

# ARE THERE APPLICATIONS FOR LAPLACIAN STATS IN U-PB DATA INTERPRETATION?

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Thomas Bayes (1701 – 1761)



Pierre-Simon Laplace (1749–1827)

Posterior probability  $\rightarrow P(\theta|x) = \frac{P(x|\theta)P(\theta)}{P(x)}$

The diagram illustrates the components of Bayes' Theorem. At the top, 'Likelihood' and 'Prior probability' are shown with arrows pointing down towards the central equation. Below the equation, an arrow points upwards from the term  $P(x)$  to the label 'Constant'. The constant is defined as  $= \int_{\theta} P(x|\theta)P(\theta) d\theta$ .

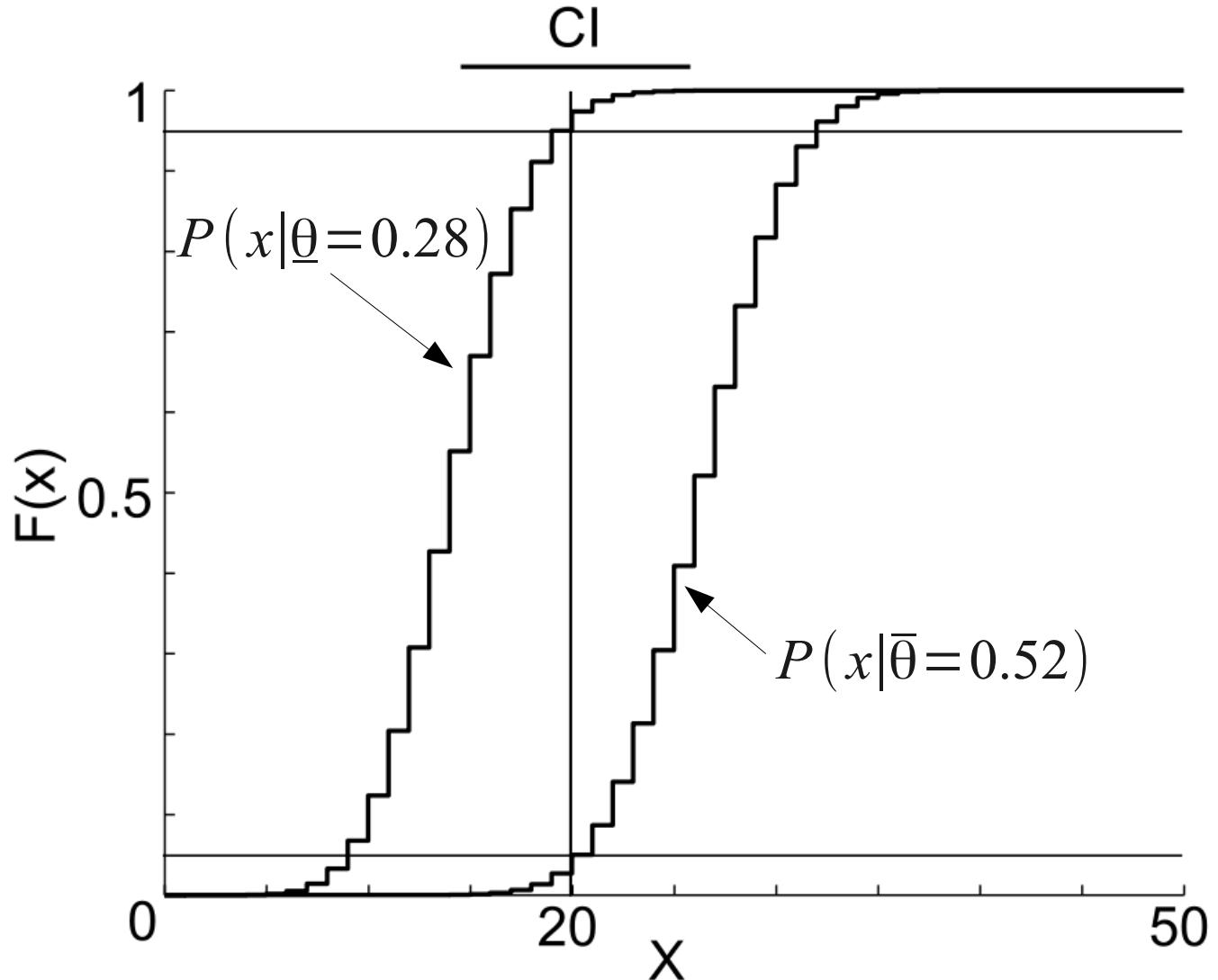
Likelihood

Prior probability

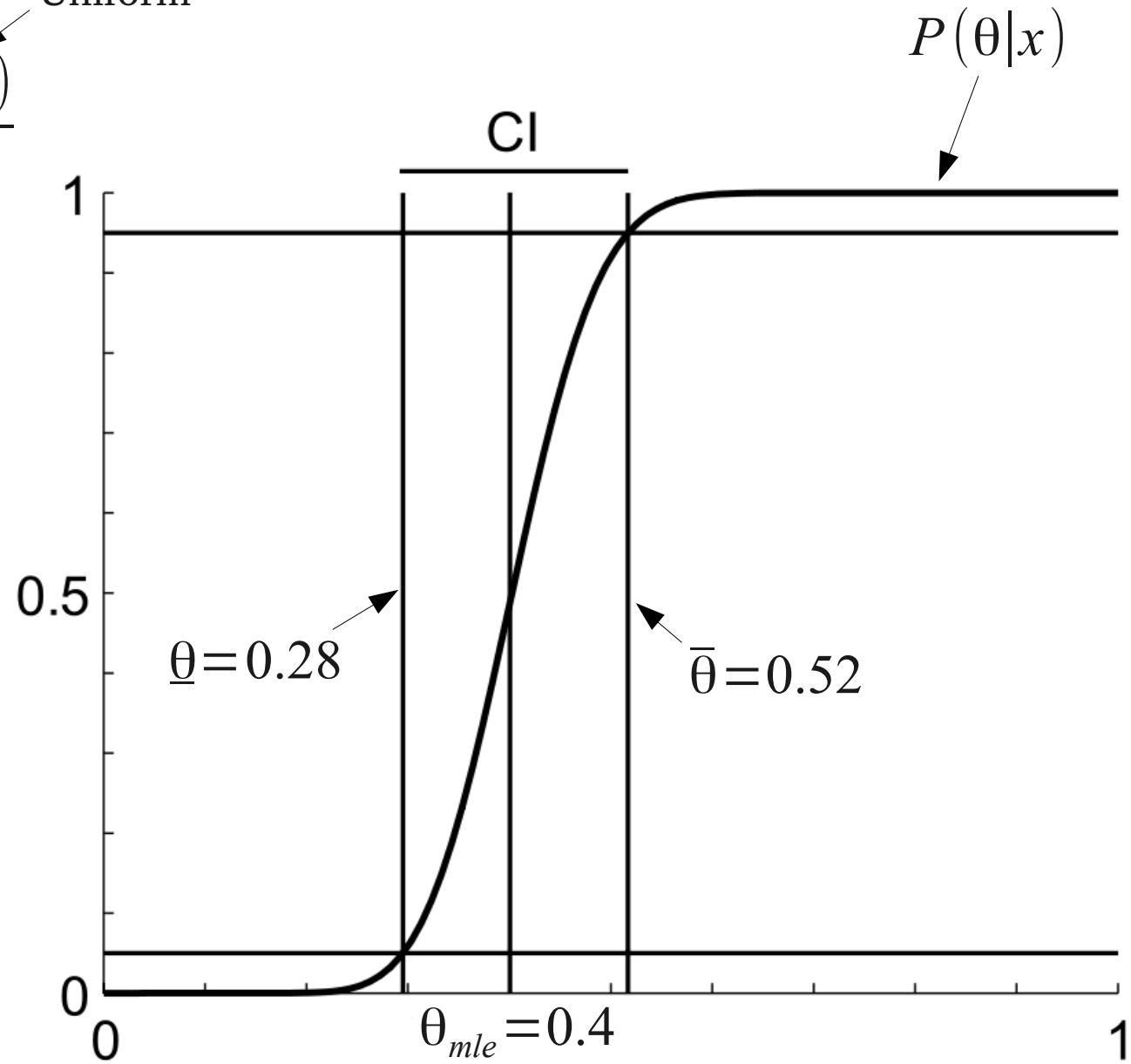
Posterior probability  $\rightarrow P(\theta|x) = \frac{P(x|\theta)P(\theta)}{P(x)}$

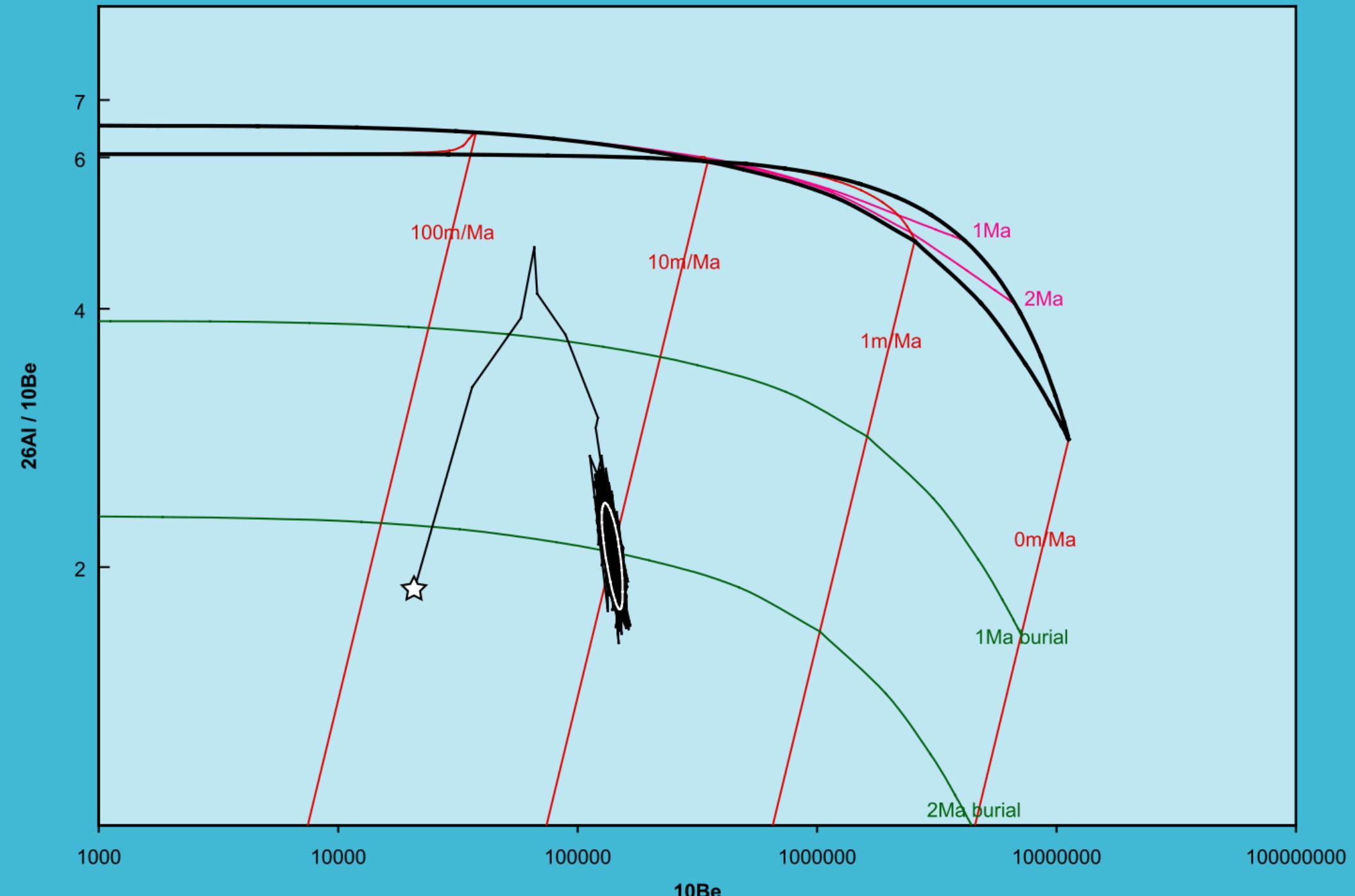
Constant ( $= \int_{\theta} P(x|\theta)P(\theta) d\theta$ )

$$P(\theta|x) = \frac{P(x|\theta)P(\theta)}{P(x)}$$



$$P(\theta|x) = \frac{P(x|\theta_{mle}) P(\theta)}{P(x)}$$

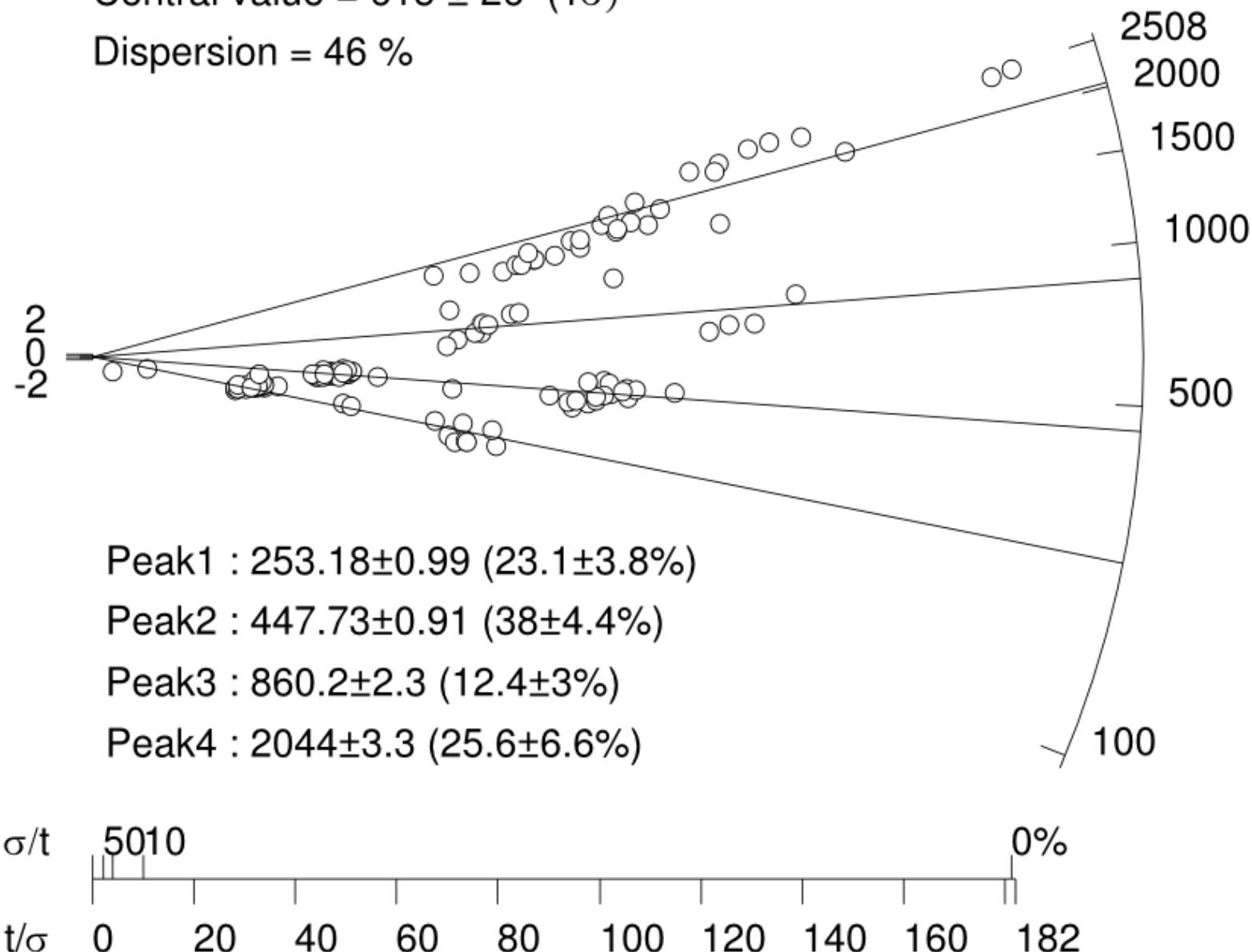


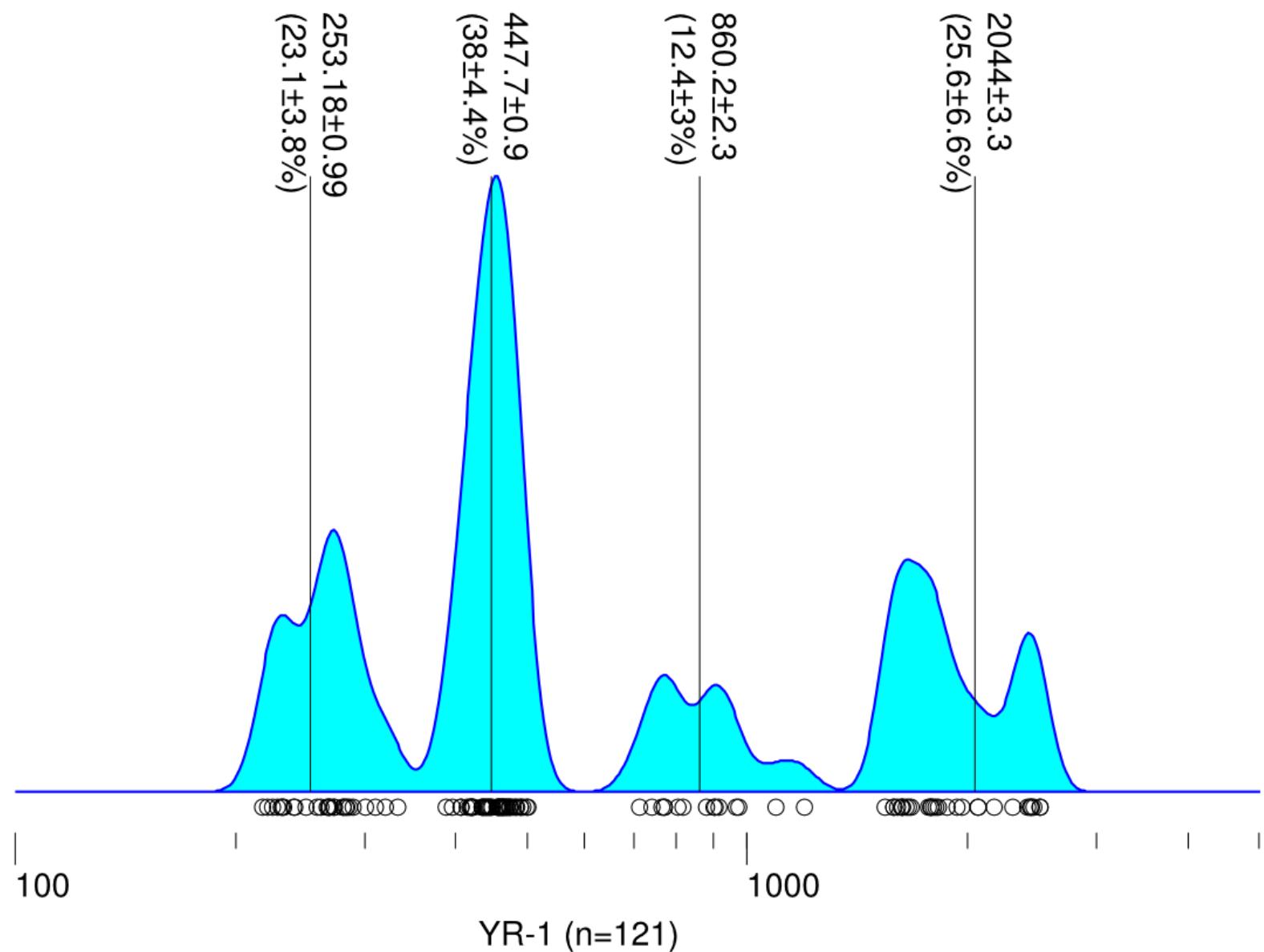


YR-1 (n=121)

Central value =  $615 \pm 26$  ( $1\sigma$ )

Dispersion = 46 %





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**Bayesian Mixture Modelling in Geochronology  
via Markov Chain Monte Carlo<sup>1</sup>**

Ajay Jasra,<sup>2</sup> David A. Stephens,<sup>2</sup> Kerry Gallagher,<sup>3</sup>  
and Christopher C. Holmes<sup>4,5</sup>

