matrices show entries before regularization (black) and after one pass through the outermost loop of the algorithm (coloured adjustments). Left: regularization ?? starting with variable x_8 . Right: regularization ?? starting with cluster {8, 10}, assuming that it is the first cluster scheduled to be processed. For ??, we differentiate the effects of lines 3-8 (blue) and lines 9-12 (red). For example, the resulting precision matrix for sepset $\{x_{10}\}$ is $[3\tilde{\epsilon}]$ after summing these effects, where $\tilde{\epsilon} = \epsilon + o(\epsilon)$. image1.png image2.png Figure 1: Left: Regularization ?? starting with variable x_8 . Right: Regular-

ization ?? starting with cluster $\{8,10\}$, assuming that it is the first cluster

scheduled to be processed.

Applying algorithms ?? and ?? on the cluster graph from Fig. 4(d), for a univariate BM model with mean 0 and variance rate 1, edge lengths of 1 in the original network and inheritance probabilities of 0.5. Cluster/sepset precision matrices have rows labelled by variables to show the nodes in scope. Precision