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Statistical manifolds [1] are representations of families of probability density functions (ie subadditive measures of unit weight) that allow differential geometric methods to be applied to problems in stochastic processes, mathematical statistics and information theory. A number of linear connections arise on a statistical manifold and so the corresponding universal connection and curvature [3] is important; then all linear connections and their curvatures are pullbacks. Statistical manifolds arising from the exponential families are central and one particular family is that of gamma distributions, which we showed recently [2] to have important uniqueness properties in stochastic processes. Here we provide formulae for universal connections and curvatures on exponential families and explicitly for the manifold of gamma distributions.

[1] S. Amari and H. Nagaoka. *Methods of Information Geometry*, American Mathematical Society, Oxford University Press, 2000.

[2] Khadiga Arwini and C.T.J. Dodson. Information geometric neighbourhoods of randomness and geometry of the McKay bivariate gamma 3-manifold. In press, *Sankhya: Indian Journal of Statistics*, 2004.

[3] L.A. Cordero, C.T.J. Dodson and M. deLeon. *Differential Geometry of Frame Bundles*. Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1989.

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