Unimodality Of Probability Measures

adding unimodality or independence makes interval ... - *adding unimodality or independence makes interval probability problems np-hard daniel j. berleant electrical and computer engineering iowa state university* ***calculating exceedance probabilities using a ...*** - *symmetry or unimodality for the probability distribution. the problem then becomes a matter of calculating the upper the problem then becomes a matter of calculating the upper bound of exceedance probability, given any probability distribution belonging to this set.* ***convexification and multimodality of random probability ...*** - *2 outline of the talk our goal random probability measures univariate unimodality multivariate unimodality multimodality - partial convexification* ***unimodality of probability measures - springer*** - *unimodality of probability measures by emile m. j. bertin t loan cuculescu departement de matmmatiques et de statistique, universite laval, quebec, canada* ***18.465, sept. 19, 2012 unimodality and the dip statistic 1 ...*** - *a probability distribution p on r will be called unimodal if for some λ with 0 ≤ λ ≤ 1, p = λδ x +(1− λ)q where δ x is a point mass at x, q has a density f which is unimodal, and x is in the interval* ***unimodality of the freely selfdecomposable probability laws*** - *unimodality of the freely selfdecomposable probability laws takahiro hasebe steen thorbj″rnsen abstract we show that any freely selfdecomposable probability law is unimodal.* ***unimodality and dominance for symmetric random vectors*** - *unimodality for symmetric random vectors 67 it is well known (see parthasarathy [9]) that if 911 is separable then the set of probability measures on 9h may be made into a separable metric space* ***unimodality - mit mathematics*** - *unimodality and the dip statistic; handout i 2 definition. a probability distribution p on r will be called unimodal if for some λ with 0 ≤ λ ≤ 1, p = λδx + (1 − λ)q where δx is a point* ***unimodal probability distributions for deep ordinal ...*** - *unimodality has been explored for ordinal neural networks inda costa et al.(2008). they explored the use of the bi-nomial and poisson distributions and a non-parametric way of enforcing unimodal probability distributions (which we do not explore). one key difference between their work and ours here is that we evaluate these unimodal distribu-tions in the context of deep learning, where the ...* ***largetime unimodality for classical andfree brownian ...*** - *variance in classical probability including the normal distributions and exponential distributions. thus the notion of strong unimodality breaks the similarity between* ***log-concavity of stirling numbers and unimodality of ...*** - *unimodality of stirling distributions 695 probability functions involving stirling numbers as their main component are shown in table 2, which appeared in sibuya (1986).* ***hinčin spaces and unimodal probability measures*** - *of all probability measures unimodal at a [6]. in order to obtain a suitable framework for extensions of the notion of unimodality to more general spaces, the present article introduces the notion of a hin~in space. this notion leads to an axiomatic approach for representation theorems of hin6in type, by exploiting the behaviour of the extreme boundary of a closed convex set q/of radon ...* ***download unimodality convexity and applications pdf*** - *2046136 unimodality convexity and applications unimodality convexity and applications unimodality of probability measures - springer unimodality of probability measures by emile m. j. bertin t loan cuculescu ... in 1988 the* ***range of the posterior probability of an interval for ...*** - *ann. inst. statist. math. vol. 45, no. 1, 187-199 (1993) range of the posterior probability of an interval for priors with unimodality preserving contaminations* ***on a class of unimodal distributions - ams*** - *corresponding probability density function p(x) = f'{x) is nondecreas-ing for x*[a. in the present paper we shall establish the unimodality of a class of distribution functions which were studied by linnik in [2]. he has shown that for any real a in the interval 0](#)