## Semiparametric robust mean estimations based on the orderliness of quantile averages

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This manuscript was compiled on June 9, 2023

semiparametric | mean-median-mode inequality | asymptotic | unimodal | Hodges-Lehmann estimator

## Inequalities related to weighted averages

- So far, it is quite natural to hypothesize that the value of
- $\epsilon, \gamma$ -trimmed mean should be monotonically related to the
- breakdown point in a semiparametric distribution, since it is
- a linear combination of quantile averages as shown in Section
- ??. Analogous to the  $\gamma$ -orderliness, the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality
- for a right-skewed distribution is defined as  $\forall 0 \leq \epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon_2 \leq$
- $\frac{1}{1+\gamma}$ ,  $TM_{\epsilon_1,\gamma} \geq TM_{\epsilon_2,\gamma}$ .  $\gamma$ -orderliness is a sufficient condition
- for the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality, as proven in the SI Text. The
- next theorem shows a relation between the  $\epsilon, \gamma$ -quantile average 10
- and the  $\epsilon, \gamma$ -trimmed mean under the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality,
- suggesting the  $\gamma$ -orderliness is not a necessary condition for
- the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality.
- Data Availability. Data for Figure ?? are given in SI Dataset
- S1. All codes have been deposited in GitHub.
- **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.** I sincerely acknowledge the insightful
- comments from the editor which considerably elevated the lucidity 17
- and merit of this paper.