For the purpose of $\alpha$-separating
- remove utility nodes
- remove the edges \((\text{informati외 links})\) into decision nodes

\[ \begin{align*}
\{ T \} &< D_1 < \{ D_2 < \{ A, B, C \} \}
\end{align*} \]

Example: C is $\alpha$-separated from T by B

C is $\alpha$-separated from A by B

A and T are $\alpha$-separated from $D_2$.

Proposition 10.1 Let $A \in \mathcal{F}_i$ and let $D_j$ be a decision variable with $i < j$. Then

\[ \text{...} \]
(i) $A$ and $D_j$ are $d$-separated, and hence

$$P(A \mid D_j) = P(A)$$

(ii) Let $W$ be any set of variables prior to $D_j$ in the temporal ordering. Then $A$ and $D_j$ are $d$-separated given $W$ and hence

$$P(A \mid D_j, W) = P(A \mid W)$$

**The Chain Rule for Influence Diagrams**

Let $ID$ be an influence diagram with universe $U = U_c \cup U_d$. Then

$$P(U_c \mid U_d) = \prod_{x \in U_c} P(x \mid pa(x))$$