

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

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| Hodges–Lehmann estimator

## Hodges–Lehmann inequality and $\gamma$ - $U$ -orderliness

The Hodges–Lehmann estimator stands out as a unique robust location estimator due to its definition being substantially dissimilar from conventional  $L$ -estimators,  $R$ -estimators, and  $M$ -estimators. In their landmark paper, *Estimates of location based on rank tests*, Hodges and Lehmann (1) proposed two methods for computing the H-L estimator: the Wilcoxon score  $R$ -estimator and the median of pairwise means. The Wilcoxon score  $R$ -estimator is a location estimator based on signed-rank test, or  $R$ -estimator, (1) and was later independently discovered by Sen (1963) (2, 3). However, the median of pairwise means is a generalized  $L$ -statistic and a trimmed  $U$ -statistic, as classified by Serfling in his novel conceptualized study in 1984 (4). Serfling further advanced the understanding by generalizing the H-L kernel as  $hl_k(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k x_i$ , where  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  (4). Here, the weighted H-L kernel is defined as  $whl_k(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k x_i \mathbf{w}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{w}_i}$ , where  $\mathbf{w}_i$ s are the weights applied to each element.

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

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