Expressive Power of Graphical Models

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Autumn Semester 2025

Recap

- Need for efficient representation of probabilistic models
  - Restrict the number of directly interacting variables by making independence assumptions
  - Restrict the form of interaction by making parametric family assumptions
- DAGs and undirected graphs to represent independencies and factorisations
- Equivalences between independencies (Markov properties) and factorisation
- Rules for reading independencies from the graph that hold for all distributions that factorise over the graph

Program

1. Graphs as independency maps (I-maps)
2. Equivalence of I-maps (I-equivalence)

Program

1. Graphs as independency maps (I-maps)
   - I-maps
   - Perfect maps
   - Minimal I-maps
   - Strengths and weaknesses of directed and undirected graphs
2. Equivalence of I-maps (I-equivalence)

I-map

- We have seen that graphs represent independencies. We say that they are independency maps (I-maps).
- *Definition*: Let $\mathcal{U}$ be a set of independencies that random variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots x_d)$ satisfy. A DAG or undirected graph K with nodes x_i is said to be an independency map (I-map) for $\mathcal{U}$ if the independencies $\mathcal{I}(K)$ asserted by the graph are part of $\mathcal{U}$:
$$\mathcal{I}(K) \subseteq \mathcal{U}$$
- An I-map is a "directed I-map" if K is a DAG, and an "undirected I-map" if K is an undirected graph.

I-map

The set of independencies $\mathcal{U}$ can be specified in different ways. For example:

- as a list of independencies, e.g.

$$\mathcal{U} = \{x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2\}$$

- as the independencies implied by another graph K_0

$$\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{I}(K_0)$$

- denoting by $\mathcal{I}(p)$ all the independencies satisfied by a specific distribution p, we can have

$$\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{I}(p)$$

I-maps and factorisation

- We have previously found that all independencies asserted by the graph K hold for all p that factorise over K.
- Hence, if p factorises over K, we have

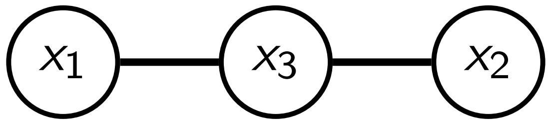
$$\mathcal{I}(K) \subseteq \mathcal{I}(p)$$

  and K is an I-map for $\mathcal{I}(p)$
- But we do not have guarantees that $\mathcal{I}(K)$ equals $\mathcal{I}(p)$ since, as we have seen, $\mathcal{I}(K)$ may miss some independencies that hold for p.

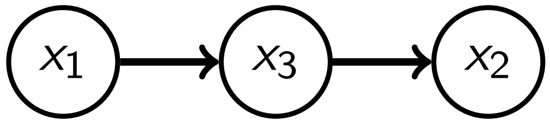
Examples of I-maps

Consider $\mathcal{U} = \{x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2,\ x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2 | x_3,\ x_2 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_3,\ x_2 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_3 | x_1\}$

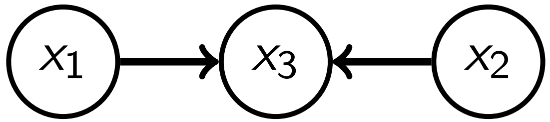
- $\mathcal{I}(H) = \{x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2 | x_3\} \subset \mathcal{U}$



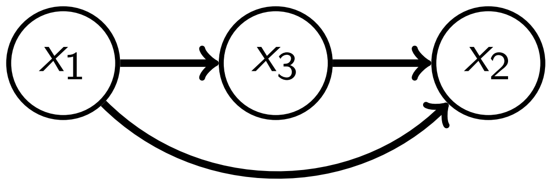
- $\mathcal{I}(G) = \{x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2 | x_3\} \subset \mathcal{U}$



- $\mathcal{I}(G) = \{x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2\} \subset \mathcal{U}$



- $\mathcal{I}(G) = \varnothing \subset \mathcal{U}$



Remarks

- Criterion for an I-map is that the independency assertions made by the graph are true. I-maps are not concerned with the number of independency assertions made.
- I-maps of $\mathcal{U}$ are allowed to "miss" some independencies in $\mathcal{U}$.
- I-maps are not unique: all graphs in the last slide were I-maps for $\mathcal{U}$.
- Full graph, as in the last example of the previous slide, does not make any assertions. Empty set is trivially a subset of any $\mathcal{U}$, so that the full graph is trivially an I-map.
- Different I-maps may make the same independency assertions, see first two examples on the previous slide.

Guiding questions

- Can we find I-maps that don't miss independencies?

$\rightarrow$ perfect I-maps

- Which I-maps are "useful"?

$\rightarrow$ minimal I-maps

- Which graphs represent the same set of independencies?

$\rightarrow$ I-equivalence

Perfect maps

- *Definition*: K is said to be a perfect I-map (or P-map) for $\mathcal{U}$ if $\mathcal{I}(K) = \mathcal{U}$.
- Let K be a DAG or an undirected graph. For what set $\mathcal{U}$ of independencies is a graph K a perfect map?
- K is a perfect I-map for the independencies that hold for all p that factorise over the graph. (proof on next slide)
- This result is not very surprising. It just says that K is a perfect map for the graphical models (set of distributions) that were defined by K in the first place!
- Perfect maps are not guaranteed to exist for individual distributions or specific sets of independencies.

Proof (not examinable)

- Assume K is such that $\mathcal{I}(K) = \mathcal{U}$. We ask: what is $\mathcal{U}$?
- We have seen that:
  if X are Y and not (d-)separated by Z *then* $X \not\perp\!\!\!\perp Y | Z$ for some p that factorises over K (some $\equiv$ not all)
- Contrapositive: (Reminder: $A \Rightarrow B \Leftrightarrow \bar{B} \Rightarrow \bar{A}$)

  if $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y | Z$ for all p that factorise over K *then* X and Y are (d-)separated by Z
- Denote by $\mathcal{P}_K$ the set of all p that factorise over K. We thus have:

$$\left[\bigcap_{p \in \mathcal{P}_K} \mathcal{I}(p)\right] \subseteq \mathcal{I}(K)$$

- Since for all individual p we have $\mathcal{I}(K) \subseteq \mathcal{I}(p)$, it follows that

$$\left[\bigcap_{p \in \mathcal{P}_K} \mathcal{I}(p)\right] \subseteq \mathcal{I}(K) \subseteq \left[\bigcap_{p \in \mathcal{P}_K} \mathcal{I}(p)\right]$$

  and hence that

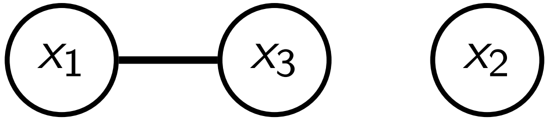
$$\mathcal{I}(K) = \bigcap_{p \in \mathcal{P}_K} \mathcal{I}(p)$$

- In plain English: K is a perfect map for the independencies that hold for all p that factorise over the graph.

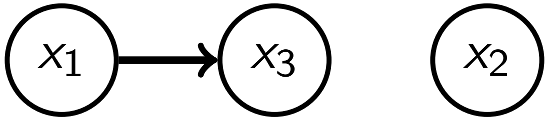
Examples of perfect I-maps

Consider again $\mathcal{U} = \{x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2,\ x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2 | x_3,\ x_2 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_3,\ x_2 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_3 | x_1\}$

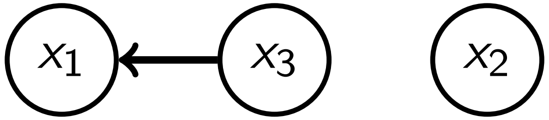
- $\mathcal{I}(H) = \mathcal{U}$



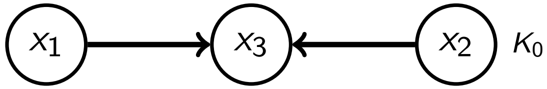
- $\mathcal{I}(G) = \mathcal{U}$



- $\mathcal{I}(G) = \mathcal{U}$

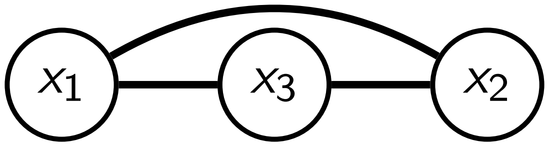


Collider does not have an undirected perfect I-map

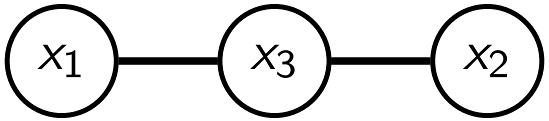


Consider the independencies represented by the collider K_0.

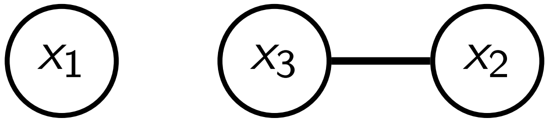
- Let $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{I}(K_o) = \{x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2\}$
- I-map for $\mathcal{U}$: $\mathcal{I}(H) = \{\}$



- Not an I-map for $\mathcal{U}$: graph wrongly asserts $x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_2 \mid x_3$



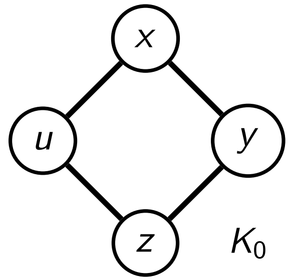
- Not an I-map for $\mathcal{U}$: graph wrongly asserts $x_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp x_3$



- Going through all undirected graphs shows that there is no undirected perfect I-map for $\mathcal{U}$.

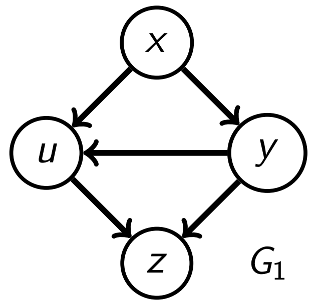
Diamond does not have a directed perfect I-map

Consider the independencies represented by the diamond configuration K_0.

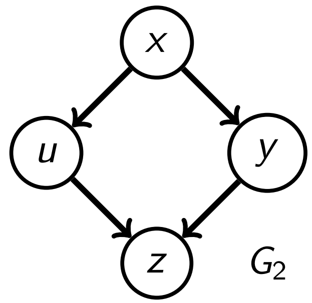


K_0

- Let $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{I}(K_0) = \{x \perp\!\!\!\perp z|u, y;\ u \perp\!\!\!\perp y|x, z\}$
- G_1 is an I-map for $\mathcal{U}$:
  $\mathcal{I}(G_1) = \{x \perp\!\!\!\perp z|u, y\} \subset \mathcal{U}$
- G_2 is not an I-map for $\mathcal{U}$:
  graph wrongly asserts $u \perp\!\!\!\perp y|x$
- Going through all DAGs shows that there is no directed perfect I-map for $\mathcal{U}$.



G_1



G_2

Minimal I-maps

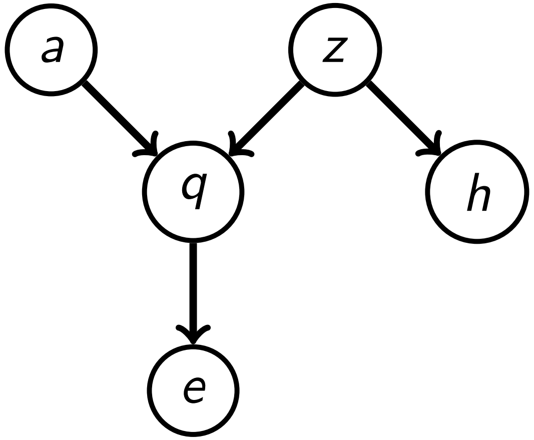
- Directed or undirected perfect maps may not always exist.
- On the other hand, criterion for a graph to be an I-map is weak (full graph is an I-map!).
- Compromise: Let us "sparsify" I-maps so that they become more useful.
- *Definition*: A minimal I-map is an I-map such that if you remove an edge (more independencies), the resulting graph is not an I-map any more.
- Note: A perfect I-map for $\mathcal{U}$ is also a minimal I-map for $\mathcal{U}$ (being perfect is a stronger requirement than being minimal)

Our previous visualisations of $p(\mathbf{x})$ are minimal I-maps

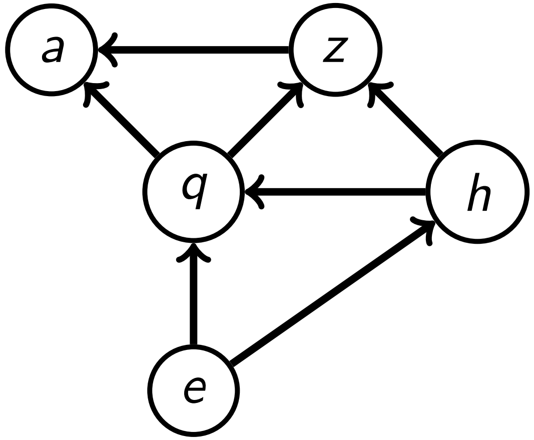
- To visualise $p(\mathbf{x})$ as a DAG:
  - Ordering + independencies $x_i \perp\!\!\!\perp (\mathrm{pre}_i \setminus \pi_i) \mid \pi_i$ that $p(\mathbf{x})$ satisfies, where π_i is a *minimal* subset of the predecessors
  - Construct a graph with the π_i as parents pa_i
  - Gives a minimal I-map of $\mathcal{I}(p)$ because the π_i are the *minimal* subsets.
- To visualise $p(\mathbf{x})$ as an undirected graph:
  - Determine the Markov blanket for each variable x_i
  - Construct a graph where the neighbours of x_i are its Markov blanket.
  - Gives a minimal I-map of $\mathcal{I}(p)$ because the Markov blanket is the *minimal* set of variables that makes the x_i independent from the remaining variables.

Directed minimal I-maps are not unique

Consider p with perfect I-map G_1. Use G_1 to determine $x_i \perp\!\!\!\perp (\mathrm{pre}_i \setminus \pi_i) \mid \pi_i$ for a given ordering of the variables.



Graph G_1



Minimal I-map G_2 for ordering (e, h, q, z, a), see exercises

- Directed (minimal) I-maps are not unique.
- Here: $\mathcal{I}(G_2) \subset \mathcal{I}(G_1) = \mathcal{I}(p)$.
- The minimal directed I-maps from different orderings may not represent the same independencies. (they are not I-equivalent)

Pros/cons of directed and undirected graphs

- Some independencies are more easily represented with DAGs, others with undirected graphs.
- Both directed and undirected graphical models have strengths and weaknesses.
- Undirected graphs are suitable when interactions are symmetrical and when there is no natural ordering of the variables, but they cannot represent “explaining away” phenomena (colliders).
- DAGs are suitable when we have an idea of the data generating process (e.g. what is causing what), but they may force directionality where there is none.
- It is possible to combine the individual strengths with mixed/partially directed graphs (see e.g. Barber, Section 4.3; Lauritzen, Section 3.2.3, not examinable).

Program

1. Graphs as independency maps (I-maps)
2. Equivalence of I-maps (I-equivalence)
   - I-equivalence for DAGs: check the skeletons and the immoralities
   - I-equivalence for undirected graphs: check the skeletons
   - I-equivalence between directed and undirected graphs

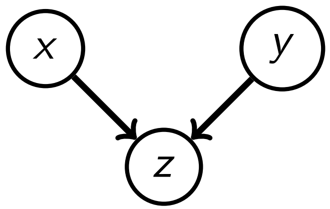
I-equivalence for DAGs

- How do we determine whether two DAGs make the same independence assertions (that they are "I-equivalent")?
- From d-separation: what matters is
  - which node is connected to which irrespective of direction (skeleton)
  - the set of collider (head-to-head) connections

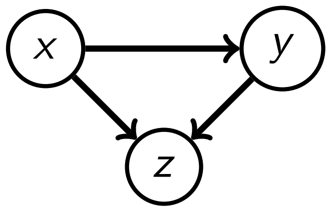
Connection	$p(x, y)$	$p(x, y \mid z)$
$x \rightarrow z \rightarrow y$	$x \not\perp\!\!\!\perp y$	$x \perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid z$
$x \leftarrow z \rightarrow y$	$x \not\perp\!\!\!\perp y$	$x \perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid z$
$x \rightarrow z \leftarrow y$	$x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$	$x \not\perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid z$

I-equivalence for DAGs

- The situation $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$ and $x \not\perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid z$ can only happen if we have colliders without "covering edge" $x \rightarrow y$ or $x \leftarrow y$, that is when parents of the collider node are not directly connected.
- Colliders without covering edge are called "immoralities".
- Theorem: For two DAGs G_1 and G_2:
  $G1$ and G_2 are I-equivalent $\iff$ G_1 and G_2 have the same skeleton and the same set of immoralities.
  (for a proof, see e.g. Theorem 4.4, Koski and Noble, 2009; not examinable)



$x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$ and $x \not\perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid z$
Collider w/o covering edge

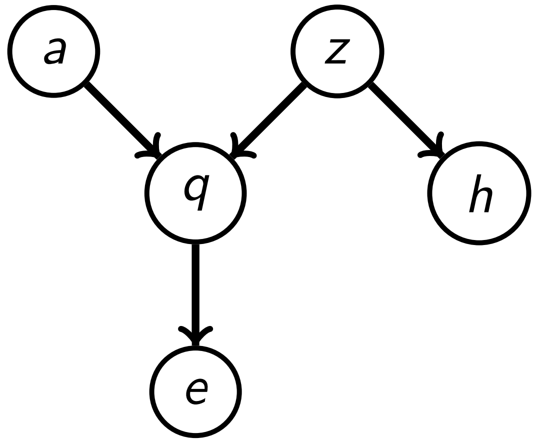


$x \not\perp\!\!\!\perp y$ and $x \not\perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid z$
Collider with covering edge

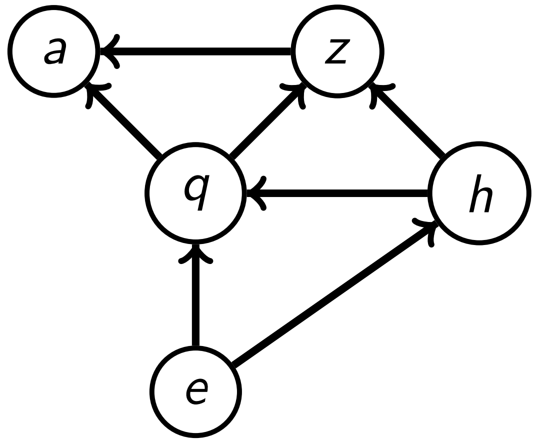
Example

Not I-equivalent because of skeleton mismatch:

G_1:



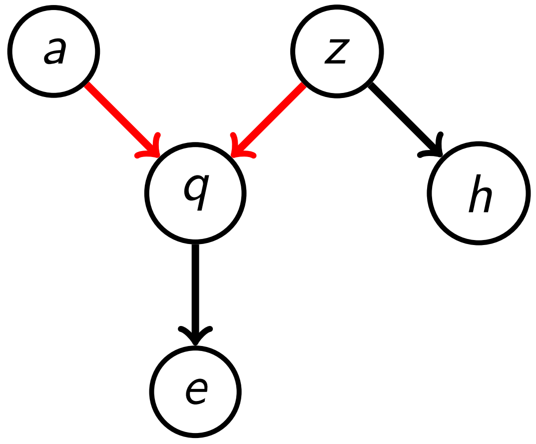
G_2:



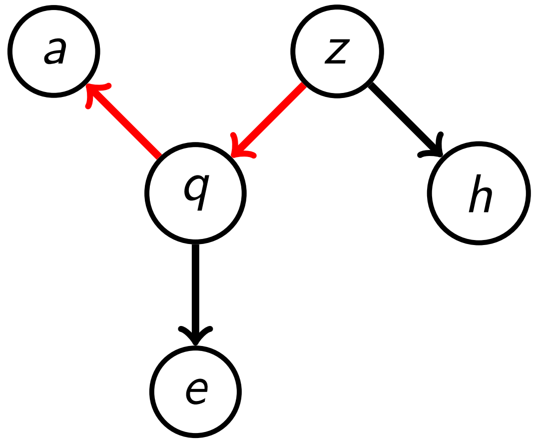
Example

Not I-equivalent because of immoralities mismatch:

G_1:



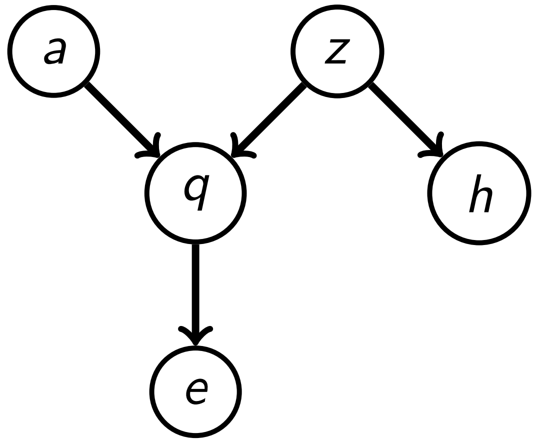
G_2:



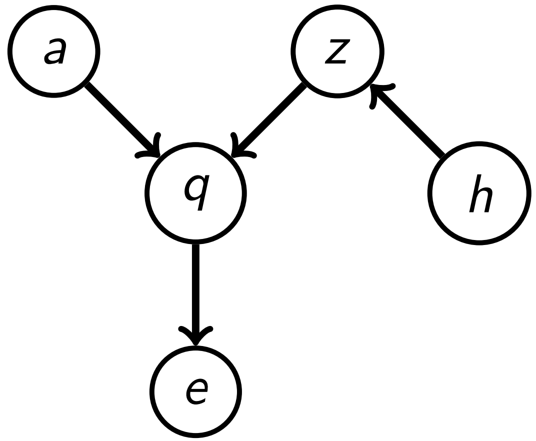
Example

I-equivalent (same skeleton, same immoralities):

G_1:

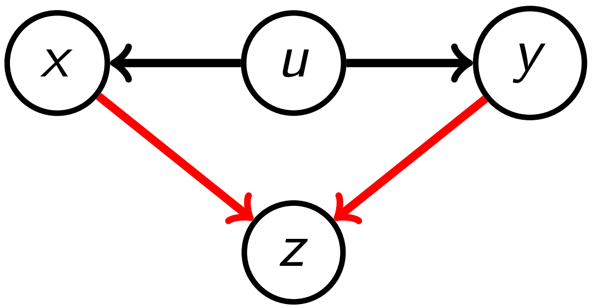


G_2:



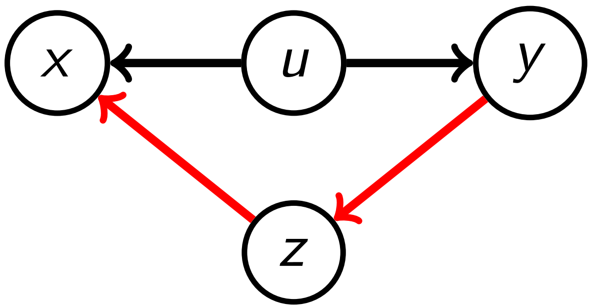
Example

Not I-equivalent (immoralities mismatch)



$x \perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid u$ and $x \not\!\perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid u, z$

Immorality: collider w/o covering edge



$x \not\!\perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid u$ and $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y \mid u, z$

Not an immorality

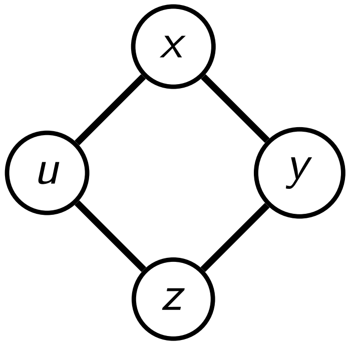
I-equivalence for undirected graphs

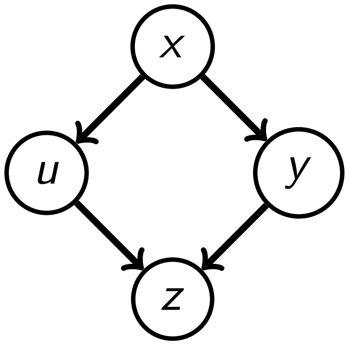
- Different undirected graphs make different independence assertions.
- I-equivalent if their skeleton is the same.

I-equivalence between directed and undirected graphs

Recall the example about non-existence of P-maps:

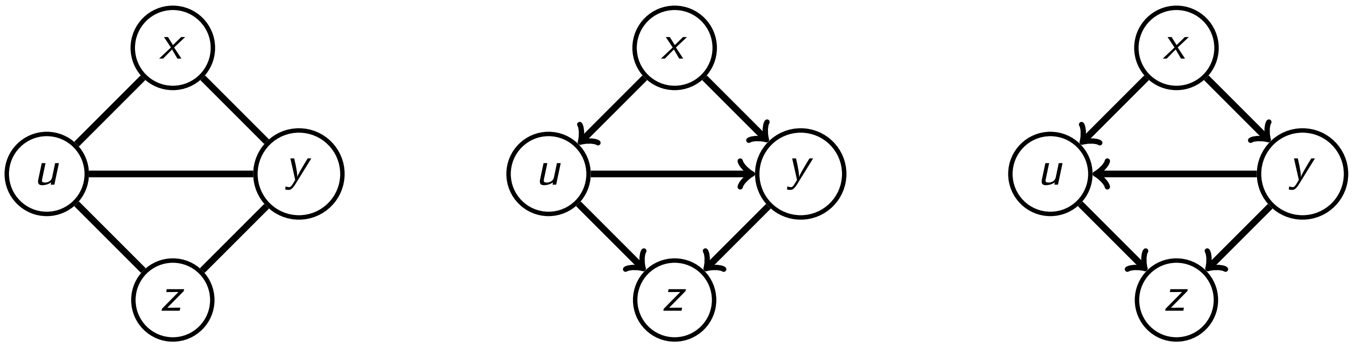
- Immoralities (colliders without covering edge) allow DAGs to represent independencies that cannot be represented with undirected graphs (e.g. $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y$ without enforcing $x \perp\!\!\!\perp y|z$)
- Diamond configurations (where the loop has length > 3) allow undirected graphs to represent independencies that DAGs cannot represent.
- Connection between the two: Turning a diamond configuration into a DAG introduces an immorality.





I-equivalence between directed and undirected graphs

- For DAGs without immoralities, only the skeleton is relevant for I-equivalence. Since the orientation of the arrows does not matter, we can just replace them with undirected edges to obtain an I-equivalent undirected graph.
- Relatedly, for undirected graphs where the longest loop without shortcuts is a triangle (chordal/triangulated undirected graphs), introducing arrows does not lead to immoralities since there is always a covering edge. The obtained DAGs are I-equivalent to the undirected graph.
- Example of I-equivalent graphs:



(note the covering edge between u and y)

Program recap

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   - I-maps
   - Perfect maps
   - Minimal I-maps
   - Strengths and weaknesses of directed and undirected graphs

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