

# Near-consistent robust estimations of moments for unimodal distributions

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**Descriptive statistics for parametric models currently heavily rely on the accuracy of distributional assumptions. Here, leveraging the invariant structures of unimodal distributions, a series of sophisticated yet efficient estimators, robust to both gross errors and departures from parametric assumptions, are proposed for estimating mean and central moments with insignificant asymptotic biases for common unimodal distributions. This article also illuminates the understanding of the common nature of probability distributions and the measures of them.**

orderliness | invariant | unimodal | adaptive estimation |  $U$ -statistics

The potential inconsistencies between the sample mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and robust location estimators with non-zero asymptotic breakdown points in distributions with finite moments on the real line have been noticed for more than two centuries (1), yet remain unsolved. Strictly speaking, it is unsolvable as by trimming, some information about the original distribution is removed, making it impossible to estimate the values of the removed parts without distributional assumptions. Newcomb (1886) provided the first modern approach to robust parametric estimation by developing a class of estimators that gives "less weight to the more discordant observations" (2). In 1964, Huber (3) used the minimax procedure to obtain  $M$ -estimator for the contaminated normal distribution, which has played a pre-eminent role in the later development of robust statistics. However, as previously demonstrated, under growing asymmetric departures from normality, the bias of the Huber  $M$ -estimator increases rapidly. This is a common issue in parameter estimations. For example, He and Fung (1999) constructed (4) a robust  $M$ -estimator for the two-parameter Weibull distribution, from which all moments can be calculated. Nonetheless, it is inadequate for the gamma, Perato, lognormal, and the generalized Gaussian distributions (SI Dataset S1). Another interesting approach is based on  $L$ -estimators, such as percentile estimators. Examples of percentile estimators for the Weibull distribution, the reader is referred to Menon (1963) (5), Dubey (1967) (6), Marks (2005) (7), and Boudt, Caliskan, and Croux (2011) (8)'s works. At the outset of the study of percentile estimators, it was known that they arithmetically utilize the invariant structures of probability distributions (5, 6). Maybe such estimators can be named as  $I$ -statistics. Formally, an estimator is classified as an  $I$ -statistic if it asymptotically satisfies  $I(LE_1, \dots, LE_l) = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_q)$  for the distribution it is consistent, where  $LE$ s are calculated with the use of  $LU$ -statistics (defined in Subsection B),  $I$  is defined using arithmetic operations and constants but may also incorporate transcendental functions and quantile functions, and  $\theta$ s are the population parameters it estimates. A subclass of  $I$ -statistics, arithmetic  $I$ -statistics, is defined as  $LE$ s are  $LU$ -statistics,  $I$  is solely defined using arithmetic operations and constants. Since some percentile estimators use the logarithmic function to transform all random variables before

computing the  $L$ -estimators, a percentile estimator might not always be an arithmetic  $I$ -statistic (6). In this article, two subclasses of  $I$ -statistics are introduced, arithmetic  $I$ -statistics and quantile  $I$ -statistics. Examples of quantile  $I$ -statistics will be discussed later. Based on  $LU$ -statistics,  $I$ -statistics are naturally robust. Compared to probability density functions (pdfs) and cumulative distribution functions (cdfs), the quantile functions of many parametric distributions are more elegant. Since the expectation of an  $L$ -estimator can be expressed as an integral of the quantile function,  $I$ -statistics are often analytically obtainable. However, it is observed that Marks percentile estimator for the Weibull distribution (7) tends to be inferior to the robust  $M$ -estimators (3, 4), especially upon violation of the distributional assumption (SI Dataset S1). Even when distributions such as the Weibull and gamma belong to the same larger family, the generalized gamma distribution, a misassumption can still result in substantial biases for central moments, rendering the approach ill-suited (SI Dataset S1).

The majority of robust location estimators commonly used are symmetric owing to the prevalence of symmetric distributions. An asymmetric weighted  $L$ -statistic can achieve consistency for a semiparametric class of skewed distributions; but the lack of symmetry makes it suitable only for certain applications. Shifting from semiparametrics to parametrics, consider an estimator with a non-zero asymptotic breakdown point that is consistent simultaneously for both a semiparametric class of distributions and a distinct parametric distribution with finite moments, such a robust location estimator is called an invariant mean. Based on the mean-weighted  $L$ -statistic- $\gamma$ -median inequality, the recombined mean is defined as

$$rm_{d,\epsilon,\gamma,n} := \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n} + c)^{d+1}}{(\gamma m_n + c)^d} - c \right),$$

where  $d$  is the key factor for bias correction,  $\gamma m_n$  is the sample  $\gamma$ -median,  $WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}$  is the weighted  $L$ -statistic. If  $\gamma$  is omitted,  $\gamma = 1$  is assumed. The subsequent theorem shows the significance of this arithmetic  $I$ -statistic.

## Significance Statement

Bias, variance, and contamination are the three main errors in statistics. Consistent robust estimation is unattainable without parametric assumptions. In this article, invariant moments are proposed as a means of achieving near-consistent and robust estimations of moments, even in scenarios where moderate violations of distributional assumptions occur, while the variances are sometimes smaller than those of the sample moments.

T.L. designed research, performed research, analyzed data, and wrote the paper.

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**Theorem .1.** Let  $BM_{\epsilon,n}$  be the WL,  $rm_{d \approx 0.103, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  is a consistent mean estimator for the exponential distribution, any symmetric distributions and the Pareto distribution with quantile function  $Q(p) = x_m(1-p)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ ,  $x_m > 0$ , when  $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ , provided that the second moments are finite.

*Proof.* Finding  $d$  and  $\epsilon$  that make  $rm_{d,\epsilon}$  a consistent mean estimator is equivalent to finding the solution of  $E[rm_{d,\epsilon,n}] = E[X]$ . The quantile function of the exponential distribution is  $Q(p) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-p}\right)\lambda$ .  $E[X] = \lambda$ .  $E[m_n] = Q\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln 2\lambda$ . For the exponential distribution,  $E\left[BM_{\epsilon=\frac{1}{24},n}\right] = \lambda\left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{26068394603446272\sqrt[6]{\frac{7}{247}}\sqrt[3]{11}}{391^{5/6}101898752449325\sqrt{5}}\right)\right)$ , the detailed formula is given in the SI Text. Since  $rm_{d,\epsilon} = \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(BM_{\epsilon}+c)^{d+1}}{(m+c)^d} - c\right) = (d+1)BM_{\epsilon} - dm = \mu$ . So,

$$d = \frac{\mu - BM_{\epsilon}}{BM_{\epsilon} - m} = \frac{\lambda - \lambda\left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{26068394603446272\sqrt[6]{\frac{7}{247}}\sqrt[3]{11}}{391^{5/6}101898752449325\sqrt{5}}\right)\right)}{\lambda\left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{26068394603446272\sqrt[6]{\frac{7}{247}}\sqrt[3]{11}}{391^{5/6}101898752449325\sqrt{5}}\right)\right) - \ln 2\lambda} =$$

$$-\frac{\ln\left(\frac{26068394603446272\sqrt[6]{\frac{7}{247}}\sqrt[3]{11}}{391^{5/6}101898752449325\sqrt{5}}\right)}{1 - \ln(2) + \ln\left(\frac{26068394603446272\sqrt[6]{\frac{7}{247}}\sqrt[3]{11}}{391^{5/6}101898752449325\sqrt{5}}\right)} \approx 0.103.$$

The proof of the second assertion follows directly from the coincidence property. For any symmetric distribution with a finite second moment,  $E[BM_{\epsilon,n}] = E[m_n] = E[X]$ . Then  $E[rm_{d,\epsilon,n}] = \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(E[X]+c)^{d+1}}{(E[X]+c)^d} - c\right) = E[X]$ . The proof for the Pareto distribution is more general. The mean of the Pareto distribution is given by  $\frac{\alpha x_m}{\alpha-1}$ . Since any weighted  $L$ -statistic can be expressed as an integral of the quantile function as shown in Theorem A.1, the  $\gamma$ -median is also a percentile, replacing the WL and  $\gamma m$  in the  $d$  value with two arbitrary percentiles  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ , for the Pareto distribution,

$$d_{Pareto} = \frac{\mu - Q(p_1)}{Q(p_1) - Q(p_2)} = \frac{\frac{\alpha x_m}{\alpha-1} - x_m(1-p_1)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}}{x_m(1-p_1)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} - x_m(1-p_2)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}}. x_m \text{ can be canceled out.}$$

For the exponential distribution,  $d_{exp} = \frac{\mu - Q(p_1)}{Q(p_1) - Q(p_2)} = \frac{\lambda - \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-p_1}\right)\lambda}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-p_1}\right)\lambda - \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-p_2}\right)\lambda} = -\frac{\ln(1-p_1)+1}{\ln(1-p_1)-\ln(1-p_2)}.$

Since  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1} - (1-p_1)^{-1/\alpha}}{(1-p_1)^{-1/\alpha} - (1-p_2)^{-1/\alpha}} = -\frac{\ln(1-p_1)+1}{\ln(1-p_1)-\ln(1-p_2)}$ , the  $d$  value for the Pareto distribution approaches that of the exponential distribution, as  $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ , regardless of the type of weighted  $L$ -statistic used. This completes the demonstration.  $\square$

Theorem .1 implies that for the Weibull, gamma, Pareto, lognormal and generalized Gaussian distribution,  $rm_{d \approx 0.103, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  is consistent for at least one particular case. The biases of  $rm_{d \approx 0.103, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  for distributions with skewness between those of the exponential and symmetric distributions are tiny (SI Dataset S1).  $rm_{d \approx 0.103, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  exhibits excellent performance for all these common unimodal distributions (SI Dataset S1).

Besides introducing the concept of invariant mean, the purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that, in light of previous works, the estimation of central moments can be transformed into a location estimation problem by using  $U$ -statistics, the central moment kernel distributions possess desirable properties, and a series of sophisticated yet efficient robust estimators can be constructed whose biases are typically smaller than

the variances (as seen in Table ?? for  $n = 4096$ ) for unimodal distributions.

## Background and Main Results

**A. Invariant mean.** It is well established that a theoretical model can be adjusted to fit the first two moments of the observed data. A continuous distribution belonging to a location-scale family, parametrized by a location parameter  $\mu$  and a scale parameter  $\lambda$ , takes the form  $F(x) = F_0\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}\right)$ , where  $F_0$  is a standard distribution without any shifts or scaling. Consequently,  $F(x) = Q^{-1}(x) \rightarrow x = Q(p) = \lambda Q_0(p) + \mu$ . Thus, for a location-scale distribution, any  $WA(\epsilon, \gamma)$  can be expressed as  $\lambda WA_0(\epsilon, \gamma) + \mu$ , where  $WA_0(\epsilon, \gamma)$  is an integral of  $Q_0(p)$  according to the definition of the weighted average. The succeeding theorem shows that the  $whl_k$  kernel distribution is invariably a location-scale distribution if the original distribution belongs to a location-scale family with the same location and scale parameters. The proof is given in the SI Text.

**Theorem A.1.**  $whl_k(x_1 = \lambda x_1 + \mu, \dots, x_k = \lambda x_k + \mu) = \lambda whl_k(x_1, \dots, x_k) + \mu$ .

Let  $WeHLM_0(\epsilon, \gamma)$  denote the expected value of a weighted Hodges-Lehmann mean for the standard distribution, then for the same location-scale distribution above, the  $WeHLM$  can also be expressed as  $\lambda WeHLM_0(\epsilon, \gamma) + \mu$ . As Theorem A.1 proved the  $w_i \neq 1$  case, this form is valid for all weighted  $L$ -statistics. The simultaneous cancellation of  $\mu$  and  $\lambda$  in  $\frac{(\lambda\mu_0 + \mu) - (\lambda WL_0(\epsilon, \gamma) + \mu)}{(\lambda WL_0(\epsilon, \gamma) + \mu) - (\lambda \gamma m_0 + \mu)}$  assures that  $d$  is always a constant for a location-scale distribution.

The performance in heavy-tailed distributions can be further improved by defining the quantile mean as

$$qm_{d,\epsilon,\gamma,n} := \hat{Q}_n \left( \left( \hat{F}_n(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}) - \frac{1}{1+\gamma} \right) d + \hat{F}_n(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}) \right),$$

provided that  $\hat{F}_n(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}) \geq \frac{1}{1+\gamma}$ , where  $\hat{F}_n(x)$  is the empirical cumulative distribution function of the sample,  $\hat{Q}_n$  is the sample quantile function. When  $\hat{F}_n(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}) < \frac{1}{1+\gamma}$ ,  $qm_{d,\epsilon,\gamma,n}$  is defined as  $\hat{Q}_n \left( \hat{F}_n(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}) - \left( \frac{1}{1+\gamma} - \hat{F}_n(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}) \right) d \right)$ . Without loss of generality, in the following discussion, only the case where  $\hat{F}_n(WL_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}) \geq \frac{1}{1+\gamma}$  is considered. Moreover, in extreme right-skewed heavy-tailed distributions, if the calculated percentile surpasses  $1 - \epsilon$ , it will be modified to  $1 - \epsilon$ . A widely used method for calculating the sample quantile function involves employing linear interpolation of modes corresponding to the order statistics of the uniform distribution on the interval  $[0, 1]$ , i.e.,  $\hat{Q}_n(p) = X_{[h]} + (h - [h])(X_{[h+1]} - X_{[h]})$ ,  $h = (n-1)p + 1$ . To minimize the finite sample bias, here, the inverse function of  $\hat{Q}_n$  is deduced as  $\hat{F}_n(x) := \frac{1}{n-1} \left( cf - 1 + \frac{x - X_{cf}}{X_{cf+1} - X_{cf}} \right)$ , where  $cf = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{X_i \leq x}$ ,  $\mathbf{1}_A$  is the indicator of event  $A$ . The quantile mean uses the location-scale invariant in a different way as shown in the subsequent proof.

**Theorem A.2.** Let  $BM_{\epsilon,n}$  be the WL,  $qm_{d \approx 0.088, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  is a consistent mean estimator for the exponential, Pareto ( $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ ) and any symmetric distributions provided that the second moments are finite.

164 *Proof.* The cdf of the exponential distribution is  $F(x) =$   
165  $1 - e^{-\lambda^{-1}x}$ ,  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \geq 0$ . Recall that the expecta-  
166 tion of  $\text{BM}_{\epsilon,n}$  can be expressed as  $\lambda \text{BM}_0(\epsilon)$ , so  $F(\text{BM}_\epsilon)$  is  
167 free of  $\lambda$ , as are  $F(\mu)$  and  $F(m)$ . When  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{24}$ ,  $d =$   
168 
$$\frac{F(\mu) - F(\text{BM}_\epsilon)}{F(\text{BM}_\epsilon) - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-e^{-1} + e^{-\left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{26068394603446272 \sqrt[6]{\frac{247}{247}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{11}{11}}}\right)}\right)}{-\left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{26068394603446272 \sqrt[6]{\frac{247}{247}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{11}{11}}}\right)}\right)} =$$
  
169 
$$\frac{\frac{101898752449325 \sqrt{5} \sqrt[6]{\frac{247}{247}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{11}{11}}}{26068394603446272 \sqrt[6]{\frac{247}{247}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{11}{11}}} - \frac{1}{e}}{\frac{101898752449325 \sqrt{5} \sqrt[6]{\frac{247}{247}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{11}{11}}}{26068394603446272 \sqrt[6]{\frac{247}{247}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{11}{11}}} - \frac{1}{e}} \approx 0.088.$$
 The proof of the  
170 symmetric case: since for any symmetric distribution with  
171 a finite second moment,  $F(E[\text{BM}_{\epsilon,n}]) = F(\mu) = \frac{1}{2}$ .  
172 Then, the expectation of the quantile mean is  $qm_{d,\epsilon} =$   
173  $F^{-1}\left(\left(F(\mu) - \frac{1}{2}\right)d + F(\mu)\right) = F^{-1}\left(0 + F(\mu)\right) = \mu$ .  
174 For the assertion related to the Pareto distribu-  
175 tion, the cdf of it is  $1 - \left(\frac{x_m}{x}\right)^\alpha$ . Similar to The-  
176 orem .1, replacing the  $F(\text{WL}_{\epsilon,\gamma})$  and  $\frac{1}{1+\gamma}$  in the  
177  $d$  value with two arbitrary percentiles  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ ,  
178 
$$d_{\text{Pareto}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{x_m}{\frac{x_m}{\alpha-1}}\right)^\alpha - \left(1 - \left(\frac{x_m}{x_m(1-p_1)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}}\right)^\alpha\right)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{x_m}{x_m(1-p_1)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}}\right)^\alpha\right) - \left(1 - \left(\frac{x_m}{x_m(1-p_2)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}}\right)^\alpha\right)} =$$
  
179 
$$\frac{1 - \left(\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}\right)^\alpha - p_1}{p_1 - p_2}.$$
 When  $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\left(\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}\right)^\alpha = \frac{1}{e}$ , so in this  
180 case,  $d_{\text{Pareto}}$  is identical to that of the exponential distri-  
181 bution, since  $d_{\text{exp}} = \frac{(1-e^{-1}) - \left(1 - e^{-\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-p_1}\right)}\right)}{\left(1 - e^{-\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-p_1}\right)}\right) - \left(1 - e^{-\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-p_2}\right)}\right)} =$   
182 
$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{e} - p_1}{p_1 - p_2}.$$
 Therefore, same logic as in Theorem .1, their  $d$  val-  
183 ues are always identical, regardless of the type of weighted  
184  $L$ -statistic used. All results are now proven.  $\square$

185 The definitions of location and scale parameters are such  
186 that they must satisfy  $F(x; \lambda, \mu) = F\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}; 1, 0\right)$ . By recalling  
187  $x = \lambda Q_0(p) + \mu$ , it follows that the percentile of any weighted  
188  $L$ -statistic is free of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$ , which guarantees the validity  
189 of the quantile mean. The quantile mean is a quantile  $I$ -  
190 statistic. Specifically, an estimator is classified as a quantile  
191  $I$ -statistic if LEs are percentiles of a distribution obtained by  
192 plugging  $LU$ -statistics into a cumulative distribution function  
193 and  $I$  is defined with arithmetic operations, constants and  
194 quantile functions.  $qm_{d \approx 0.088, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  works better in the fat-tail  
195 scenarios (SI Dataset S1). Theorem .1 and A.2 show that  
196  $rm_{d \approx 0.103, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  and  $qm_{d \approx 0.088, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  are both consistent mean  
197 estimators for any symmetric distribution and a skewed dis-  
198 tribution with finite second moments. The breakdown points  
199 of  $rm_{d \approx 0.103, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  and  $qm_{d \approx 0.088, \epsilon = \frac{1}{24}}$  are both  $\frac{1}{24}$ . Therefore  
200 they are all invariant means.

201 To study the impact of the choice of WLs in  $rm$  and  $qm$ ,  
202 it is constructive to recall that a weighted  $L$ -statistic is a  
203 combination of order statistics. While using a less-biased  
204 weighted  $L$ -statistic can generally enhance performance (SI  
205 Dataset S1), there is a greater risk of violation in the semi-  
206 parametric framework. However, the mean- $\text{WA}_{\epsilon,\gamma}$ -median  
207 inequality is robust to slight fluctuations of the QA function  
208 of the underlying distribution when  $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$ . Suppose the  
209 QA function is generally decreasing in  $[0, u]$ , but increasing  
210 in  $[u, \frac{1}{1+\gamma}]$ , since all quantile averages with breakdown points

from  $\epsilon$  to  $\frac{1}{1+\gamma}$  will be included in the computation of  $\text{WA}_{\epsilon,\gamma}$ ,  
as long as  $\frac{1}{1+\gamma} - u \ll \frac{1}{1+\gamma} - \gamma\epsilon$ , and other portions of the QA  
function satisfy the inequality constraints that define the  $\nu$ th  
 $\gamma$ -orderliness on which the  $\text{WA}_{\epsilon,\gamma}$  is based, the mean- $\text{WA}_{\epsilon,\gamma}$ -  
 $\gamma$ -median inequality still holds. This is due to the violation  
being bounded (9) when  $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$  and therefore cannot be  
extreme for unimodal distributions. For instance, the SQA  
function is non-monotonic when the shape parameter of the  
Weibull distribution  $\alpha > \frac{1}{1-\ln(2)} \approx 3.259$  as shown in the pre-  
vious article, the violation of the third orderliness starts near  
this parameter as well, yet the mean-BM  $\frac{1}{24}$ -median inequality  
retains valid when  $\alpha \leq 3.387$ . Another key factor in determin-  
ing the risk of violation is the skewness of the distribution.  
Previously, it was demonstrated that in a family of distribu-  
tions differing by a skewness-increasing transformation in van  
Zwet's sense, the violation of orderliness, if it happens, often  
only occurs as the distribution nears symmetry (10). When  
 $\gamma = 1$ , the over-corrections in  $rm$  and  $qm$  are dependent on the  
 $\text{SWA}_\epsilon$ -median difference, which can be a reasonable measure  
of skewness after standardization (11, 12), implying that the  
over-correction is often tiny with moderate  $d$ . This qualitative  
analysis suggests the general reliability of  $rm$  and  $qm$  based on  
the mean- $\text{WA}_{\epsilon,\gamma}$ -median inequality for unimodal distribu-  
tions. Extending this rationale to other weighted  $L$ -statistics  
is possible, since the  $U$ -orderliness can also be bounded with  
certain assumptions, as discussed previously.

**B. Robust estimations of the central moments.** In 1979, Bickel  
and Lehmann (13), in their final paper of the landmark series  
*Descriptive Statistics for Nonparametric Models*, generalized a  
class of estimators called measures of spread, which "do not  
require the assumption of symmetry." From this, a popular  
efficient scale estimator, the Rousseeuw-Croux scale estimator  
(14), was derived in 1993, but the importance of tackling  
the symmetry assumption has been greatly underestimated.  
While they had already considered one version of the trimmed  
standard deviation, which is a measures of dispersion, in  
the third paper of that series (15), in the final section of  
that paper (13), they explored another two versions of the  
trimmed standard deviation based on pairwise differences, one  
is modified here for comparison,

$$\left[ \binom{n}{2} (1 - \epsilon - \gamma\epsilon) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \sum_{i=\binom{n}{2}\gamma\epsilon}^{\binom{n}{2}(1-\epsilon)} (X - X')_i^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad [1]$$

where  $(X - X')_1 \leq \dots \leq (X - X')_{\binom{n}{2}}$  are the order statistics  
of the pseudo-sample,  $X_i - X_j$ ,  $i < j$ . They showed that,  
when  $\epsilon = 0$ , [1] is  $\sqrt{2}$  times the standard deviation. The paper  
ended with, "We do not know a fortiori which of the measures  
is preferable and leave these interesting questions open."

**Data Availability.** Data for Table ?? are given in SI Dataset S1.  
All codes have been deposited in [GitHub](#).

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