

### On separable families of probabilities and sufficiency

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#### ABSTRACT

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The aim of this work is to provide an interesting property about separable (in topological sense) families of probabilities. We start with an statistical experiment  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P})$ , where  $\Omega$  is a set,  $\mathcal{A}$  a  $\sigma$ -field of  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  a family of probabilities on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A})$ . Suppose that the topological space  $(\mathcal{P}, d)$  is separable, where  $d$  is the metric defined in the following way:

$$d(P, Q) = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{A}} |P(A) - Q(A)|, \quad P, Q \in \mathcal{P}.$$

Then, on the one hand, it can be shown (Strasser 1985) that there exists a probability  $P_o$  that dominates the family  $\mathcal{P}$  and a  $\sigma$ -field  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$  so that, for every  $P \in \mathcal{P}$ , there exists a  $\mathcal{B}$ -measurable version of  $dP/dP_o$ .

On the other hand, it is well known (Barra 1971) that, for every dominated statistical experiment, there exists only one (essentially) minimal sufficient  $\sigma$ -field. Besides, it can be described in an explicit way. If both statements are related, we shall conclude that, if  $(\mathcal{P}, d)$  is separable, then there exists only one (essentially) minimal sufficient  $\sigma$ -field; moreover, it is separable (in the sense that it is generated by a countable collection of events in  $\mathcal{A}$ ). We shall illustrate this question with an example.

#### References

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