Record Nr. UNINA9910815803403321 Autore Kyburg Henry Ely <1928-> **Titolo** Uncertain inference / / Henry E. Kyburg, Jr. and Choh Man Teng [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-12249-X 1-280-43029-X 9786610430291 0-511-17479-9 0-511-02068-6 0-511-15484-4 0-511-30239-8 0-511-61294-X 0-511-04748-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xii, 298 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Disciplina 003/.54 Soggetti Uncertainty (Information theory) **Probabilities** Logic, Symbolic and mathematical

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

Nota di contenuto Cover; Half-title; Title; Copyright; Contents; Preface; 1 Historical

Background; 2 First Order Logic; 3 The Probability Calculus; 4 Interpretations of Probability; 5 Nonstandard Measures of Support; 6 Nonmonotonic Reasoning; 7 Theory Replacement; 8 Statistical Inference; 9 Evidential Probability; 10 Semantics; 11 Applications; 12

Scientific Inference; Names Index; Index

Sommario/riassunto Coping with uncertainty is a necessary part of ordinary life and is

crucial to an understanding of how the mind works. For example, it is a

vital element in developing artificial intelligence that will not be

undermined by its own rigidities. There have been many approaches to

the problem of uncertain inference, ranging from probability to inductive logic to nonmonotonic logic. Thisbook seeks to provide a

clear exposition of these approaches within a unified framework. The principal market for the book will be students and professionals in philosophy, computer science, and Al. Among the special features of the book are a chapter on evidential probability, which has not received a basic exposition before; chapters on nonmonotonic reasoning and theory replacement, matters rarely addressed in standard philosophical texts; and chapters on Mill's methods and statistical inference that cover material sorely lacking in the usual treatments of Al and computer science.

Record Nr. UNINA9910162925603321

Autore Delgado-Téllez Mar

Titolo On the Determinants of Fiscal Non-Compliance : : An Empirical Analysis

of Spain's Regions / / Mar Delgado-Téllez, Victor Lledo, Javier Pérez

Pubbl/distr/stampa Washington, D.C.:,: International Monetary Fund,, 2017

ISBN 1-4755-6992-0

1-4755-6994-7

Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (34 pages) : illustrations, tables

Collana IMF Working Papers

Altri autori (Persone) LledoVictor

PérezJavier

Disciplina 330

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Lingua di pubblicazione

Inglese

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references.

Sommario/riassunto

This paper proposes an empirical framework that distinguishes voluntary from involuntary compliance with fiscal deficit targets on the basis of economic, institutional, and political factors. The framework is applied to Spain's Autonomous Communities (regions) over the period 2002-2015. Fiscal noncompliance among Spain's regions has shown to be persistent. It increases with the size of growth forecast errors and the extent to which fiscal targets are tightened, factors not fully under the control of regional governments. Non-compliance also tends to increase during election years, when vertical fiscal imbalances accentuate, and market financing costs subside. Strong fiscal rules have not shown any significant impact in containing fiscal noncompliance. Reducing fiscal non-compliance in multilevel governance systems such as the one in Spain requires a comprehensive assessment of intergovernmental fiscal arrangements that looks beyond rulesbased frameworks by ensuring enforcement procedures are politically credible.