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Sampling models which admit a given general exponential family as a conjugate family of priors. (English) [Zbl 0827.62002](#)

Ann. Stat. 22, No. 3, 1555-1586 (1994).

Summary: Let $\mathcal{K} = \{K_\lambda: \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ be a family of sampling distributions for the data x on a sample space \mathcal{X} which is indexed by a parameter $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and let \mathcal{F} be a family of priors on Λ . Then \mathcal{F} is said to be conjugate for \mathcal{K} if it is closed under sampling, that is, if the posterior distributions of λ given the data x belong to \mathcal{F} for almost all x .

We set up a framework for the study of what we term the dual problem: for a given family of priors \mathcal{F} (a subfamily of a general exponential family), find the class of sampling models \mathcal{K} for which \mathcal{F} is conjugate. In particular, we show that \mathcal{K} must be a general exponential family dominated by some measure Q on $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$, where \mathcal{B} is the Borel field on \mathcal{X} . It is the class of such measures Q that we investigate. We study its geometric features and general structure and apply the results to some familiar examples.

MSC:

[62A01](#) Foundations and philosophical topics in statistics

Cited in **2** Documents

Keywords:

natural exponential family; conjugate family of priors; variance function; Diaconis-Ylvisaker family; Morris class; sampling distributions; posterior distributions; dual problem; family of priors; general exponential family

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