

not enough time
Spatial and Temperal Modeling with Bayesian Networks

Reasoning About Distances in Populations April 30, 2020

Agenda

Introduction & Resources

Motivation

- What is our distance?
- What should be our distance?

Tutorial

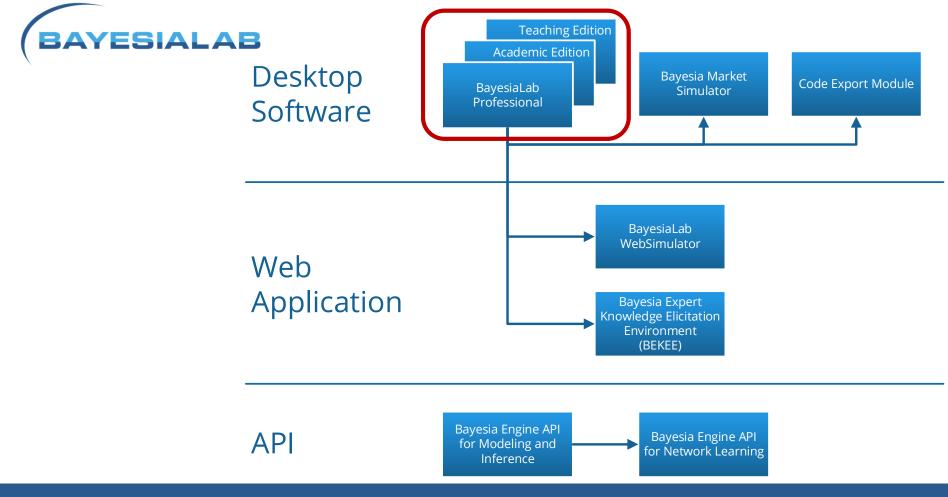
- Distribution of distances in a unit square
- Distribution of distances in the continental U.S.
- BayesiaLab & GIS Mapping
- Spatial Learning & Optimization





BAYESIALAB

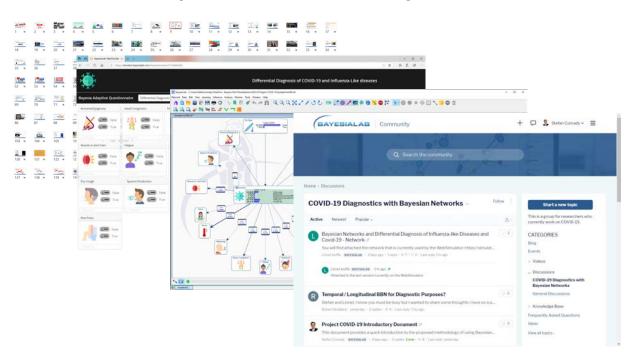


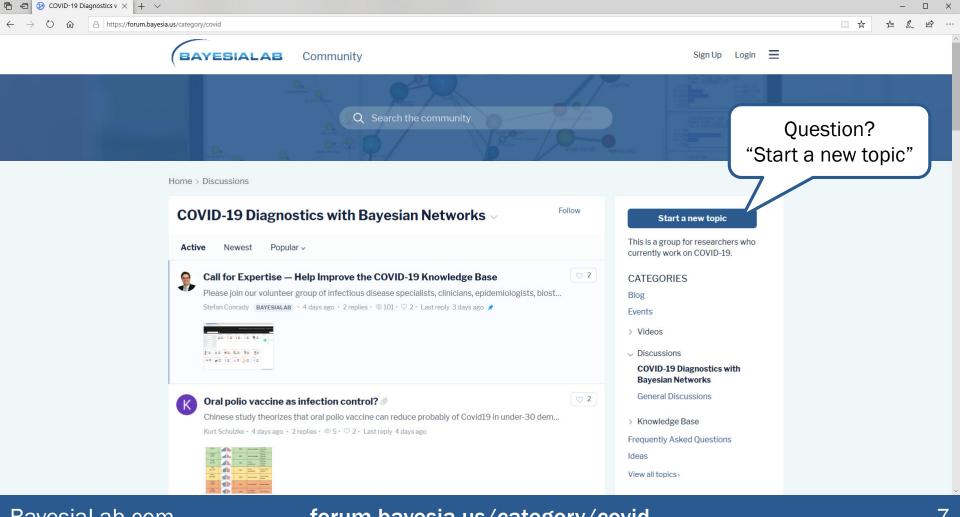


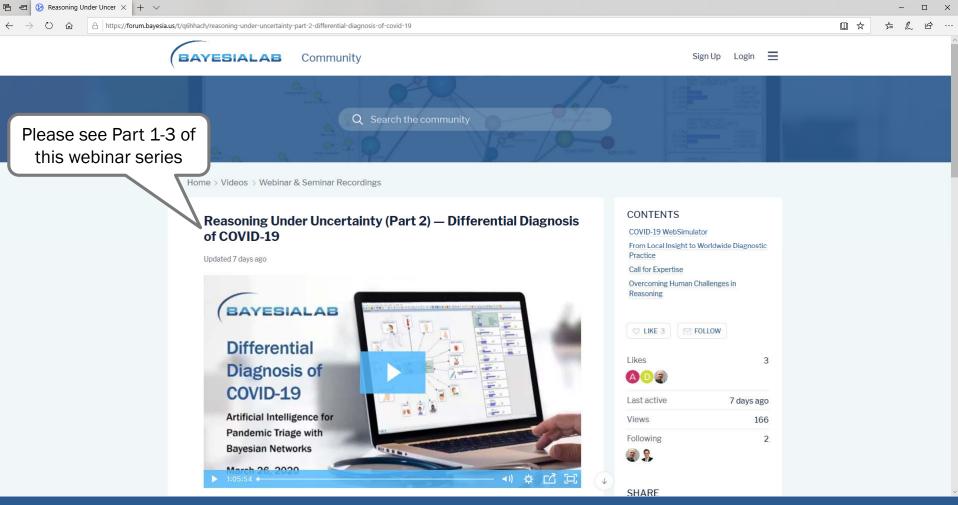
Resources

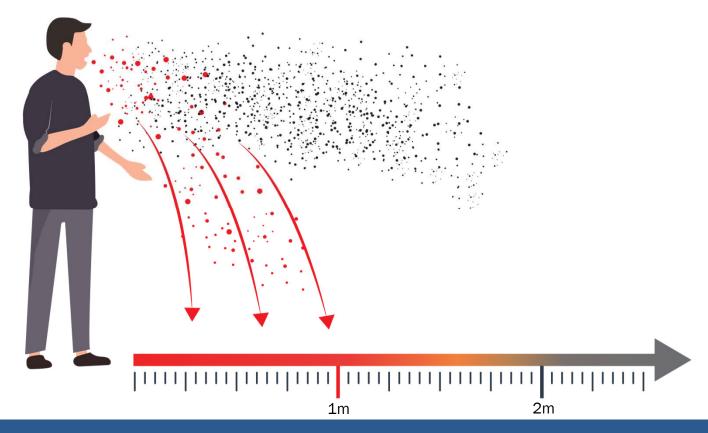
Webinar Materials Available in the BayesiaLab Community

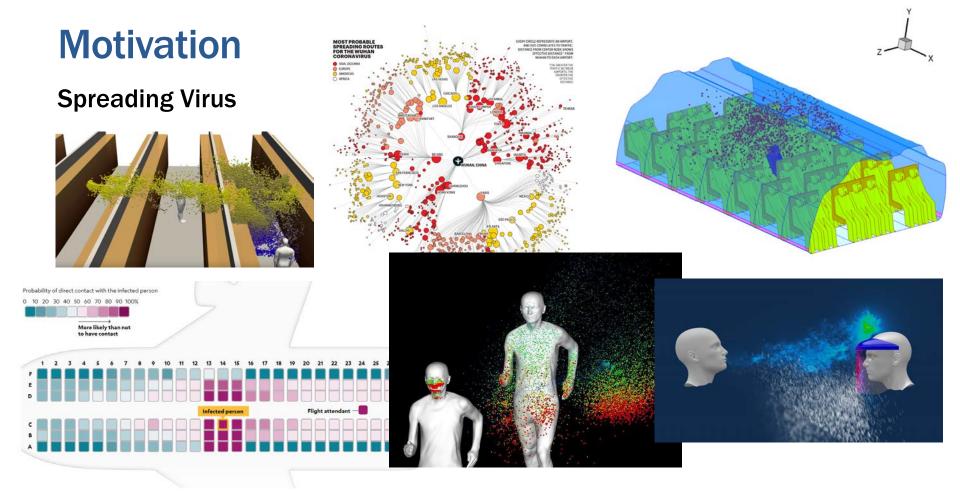
- Slides
- Network Model
- Webinar Recording
- Q&A

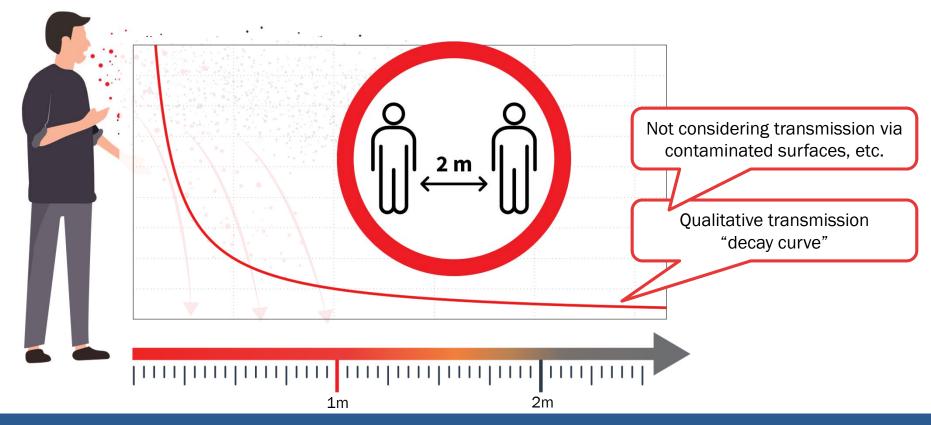


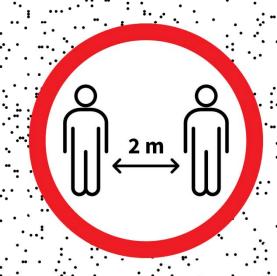








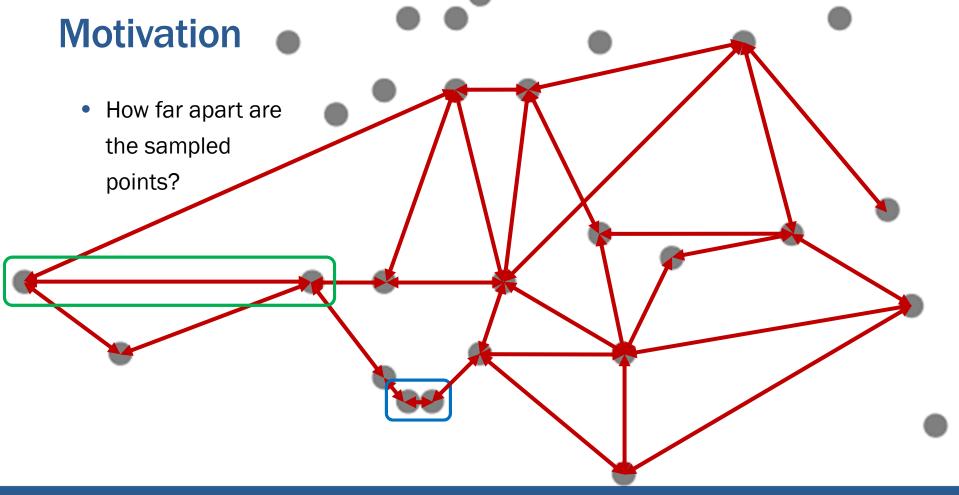




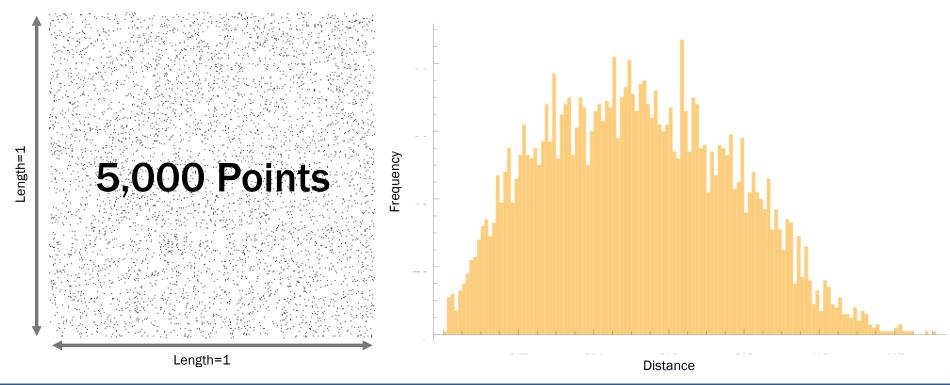
- How far apart are uniformly distributed points in a unit square?
- How many are in "spitting distance"?

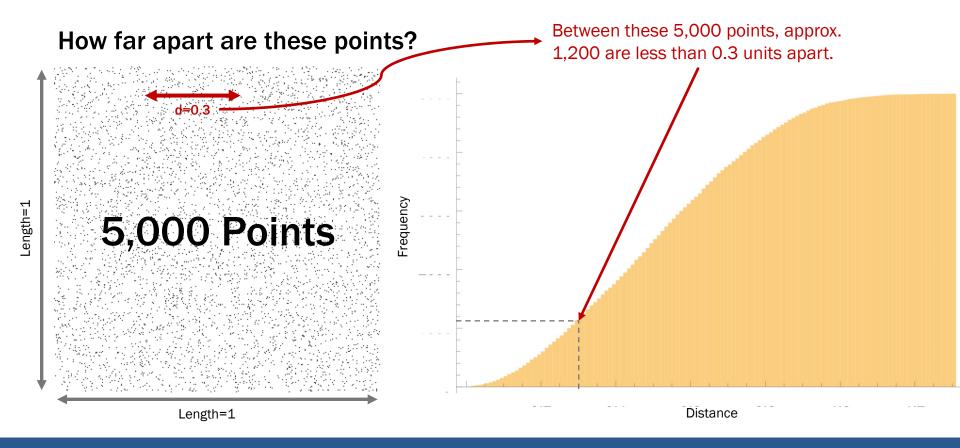


-5,000 points randomly drawn from a bivariate uniform distribution Length=1

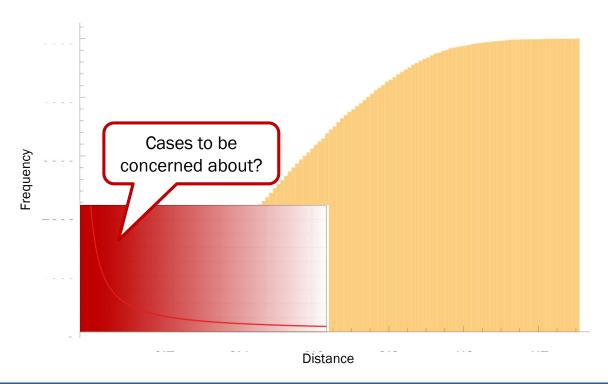


How far apart are these points?





How far apart are these points?



CALCUTTA STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH NOTES

EXPECTED TRAVEL AMONG RANDOM POINTS IN A REGION

M. N. GHOSE

Calcutta University

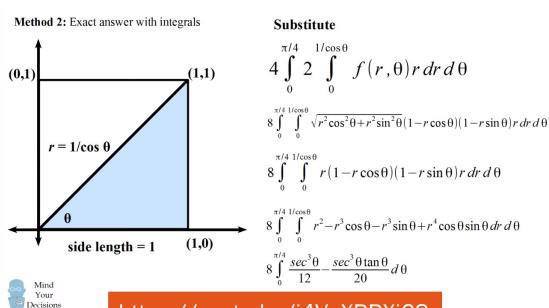
Large-scale surveys in a geographical region frequently involve problems of ordering the enumeration of the sample-units in the time-schedule of the survey from considerations of cost and convenience. Since cost of travelling constitutes a considerable portion of survey costs, it is important to find a path connecting a number of randomly located sample-points (representing the sample-units) within a region, which has a minimum length among all the paths connecting these points. In the preparation of an estimate of the cost of the survey, the expected distance to be covered in the survey would be useful.

The problem of obtaining the expected length of the shortest path joining a system of n random points in a two-dimensional region has been considered by P. C. Mahalanobis (1940, p. 516), R. J. Jessen (1942, p. 48) and E. S. Marks (1948). Mahalanobis has stated that the mathematical expectation of the length of the shortest path through n random points in any region is $(\sqrt{n} - 1\sqrt{n})$, without indicating the method of calculating this expression; his solution is, however, erroneous, as the expected length of the shortest path should naturally depend upon the area of the region and its shape. Jessen has used Mahalanobis's result after multiplying it with an undetermined constant. Marks has obtained a lower bound for this expected ength as $\sqrt{A_1} 2$ ($\sqrt{n} - 1\sqrt{1}\sqrt{n}$), A being the area of the region.

Another point should be noted in connexion of this problem. After locating the n random points in a map of the region, it is very difficult to find out actually the shortest path connecting the points, unless the number n is very small, which is seldom the case for a large-scale survey. In this note, besides deriving an upper limit of the expected length of the shortest path, a method has been indicated to determine easily an alternative path (to be called the s-path) which will be shown to be of about equivalent length to the shortest path.

- B. Ghosh, "On the distribution of random distances in a rectangle," Science and Culture, vol. 8 (9), p. 388, 1943.
- B. Ghosh, "On random distance between two rectangles," Science and Culture, vol. 8 (11), p. 464, 1943. [3]
- B. Ghosh, "Random distance within a rectangle and between two rectangles," Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, vol. 43, pp. 17-24, 1951.
- Ghosh, M. N. "Expected Travel Among Random Points in a Region." Calcutta Statistical Association Bulletin 2.2 (1949): 83-87.

Video on Computing the Mean Distance



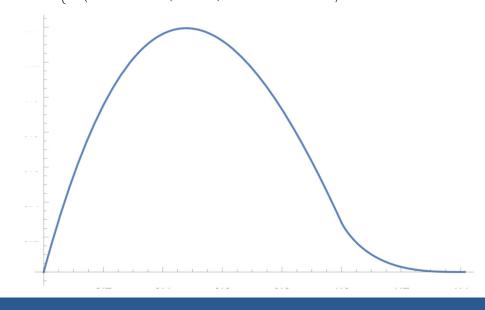
https://youtu.be/i4VqXRRXi68

How far apart are these points?

5,000 Points

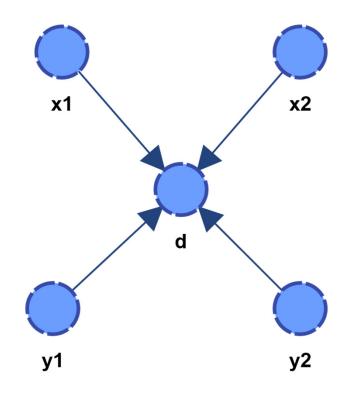
Analytical Solution

$$P(l) = \begin{cases} 2l(l^2 - 4l + \pi) & 0 \le l \le 1\\ 2l(-l^2 - 4\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{l^2 - 1}) + 4\sqrt{l^2 - 1} + \pi - 2) & 1 < l \le \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



Modeling Objectives

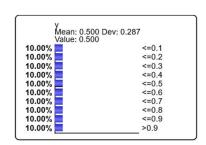
Simple Practical Fast "Reasonable"

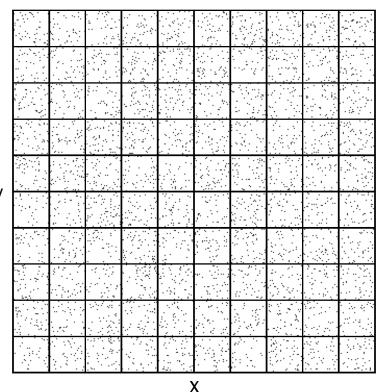


Bayesian Networks

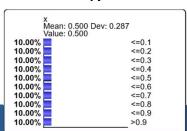
Simplification

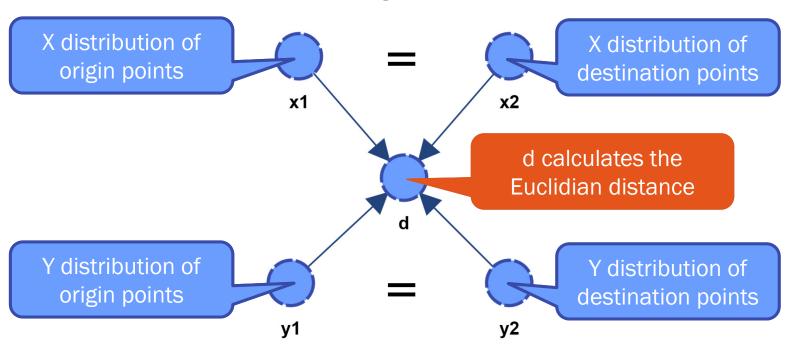
 Breaking the unit square into a 10×10 grid.

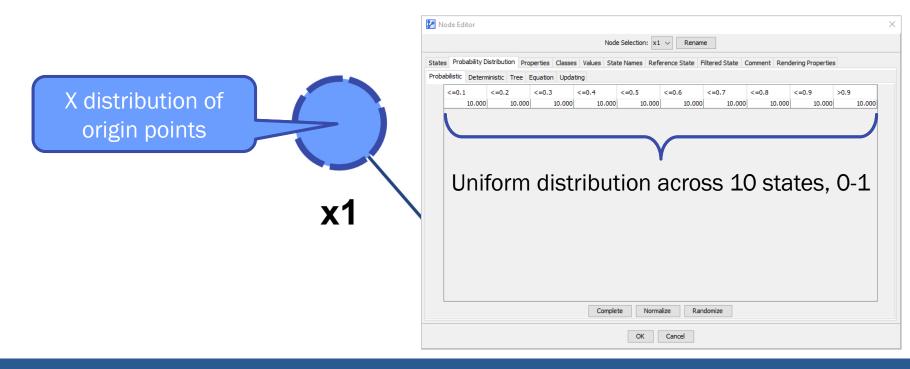


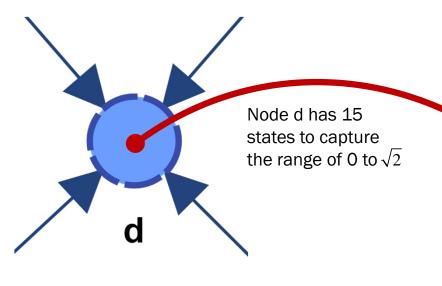


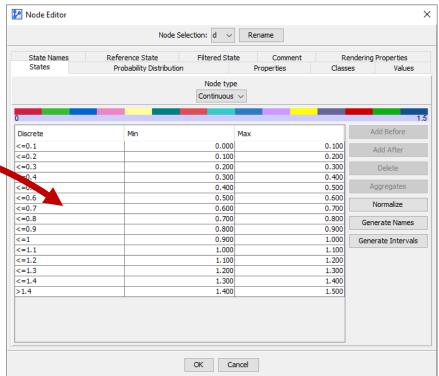
Too coarse for you?

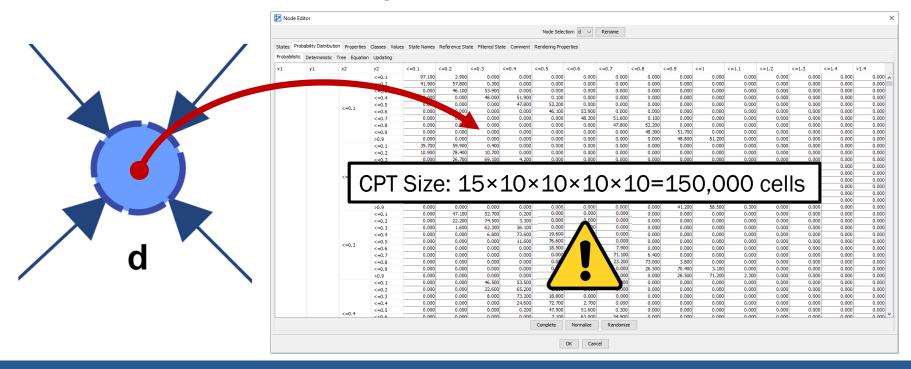










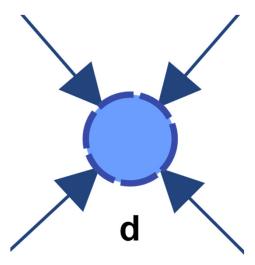


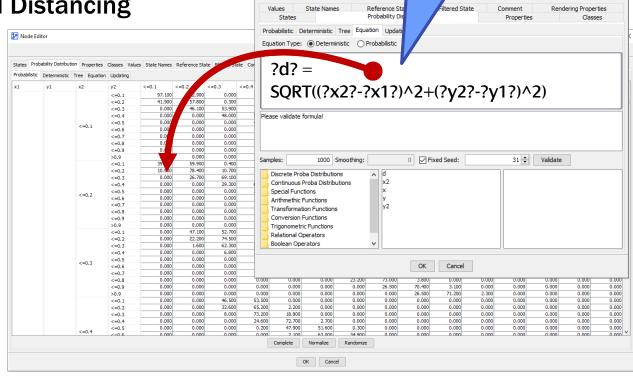


Rename

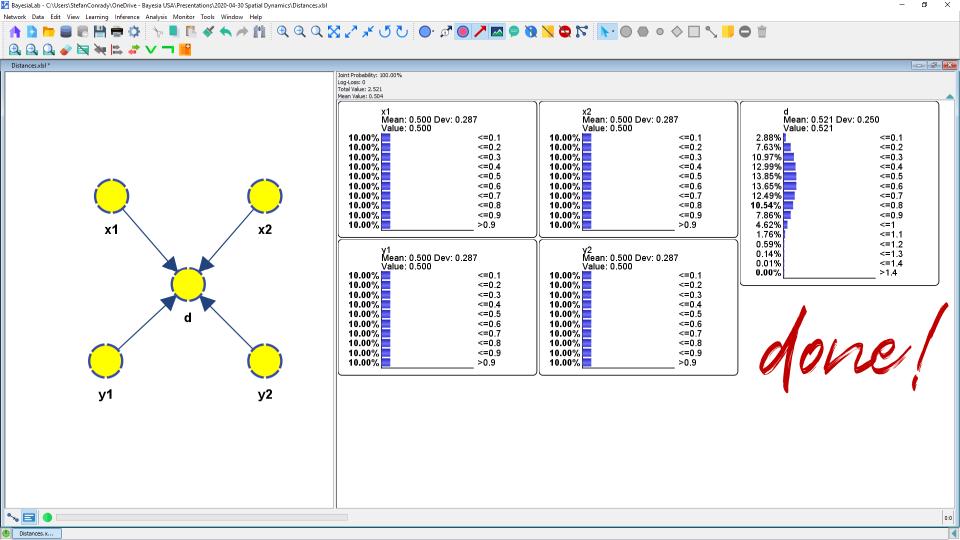
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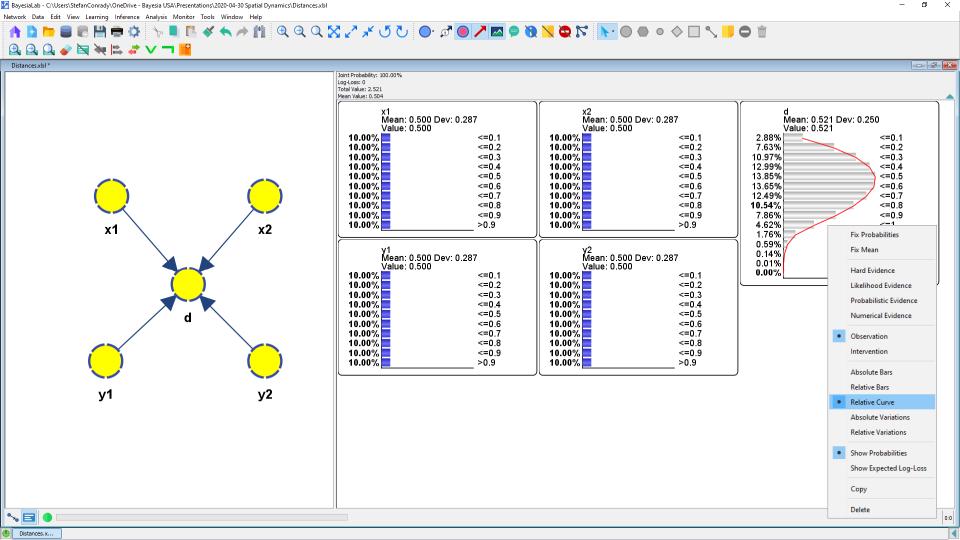


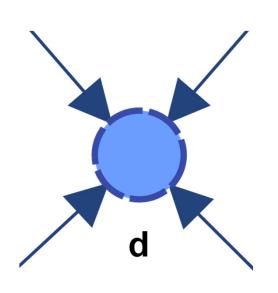


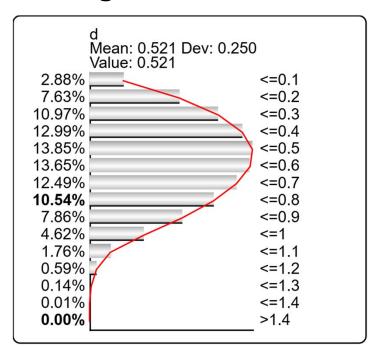


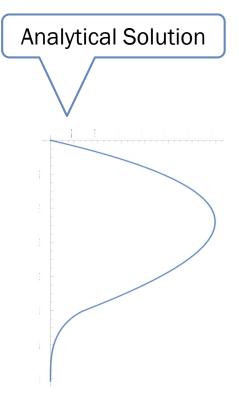
Node Editor

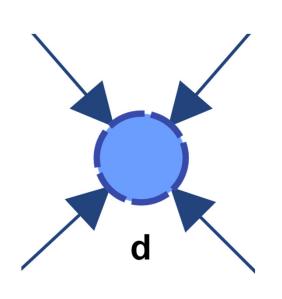


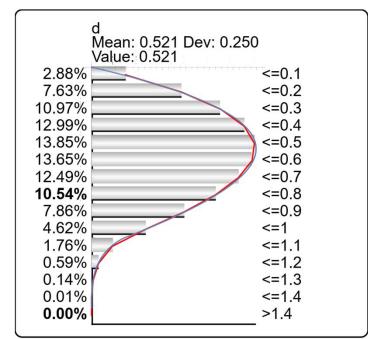


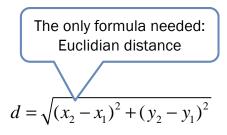








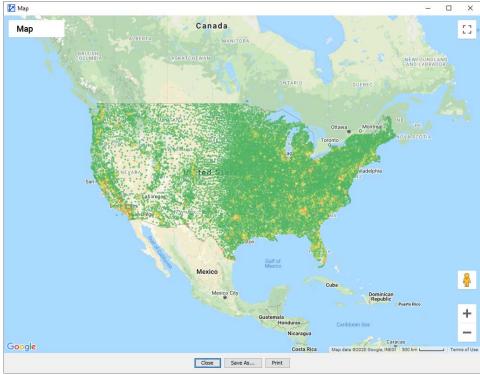


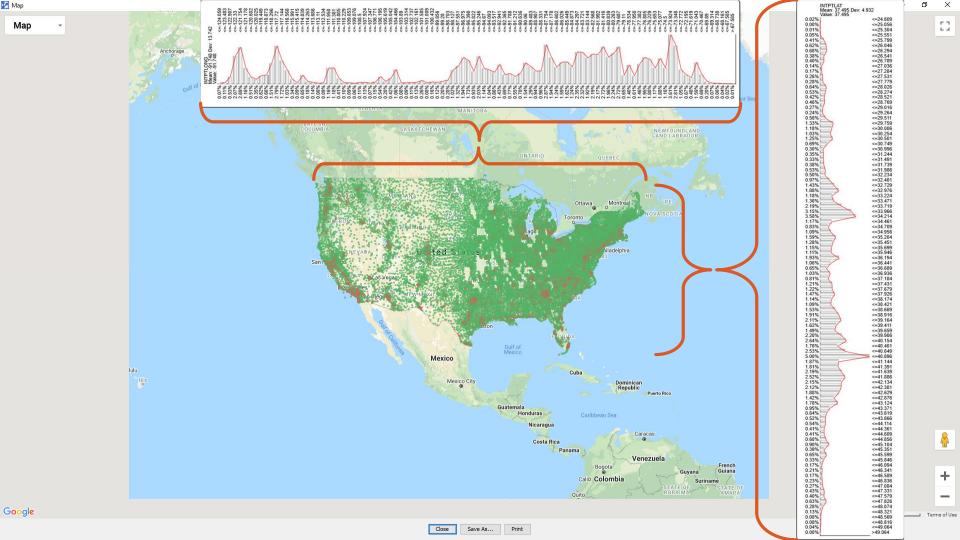


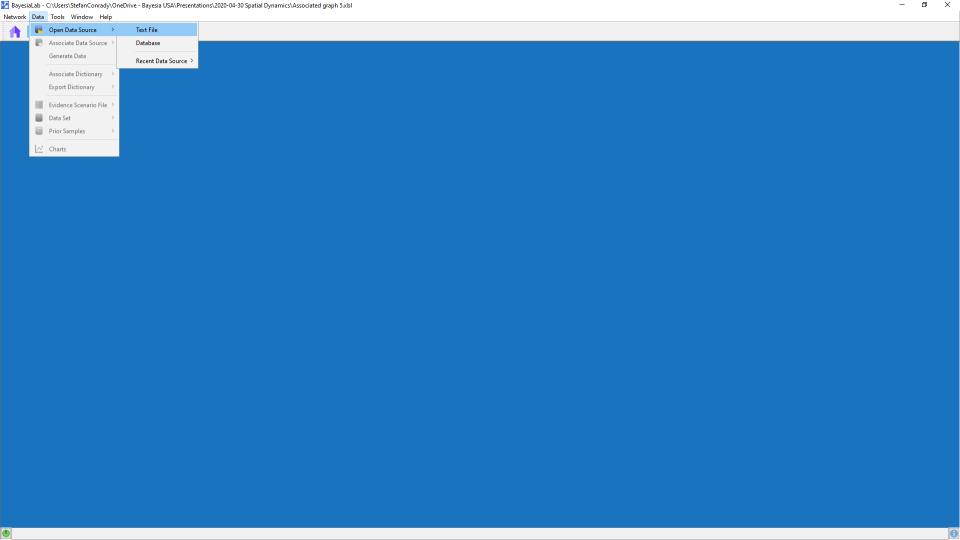
How far apart are these 5,000 points?



How far apart are these 5,000 points? 330 million people

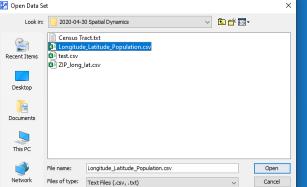












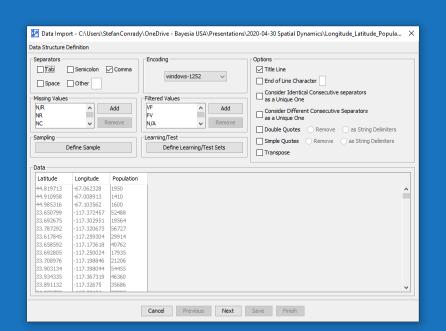


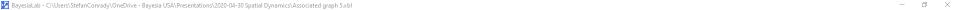
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🔀 BayesiaLab - C.\Users\StefanConrady\OneDrive - Bayesia USA\Presentations\2020-04-30 Spatial Dynamics\Associated graph 5.xbl

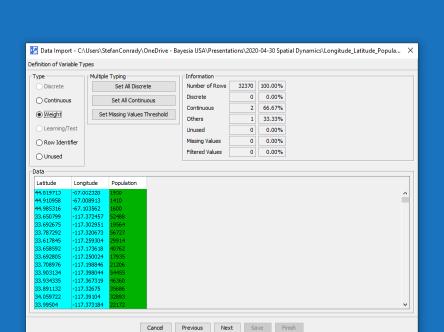
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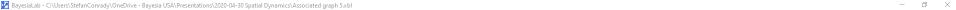




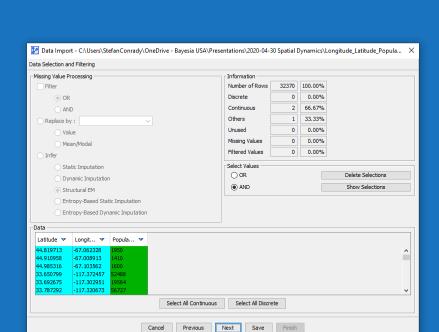
Network Data Tools Window Help



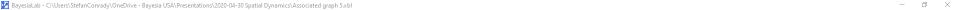




Network Data Tools Window Help

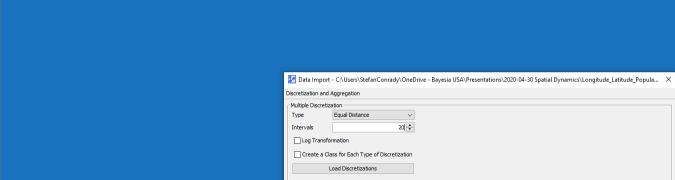


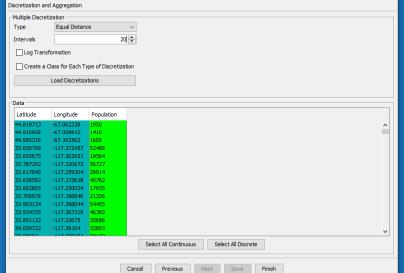


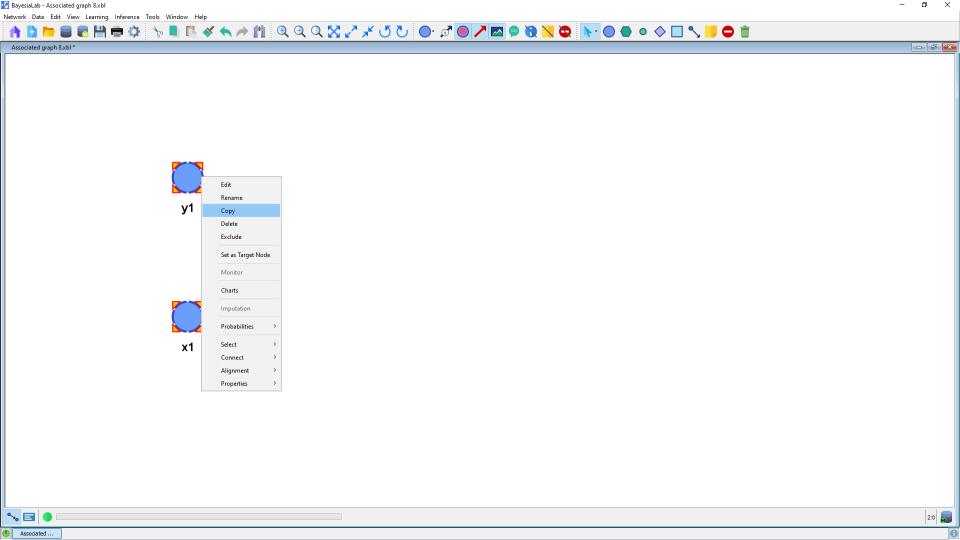


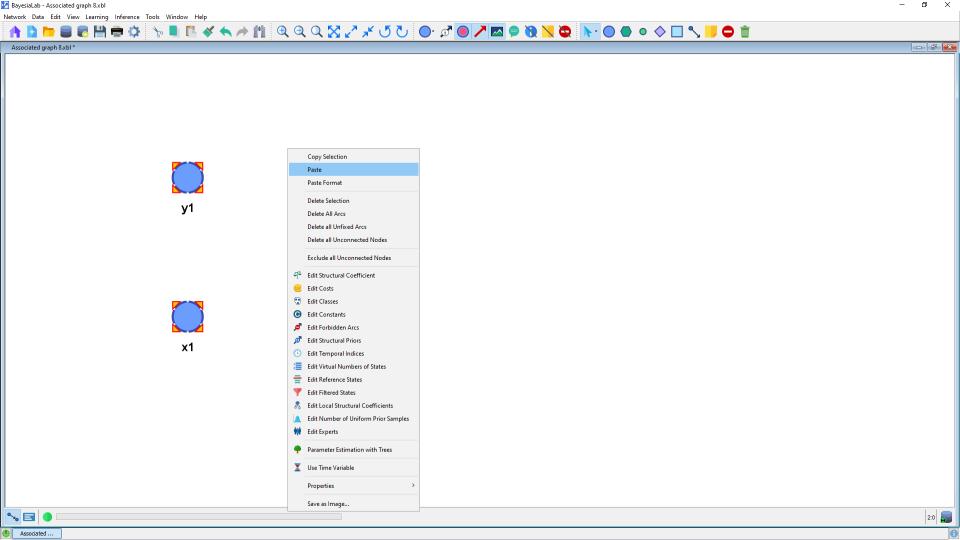
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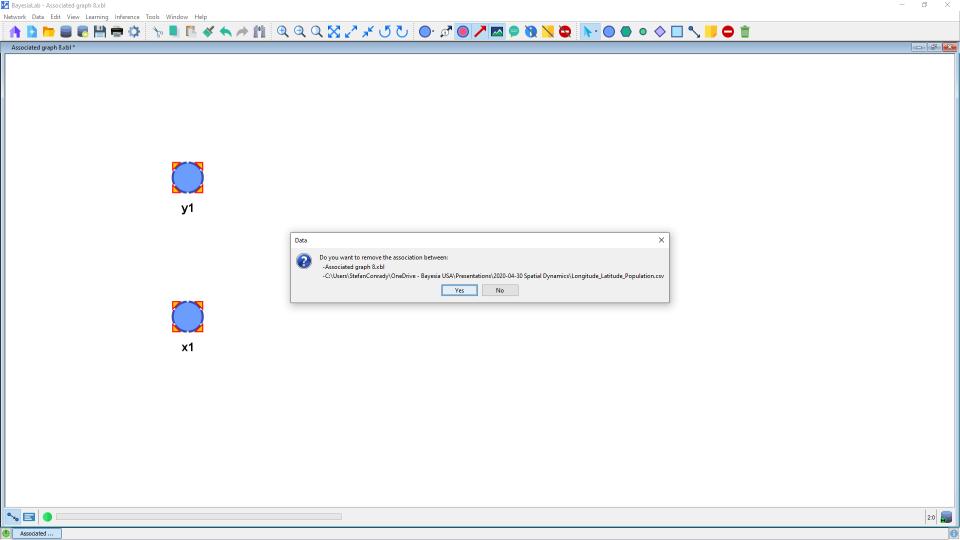
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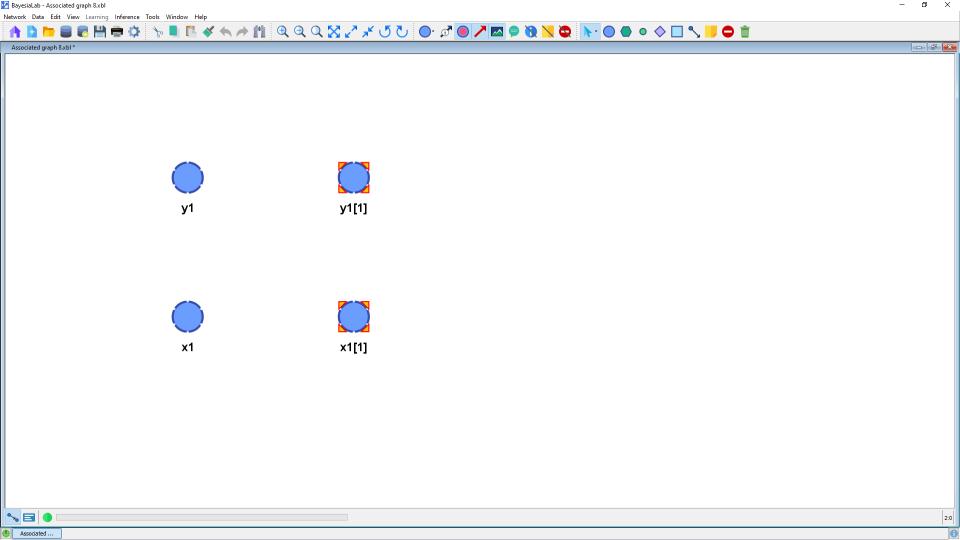


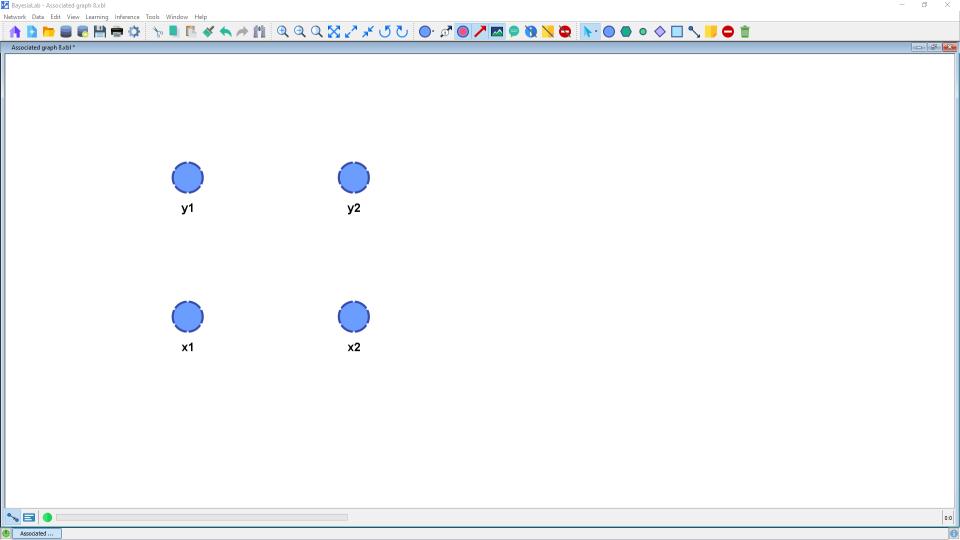


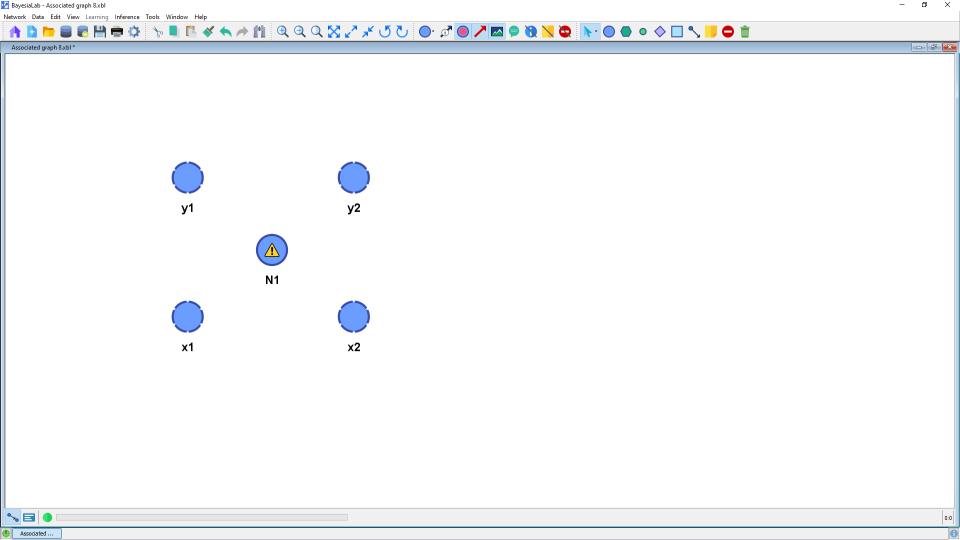


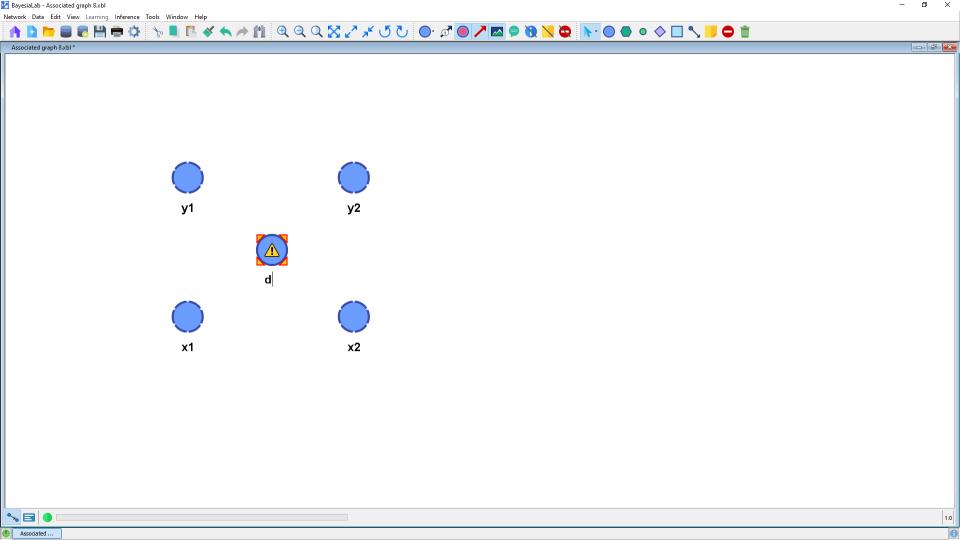


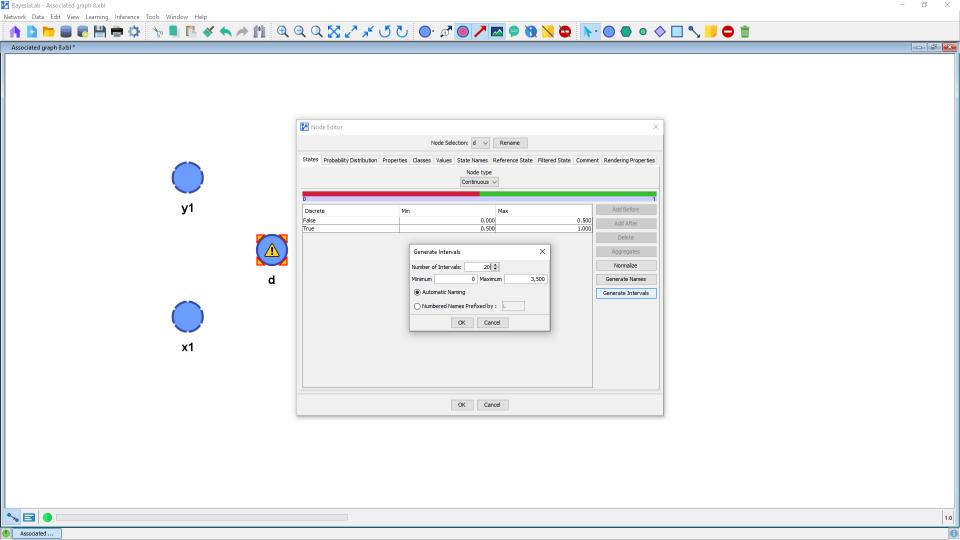


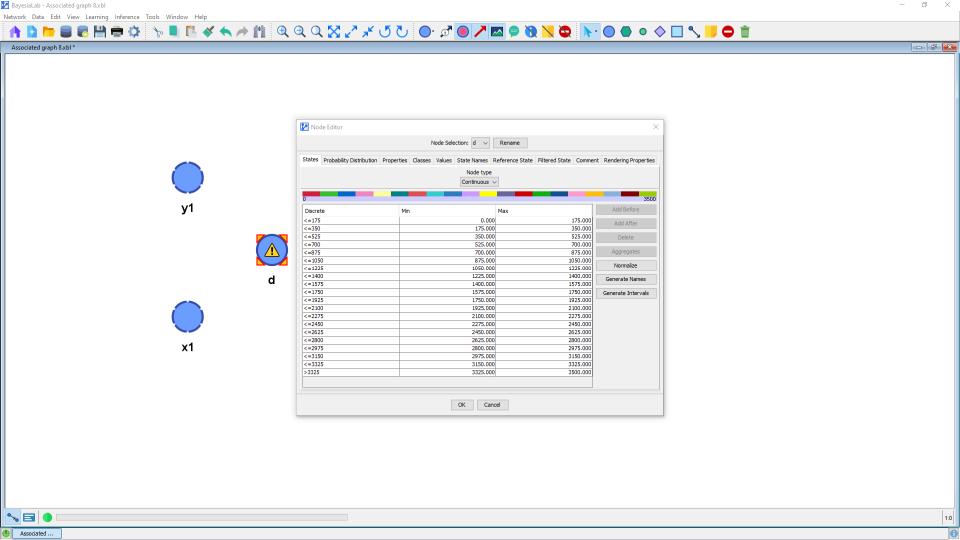


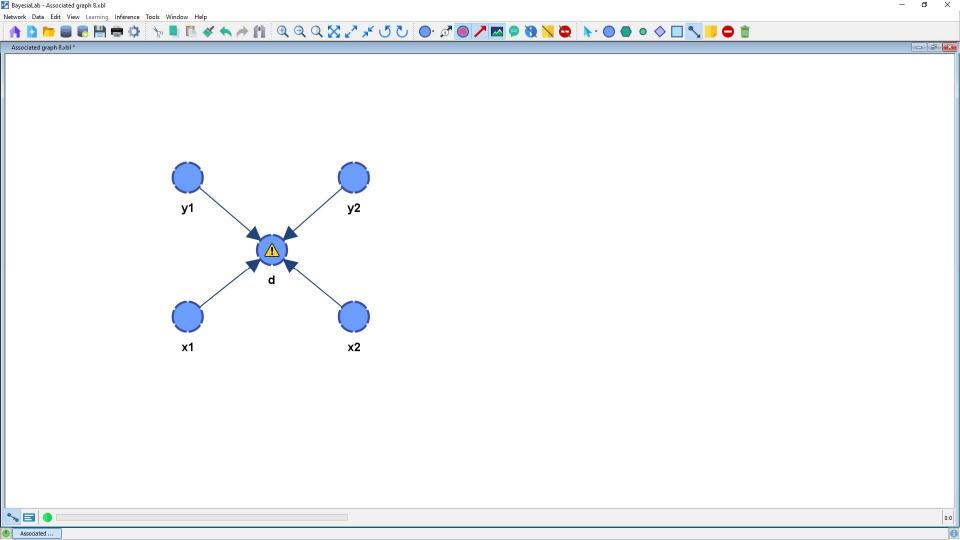


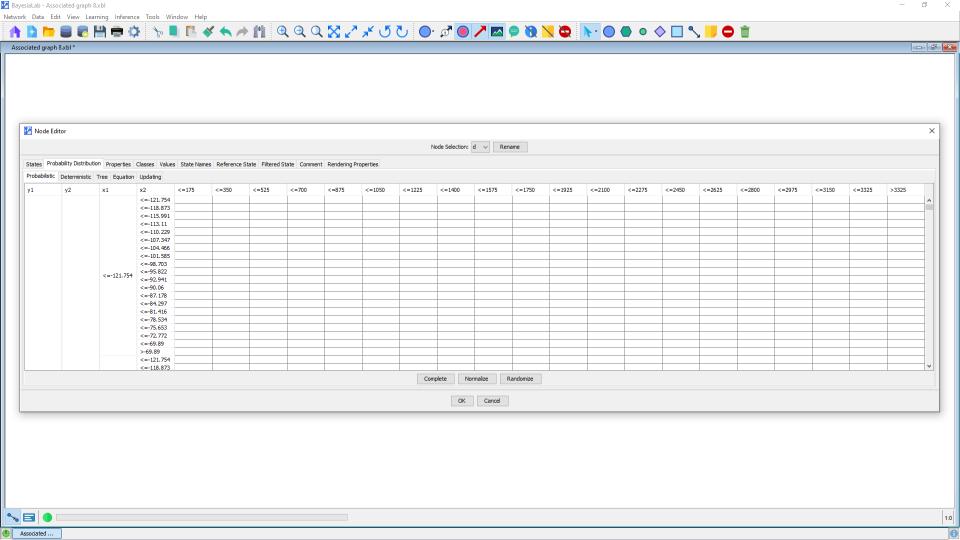


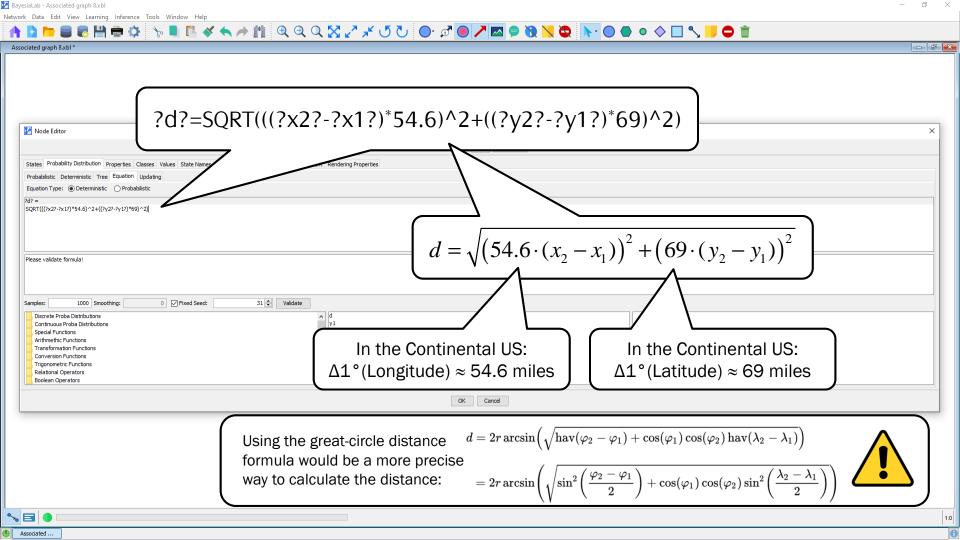


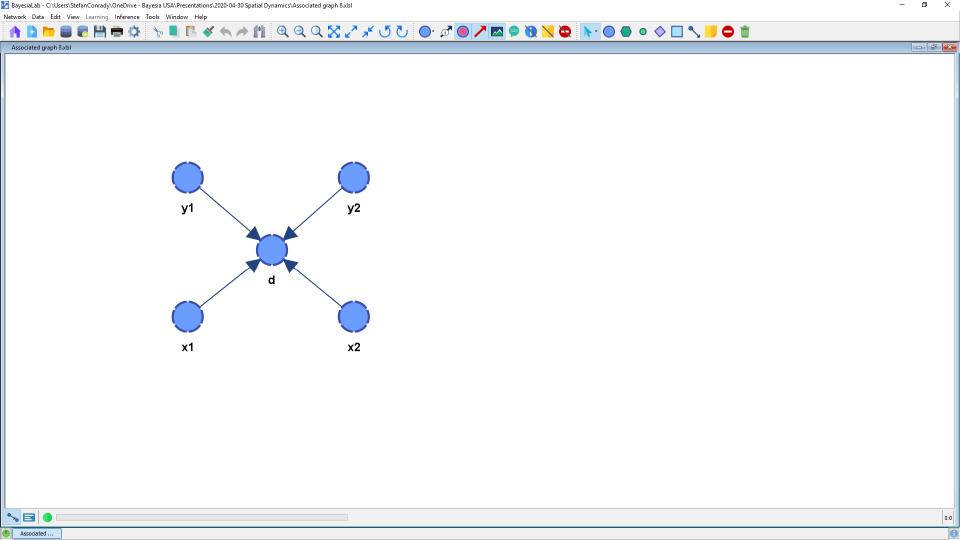


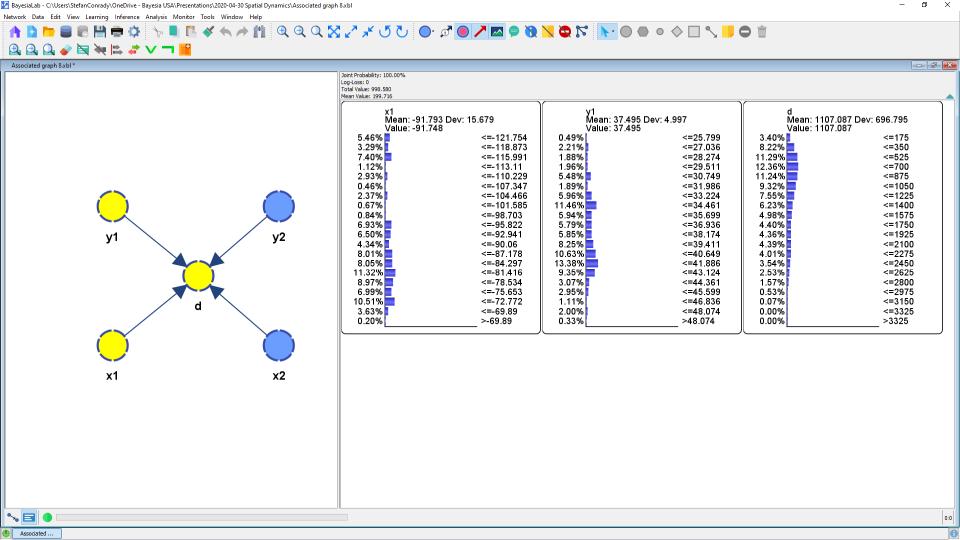


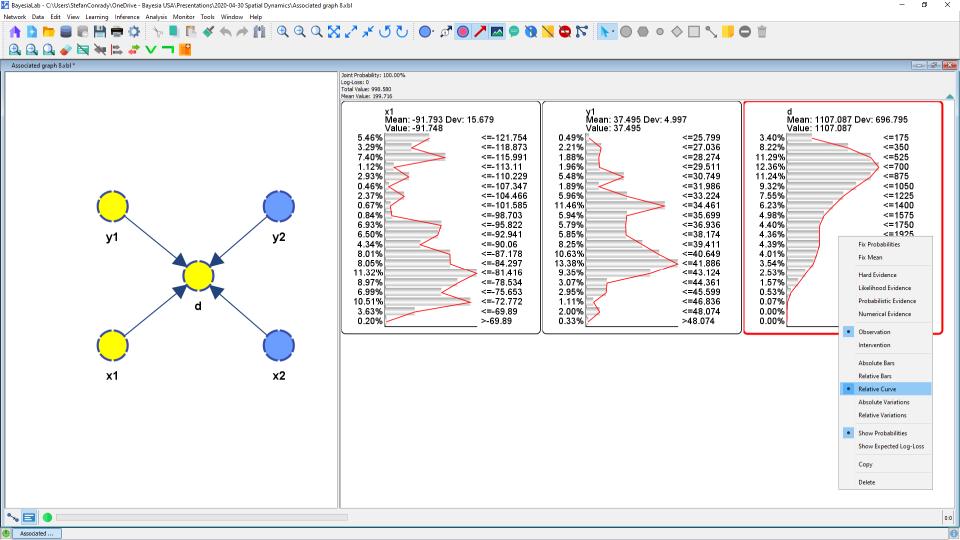


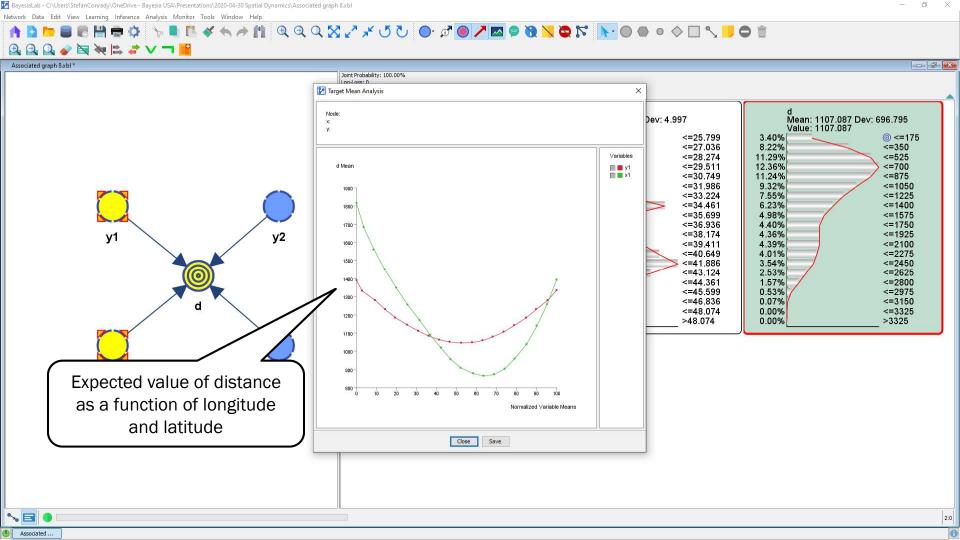


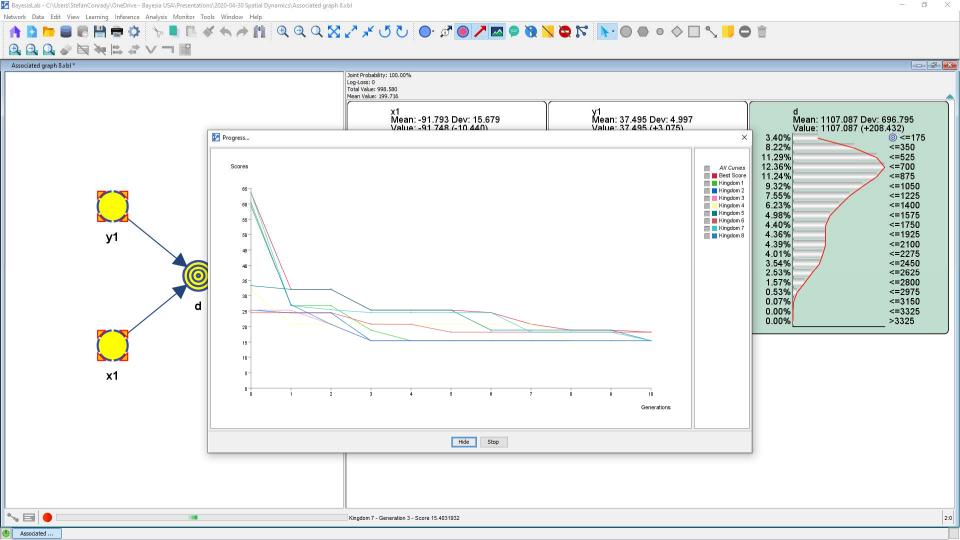


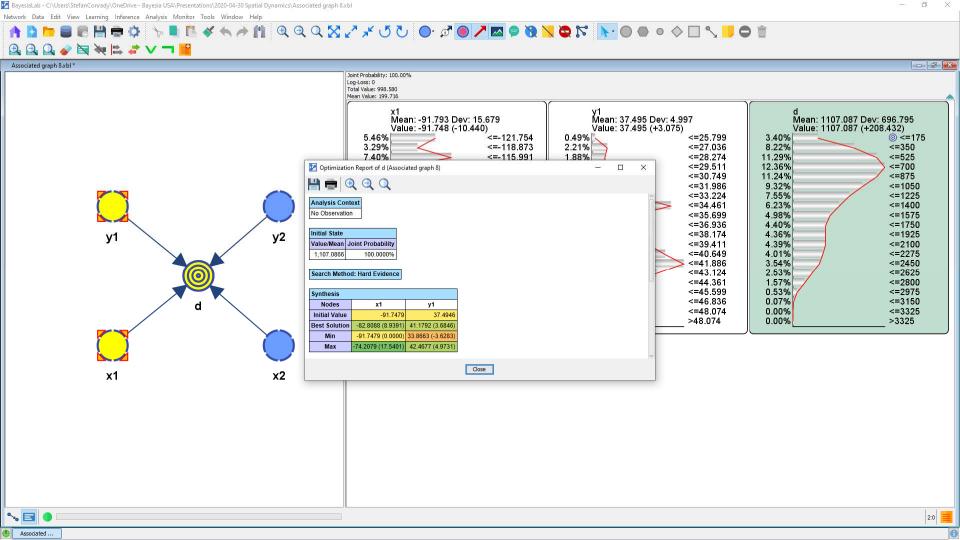


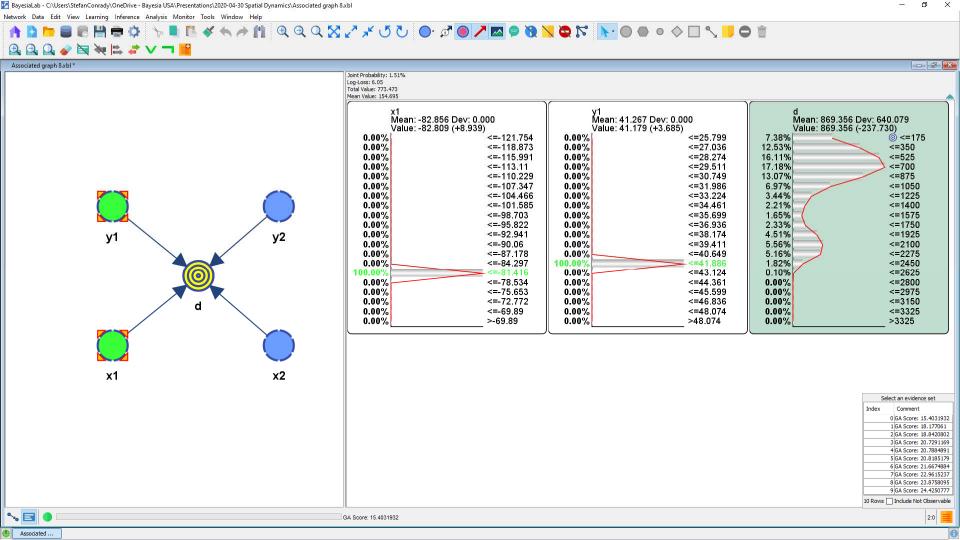








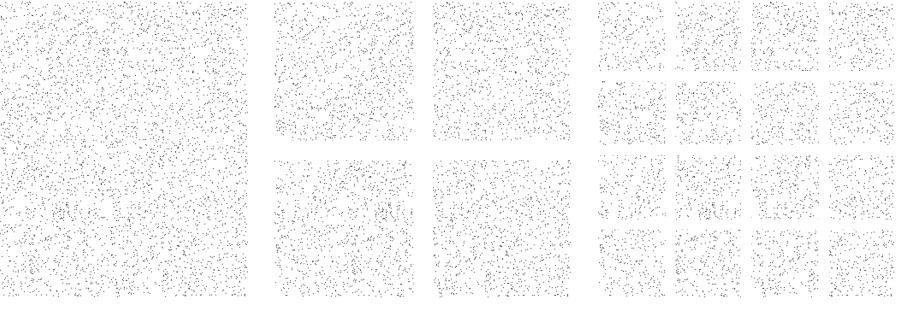


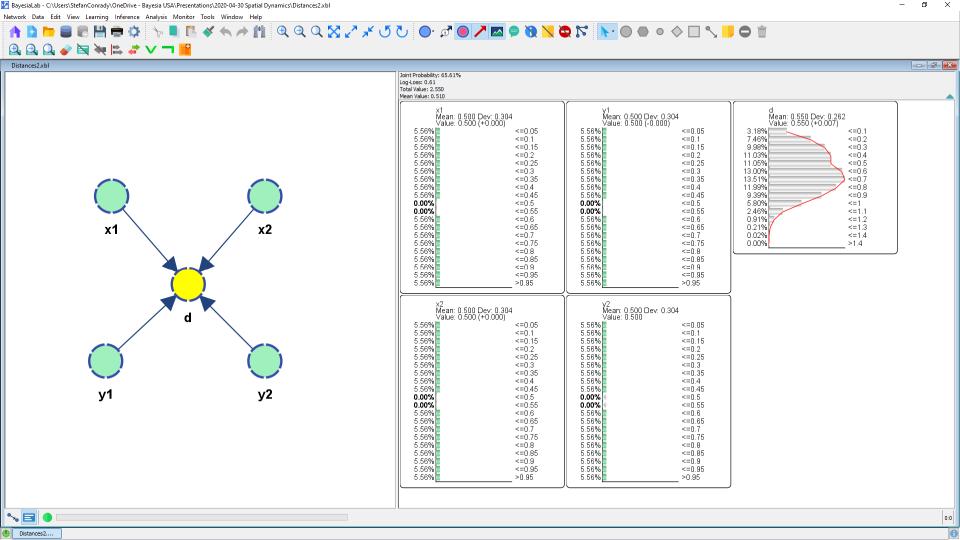


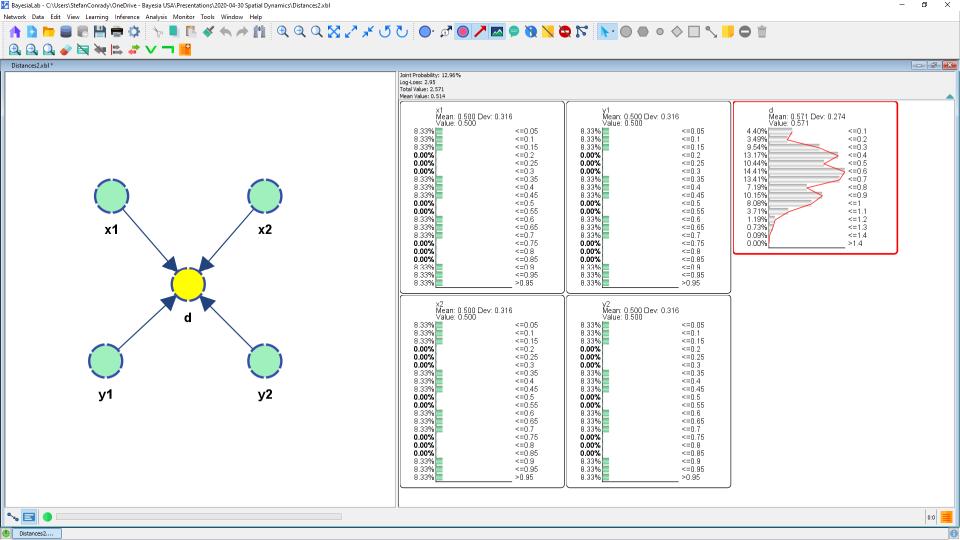
Bayesian Network

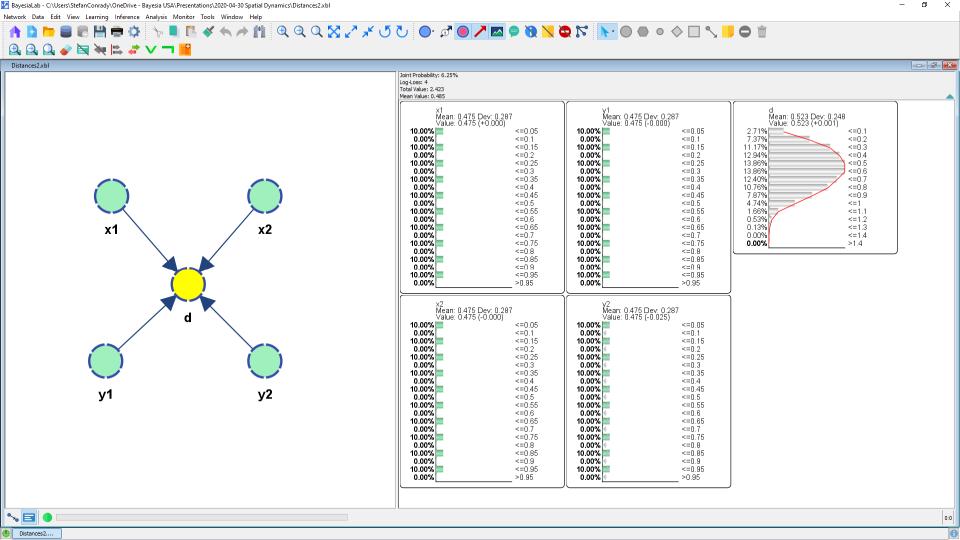
How to distance?

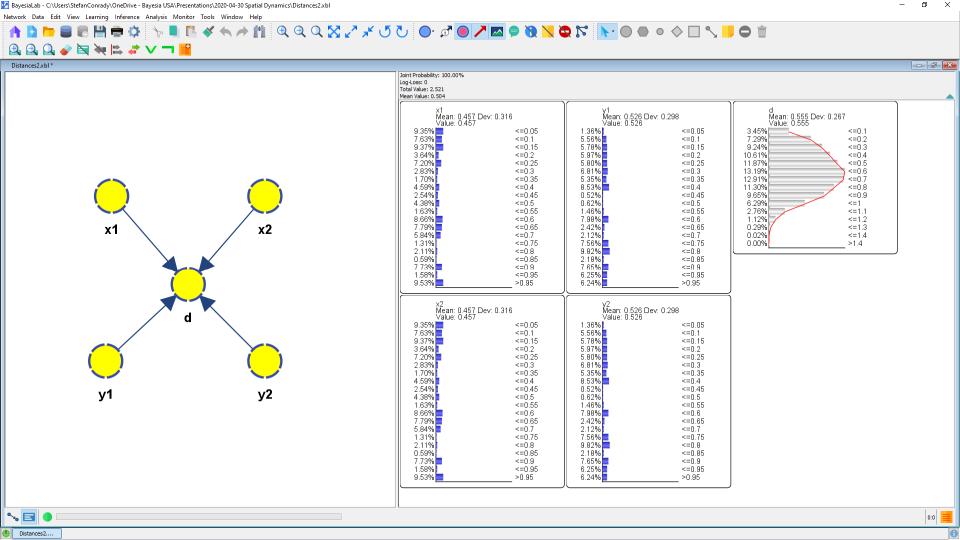






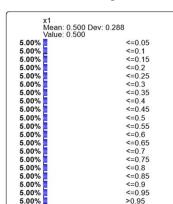


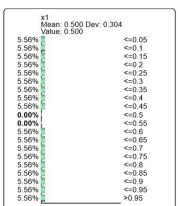


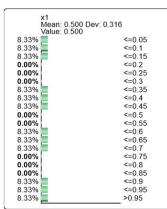


Simulation of Distancing Scenarios

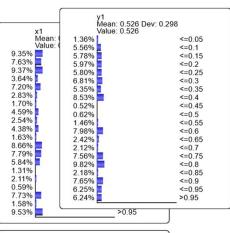
Comparison of Patterns

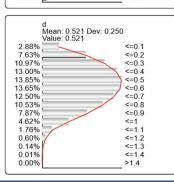


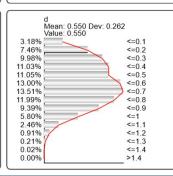


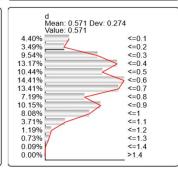


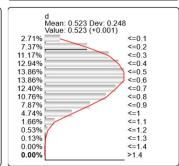


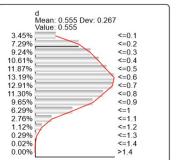


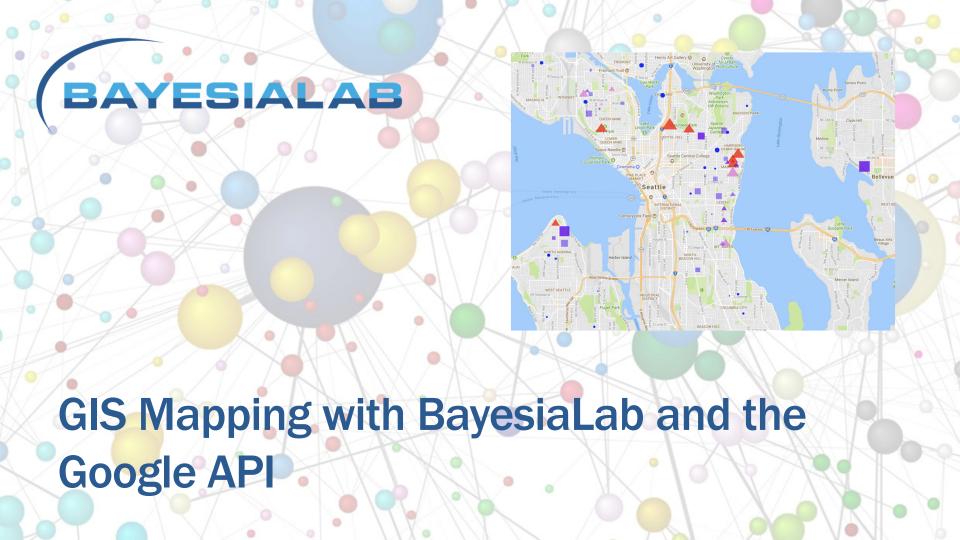




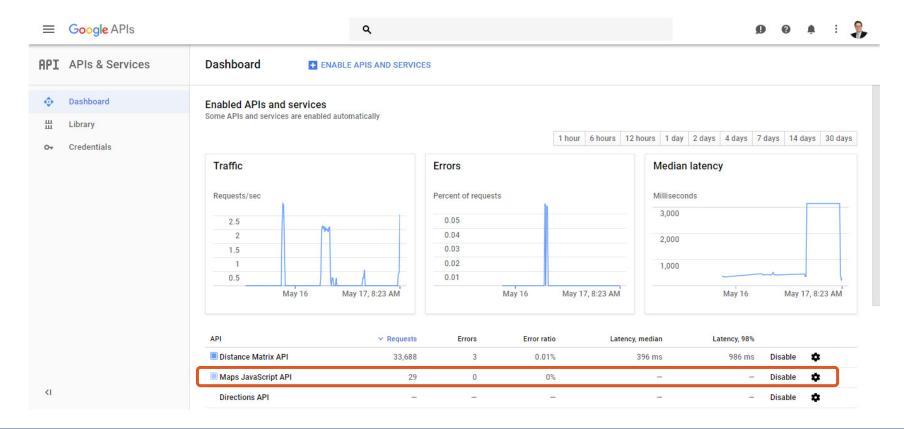


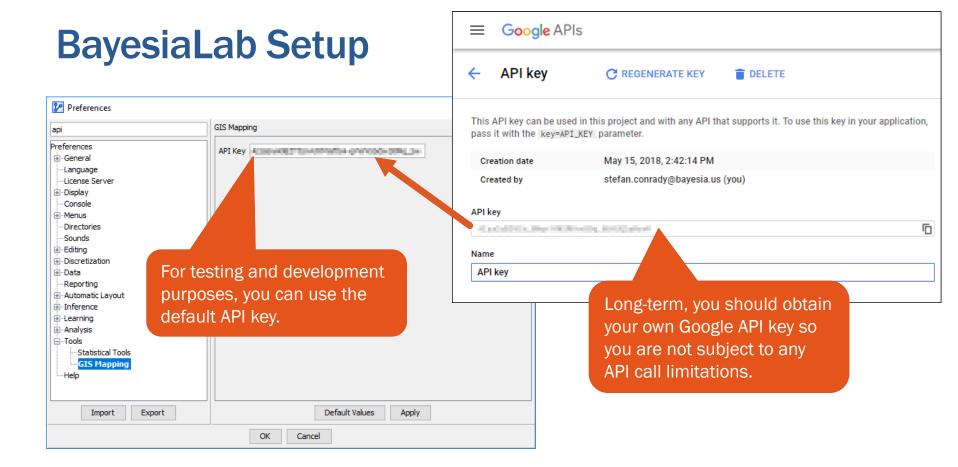






Google Maps JavaScript API

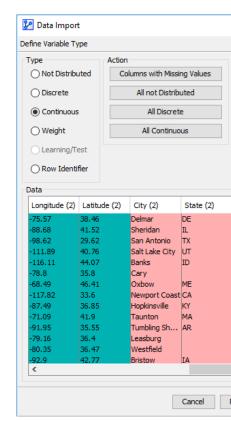




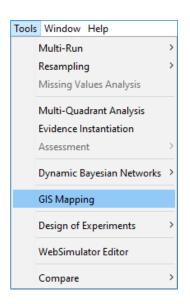
GIS Mapping with BayesiaLab and the Google API

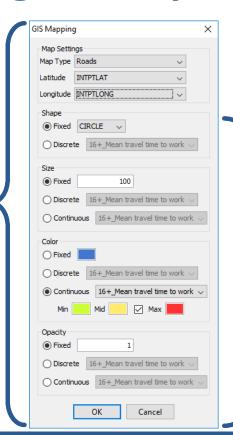
The Basics

- BayesiaLab can display observed or inferred values with coordinates on a Google map.
- Longitude and latitude are used as coordinates.
- Longitude and latitude must be defined as continuous variables and discretized during import, even though they will be used as undiscretized values for map display.



GIS Mapping with BayesiaLab and the Google API



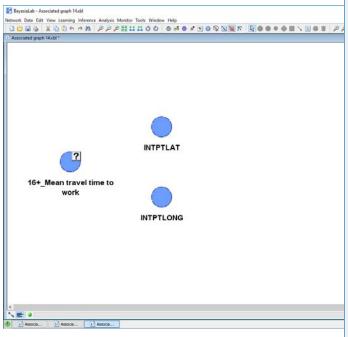


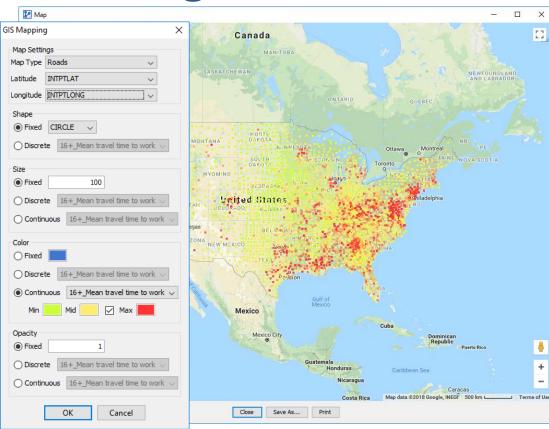
Four attributes can be displayed per observations:

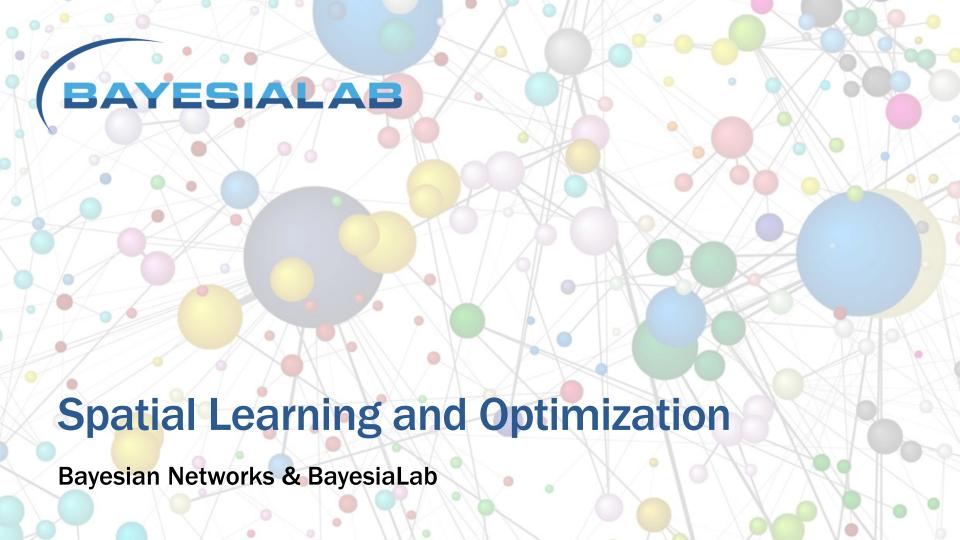
- Shape
- Size
- Color
- Opacity

Example: Mapping Commuting Time

Commuting Time by County







Spatial Learning and Optimization

Optimization Problems Under Consideration

- 1. One origin, one destination
- 2. One origin, many destinations
- 3. Many origins, one destination
- 4. Many origins, one hub, many destinations
- 5. Many origins, multiple hubs, many destinations

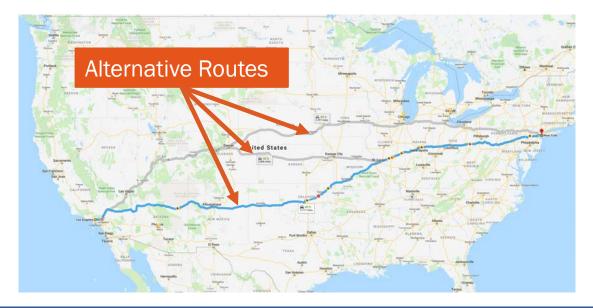
- → Shortest Path Problem
- → Drive Time Bands
- → Store Location Problem
- → Hub Location Problem
- → Multi-Hub Location Problem

Common Objective

- Minimize "cost function," e.g., travel time, distance, fuel consumption, number of turns, etc.
- Further assumption: all "participants" have same objective.

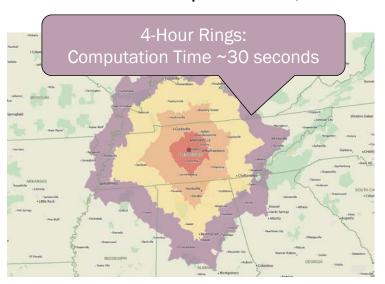
Computing the "Cost" for One Origin and One Destination

"Search the Map" → slow, but accurate



Computing the Cost for One Origin and Many Destinations

"Search the Map" → slow, but accurate





Computing the Cost

"Search the Map" → slow, but accurate

Great-Circle Distance Computation

$$egin{split} d &= 2rrcsin\Bigl(\sqrt{ ext{hav}(arphi_2-arphi_1)+\cos(arphi_1)\cos(arphi_2) ext{hav}(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)}\Bigr) \ &= 2rrcsin\Biggl(\sqrt{\sin^2\Bigl(rac{arphi_2-arphi_1}{2}\Bigr)+\cos(arphi_1)\cos(arphi_2)\sin^2\Bigl(rac{\lambda_2-\lambda_1}{2}\Bigr)}\Biggr) \ &= 2rrcsin\Biggl(\sqrt{\sin^2\Bigl(rac{arphi_2-arphi_1}{2}\Bigr)+\cos(arphi_1)\cos(arphi_2)\sin^2\Bigl(rac{\lambda_2-\lambda_1}{2}\Bigr)}\Biggr)$$

- Easy and fast to calculate.
- "As the crow flies" may be an unrealistic assumption.
- Travel time may be more relevant that distance.

Idea: "Create a Look-Up Table for All Origin-Destination Pairs"

- 29,788 ZIP Codes in the U.S.
- A complete distance matrix would contain 887,324,944 cells.
- Current computation speed with Google Distance Matrix API: 2 requests/sec.
- Estimated computation time: ~14 years.

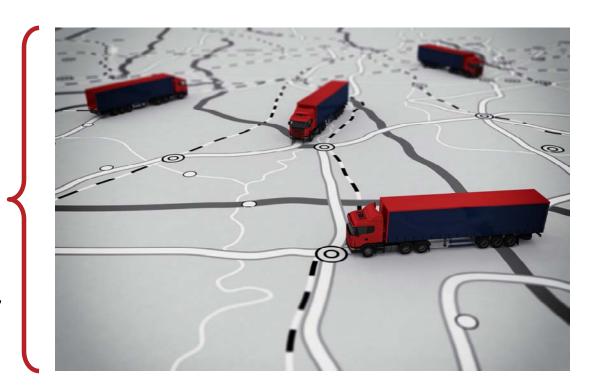


Idea

Approximation through machine learning.

Proposed Approach

- Utilize database of actual point-to-point travel data.
- Learn a Bayesian network from this dataset.
- Now we can infer the "cost" as a function of origin and destination.

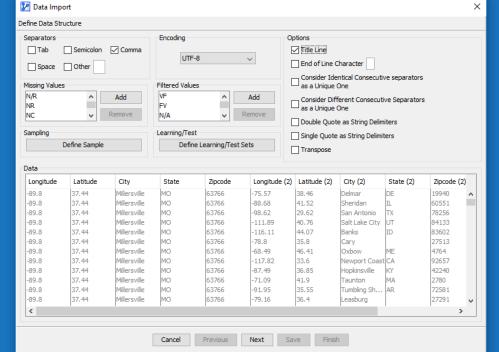


Workflow in Detail

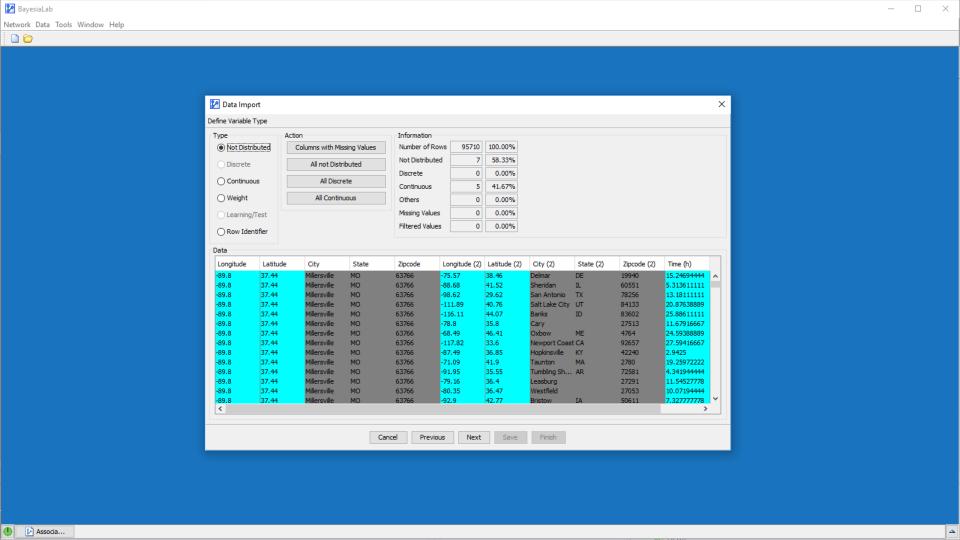
 Take a random sample (~100,000) of origindestination ZIP code pairs and calculate routes with the Google Distance Matrix API.

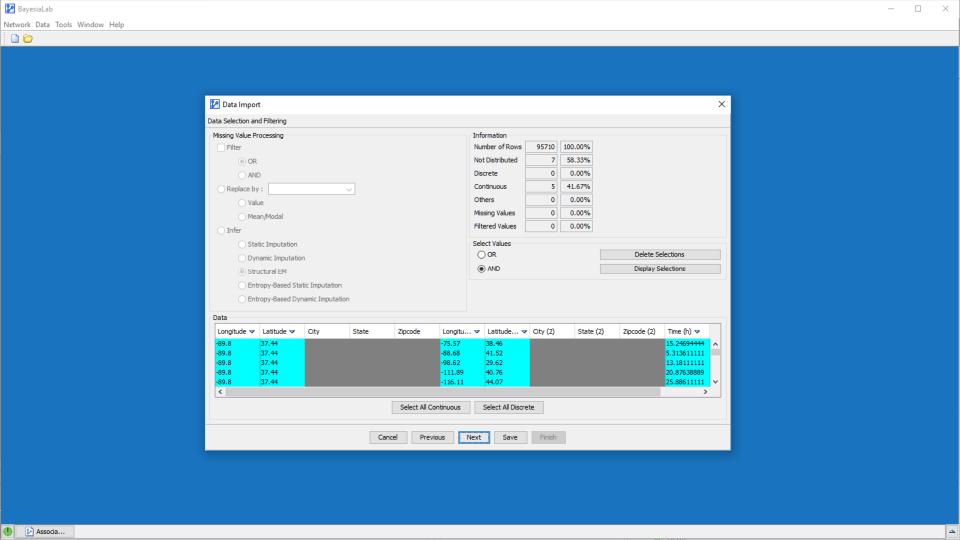


- Perform Augmented Naïve Learning.
- Evaluate Target Performance.
- Associate new data set with points to be evaluated.
- Generate map.

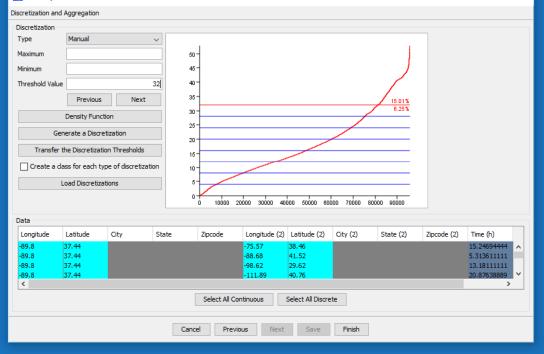


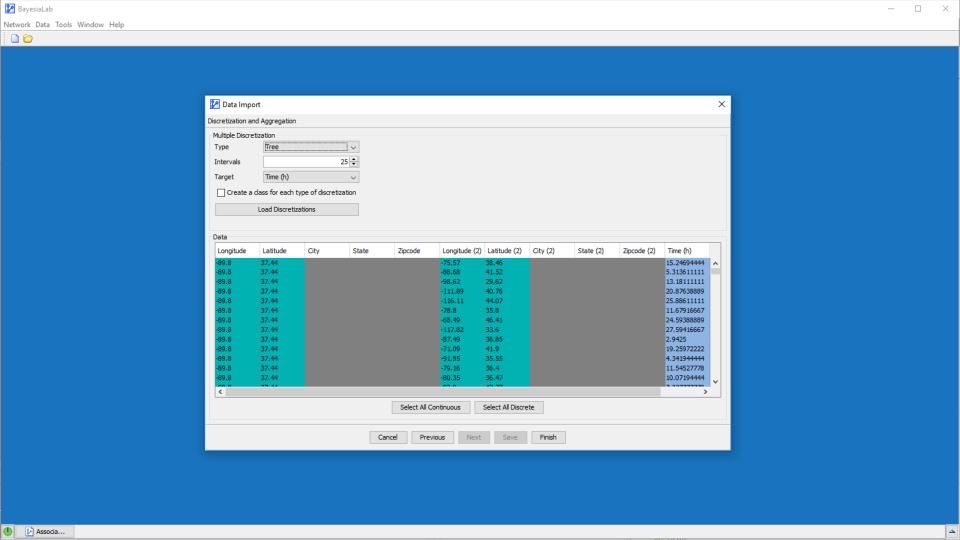


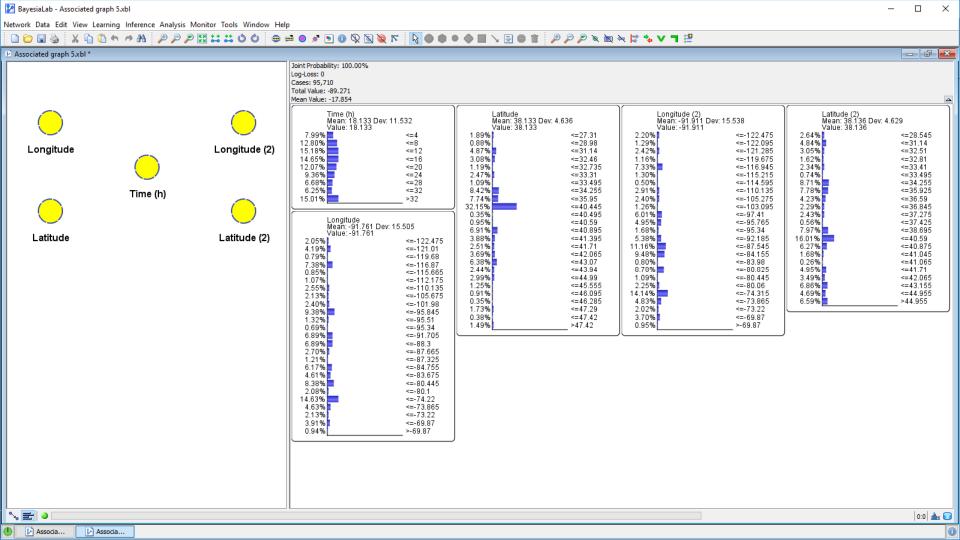


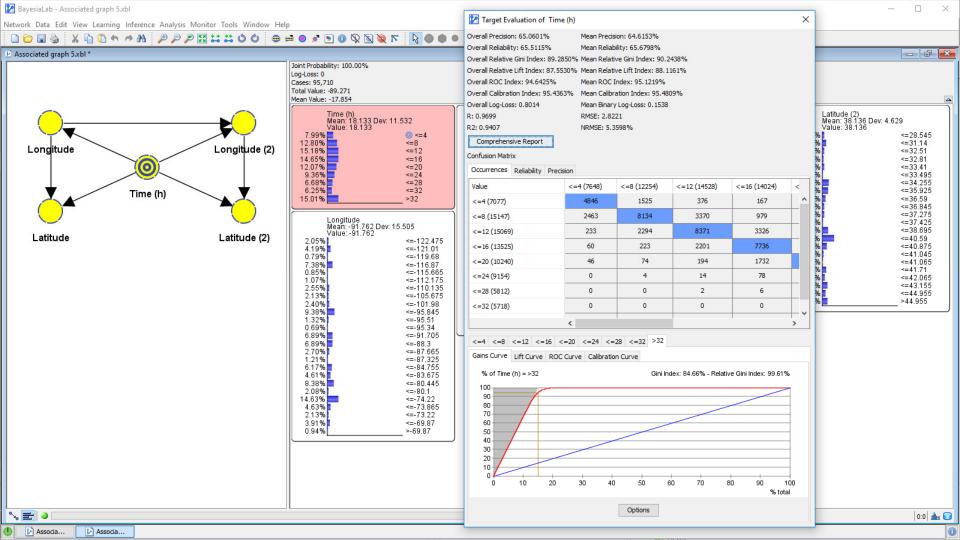


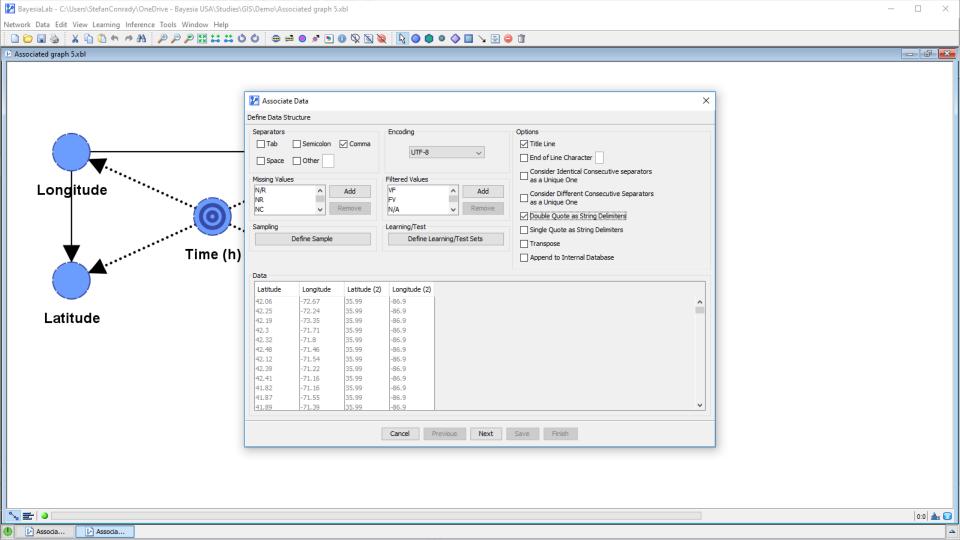
BayesiaLab Network Data Tools Window Help Data Import \times Discretization and Aggregation Discretization Manual Type Maximum 50 -45 -Minimum Threshold Value 32 40 -35 -Previous Next 15.01% 6.25% 30 -Density Function 25 -Generate a Discretization 20 -Transfer the Discretization Thresholds 15-Create a class for each type of discretization 10-Load Discretizations 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 60000 70000 80000 90000

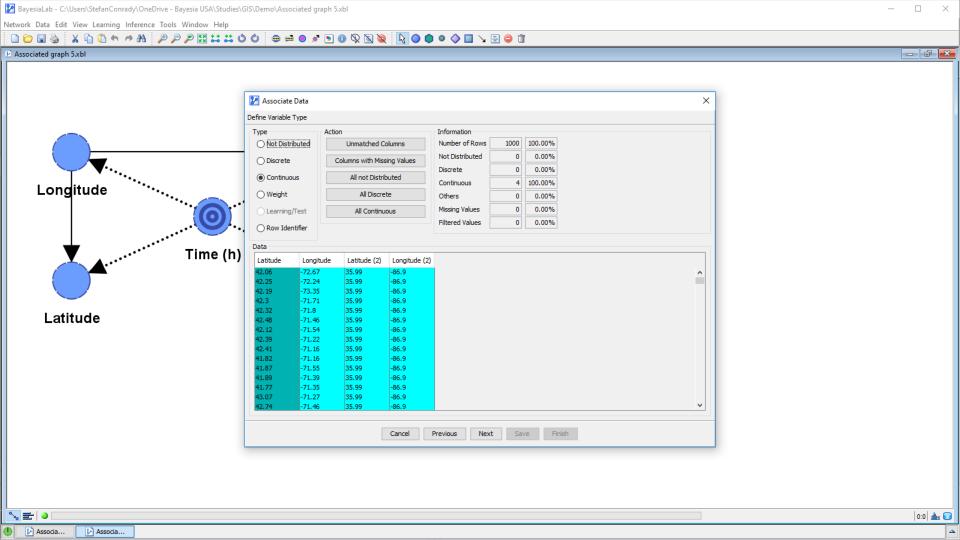


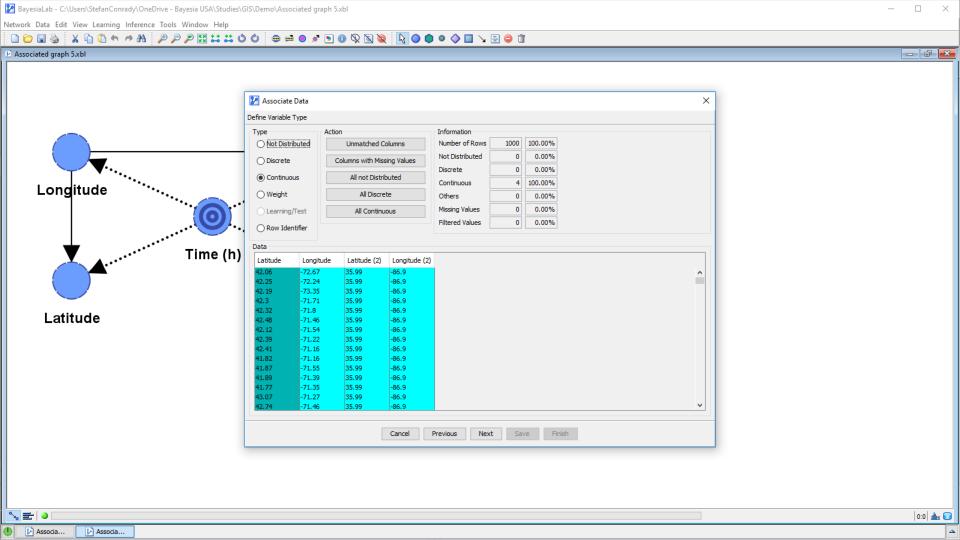


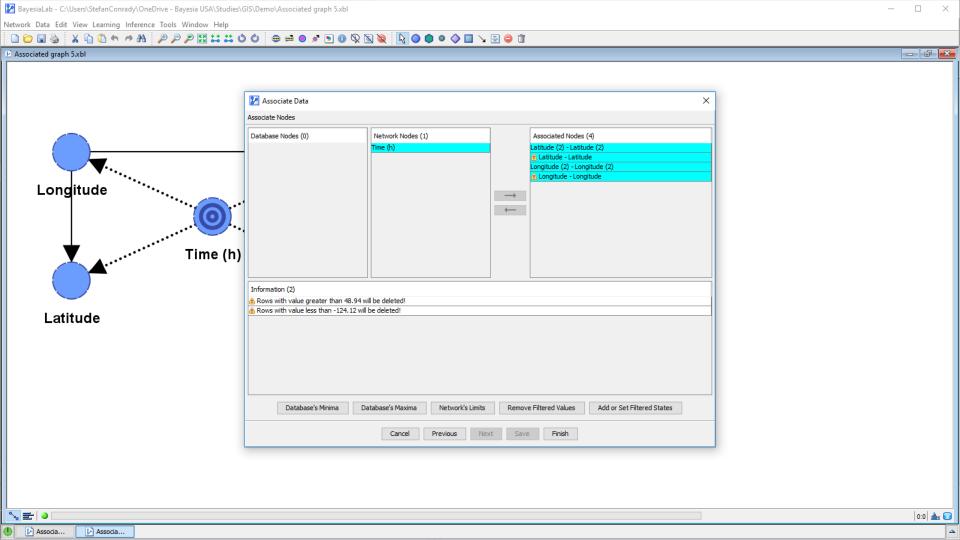


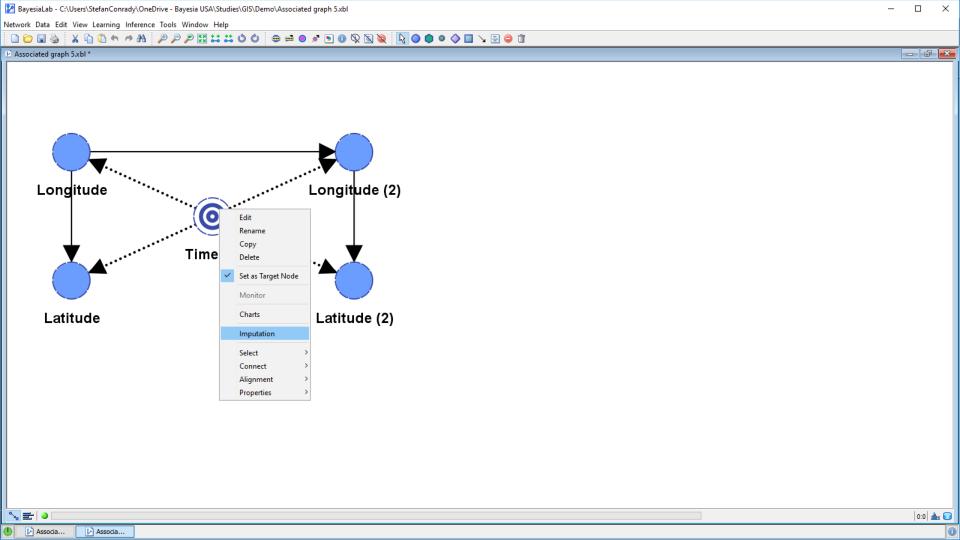


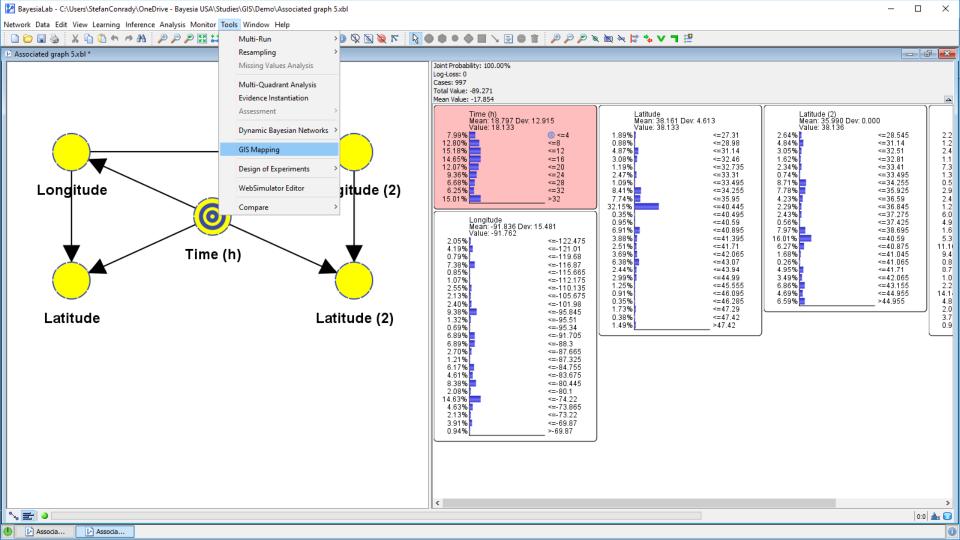


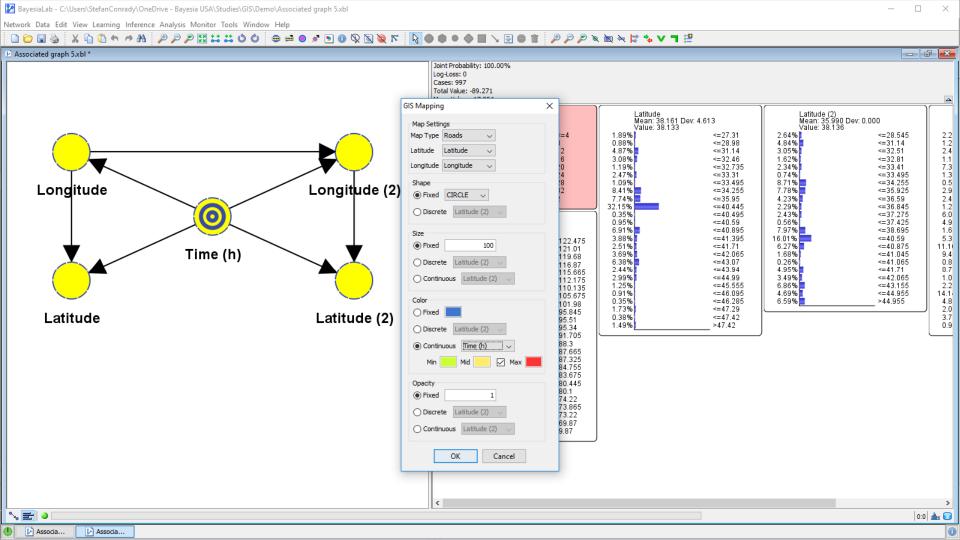


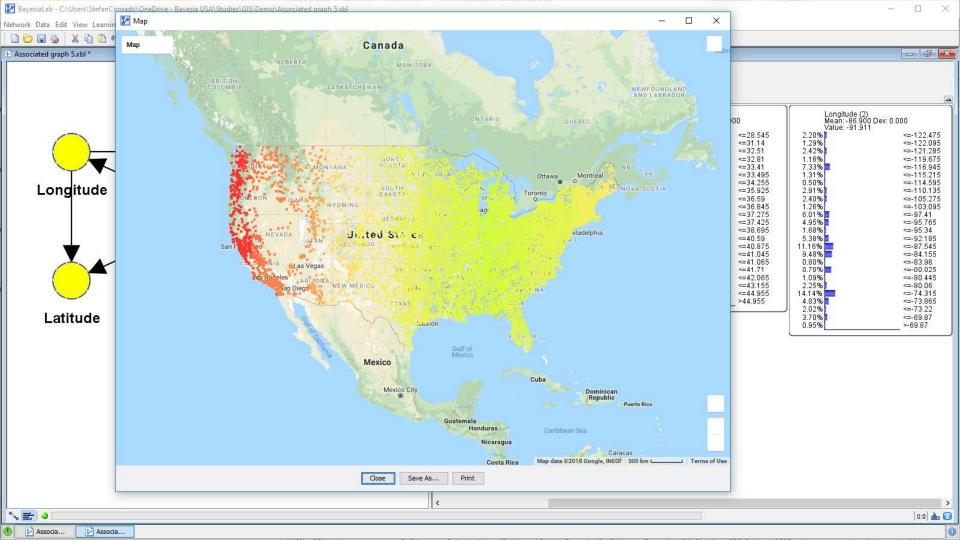












Computing the Cost

- "Search the Map"
- Great-Circle Distance Computation
- Learn & Infer

- → slow, but accurate
- → fast, but inaccurate
- → fast and good approximation



Spatial Learning and Optimization

Optimization Problems Under Consideration

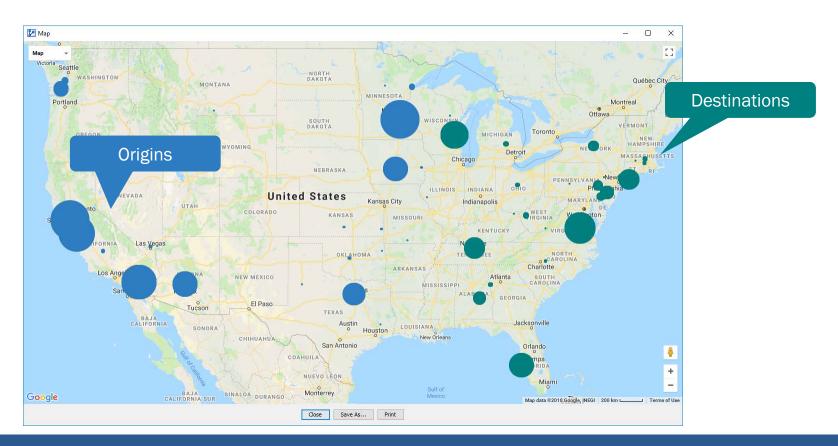
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General Objective

- Minimize "cost function," e.g., travel time, distance, fuel consumption, number of turns, etc.
- Further assumption: all "participants" have same objective.

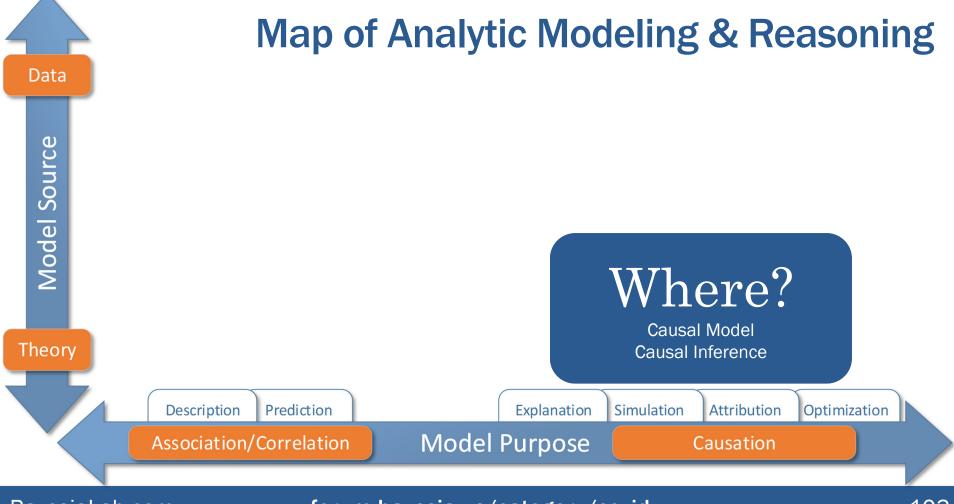
Hub Location Problem

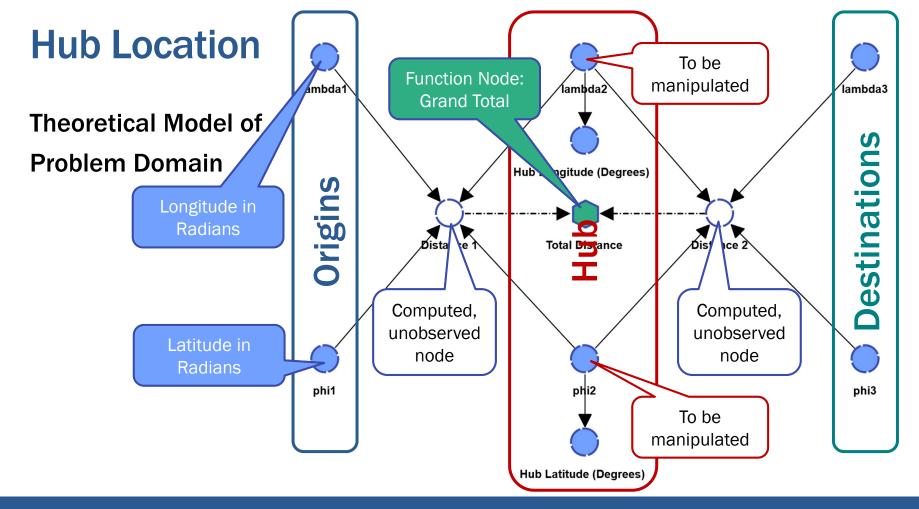


Hub Location Problem

Workflow

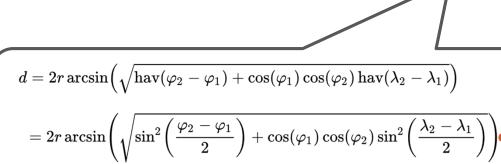
- Encode theoretical model of problem domain.
- Define Nodes
 - Observed
 - Unobserved
 - Functions
- Load data for origins and destinations.
- Perform Function Optimization.



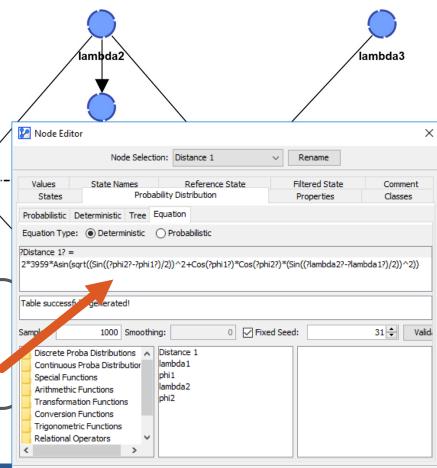


Hub Location

Theoretical Model of Problem Domain



lambda1

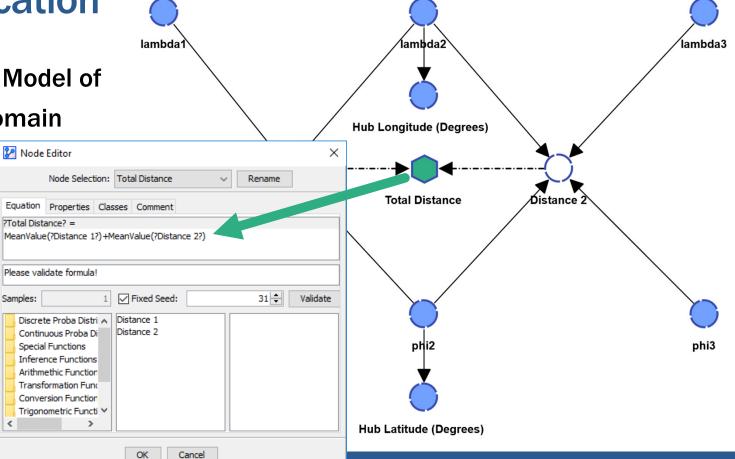


Cancel

Distance 1

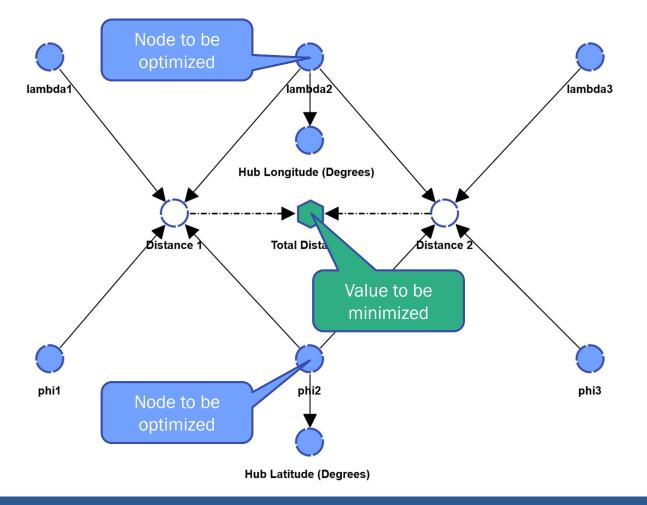
Hub Location

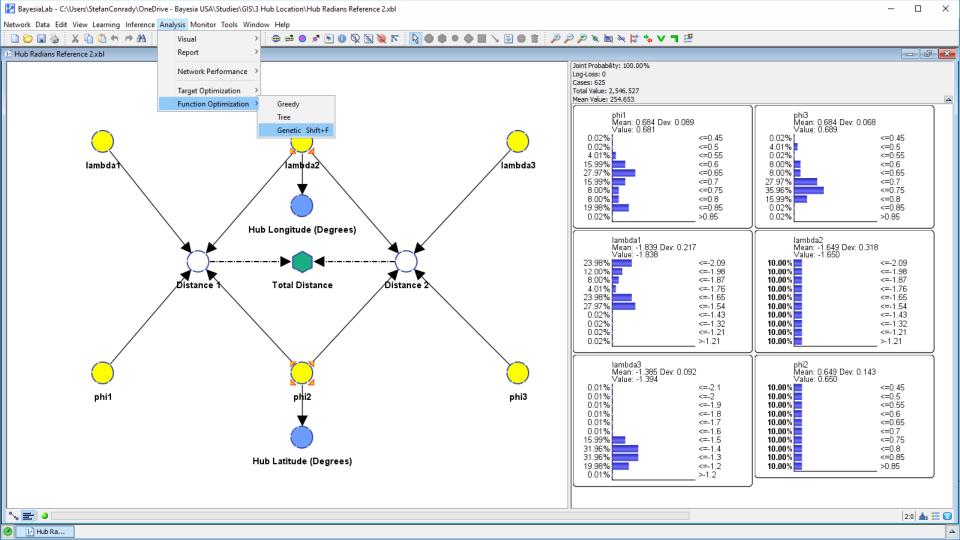
Theoretical Model of Problem Domain

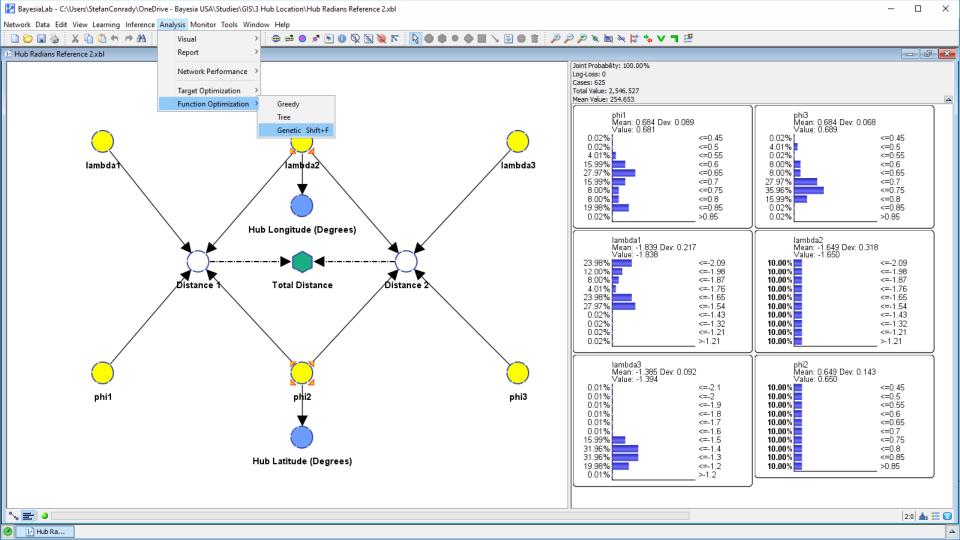


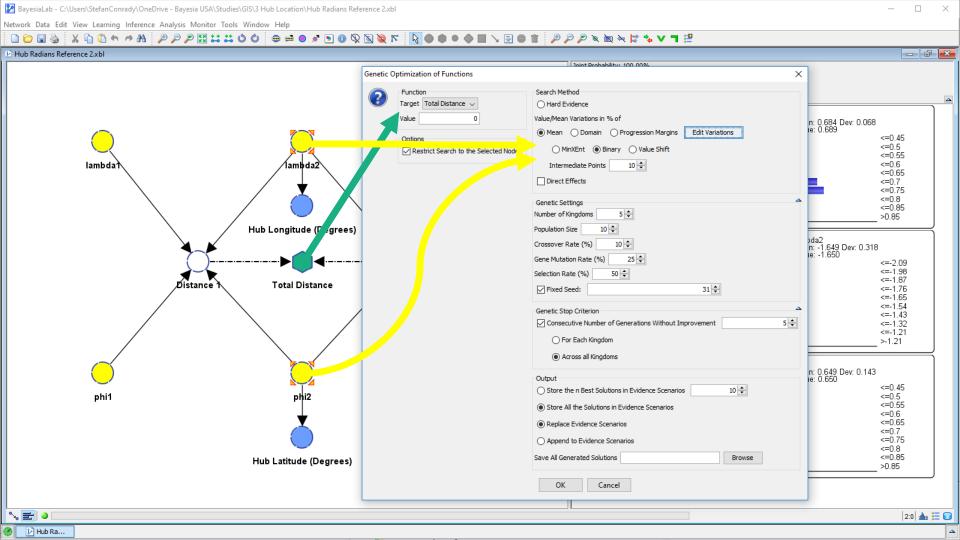
Hub Location

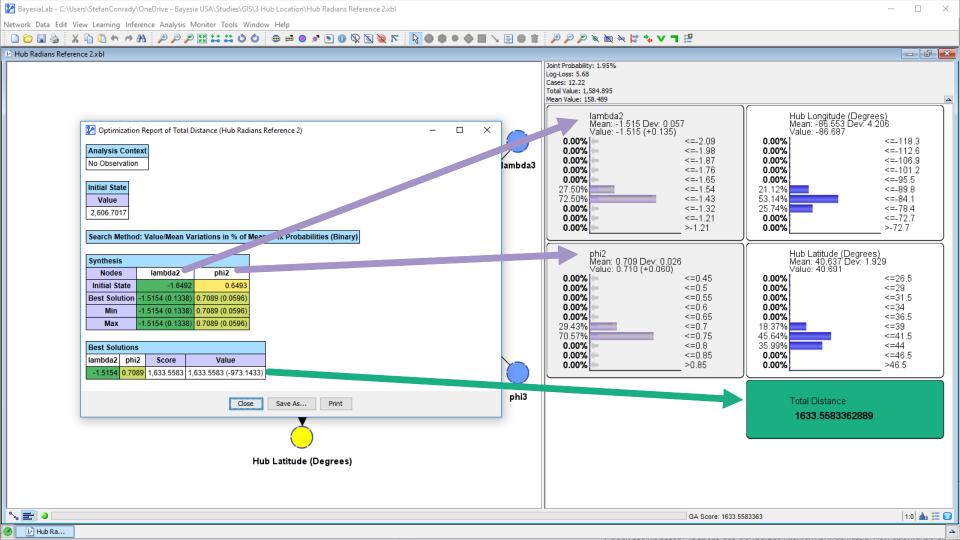
Theoretical Model of Problem Domain



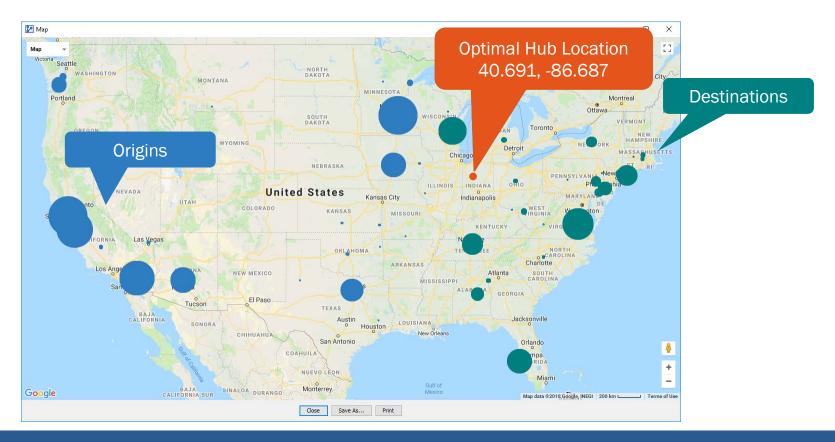


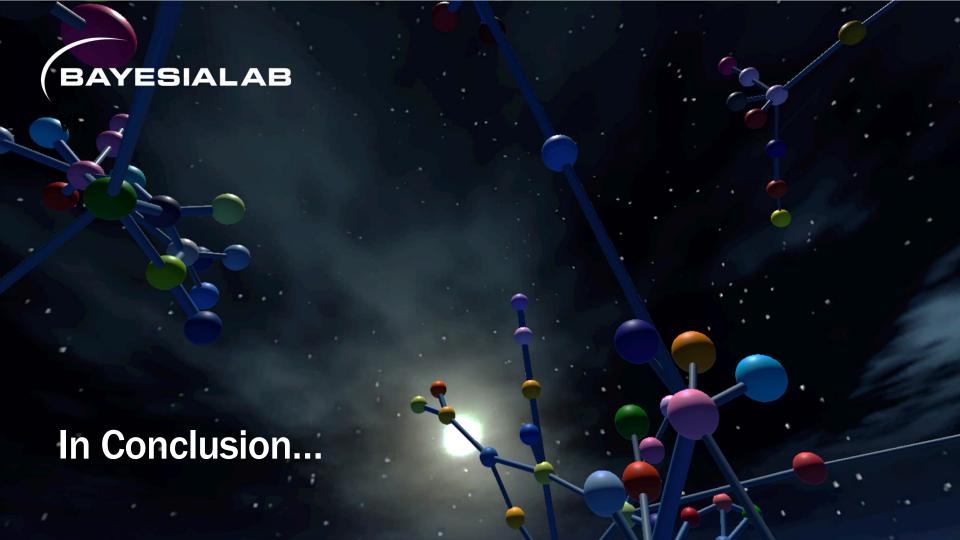






Hub Location Problem





BayesiaLab Trial

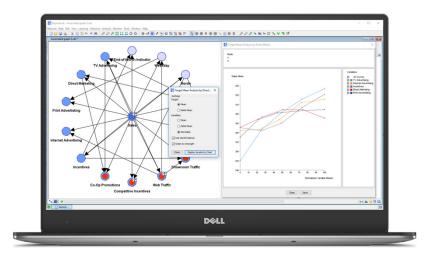
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Webinar Series

Reasoning Under Uncertainty

- March 20 Part 1 Differential Diagnosis of Diseases
- March 26 Part 2 Pandemic Triage with Bayesian Networks
- April 9 Part 3 Epidemic Modeling with Temporal Bayesian Networks
- April 30 Part 4 Representing Spatial and Temporal Dynamics
- t.b.d. Part 5 "Test & Treat" vs. Presumptive Treatment Policy

Program Subject to Change — Check for Updates



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8th Annual BayesiaLab Conference ON SCHEDULE



8th Annual BayesiaLab Conference

October 8-9, 2020

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