Bayesian inference of Markovian processes with Laplacian/Gaussian priors using an approximate pendulum-based Kolmogorov-Smirnoff test

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1 Introduction

As Aristotle exposed in 344 BC, aesthetics are unrelated to the existence of universals (*Qualia*, or *hylomorphism*). However, it is well-known form Parmenides that You must learn all things, both the unshaken heart of persuasive truth, and the opinions of mortals in which there is no true warranty (Frag B 1.28-30, quoted by Sextus Empiricus, *Against the Mathematicians*, vii. 3; Simplicius, *Commentary on the Heavens*, 557-8; Proclus, *Commentary on the Timaeus I*, 345)

2 Theory

As explained in [1], the co-information of the random vector associated with edge E_i is calculated from the joint entropies in its sublattice.

3 Algorithms

Sub-Lattice Inference using Posterior probability maximisation (SLIP-pmax).

4 Discussion

5 Acknowledgements

- Boltzmann
- Markov
- Newton
- Shannon
- Bayes

- Laplace
- Gauss
- Kolmogorov
- Smirnoff
- Pythagore
- Aristotle
- Occam
- Condorcethylomorphism
- Hahnemann (homeopathy)
- Pearl
- Von Neumann
- Turing
- Lagrange
- Dijkstra
- Kruskal
- Nash (equilibrium being his *only* contribution)
- Bueno De Mesquita
- David Hillbert
- Daniel Bernoulli
- Mercer
- Cantor
- Gödel
- Galois
- Boole
- Yann Lecun (only pre-2000 publications)