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Exponential inequalities for sampling designs

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Abstract

In this work we introduce a general approach, based on the martingale representation of a sampling design and Azuma-Hoeffding's inequality, to derive exponential inequalities for the difference between a Horvitz-Thompson estimator and its expectation. Applying this idea, we establish such inequalities for Chao's procedure, Tillé's elimination procedure, the generalized Midzuno method as well as for Brewer's method. As a by-product, we prove that the first three sampling designs are (conditionally) negatively associated. For such sampling designs, we show that the inequality we obtain is usually sharper than the one obtained by applying known results for negatively associated random variables.

1 Introduction

In this paper we establish exponential inequalities for the difference between a Horvitz-Thompson estimator and its expectation under various sampling designs. The resulting bounds for the tail probabilities can be computed explicitly when the population size is known, and when the variable of interest is bounded by a known constant. Under these two conditions, the results presented below can be used in practice to compute tight confidence intervals for the quantity of interest, as well as the sample size needed to guarantee that the estimation error is not larger than some chosen tolerance level $\epsilon > 0$, with probability at least equal to some chosen confidence level $1 - \eta$. These

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inequalities are also needed to prove the consistency of estimated quantiles (Shao and Rao, 1993; Chen and Wu, 2002).

An important by-product of this work is to extend the list of sampling designs that have been proven to be negatively associated (NA, see Section 3 for a definition). This list notably contains simple random sampling without replacement (Joag-Dev et al., 1983), conditional Poisson sampling and Pivotal sampling (Dubhashi et al., 2007), as well as Rao-Sampford sampling and Pareto sampling (Brändén and Jonasson, 2012). In this paper we show that Chao’s procedure (Chao, 1982), Tillé’s elimination procedure (Tillé, 1996) and the generalized Midzuno method (Midzuno, 1951; Deville and Tillé, 1998) are also NA sampling designs. Showing that a sampling procedure is NA is particularly useful since its statistical properties can then be readily deduced from the general theory for NA random variables. For instance, Hoeffding’s inequality and the bounded difference inequality have been proven to remain valid for NA random variables (Farcomeni, 2008), while a maximal inequality and a Bernstein-type inequality for NA random variables have been derived in Shao (2000) and Bertail and Cléménçon (2019), respectively.

Actually, we establish below that Chao’s procedure, Tillé’s elimination procedure and the generalized Midzuno method are not only NA, but also conditionally negatively associated (CNA, see Section 3 for a definition). As a consequence of this strong property, both a result obtained assuming equal inclusion probabilities and some numerical experiments show that the inequality we obtain for these three sampling designs leads to significant improvements compared to the bound obtained by applying the Bernstein inequality for NA random variables of (Bertail and Cléménçon, 2019). However, this latter is not uniformly dominated by the bound that we obtain.

The strategy we follow to derive our exponential inequalities is to work with the martingale representation of a sampling design (see Section 2.2) and then apply Azuma-Hoeffding’s inequality. The final inequalities are finally obtained by controlling the terms appearing in the Azuma-Hoeffding’s bounds.

In addition to allow the derivation of a sharp exponential inequality for CNA sampling designs, the strategy we follow has the merit to be applicable for sampling designs which are not NA. To the best of our knowledge, an exponential inequality for such sampling designs only exists for successive sampling (Rosén, 1972), as recently proved by Ben-Hamou et al. (2018). Using our general approach we derive an exponential inequality for Brewer’s method (Brewer, 1963, 1975), which is a very simple draw by draw procedure for the selection of a sample with any prescribed set of inclusion probabilities. Whether or not the NA property holds for Brewer’s method remains an open problem.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we introduce the set up that we will consider throughout this work, as well as the martingale representation of a sampling design and a key preliminary result (Theorem 1). In Section 3 we give the exponential inequality for CNA sampling designs (Theorem 2) and establish that Chao’s procedure, Tillé’s elimination procedure and the generalized Midzuno method are CNA sampling methods (Theorem 3). In this section, we also compare the bound obtained for CNA sampling procedures with the one obtained by applying the Bernstein inequality (Bertail and Cléménçon, 2019). Section 4 contains the result for Brewer’s method. We conclude in Section 5. All the proofs are gathered in the appendix.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Set-up and notation

We consider a finite population U of size N , with a variable of interest y taking the value y_k for the unit $k \in U$. We suppose that a random sample S is selected by means of a sampling design $p(\cdot)$, and we let $\pi_k = Pr(k \in S)$ denote the probability for unit k to be selected in the sample. We let $\pi_U = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_N)^\top$ denote the vector of inclusion probabilities, and

$$I_U = (I_1, \dots, I_N)^\top \quad (2.1)$$

denote the vector of sample membership indicators. We let $n = \sum_{k \in U} \pi_k$ denote the average sample size. Recall that $p(\cdot)$ is called a fixed-size sampling design if only the subsets s of size n have non-zero selection probabilities $p(s)$.

We suppose that $\pi_k > 0$ for any $k \in U$, which means that there is no coverage bias. When the units are selected with equal probabilities, we have

$$\pi_k = \frac{n}{N}. \quad (2.2)$$

When some positive auxiliary variable x_k is known at the sampling stage for any unit k in the population, another possible choice is to define inclusion probabilities proportional to x_k . This leads to probability proportional to size (π -ps) sampling, with

$$\pi_k = n \frac{x_k}{\sum_{l \in U} x_l}. \quad (2.3)$$

Equation (2.3) may lead to probabilities greater than 1 for units with large values of x_k . In such case, these probabilities are set to 1, and the other are recomputed until all of them are lower than 1 (Tillé, 2011, Section 2.10).

The Horvitz-Thompson (HT) estimator is

$$\hat{t}_{y\pi} = \sum_{k \in S} \check{y}_k \quad (2.4)$$

where $\check{y}_k = y_k/\pi_k$. The HT-estimator is design-unbiased for the total t_y , in the sense that $E_p(\hat{t}_{y\pi}) = t_y$, with $E_p(\cdot)$ the expectation with respect to the sampling design.

2.2 Martingale representation

A sampling design may be implemented by several sampling algorithms. For example, with a draw by draw representation, the sample S is selected in n steps and each step corresponds to the selection of one unit. With a sequential representation, each of the N units in the population is successively considered for sample selection, and the sample is therefore obtained in N steps. In this paper, we are interested in the representation of a sampling design by means of a martingale.

We say that $p(\cdot)$ has a martingale representation (Tillé, 2011, Section 3.4) if we can write the vector of sample membership indicators as

$$I_U = \pi_U + \sum_{t=1}^T \delta(t),$$

where $\{\delta(t); t = 1, \dots, T\}$ are martingale increments with respect to some filtration $\{\mathcal{F}_t; t = 0, \dots, T-1\}$. This definition is similar to that in Tillé (2011, Definition 34), although we express it in terms of martingale increments rather than in terms of the martingale itself.

We confine ourselves to the study of a sub-class of martingale representations, proposed by Deville and Tillé (1998) and called the general splitting method. There is no loss of generality of focussing on this particular representation, since it can be shown that any sampling method may be represented as a particular case of the splitting method in $T = N$ steps, see Appendix A.1. The method is described in Tillé (2011, Algorithm 6.9), and is reminded in Algorithm 1. Equations (2.5) and (2.6) ensure that $\delta(t)$ is a martingale increment, and equation (2.7) ensures that at any step $t = 1, \dots, T$, the components of $\pi(t)$ remain between 0 and 1. Our definition of the splitting method is slightly more general than in Tillé (2011).

If the sampling design $p(\cdot)$ is described by means of the splitting method in Algorithm 1, we may rewrite

$$\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y = \sum_{t=1}^T \xi(t) \quad \text{where} \quad \xi(t) = \sum_{k \in U(t)} \check{y}_k \delta_k(t),$$

Algorithm 1 General splitting method

1. We initialize with $\pi(0) = \pi$.
2. At Step t , if some components of $\pi(t-1)$ are not 0 nor 1, proceed as follows:
 - (a) Build a set of M_t vectors $\delta^1(t), \dots, \delta^{M_t}(t)$ and a set of M_t non-negative scalars $\alpha^1(t), \dots, \alpha^{M_t}(t)$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M_t} \alpha^i(t) = 1, \quad (2.5)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M_t} \alpha^i(t) \delta^i(t) = 0, \quad (2.6)$$

$$0 \leq \pi(t-1) + \delta^i(t) \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, M_t, \quad (2.7)$$

where the inequalities in (2.7) are interpreted component-wise.

- (b) Take $\delta(t) = \delta^i(t)$ with probability $\alpha^i(t)$, and $\pi(t) = \pi(t-1) + \delta(t)$.
 3. The algorithm stops at step T when all the components of $\pi(T)$ are 0 or 1. We take $I_U = \pi(T)$.
-

where $\{\xi(t); t = 1, \dots, T\}$ are martingale increments with respect to $\{\mathcal{F}_t; t = 0, \dots, T-1\}$, and where

$$U(t) = \{k \in U; \delta_k(t) \neq 0\}$$

is the subset of units which are treated at Step t of the splitting method.

2.3 A preliminary result

The inequalities presented in the next two sections rely on Theorem 1 below, which provides an exponential inequality for a general sampling design $p(\cdot)$. Theorem 1 is a direct consequence of the Azuma-Hoeffding inequality, and its proof is therefore omitted.

Theorem 1. *Suppose that the sampling design $p(\cdot)$ is described by the splitting method in Algorithm 1, and that some constants $\{a_t(n, N); t = 1, \dots, T\}$ exist such that*

$$Pr\left(\sum_{k \in U(t)} |\delta_k(t)| \leq a_t(n, N)\right) = 1, \quad t = 1, \dots, T.$$

Then for any $\epsilon > 0$,

$$Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{N^2\epsilon^2}{2\{\sup |\check{y}_k|\}^2 \sum_{t=1}^T \{a_t(n, N)\}^2}\right). \quad (2.8)$$

We are particularly interested in sampling designs with fixed size n . By using a draw by draw representation (Tillé, 2011, Section 3.6), any such sampling design may be described as a particular case of the splitting method in $T = n$ steps, see Appendix A.2.1.

Based on this observation, the exponential inequalities derived in Sections 3 and 4 are obtained by showing that, for the sampling designs considered, the quantities $a_t(n, N)$ appearing in Theorem 1 are bounded above by a constant C , uniformly in $t = 1, \dots, n$. In this case, Theorem 1 yields

$$Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{N^2\epsilon^2}{2\{\sup |\check{y}_k|\}^2 n C^2}\right). \quad (2.9)$$

Since the bound in (2.9) also holds for $Pr(t_y - \hat{t}_{y\pi} \geq N\epsilon)$, multiplying it by two provides an upper bound for the tail probability $Pr(|\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y| \geq N\epsilon)$.

It is worth mentioning that the bound (2.8) is not tight and can be improved using a refined version of Azuma-Hoeffding inequality, such as the one derived in Sason (2011). The resulting bound would however have a more complicated expression, and for that reason we prefer to stick with the classical Azuma-Hoeffding inequality in this paper.

2.4 Assumptions

In what follows we shall consider the following assumptions:

(H_1) For any $k \neq l \in U$, for any subset $I = \{j_1, \dots, j_p\} \subset U \setminus \{k, l\}$ with $p \leq n - 2$, we have

$$\pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p} \leq \pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p} \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}, \quad (2.10)$$

with the notation $\pi_{\cdot|j_1, \dots, j_p} \equiv Pr(\cdot \in S | j_1, \dots, j_p \in S)$,

(H_2) There exists some constant M such that $|y_k| \leq M$ for any $k \in U$,

(H_3) There exists some constant $c > 0$ such that $cNn^{-1} \leq \pi_k$ for any $k \in U$.

We call assumption (H_1) the conditional Sen-Yates-Grundy conditions: with $I = \emptyset$, assumption (H_1) implies the usual Sen-Yates-Grundy conditions. Equation (2.10) is equivalent to:

$$\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p, l} \leq \pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p} \text{ for any distinct units } k, l, j_1, \dots, j_p. \quad (2.11)$$

Equation (2.11) states that adding some unit l to the units already selected always decreases the conditional probability of selection of the remaining units.

Assumption (H_1) is linked to the property of conditional negative association, as discussed further in Section 3 where we consider several sampling designs for which we prove that (H_1) holds.

Assumptions (H_2) and (H_3) are common in survey sampling. It is assumed in (H_2) that the variable y_k is bounded. It is assumed in (H_3) that no unit has a first-order inclusion probability of smaller order than the other units, since the mean value of inclusion probabilities is

$$\bar{\pi} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k \in U} \pi_k = \frac{n}{N}.$$

3 CNA martingale sampling designs

A sampling design $p(\cdot)$ is said to be negatively associated (NA) if for any disjoint subsets $A, B \subset U$ and any non-decreasing function f, g , we have

$$\text{Cov}[f(I_k, k \in A), g(I_l, l \in B)] \leq 0. \quad (3.1)$$

It is said to be conditionally negatively associated (CNA) if the sampling design obtained by conditioning on any subset of sample indicators is NA. Obviously, CNA implies NA.

It follows from the Feder-Mihail theorem (Feder and Mihail, 1992) that for any fixed-size sampling design, our Assumption (H_1) is equivalent to the CNA property. Assumption (H_1) therefore gives a convenient way to prove CNA.

Theorem 2. *If Assumption (H_1) holds, then*

$$\Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{N^2\epsilon^2}{8n\{\sup|y_k|\}^2}\right), \quad \forall \epsilon \geq 0. \quad (3.2)$$

If in addition Assumptions (H_2) - (H_3) hold, then

$$\Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{nc^2\epsilon^2}{8M^2}\right), \quad \forall \epsilon \geq 0.$$

Remark that it is shown in Theorem 2 that under the Assumption (H_1) the inequality (2.9) holds with $C = 2$. Under this assumption, the sampling

design is NA and therefore an alternative exponential inequality can be obtained from Theorems 2 and 3 in Bertail and Cléménçon (2019). Using these latter results, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) \\ & \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2 N}{8(1 - n/N) \sup\{y_k^2/\pi_k\} + \epsilon(4/3) \sup(|\check{y}_k|)}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

It is important to note that Theorem 2 in Bertail and Cléménçon (2019) holds for any NA sampling design, while our Theorem 2 is limited to sampling designs with the stronger CNA assumption (implying NA).

3.1 Comparison of the bounds (3.2) and (3.3)

Providing a detailed comparison of the upper bounds in (3.2) and in (3.3) is beyond the scope of the paper. The following proposition however shows that, as one may expect, the stronger CNA condition imposed in our Theorem 2 may lead to a sharper exponential inequality.

Proposition 1. *Assume that $\pi_k = n/N$ for all $k \in U$. Then, the upper bound in (3.2) is smaller than the upper bound in (3.3)*

- for all $\epsilon > 0$ if $n < (\log(2)(8/9))^{1/3} N^{2/3}$
- for all $\epsilon \in \left(0, (3 - \sqrt{2})(n/N) \sup |y_k|\right]$ if $n \geq \log(2)(8/9)(N/n)^2$.

This proposition suggests that Theorem 2 improves the inequality (3.3) when the sample size n is small or when ϵ is not too large. Remark that in case of equal probabilities, the inequalities discussed in this paper are useful only for $\epsilon < \epsilon^* := 2(1 - n/N) \sup |y_k|$, since $Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) = 0$ for all $\epsilon > \epsilon^*$. Therefore, under the assumptions of the Proposition 1, if $(n/N) \geq 2/(5 - \sqrt{2}) \approx 0.56$ then the upper bound in (3.2) is smaller than the upper bound in (3.3) for all relevant values of $\epsilon > 0$, that is for all $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon^*]$.

To assess the validity of the conclusions of Proposition 1 when we have unequal inclusion probabilities (π_1, \dots, π_N) we consider the numerical example proposed in Bertail and Cléménçon (2019). More precisely, we let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_N$ be $N = 10^4$ independent draws from the exponential distribution with mean 1, $(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_N)$ be N independent draws from the $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ distribution and, for $k \in U$, we let

$$x_k = 1 + \gamma_k, \quad \pi_k = \frac{nx_k}{\sum_{l \in U} x_l}, \quad y_k = x_k + \sigma \epsilon_k$$

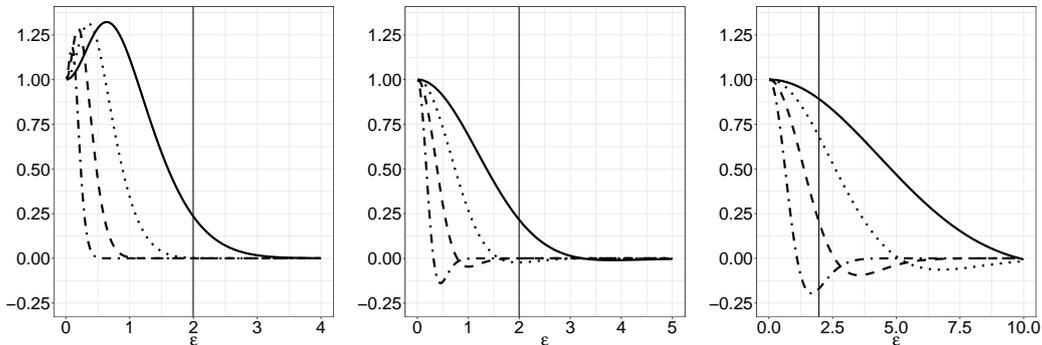


Figure 1: Difference between the upper bound in (3.3) and the upper bound in (3.2) as a function of ϵ and for the example of Section 3.1. Results are for $\sigma = 0$ (left plot), $\sigma = 1$ (middle plot) and $\sigma = 5$ and are obtained for $n = 10^2$ (black lines), $n = 10^{2.5}$ (dotted lines), $n = 10^3$ (dashed lines) and for $n = 10^{3.5}$. The vertical lines show the population mean $N^{-1} \sum_{k \in Y} y_k$.

where the parameter $\sigma \geq 0$ allows to control the correlation between x_k and y_k .

Figure 1 shows the difference between the upper bound in (3.3) and the upper bound in (3.2) as a function of ϵ , for $\sigma \in \{0, 0.5, 1, 5\}$ and for $n \in \{10^2, 10^{2.5}, 10^3, 10^{3.5}\}$. The results in Figure 1 confirm that the inequality (3.2) tends to be sharper than the inequality (3.3) when n is small and/or when ϵ is not too large. It is also worth noting that, globally, the improvements of the former inequality compared to the latter increase as σ decreases (i.e. as the correlation between x_k and y_k increases). In particular, for $\sigma = 0$ the bound (3.2) is smaller than the bound (3.3) for all the considered values of n and of ϵ .

3.2 Applications of Theorem 2

In this subsection, we consider Chao's procedure (Chao, 1982), Tillé's elimination procedure (Tillé, 1996) and the generalized Midzuno method (Midzuno, 1951; Deville and Tillé, 1998), for which we show that Assumption (H_1) is fulfilled (and hence that these sampling designs are CNA). We suppose that the inclusion probabilities π_k are defined proportionally to some auxiliary variable $x_k > 0$, known for any unit $k \in U$, as defined in equation (2.3).

Chao's procedure (Chao, 1982) is particularly interesting if we wish to select a sample in a data stream, without having in advance a comprehensive list of the units in the population. The procedure is described in Algorithm 2, and belongs to the so-called family of reservoir procedures. A reservoir

of size n is maintained, and at any step of the algorithm the next unit is considered for possible selection. If the unit is selected, one unit is removed from the reservoir. The presentation in Algorithm 2 is due to Tillé (2011), and is somewhat simpler than the original algorithm.

Algorithm 2 Chao's procedure

- Initialize with $t = n$, $\pi_k(n) = 1$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$, and $S(n) = \{1, \dots, n\}$.
- For $t = n + 1, \dots, N$:
 - Compute the inclusion probabilities proportional to x_k in the population $U(t) = \{1, \dots, t\}$, namely:

$$\pi_k(t) = n \frac{x_k}{\sum_{l=1}^t x_l}.$$

If some probabilities exceed 1, they are set to 1 and the other inclusion probabilities are recomputed until all the probabilities are lower than 1.

- Generate a random number u_t according to a uniform distribution.
- If $u_t \leq \pi_t(t)$, remove one unit (k , say) from $S(t - 1)$ with probabilities

$$p_k(t) = \frac{1}{\pi_t(t)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\pi_k(t)}{\pi_k(t - 1)} \right\} \text{ for } k \in S(t - 1).$$

Take $S(t) = S(t - 1) \cup \{t\} \setminus \{k\}$.

- Otherwise, take $S(t) = S(t - 1)$.
-

Tillé's elimination procedure (Tillé, 1996) is described in Algorithm 2. This is a backward sampling algorithm proceeding into $N - n$ steps, and at each step one unit is eliminated from the population. The n units remaining after Step $N - n$ constitute the final sample.

The Midzuno method (Midzuno, 1951) is a unequal probability sampling design which enables to estimate a ratio unbiasedly. Unfortunately, the algorithm can only be applied if the inclusion probabilities are such that

$$\pi_k \geq \frac{n - 1}{N - 1},$$

which is very stringent. The algorithm is generalized in Deville and Tillé (1998) for an arbitrary set of inclusion probabilities, see Algorithm 4.

Algorithm 3 Tillé's elimination procedure

- For $i = n, \dots, N$, compute the probabilities

$$\pi_k(i) = i \frac{x_k}{\sum_{l \in U} x_l}$$

for any $k \in U$. If some probabilities exceed 1, they are set to 1 and the other inclusion probabilities are recomputed until all the probabilities are lower than 1.

- For $t = N - 1, \dots, n$, eliminate a unit k from the population U with probability

$$r_{k,i} = 1 - \frac{\pi_k(i)}{\pi_k(i+1)}.$$

Algorithm 4 Generalized Midzuno method

- For $i = N - n, \dots, N$, compute the probabilities

$$\pi_k(i) = i \frac{(1 - \pi_k)}{\sum_{l \in U} (1 - \pi_l)}$$

for any $k \in U$. If some probabilities exceed 1, they are set to 1 and the other inclusion probabilities are recomputed until all the probabilities are lower than 1.

- For $t = N - 1, \dots, N - n$, select a unit k from the population U with probability

$$p_{k,i} = 1 - \frac{\pi_k(i)}{\pi_k(i+1)}.$$

Theorem 3. *The conditional Sen-Yates-Grundy condition (H_1) is respected for Chao's procedure, Tillé's elimination procedure and the Generalized Midzuno method.*

By combining Theorems 2 and 3 we readily obtain the following result.

Corollary 1. *Suppose that $p(\cdot)$ is Chao's procedure, Tillé's elimination procedure or the Generalized Midzuno method. Then, the conclusions of Theorem 2 hold.*

4 Brewer's method

Brewer's method is a simple draw by draw procedure for unequal probability sampling, which can be applied with any set π_U of inclusion probabilities which sums to an integer. It was first proposed for a sample of size $n = 2$ (Brewer, 1963), and later generalized for any sample size (Brewer, 1975). It is presented in Algorithm 5 as a particular case of the splitting method.

Algorithm 5 Brewer's method

1. At Step 1, we initialize with $U(1) = U$ and $M_1 = N$.

(a) We take

$$\alpha^k(1) = \frac{\frac{\pi_k(n-\pi_k)}{1-\pi_k}}{\sum_{l \in U(1)} \frac{\pi_l(n-\pi_l)}{1-\pi_l}} \text{ for any } k \in U(1).$$

(b) We draw the first unit J_1 with probabilities $\alpha^k(1)$ for $k \in U(1)$. The vector $\pi(1)$ is such that

$$\pi_k(1) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = J_1, \\ \frac{(n-1)\pi_k}{n-\pi_{J_1}} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

2. At Step $t = 2, \dots, n$, we take $U(t) = U \setminus \{J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}\}$ and $M_t = N - t + 1$.

(a) We take

$$\alpha^k(t) = \frac{\frac{\pi_k(t-1)\{n-t+1-\pi_k(t-1)\}}{1-\pi_k(t-1)}}{\sum_{l \in U(t)} \frac{\pi_l(t-1)\{n-t+1-\pi_l(t-1)\}}{1-\pi_l(t-1)}} \text{ for any } k \in U(t).$$

(b) We draw the t -th unit J_t with probabilities $\alpha^k(t)$ for $k \in U(t)$. The vector $\pi(t)$ is such that

$$\pi_k(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k \in \{J_1, \dots, J_t\}, \\ \frac{(n-t)\pi_k(t-1)}{n-t+1-\pi_{J_t}(t-1)} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

3. The algorithm stops at step $T = n$ when all the components of $\pi(n)$ are 0 or 1. We take $I_U = \pi(n)$.

This is not obvious whether Brewer's method satisfies condition (H_1) . In particular, the inclusion probabilities of second (or superior) order have no explicit formulation, and may only be computed by means of the complete probability tree. However, as shown in the following result, the conclusions of Theorem 2 derived for CNA sampling designs also hold for Brewer's method.

Theorem 4. *Suppose that $p(\cdot)$ is Brewer's procedure. Then*

$$Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{N^2\epsilon^2}{8n\{\sup|\check{y}_k|\}^2}\right), \quad \forall \epsilon \geq 0$$

If in addition Assumptions (H_2) - (H_3) hold, then

$$Pr(\hat{t}_{y\pi} - t_y \geq N\epsilon) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{nc^2\epsilon^2}{8M^2}\right), \quad \forall \epsilon \geq 0.$$

Remark that this results shows that, for Brewer's procedure, equation (2.9) holds for $C = 2$.

5 Conclusion

In this paper, we have focused on fixed-size sampling designs, which may be represented by the splitting method in $T = n$ steps. Under such representation, we have shown that it is sufficient to prove that the constants $a_t(n, N)$ in Theorem 1 are bounded above, to obtain an exponential inequality with the usual order in n .

Other sampling designs like the cube method (Deville and Tillé, 2004) are more easily implemented through a sequential sampling algorithm, leading to a representation by the splitting method in $T = N$ steps. In such case, we need an upper bound of order $\sqrt{n/N}$ for the constants $a_t(n, N)$ to obtain an exponential inequality with the usual order. This is more difficult to establish. Alternatively, we may try to group the N steps to obtain an alternative representation by means of the splitting method in n steps, in such a way that the constants $a_t(n, N)$ are bounded above. This is an interesting matter for further research.

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A Proofs

A.1 A universal representation by means of the splitting method

Lemma 1. *Any sampling design $p(\cdot)$ may be represented by means of the splitting Algorithm 1.*

Proof. A sampling design $p(\cdot)$ can always be implemented by means of a sequential procedure. At step $t = 1$, the unit 1 is selected with probability π_1 , and I_1 is the sample membership indicator for unit 1. At steps $t = 2, \dots, N$, the unit t is selected with probability

$$Pr(t \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1}),$$

and I_t is the sample membership indicator for unit t .

This procedure is a particular case of the splitting Algorithm 1, where $T = N$; $M_t = 2$ for all $t = 1, \dots, N$; $\alpha^1(t) = Pr(t \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1})$ and $\delta^1(t)$ is such that

$$\delta_l^1(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l < t, \\ 1 - Pr(t \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1}) & \text{if } l = t, \\ Pr(l \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1}, I_t = 1) - Pr(l \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1}) & \text{if } l > t, \end{cases}$$

and where $\alpha^2(t) = 1 - Pr(t \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1})$ and $\delta^2(t)$ is such that

$$\delta_l^2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l < t, \\ -Pr(t \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1}) & \text{if } l = t, \\ Pr(l \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1}, I_t = 0) - Pr(l \in S | I_1, \dots, I_{t-1}) & \text{if } l > t. \end{cases}$$

□

A.2 Proof of Theorem 2

A.2.1 Preliminary results

Lemma 2. *A fixed-size sampling design $p(\cdot)$ may be obtained by means of the draw by draw sampling Algorithm 6.*

Algorithm 6 Draw by draw sampling algorithm for a fixed-size sampling design

1. At Step $t = 1$, we initialize with $U(1) = U$ and

$$p_{k,1} = \frac{\pi_k}{n} \text{ for any } k \in U(1). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

A first unit J_1 is selected in $U(1)$ with probabilities $p_{k,1}$.

2. At Step $t > 1$, we take $U(t) = U \setminus \{J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}\}$ and

$$p_{k,t} = \frac{\pi_{k|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}}}{n - t + 1} \text{ for any } k \in U(t). \quad (\text{A.2})$$

A unit J_t is selected in $U(t)$ with probabilities $p_{k,t}$.

3. The algorithm stops at time $t = n$, and the sample is $S = \{J_1, \dots, J_n\}$.
-

Proof. We note Σ_n for the set of permutations of size n , and σ for a particular permutation. For any subset $s = \{j_1, \dots, j_n\} \subset U$ of size n , we have

$$\begin{aligned} Pr(S = s) &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} Pr(J_1 = j_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, J_n = j_{\sigma(n)}) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} p_{j_{\sigma(1)},1} \times \dots \times p_{j_{\sigma(n)},n} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \frac{\pi_{j_{\sigma(1)}} \pi_{j_{\sigma(2)}|j_{\sigma(1)}} \dots \pi_{j_{\sigma(n)}|j_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, j_{\sigma(n-1)}}}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \frac{\pi_{j_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, j_{\sigma(n)}}}{n!} = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \frac{\pi_{j_1, \dots, j_n}}{n!} = p(s). \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark Algorithm 6 is not helpful in practice to select a sample by means of the sampling design under study. This algorithm requires to determine the conditional inclusion probabilities up to any order, which are usually very difficult to compute.

Lemma 3. *Algorithm 6 is a particular case of Algorithm 1 where $T = n$, $M_t = N - t + 1$ for all $t = 1, \dots, n$, and where, for all $t = 1, \dots, n$ and $i = 1, \dots, M_t$, $\alpha^i(t) = p_{i,t}$ with $p_{i,t}$ as defined in n (A.1)-(A.2) while $\delta^i(t)$ is such that*

$$\delta_l^i(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \pi_{i|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}} & \text{if } l = i, \\ -(\pi_{l|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}} - \pi_{l|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}, i}) & \text{if } l \in U(t) \setminus \{i\}. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Proof. The lemma is a direct consequence of Lemma 2 and of the definitions of Algorithms 1 and 6. \square

A.2.2 Proof of the theorem

Proof. By Theorem 1 and Lemma 3, to prove Theorem 2, it is therefore sufficient to prove that

$$\sum_{l \in U(t)} |\delta_l^i(t)| \leq 2, \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, M_t\}, \quad \forall t \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

where M_t and $\{\{\delta_l^i\}_{i=1}^{M_t}; t = 1, \dots, n\}$ are as in Lemma 3.

Under Assumption (H_1) , for any $t = 1, \dots, n$ and $y i = 1, \dots, M_t$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l \in U(t)} |\delta_l^i(t)| &= \delta_i^i(t) + \sum_{l \in U(t) \setminus \{i\}} (\pi_{l|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}} - \pi_{l|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}, i}) \\ &= \{1 - \pi_{i|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}}\} + \{(n - t + 1 - \pi_{i|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}}) - (n - t)\} \\ &= 2 \{1 - \pi_{i|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

and where the second line in (A.5) follows from the identities

$$\sum_{l \in U(t)} \pi_{l|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}} = n - (t - 1), \quad \sum_{l \in U(t) \setminus \{i\}} \pi_{l|J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}, i}^c = n - t.$$

This shows (A.4) and the proof is complete. \square

A.3 Proof of Proposition 1

Proof. Let $v^2 = \{\sup |y_k|\}^2$ and note that

$$\exp\left(-\frac{n\epsilon^2}{8v^2}\right) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{n\epsilon^2}{8(1 - n/N)v^2 + (4/3)\epsilon v}\right) \Leftrightarrow f_n(\epsilon) \leq 0$$

where, for every $x \geq 0$,

$$f(x) = -\left(\frac{4}{3}nv\right)x^3 + \left(8n\frac{n}{N}v^2\right)x^2 - \left(\frac{32}{3}\log(2)v^3\right)x - 64\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)v^4\log(2).$$

A sufficient condition to have $f(\epsilon) \leq 0$ is that

$$-\left(\frac{4}{3}nv\right)\epsilon^3 + \left(8n\frac{n}{N}v^2\right)\epsilon^2 - \left(\frac{32}{3}\log(2)v^3\right)\epsilon \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow g(\epsilon) \leq 0$$

where, for every $x \geq 0$,

$$g(x) = -\left(\frac{4}{3}nv\right)x^2 + \left(8n\frac{n}{N}v^2\right)x - \left(\frac{32}{3}\log(2)v^3\right).$$

Notice that $g(0) < 0$ and that the equation has a solution $g(x) = 0$ has a (real) solution if and only if

$$\left(8n\frac{n}{N}v^2\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{4}{3}nv\right)\left(\frac{32}{3}\log(2)v^3\right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow n \geq \log(2)\frac{8}{9}\left(\frac{N}{n}\right)^2. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

This shows the first part of the proposition.

To show the second part assume that (A.6) holds. Then, since $g(0) < 0$, it follows that $g(x) \leq 0$ for all $x \in [0, x_1^*]$, where

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^* &= \frac{-\left(8n\frac{n}{N}v^2\right) + \sqrt{\left(8n\frac{n}{N}v^2\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{4}{3}nv\right)\left(\frac{32}{3}\log(2)v^3\right)}}{2\left(-\frac{4}{3}nv\right)} \\ &= 3\frac{n}{N}v - \left(2(n/N)^2v^2 - \frac{8}{9}\log(2)v^2/n\right)^{1/2} \\ &\geq (3 - \sqrt{2})\frac{n}{N}v. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. □

A.4 Proof of Theorem 3

Theorem 3 is a consequence of Lemmas 4-6 below, which respectively show that Assumption (H_1) holds for Chao's procedure, Tillé's elimination procedure and the Generalized Midzuno method.

Lemma 4. *Assumption (H_1) is verified for Chao's procedure.*

Proof. We prove equation (2.3) by induction, using the notation

$$\pi_{\cdot|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) \equiv Pr\{\cdot \in S(t) | j_1, \dots, j_p \in S(t)\}.$$

At step $t = n$, the equation

$$\pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p}(n) \leq \pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p}(n)\pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}(n)$$

is automatically fulfilled. We now treat the case of any step $t > n$. We need to consider three cases: (i) either $t \neq k$, $t \neq l$ and $t \notin I$; (ii) or $t = k$, $t \neq l$ and $t \notin I$; (iii) or $t \neq k$, $t \neq l$ and $t \in I$.

We consider the case (i) first. Making use of Lemma 2 in Chao (1982), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) &= \pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t-1) \frac{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t) - \pi_t(t) p_k(t)}{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t)}, \\ \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) &= \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t-1) \frac{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t) - \pi_t(t) p_l(t)}{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t)}, \\ \pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) &= \pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t-1) \frac{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t) - \pi_t(t) p_k(t) - \pi_t(t) p_l(t)}{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t)}.\end{aligned}$$

This leads to

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t)}{\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t)} &= \frac{\pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t-1)}{\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t-1) \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t-1)} \times \Delta_1(t), \quad (\text{A.7}) \\ \text{with } \Delta_1(t) &= \frac{\{1 - \pi_t(t)(x_p + x_k + x_l)\} \{1 - \pi_t(t)x_p\}}{\{1 - \pi_t(t)(x_p + x_k)\} \{1 - \pi_t(t)(x_p + x_l)\}},\end{aligned}$$

where we note $x_p = \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t)$, $x_k = p_k(t)$ and $x_l = p_l(t)$, and it is easy to prove that $\Delta_1(t) \leq 1$.

We now consider the case (ii). Making use of Lemma 2 in Chao (1982), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{t|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) &= \frac{\pi_t(t) \{1 - \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t)\}}{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t)}, \\ \pi_{tl|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) &= \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t-1) \frac{\pi_t(t) \{1 - \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t) - p_l(t)\}}{1 - \pi_t(t) \sum_{i=1}^p p_{j_i}(t)}.\end{aligned}$$

This leads to

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t)}{\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t) \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}(t)} &= \Delta_2(t), \\ \text{with } \Delta_2(t) &= \frac{(1 - x_p - x_l)(1 - \pi_t(t)x_p)}{(1 - x_p)(1 - \pi_t(t)x_p - \pi_t(t)x_l)},\end{aligned}$$

and $\Delta_2(t) \leq 1$.

Finally, we consider the case (iii). Suppose without loss of generality that $j_n = t$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}, t}(t) &= \pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}}(t-1) \frac{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} p_{j_i}(t) - p_k(t)}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} p_{j_i}(t)}, \\ \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}, t}(t) &= \pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}}(t-1) \frac{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} p_{j_i}(t) - p_l(t)}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} p_{j_i}(t)}, \\ \pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}, t}(t) &= \pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}}(t-1) \frac{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} p_{j_i}(t) - p_k(t) - p_l(t)}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} p_{j_i}(t)}.\end{aligned}$$

This leads to

$$\frac{\pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}, t}(t)}{\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}, t}(t)\pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}, t}(t)} = \Delta_3(t),$$

$$\text{with } \Delta_3(t) = \frac{(1 - x_{p-1} - x_k - x_l)(1 - x_{p-1})}{(1 - x_{p-1} - x_k)(1 - x_{p-1} - x_l)},$$

where we note $x_{p-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} p_{j_i}(t)$. We have $\Delta_3(t) \leq 1$, which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 5. *Assumption (H_1) is verified for Tillé's elimination procedure.*

Proof. From Algorithm 3, we obtain

$$\frac{\pi_{kl|j_1, \dots, j_p}}{\pi_{k|j_1, \dots, j_p}\pi_{l|j_1, \dots, j_p}} = \prod_{t=n}^{N-1} \frac{(1 - \sum_{j=1}^p r_{j_i, t} - r_{k, t} - r_{l, t})(1 - \sum_{j=1}^p r_{j_i, t})}{(1 - \sum_{j=1}^p r_{j_i, t} - r_{k, t})(1 - \sum_{j=1}^p r_{j_i, t} - r_{l, t})} \leq 1.$$

\square

Lemma 6. *Assumption (H_1) is verified for the Generalized Midzuno method.*

Proof. It can be shown (Tillé, 2011, Section 6.3.5) that the generalized Midzuno method is the complementary sampling design of Tillé's elimination procedure. More precisely, if I_U is generated according to the Generalized Midzuno Method with inclusion probabilities π_U , then $J_U = 1 - I_U$ may be seen as generated according to Tillé's elimination procedure with inclusion probabilities $1 - \pi_U$.

The proof is therefore similar to that in Esary et al. (1967, Section 4.1). Let A, B, C denote three disjoint subsets in U , and let f and g denote two non-decreasing functions. The functions

$$\bar{f}(x) = 1 - f(1 - x) \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{g}(x) = 1 - g(1 - x)$$

are also non-decreasing and

$$\text{Cov}[f(I_i, i \in A), g(I_j, j \in B) | I_k, k \in C] = \text{Cov}[\bar{f}(J_i, i \in A), \bar{g}(J_j, j \in B) | J_k, k \in C] \leq 0$$

where the inequality uses the fact that Tillé's elimination procedure is CNA, bt Lemma 5. \square

A.5 Proof of Theorem 4

Brewer's method is presented in Algorithm 5 as a particular case of Algorithm 1, where $T = n$ and where, for all t , $\delta(t)$ is such that

$$\delta_k(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k \in \{J_1, \dots, J_{t-1}\}, \\ 1 - \pi_{J_t}(t-1) & \text{if } k = J_t, \\ -\frac{\pi_k(t-1)\{1-\pi_{J_t}(t-1)\}}{n-t+1-\pi_{J_t}(t-1)} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in U(t)} |\delta_k(t)| &= \{1 - \pi_{J_t}(t-1)\} + \sum_{k \in U(t) \setminus J_t} \frac{\pi_k(t-1)(1 - \pi_{J_t}(t-1))}{n-t+1 - \pi_{J_t}(t-1)} \\ &= \{1 - \pi_{J_t}(t-1)\} \left(1 + \sum_{k \in U(t) \setminus J_t} \frac{\pi_k(t-1)}{n-t+1 - \pi_{J_t}(t-1)} \right) \\ &= 2 \times \{1 - \pi_{J_t}(t-1)\}, \end{aligned} \tag{A.8}$$

where the third line in (A.8) follows from the identity

$$\sum_{k \in U(t)} \pi_k(t-1) = n-t+1.$$

This shows that

$$Pr\left(\sum_{k \in U(t)} |\delta_k(t)| \leq 2\right) = 1, \quad t = 1, \dots, n$$

and the result follows from Theorem 1.