB

^۳ Naive

NB

N : N (b)

N : MP (c)

:

MP (e)

CBL2, CBL1 (f)

PC (g)

Size

$\frac{1}{3}$

[•]

Naive Bayes	Bayes - N	MP-Bayes	Greedy	MP-Bayes + Greedy	CBL2	PC
Outcome ⇔ Age	TriD ⇔ Nucleoli	Size ⇔ Outcome	Age ⇔ Outcome	Nucleoli ⇔ Necro	Outcome ⇔ Age	Age ⇔ Naked
Outcome ⇔ Dys	Size ⇔ Nucleoli	ICL ⇔ Outcome	Outcome ⇔ ICL	Nucleoli ⇔ Dys	Outcome ⇔ ICL	Outcome ⇔ Age
Outcome ⇔ ICL	Nucleoli ⇔ Outcome	Pleo ⇔ Size	Outcome ⇔ TriD	Nucleoli ⇔ TriD	Outcome ⇔ TriD	Outcome ⇔ Dys
Outcome ⇔ TriD	Pleo ⇔ Size	Foamy ⇔ Necro	Age ⇔ TriD	Size ⇔ Nucleoli	Naked ⇔ Foamy	Nucleoli ⇔ TriD
Outcome ⇔ Naked	Size ⇔ Outcome	Naked ⇔ Foamy	Age ⇔ Naked	Outcome ⇔ Nucleoli	Necro ⇔ Foamy	Outcome ⇔ ICL
Outcome ⇔ Foamy	Necro ⇔ Nucleoli	Outcome ⇔ Nucleoli	Age ⇔ Pleo	Size ⇔ Outcome	Size ⇔ Nucleoli	Naked ⇔ Foamy
Outcome ⇔ Nucleoli	Necro ⇔ TriD	Size ⇔ Nucleoli	Age ⇔ Size	Pleo ⇔ Size	Nucleoli ⇔ Outcome	Necro ⇔ Nucleoli
Outcome ⇔ Pleo	Necro ⇔ Dys	Outcome ⇔ Age	Age ⇔ ICL	Pleo ⇔ ICL	Pleo ⇔ Size	Nucleoli ⇔ Outcome
Outcome ⇔ Size	Age ⇔ ICL	ICL ⇔ Age	Dys ⇔ Age	ICL ⇔ Dys	Outcome ⇔ Dys	Outcome ⇔ TriD
Outcome ⇔ Necro	Age ⇔ Outcome		Age ⇔ Nucleoli	Dys ⇔ Necro	Size ⇔ Outcome	Necro ⇔ Foamy
Outcome ⇔ Apo	ICL ⇔ TriD		TriD ⇔ Apo	Age ⇔ Dys	Apo ⇔ Nucleoli	Nucleoli ⇔ Size
	ICL ⇔ Outcome		Naked ⇔ Foamy	Age ⇔ Naked	Naked ⇔ Age	Apo ⇔ Nucleoli
			Pleo ⇔ Nucleoli	Age ⇔ TriD	Size ⇔ Age	Size ⇔ Pleo
			Necro ⇔ Dys	Outcome ⇔ Age		Size ⇔ Outcome
			Necro ⇔ Foamy	Outcome ⇔ ICL		Apo ⇔ Outcome
			TriD ⇔ Pleo	Outcome ⇔ ICL		
			TriD ⇔ Size	Naked ⇔ Foamy		
			ICL ⇔ TriD	Necro ⇔ Foamy		
			TriD ⇔ Nucleoli	ICL ⇔ TriD		
			Nucleoli ⇔ Size	TriD ⇔ Apo		
			Necro ⇔ Outcome	TriD ⇔ Necro		
			Dys ⇔ ICL			
			Dys ⇔ Nucleoli			
			Pleo ⇔ Size			
			Dys ⇔ Pleo			
			Dys ⇔ Outcome			
			Outcome ⇔ Pleo			

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Yu and Wolf :

Yang and Kuo (1999)

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Naphade et al.

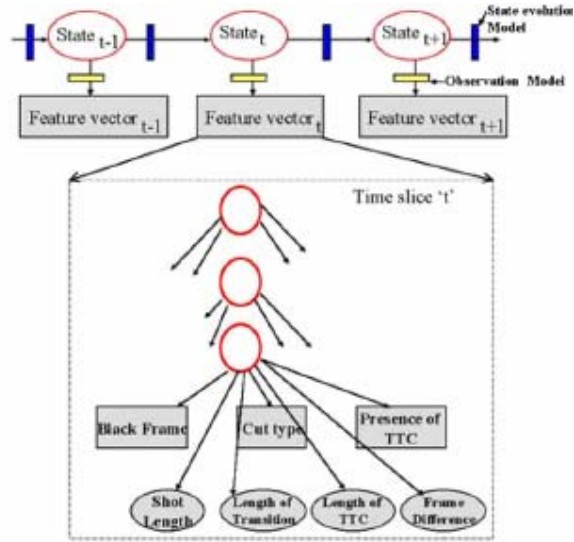
^{٢٨}DBN.

()

[٩]

^{٢٧} multijets

^{٢٨} Dynamic Bayesian networks (DBNs)



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Eleston-Stewart

Lander-Green

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DNA

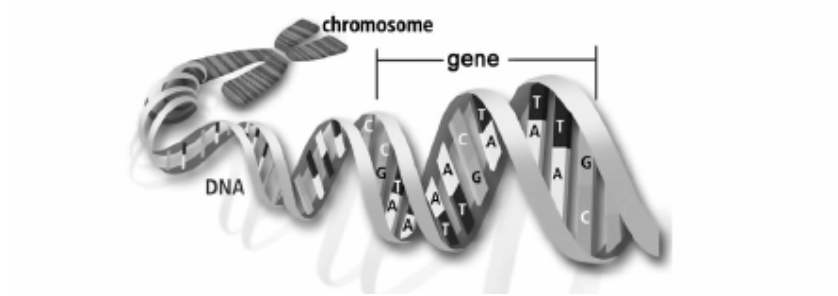
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DNA

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DNA

²⁹ Genetic linkage analysis
³⁰ Genotype

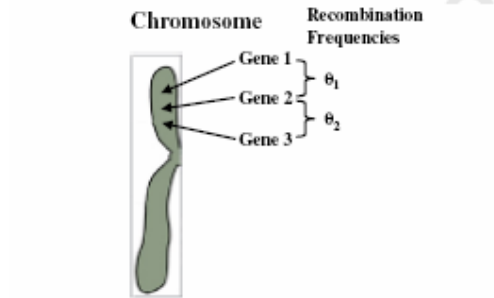


$$\theta = 0.5$$

[11]

$$\theta_i$$

$$\theta < 0.5$$



$$\hat{\theta}$$

n

()

e

P

$$Pr(e|P, \hat{\theta})$$

$$n - 1\theta_i$$

$$\hat{\theta}$$

$$\hat{\theta}$$

$$Pr(e)$$

G

P

G (G, P)

$$X = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

P

$$f(x_i, pa_i) = Pr(x_i | pa_i)$$

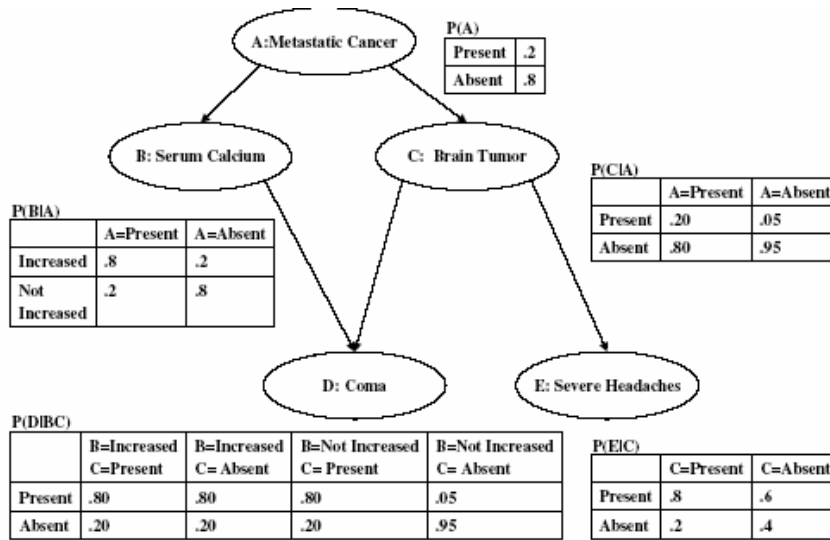
P

Pa_i

X_i ∈ X

P

¹¹ Crossover



C

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A



[]

X

[14]

()

MRI

n

$$I = \{i : i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$x_i \quad \text{fMRI}$$

S

$$x = \{x_i : i \in I\}$$

I

$$a_i$$

$$P(x|\theta) = \prod_{i \in I} P(x_i | a_i, \theta_i)$$

$$\theta = \{\theta_i : i \in I\}$$

x

n

$$x(t) = \{x_i(t) : i \in I\}$$

T

$$t = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

[14]

$$\bigcup_{t=1}^T x(t)$$

$$P(x(t+1)|x(t), \dots, x(1)) = P(x(t+1)|x(t))$$

$$P(x(t+1)|x(t)) \quad t$$

()

$$t = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

[۱۴].

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[۲۳].

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^{۳۲} Cortico-Subcortical Loops
^{۳۳} position tracking
^{۳۴} Global Localization
^{۳۵} odometer

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