

*BAYESIAN STATISTICS 9,*  
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*D. Heckerman, A. F. M. Smith and M. West (Eds.)*  
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# The Valencia L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Macros: A Short Tutorial

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## SUMMARY

The use of the basic commands is illustrated below. Any standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands (and most plain T<sub>E</sub>X commands) may additionally be used. If additional personal macros are used, these should be pasted just before the `\begin{document}` command. Please pay special attention to the elements in the title page and to the figures format. Figures, in encapsulated postscript (.eps), should be in the same folder as the file source.

*Keywords and Phrases:* MACROS; SECTIONING; ENVIRONMENTS; EQUATIONS; TABLES; FIGURES; REFERENCES; APPENDIXES.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Valencia macros, which are called with the command `\input{MacrosV9}`, invoke the appropriate `\documentclass` command and all required packages. These are

`{epsf, amssymb, bm},`

and they all make part of most L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X installations. The Valencia macros also invoke the package `valenciasects`, which contain the section definitions. Thus, to typeset in Valencia style, you need to download and make available to your system two different files, namely

`MacrosV9.tex`, and `SectsV9.sty`.

The two opening lines of your source file should then simply be

```
\input{MacrosV9}  
\begin{document}
```

The paper will be set with standard cmr fonts, using 9pt size for the main text and 8pt for abstract and references, and with the page formatting of past *Valencia Proceedings*, as published by Oxford University Press since 1988.

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José M. Bernardo is Professor of Statistics at the University of Valencia. No grant was awarded to do this job.

## 2. TITLE PAGE

The first command, `\bsnuevea`, invokes a special headline which identifies the paper as part of *Bayesian Statistics 9*, the Valencia 9 Proceedings.

## 2.1. Title

The title is typed between `\btit` and `\etit`. Multiline titles are produced by introducing `\\` commands to separate lines. For instance,

```
\btit The Valencia \LaTeX\ Macros:\\A Short Tutorial \etit
```

was used to produce the title of this report.

The running title is set with the macro `\running{Author(s)}{Short title}`. Please use Initials Name (as in J.~M.~Bernardo) and an informative but short running title.

## 2.2. Author(s) Identification

Author name is typed as in `\aut{Jos{\'}e} M. Bernardo}`. Please use First-Name [Initial] Family-Name. If two authors, separate with `\&`. If three authors separate the first two with a comma and the last two with `\&`, as in

```
\aut{Susie Bayarri, James O. Berger \& Jos{\'}e} M. Bernardo}.
```

The author(s) institution is typed as `\loc{Institution, Country}`. Please use UK and USA (without dots) as standard abbreviations for those countries. If different institutions are involved, list them the order of the authors and separate with `\quad`, as in

```
\loc{Duke University, USA \quad Universidad de Valencia, Spain}.
```

Author e-mail is typed as in `\email{jose.m.bernardo@uv.es}`. If several authors involved, list their e-mails in the order in which the authors are named, and separate their addresses with `\quad`.

If appropriate (for instance with many authors in different institutions) the entire sequence

```
\aut{Author(s)}
\loc{Institution, Country(s)}
\email{e-mail(s)}
```

may be repeated twice. The `\info` command, used as in

```
\info{Author(s) information}
```

provides additional information on the author(s), possibly including grant acknowledgements. This will appear as a non-numbered footnote in the title page.

## 2.3. Summary and Keywords

A summary (preferably a single paragraph with few formulae and no citations) is included between the commands `\babs` and `\eabs`, as in

```
\babs
Text of the abstract (preferably one paragraph).
\eabs
```

A set of keywords or phrases is included between the commands `\bkey` and `\ekey`. These should all be capitalized, alphabetized, and separated by semicolons, as in

```
\bkey
Divergence; Information Measures; Reference Prior.
\ekey
```

In summary, the commands required to set up a complete paper are:

```
\input{MacrosV8}
\begin{document}
\bsnuevea
\btit
Title of the paper
\etit
\running{Author(s)}{Short title}
\aut{Author(s)}
\loc{Institutions, Countries}
\email{e-mails}
\info{Author(s)'s info}

\babs
Body of abstract
\eabs
\bkey
Keywords
\ekey
Body of paper
\end{document}
```

### 3. BODY OF THE PAPER

#### 3.1. Sectioning

Sections, subsections, and paragraphs use the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X notation

```
{\section{SecName}}
{\subsection{SubSecName}}
{\paragraph{ParName}} (or \pp{ParName}) for short)
```

Sections and subsections are automatically numbered. Section names are automatically set in uppercase. Please capitalized relevant words for the titles for the subsections, as in `\subsection{This is the Title of a Subsection}`.

The command `\pp{Paragraph example}` A paragraph has... yields  
*Paragraph example.* A paragraph has no numbering attached. It is useful to create subparts within a subsection.

Quotations are typed between `\bcit` and `\ecit`, and are set centered, in smaller type. Thus, `\bcit Le bon sens ... \ecit` produces

Le bon sens est la chose du monde la mieux partagée, car chacun pense en être bien pourvu. (*Le Discours de la Méthode*, Descartes, 1637).

### 3.2. Equations

Mathematics within the text are set, as in both plain T<sub>E</sub>X and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X within \$ signs. Non-numbered displayed equations are written between `\beqn` and `\eeqn` as in

```
\beqn
p(\bfx\g\bfttheta)>0,\quad \bfx\in\bcfX,\quad
\int_{\bcfX}p(\bfx\g\bfttheta)\dd{\bfx}=1.
\eeqn
```

which produces

$$p(x|\theta) > 0, \quad x \in \mathcal{X}, \quad \int_{\mathcal{X}} p(x|\theta) dx = 1.$$

The macro `\g` (given) produces the conditional vertical bar with appropriate spacing (use `\bg` for a larger one). The macro `\dd{}` (differential) produces differentials appropriately spaced for the preceding function. Uppercase calligraphic and bold uppercase calligraphic are respectively written with their names preceded by `\cf` or `\cbf`; thus, `\cfA`, `\cbfA` respectively yield  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathbf{\mathcal{A}}$ , and they may be used in both text mode and math mode. Bold Greek and bold uppercase Greek are also provided by the macros; their names are just their ordinary T<sub>E</sub>X or L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X names preceded by `\bf`. Thus, `\bfttheta` and `\bfTheta` respectively produce  $\theta$  and  $\Theta$  when used in math mode. All these fonts automatically shrink when used as sub- or superscripts. *Numbered equations.* Numbered displayed equations are written between `\beqnn` and `\eeqnn` and labelled with `\label{eq:code}`. Mathematical arrays should be set between `\barr` and `\earr` with an argument which specifies positions (`c`, `l` and `r`, for centered, flush left and flush right, respectively), as in

```
\beqnn \label{eq:sample}
\bzfz=f(x)=\left\{ \barr{ll}
\bfone&x\in\reals\ \ \bfzero&x\notin\reals
\earr \right.
\eeqnn
```

which produces

$$z = f(x) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{1} & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \mathbf{0} & x \notin \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The commands `\bfzero` and `\bfone` respectively produce bold  $\mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{1}$  in math mode. The command for the real line is `\reals`, with produces  $\mathbb{R}$  in both text and math mode. Numbered equations are referenced using the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X procedure. Thus, `Equation~\ref{eq:sample}` produces Equation 1.

## 3.3. Special Environments

*Definitions.* Definitions are automatically numbered, and specially displayed, by enclosing their statement between `\bdfn` and `\edfn`. If a name is desired, use `\bdfnn` instead of `\bdfn`. The syntax is

```
\bdfnn{name} (or \bdef) Definition body \edfn
```

where **name** is the concept defined. For example,

**Definition 1 (Independence).** *The event  $A$  is independent of the event  $B$  if, and only if,  $\Pr(A|B) = \Pr(A)$ .*

is obtained with the code

```
\bdfnn{Independence} The event... \edfn
```

*Theorems.* Similarly, theorems are automatically numbered and specially displayed by enclosing their statement between `\bteo` and `\et eo`. If a name is desired, use `\bteon` instead of `\bteo`. The syntax is

```
\bteon{name} (or \bteo) Theorem statement \et eo
```

where **name** is the name for the result. The proof, if included, should be enclosed between `\bpro` and `\epro`. Thus,

**Theorem 1 (Total probability).** *For all  $A$  and partition  $\{B_i, i \in \mathcal{I}\}$ ,*

$$\Pr[A] = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \Pr(A|B_i) \Pr(B_i).$$

*Proof.* This is well known. □

is produced with the code

```
\bteon{Total probability} For all... \et eo
\bpro This is well known. \epro
```

*Examples.* The environment `\bexan` (or `\bexa`) ... `\eexa` produces examples which are set in smaller print. Thus,

**Example 1 (Normal entropy loss for variance estimation).** The entropy loss associated to the estimation of  $\sigma^2$  by  $\tilde{\sigma}^2$  is

$$\ell\{\tilde{\sigma}^2, \sigma^2\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(x|\mu, \sigma) \log \frac{N(x|\mu, \sigma)}{N(x|\mu, \hat{\sigma})} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} - 1 - \log \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \right],$$

which (i) it is non-negative and (ii) it is invariant under one-to-one transformations of  $\sigma^2$ .

is obtained with the code

```
\bexan{Normal entropy loss for variance estimation}}
The entropy... \beqn ... \eeqn ... of $\sigma^2$.\eexa
```

*Custom parts.* If, for some reason, part of the text is to be set in smaller print, enclose this between `\bdf` and `\edf`. Using `\bfseries` and/or `\itshape` will make it also bold and/or italic. Thus,

*As an example, this small paragraph is set in 8pt italic rather than in 9pt roman as most of the text.*

is produced by the code

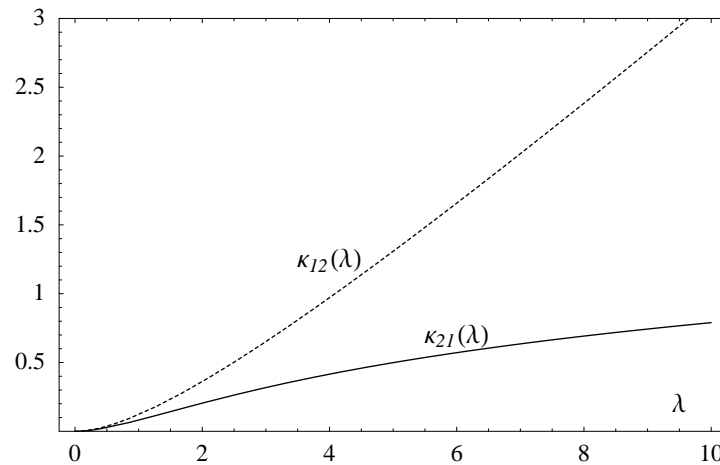
```
\bdf\itshape As an example, ... \edf
```

### 3.4. Figures

All figures should be prepared as `.eps` (encapsulated postscript) files and named in the form `FigName.eps`. The figure syntax is

```
\bfig{FigName.eps}{width}
\efig{Text of the figure caption. \label{fig:code}}
```

where `width` is the desired width in mm. The label `\label{fig:code}` is the required code to refer to this figure with `Figure~\ref{fig:code}`. Notice that this must be included within the `\efig` braces.



**Figure 1:** *Logarithmic divergences between a Poisson and a Negative Binomial distribution with a common mean  $\lambda$ .*

For example, the 100mm wide Figure 1, generated as a the `.eps` file `Discrep.eps` with *Mathematica*, has been added to the output with the code

```
\bfig{Discrep.eps}{100}
\efig{Logarithmic divergences... \label{fig:discrep}}
```

The macros will try to place the figure at the precise point in the text where this code is typed. If not possible by lack of sufficient space, the figure will be moved to the next page.

## 3.5. Tables

The code for tables is enclosed between `\btav{TableCaption}` and `\etab`. The relevant syntax is

```
\btav{Text of the table caption \label{tab:code}}
\format{xx...x}
Body of table in standard LaTeX syntax, ended with \\
\etab
```

The label reference to this table is made with `Table~\ref{tab:code}`. Notice that `\label{tab:code}` is included within the `\btav` braces. As in mathematical arrays, the syntax of `\format{xx...x}` is the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X standard with as many letters  $x \in \{c, r, l\}$  as columns, and with `c`, `l` and `r`, for centered, flush left and flush right columns, respectively.

**Table 1:** *Simple table.*

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>a</i>	11	12
<i>b</i>	21	22

As with figures, the macros will try to place the table at the precise point in the text where its code is typed. If not possible by lack of space, the table will be moved to the next page. For example, Table 1 was generated with the code

```
\btav{Simple table.\label{tab:simple}}
\format{crr}
& $A$ & $B$ \\
\hline
$a$ & 11 & 12 \\
$b$ & 21 & 22 \\
\etab
```

As in this example, it is good practice to separate with `\hline` the table column headings from the body of the table. The first and last horizontal lines are automatically provided by the macros.

## 3.6. References

References are typed between `\bref` and `\eref`, with each new reference beginning by `\rr`. To both save you much typing and getting a consistent output, journal names, publishing houses and often quoted sets of papers in published in book form are all invoked by appropriate macros. For instance,

```
\as{24}    yields Ann. Statist. 24,
\springer  produces Berlin: Springer
\berk{3}{2} yields Proc. Third Berkeley Symp. 2 (J. Neyman and E. L. Scott,
eds.) Berkeley: Univ. California Press,
\lindley   yields Aspects of Uncertainty: a Tribute to D. V. Lindley
(P. R. Freeman, and A. F. M. Smith, eds.) Chichester: Wiley.
```

The Appendix contains the complete list. If what you need is not in the list, please use standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands to produce output consistent with this style. The short list of references below is produced with the code

```
\bref
\rr Berger, J.~O. and Bernardo, J.~M. (1992).
  On the development of reference priors. \val4, 35--60 \diss
\rr Jeffreys, H. (1961). {\it Theory of Probability} (3rd ed.) \oxford.
\rr West, M. (1986). Bayesian model monitoring. \jrssb{48}, 70--78.
\eref
```

## REFERENCES

- Berger, J. O. and Bernardo, J. M. (1992). On the development of reference priors. *Bayesian Statistics 4* (J. M. Bernardo, J. O. Berger, A. P. Dawid and A. F. M. Smith, eds.) Oxford: University Press, 35–60 (with discussion).  
 Jeffreys, H. (1961). *Theory of Probability* (3rd ed.) Oxford: University Press.  
 West, M. (1986). Bayesian model monitoring. *J. Roy. Statist. Soc. B* **48**, 70–78.

## APPENDIX

An appendix, placed after the references, may contain technical details which would otherwise interrupt the flow of the argument.

We list here the bibliographic abbreviations contained in **MacrosV9**.

### *Journals*

```
\aps{n}  Appl. Statist. n
\ap{n}   Ann. Prob. n
\as{n}   Ann. Statist. n
\aism{n} Ann. Inst. Statist. Math. n
\ams{n}  Ann. Math. Statist. n
\amst{n} Amer. Statist. n
\amsc{n} Amer. Scientist. n
\ba{n}   Bayesian Analysis n
\ber{n}  Bernoulli n
\bisi{n} Bull. Internat. Statist. Institute. n
\bk{n}   Biometrika n
\bc{n}   Biometrics n
\cjs{n}  Can. J. Statist. n
\cstm{n} Comm. Statist. Theory and Methods n
\cssc{n} Comm. Statist. Simul. and Comput. n
\csda{n} Comput. Statist. Data Anal. n
\ds{n}   Decision Sciences n
\eca{n}  Econometrica n
\estad{n} Estadística n
\estades{n} Estadist. Española n
\ieac{n} IEEE Trans. Automatic Control n
\ieit{n} IEEE Trans. Information Theory n
\ier{n}  IEEE Trans. Reliability n
\iepami{n} IEEE Trans. Patt. Anal. Mach. Intelligence n
\iesmc{n} IEEE Trans. Systems, Man and Cybernetics n
\iessc{n} IEEE Trans. Systems, Science and Cybernetics n
```



`\isc{n}`    *Information Sciences* **n**  
`\isi{n}`    *Internat. Statist. Rev.* **n**  
`\jap{n}`    *J. Appl. Probability* **n**  
`\jas{n}`    *J. Appl. Statist.* **n**  
`\jasa{n}`    *J. Amer. Statist. Assoc.* **n**  
`\jche{n}`    *J. Chemometrics* **n**  
`\jcsda{n}`    *J. Comp. Statist. and Data Analysis* **n**  
`\jcgs{n}`    *J. Comp. Graphical Statist.* **n**  
`\je{n}`    *J. Econometrics* **n**  
`\jiact{n}`    *J. Inst. Actuaries* **n**  
`\jirss{n}`    *J. Iranian Statist. Soc.* **n**  
`\jit{n}`    *J. Italian Statist. Soc.* **n**  
`\jjss{n}`    *J. Japan Statist. Soc.* **n**  
`\jkss{n}`    *J. Korean Statist. Soc.* **n**  
`\jma{n}`    *J. Multivariate Analysis* **n**  
`\jmc{n}`    *J. Multi-Criteria Dec. Analysis* **n**  
`\jf{n}`    *J. Forecasting* **n**  
`\jrssa{n}`    *J. Roy. Statist. Soc. A* **n**  
`\jrssb{n}`    *J. Roy. Statist. Soc. B* **n**  
`\jru{n}`    *J. Risk and Uncertainty* **n**  
`\jspi{n}`    *J. Statist. Planning and Inference* **n**  
`\jscs{n}`    *J. Statist. Computation and Simulation* **n**  
`\jtsa{n}`    *J. Time Series Analysis* **n**  
`\kjas{n}`    *Korean J. Appl. Statist.* **n**  
`\ltda{n}`    *Lifetime Data Analysis* **n**  
`\madrid{n}`    *Rev. Acad. Ciencias Madrid* **n**  
`\metron{n}`    *Metron* **n**  
`\ml{n}`    *Machine Learning* **n**  
`\mdm{n}`    *Medical Decision Making* **n**  
`\msci{n}`    *Manag. Sci.* **n**  
`\nature{n}`    *Nature* **n**  
`\opres{n}`    *Operations Research* **n**  
`\pjs{n}`    *Pakistan J. Statist.* **n**  
`\paris{n}`    *Pub. Inst. Statist. Univ. Paris* **n**  
`\pcps{n}`    *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* **n**  
`\prs{n}`    *Proc. Roy. Soc. A* **n**  
`\psa{n}`    *Psychometrika* **n**  
`\questio{n}`    *Qüestió* **n**  
`\rbpe{n}`    *Rev. Brasileira Prob. Estatist.* **n**  
`\science{n}`    *Science* **n**  
`\sjs{n}`    *Scandinavian J. Statist.* **n**  
`\ska{n}`    *Sankhyā A* **n**  
`\skb{n}`    *Sankhyā B* **n**  
`\sc{n}`    *Statist. Computing* **n**  
`\sasj{n}`    *South African Statist. J.* **n**  
`\sd{n}`    *Statistics and Decisions* **n**  
`\sort{n}`    *Sort* **n**  
`\spl{n}`    *Statistics and Probability Letters* **n**  
`\stsc{n}`    *Statist. Science* **n**  
`\statistician{n}`    *The Statistician* **n**

`\stne{n}`    *Statistica Neerlandica* **n**  
`\stsin{n}`    *Statistica Sinica* **n**  
`\statistica{n}`    *Statistica* **n**  
`\test{n}`    *Test* **n**  
`\tc{n}`    *Technometrics* **n**  
`\td{n}`    *Theory and Decision* **n**  
`\trabajos{n}`    *Trab. Estadist.* **n**

*Publishers*

`\academic`    New York: Academic Press  
`\addison`    Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley  
`\arnold`    London: Edward Arnold  
`\blackwell`    Oxford: Blackwell  
`\california`    Berkeley: Univ. California Press  
`\cambridge`    Cambridge: University Press  
`\chapman`    London: Chapman and Hall  
`\chelsea`    New York: Chelsea  
`\chicago`    Chicago: University Press  
`\columbia`    Columbia, SC: University Press  
`\dekker`    New York: Marcel Dekker  
`\elgar`    Brookfield, VT: Edward Elgar  
`\dover`    New York: Dover  
`\ellis`    Chichester: Ellis Horwood  
`\elsevier`    Amsterdam: Elsevier  
`\griffin`    London: Griffin  
`\iowa`    Ames, IA: Iowa State Press  
`\irwin`    Homewood, IL: Irwin  
`\kluwer`    Dordrecht: Kluwer  
`\krieger`    Melbourne, FL: Krieger  
`\harvard`    Harvard, MA: University Press  
`\holden`    San Francisco, CA: Holden-Day  
`\holt`    Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston  
`\hopkins`    Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press  
`\ims`    Hayward, CA: IMS  
`\mcgraw`    New York: McGraw-Hill  
`\methuen`    London: Methuen  
`\mitpress`    Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press  
`\macmillan`    London: Macmillan  
`\north`    Amsterdam: North-Holland  
`\oxford`    Oxford: University Press  
`\peter`    Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith  
`\pergamon`    New York: Pergamon  
`\plenum`    London: Plenum  
`\prentice`    Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall  
`\princeton`    Princeton: University Press  
`\reidel`    Dordrecht: Reidel  
`\sage`    Beverly Hills, CA: Sage  
`\siam`    Philadelphia, PA: SIAM  
`\science`    *Science*  
`\stanford`    Stanford: University Press

`\springer` Berlin: Springer  
`\springerny` New York: Springer  
`\vannostrand` New York: Van Nostrand  
`\wadsworth` Pacific Drove, CA: Wadsworth  
`\wiley` Chichester: Wiley  
`\wileyny` New York: Wiley  
`\world` Singapore: World Scientific Pub.

*Frequent short sentences*

`\trep{Univ...}` quad *Tech. Rep.*, Univ...  
`\phd{Title of Thesis}` quad Ph.D. Thesis, Title of Thesis.  
`\this` quad *In this volume.*  
`\diss` quad (with discussion).  
`\appear` quad (to appear).  
`\appeardiss` quad (to appear, with discussion).

*Proceedings*

`\berk{1}{}` *Proc. First Berkeley Symp.* (J. Neyman ed.) Berkeley: Univ. California Press  
`\berk{2}{}` *Proc. Second Berkeley Symp.* (J. Neyman ed.) Berkeley: Univ. California Press  
`\berk{3}{n}` *Proc. Third Berkeley Symp.* **n** (J. Neyman and E. L. Scott, eds.) Berkeley: Univ. California Press  
`\berk{4}{n}` *Proc. Fourth Berkeley Symp.* **n** (J. Neyman and E. L. Scott, eds.) Berkeley: Univ. California Press  
`\berk{5}{n}` *Proc. Fifth Berkeley Symp.* **n** (J. Neyman and E. L. Scott, eds.) Berkeley: Univ. California Press  
`\berk{6}{n}` *Proc. Sixth Berkeley Symp.* **n** (L. Le Cam, J. Neyman and E. L. Scott, eds.) Berkeley: Univ. California Press  
  
`\casebayes1` *Case Studies in Bayesian Statistics* (C. Gatsonis, J. S. Hodges, R. E. Kass and N. D. Singpurwalla, eds.) New York: Springer  
`\casebayes2` *Case Studies in Bayesian Statistics II* (C. Gatsonis, J. S. Hodges, R. E. Kass and N. D. Singpurwalla, eds.) New York: Springer  
`\casebayes3` *Case Studies in Bayesian Statistics III* (C. Gatsonis, J. S. Hodges, R. E. Kass, R. E. McCulloch, P. Rossi and N. D. Singpurwalla, eds.) New York: Springer  
`\casebayes4` *Case Studies in Bayesian Statistics IV* (C. Gatsonis, R. E. Kass, B. Carlin, A. Carriquiry, A. Gelman, I. Verdinelli and M. West, eds.) New York: Springer  
`\casebayes5` *Case Studies in Bayesian Statistics V* (C. Gatsonis, R. E. Kass, B. Carlin, A. Carriquiry, A. Gelman, I. Verdinelli and M. West, eds.) New York: Springer  
`\casebayes6` *Case Studies in Bayesian Statistics VI* (C. Gatsonis, R. E. Kass, A. Carriquiry, A. Gelman, D. Higdon, D. K. Pauler and I. Verdinelli, eds.) New York: Springer  
  
`\maxentxvii` *Maximum Entropy and Bayesian Methods* (G. J. Erickson, J. T. Rychert and C. R. Smith, eds. Dordrecht: Kluwer  
`\maxentxviii` *Maximum Entropy and Bayesian Methods* (W. von der Linden, V. Dose, R. Fisher and R. Preuss, eds. Dordrecht: Kluwer

- \purdue{1}{ } *Statistical Decision Theory and Related Topics* (S. S. Gupta and J. Yackel, eds.) New York: Academic Press
- \purdue{2}{ } *Statistical Decision Theory and Related Topics II* (S. S. Gupta and D. S. Moore, eds.) New York: Academic Press
- \purdue{3}{n} *Statistical Decision Theory and Related Topics III n* (S. S. Gupta and J. O. Berger, eds.) New York: Academic Press
- \purdue{4}{n} *Statistical Decision Theory and Related Topics IV n* (S. S. Gupta and J. O. Berger, eds.) Berlin: Springer
- \purdue{5}{n} *Statistical Decision Theory and Related Topics V n* (S. S. Gupta and J. O. Berger, eds.) Berlin: Springer
- \val1 *Bayesian Statistics* (J. M. Bernardo, M. H. DeGroot, D. V. Lindley and A. F. M. Smith, eds.) Valencia: University Press
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