

El estimador de regresión para muestreo en dos etapas

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Consideremos una situación en la que la población se encuentra particionada en N_I clusters, $U = \{U_1; \dots; U_i; \dots; U_{N_I}\}$, de forma tal que $\#U_i = N_i$, $U = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N_I} U_i$, y $N = \sum_{i=1}^{N_I} N_i$. En la primera etapa se obtiene una muestra de PSUs, s_I , de acuerdo al diseño $p_I(\cdot)$ con probabilidades de inclusión π_{I_i} y $\pi_{I_{ij}}$. Dadas las PSU, en la segunda etapa se obtiene una muestra dentro de cada PSU, s_i , de acuerdo con el diseño $p_i(\cdot|s_I)$, con probabilidades de inclusión $\pi_{k|i}$ y $\pi_{kl|i}$. En esta etapa se asume independencia e invarianza. La muestra queda conformada por $s = \bigcup_{i \in s_I} s_i$ de tamaño $n_S = \sum_{i \in s_I} n_i$. Para cada elemento en la muestra se observa la variable de interés y_k .

La información auxiliar referente a las unidades se anotará como \mathbf{x}_k . La información auxiliar referente a las PSU se anotará como \mathbf{u}_i . Quedan definidas entonces las siguientes matrices:

$$\mathbf{U}_{N_I \times J} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1\nu} & \cdots & u_{1J} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2\nu} & \cdots & u_{2J} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ u_{i1} & u_{i2} & \cdots & u_{i\nu} & \cdots & u_{iJ} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{N_I 1} & u_{N_I 2} & \cdots & u_{N_I \nu} & \cdots & u_{N_I J} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 \\ \mathbf{u}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_i \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{N_I} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{N \times J} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1\nu} & \cdots & x_{1J} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2\nu} & \cdots & x_{2J} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{k1} & x_{k2} & \cdots & x_{k\nu} & \cdots & x_{kJ} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{N1} & x_{N2} & \cdots & x_{N\nu} & \cdots & x_{NJ} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_k \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_N \end{bmatrix}$$

Se desprenden tres posibles casos:

- **Caso A:** \mathbf{u}_i está disponible para todas las PSU.
- **Caso B:** \mathbf{x}_k está disponible para todos los elementos.
- **Caso C:** \mathbf{x}_k está disponible solo para los elementos en las PSU seleccionadas en la primera etapa.

Caso A

Supongamos que el scatter de los N_I puntos $(t_{y_i}; \mathbf{u}_i)$ puede describirse mediante el siguiente modelo:

$$E_\xi(y_k) = \mathbf{u}_i' \boldsymbol{\beta}_I \quad V_\xi(y_k) = \sigma_{I_i}^2$$

donde los totales por cluster, t_{y_i} , son independientes bajo el modelo especificado. $\boldsymbol{\beta}_I$ puede ser estimado por:

- en un censo: $\mathbf{B}_I = \left(\sum_{U_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i'}{\sigma_{I_i}^2} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{U_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i t_{y_i}}{\sigma_{I_i}^2} \right)$

■ en una muestra: $\hat{\mathbf{B}}_I = \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i'}{\sigma_{I_i}^2 \pi_{I_i}} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i t_{y_i}^*}{\sigma_{I_i}^2 \pi_{I_i}} \right)$

donde $t_{y_i}^* = \hat{t}_{y_{i\pi}} = \sum_{s_I} \frac{y_k}{\pi_{k|i}}$. Se definen los valores ajustados $t_{y_i}^0 = \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B}_I$, las predicciones $\hat{t}_{y_{ip}} = \mathbf{u}_i' \hat{\mathbf{B}}_I$, y ambos residuos $D_i = t_{y_i} - t_{y_i}^0 \forall i \in U_I$ (inobservables), $d_i = t_{y_i}^* - \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} \forall i \in s_I$ (observables).

Se define el estimador de regresión como:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} &= \sum_{U_I} \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{y_i}^* - \hat{t}_{y_{ip}}}{\pi_{I_i}} = \sum_{U_I} \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{y_i}^*}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{ip}}}{\pi_{I_i}} = \\ &= \sum_{U_I} \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \sum_{s_I} \frac{y_k}{\pi_{k|i}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{ip}}}{\pi_{I_i}} = \\ &= \sum_{U_I} \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} + \sum_{s_I} \sum_{s_I} \frac{y_k}{\pi_{k|i} \pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{ip}}}{\pi_{I_i}} = \\ &= \sum_{U_I} \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{y_k}{\pi_k} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{ip}}}{\pi_{I_i}} = \sum_{U_I} \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} + \sum_{s_I} y_k^\vee - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{ip}}}{\pi_{I_i}} = \\ &= \hat{t}_{y_\pi} + \sum_{U_I} \hat{t}_{y_{ip}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{ip}}}{\pi_{I_i}} = \hat{t}_{y_\pi} + \sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i' \hat{\mathbf{B}}_I - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i' \hat{\mathbf{B}}_I}{\pi_{I_i}} = \\ &= \hat{t}_{y_\pi} + \left(\sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i}{\pi_{I_i}} \right)' \hat{\mathbf{B}}_I \end{aligned}$$

por lo tanto, el estimador de regresión no es más que el estimador π , más un término de ajuste, determinado por la información auxiliar sobre las PSU. El estimador también puede escribirse como un estimador- π g-ponderado, partiendo de la expresión anterior:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{y_i}^*}{\pi_{I_i}} + \left(\sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i}{\pi_{I_i}} \right)' \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i'}{\sigma_{I_i}^2 \pi_{I_i}} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i t_{y_i}^*}{\sigma_{I_i}^2 \pi_{I_i}} \right) = \\ &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{y_i}^*}{\pi_{I_i}} \underbrace{\left[1 + \left(\sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i - \sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i}{\pi_{I_i}} \right)' \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i'}{\sigma_{I_i}^2 \pi_{I_i}} \right)^{-1} \frac{\mathbf{u}_i}{\sigma_{I_i}^2} \right]}_{g_{is_I}} = \sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{y_i}^* g_{is_I}}{\pi_{I_i}} \end{aligned}$$

Para hallar el estimador de la varianza primero conviene expresar el estimador de regresión en términos del error de estimación:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} t_{y_i}^*}{\pi_{I_i}} - t_y \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} t_{y_i}^*}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} t_{y_i} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} t_{y_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} t_{y_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I}}{\pi_{I_i}} (t_{y_i}^* - t_{y_i}) + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} t_{y_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} t_{y_i} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I}}{\pi_{I_i}} (t_{y_i}^* - t_{y_i}) + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} t_{y_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} (\mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B} + D_i) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I}}{\pi_{I_i}} (t_{y_i}^* - t_{y_i}) + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} t_{y_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B} - \sum_{U_I} D_i \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{rA}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I}}{\pi_{I_i}} (t_{y_i}^* - t_{y_i}) + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{is_I} (\mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B} + D_i)}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B} - \sum_{U_I} D_i \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{r_A}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}}}{\pi_{I_i}} (t_{y_i}^* - t_{y_i}) + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}} \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B}}{\pi_{I_i}} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}} D_i}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B} - \sum_{U_I} D_i \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{r_A}} - t_y &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}}}{\pi_{I_i}} (t_{y_i}^* - t_{y_i}) + \sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}} D_i}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B} - \sum_{U_I} D_i \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{r_A}} - t_y &= \underbrace{\sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}}}{\pi_{I_i}} (t_{y_i}^* - t_{y_i})}_{R_{A_s}} + \underbrace{\sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}} D_i}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} D_i}_{Q_{A_{s_I}}} \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{r_A}} - t_y &= Q_{A_{s_I}} + R_{A_s}
\end{aligned}$$

Luego, la varianza viene dada por:

$$\begin{aligned}
V(\hat{t}_{y_{r_A}} - t_y) &= V(\hat{t}_{y_{r_A}}) = \\
&= V_I \left[\underbrace{E_{II}(Q_{A_{s_I}} | s_I)}_{Q_{A_{s_I}}} \right] + E_I \left[\underbrace{V_{II}(Q_{A_{s_I}} | s_I)}_{=0} \right] + V_I \left[\underbrace{E_{II}(R_{A_s} | s_I)}_{=0} \right] + E_I \left[V_{II}(R_{A_s} | s_I) \right] = \\
&= \underbrace{V_I(Q_{A_{s_I}})}_{V_{APSU}} + \underbrace{E_I[V_{II}(R_{A_s} | s_I)]}_{V_{ASSU}} = V_I \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}} D_i}{\pi_{I_i}} \right) + E_I \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}}^2 V_i}{\pi_{I_i}^2} \right) \\
&\text{donde } V_i = \sum \sum_{U_I} \Delta_{kl|i} y_{k|i}^\vee y_{l|i}^\vee \text{ con } y_{k|i}^\vee = \frac{y_k}{\pi_{k|i}}
\end{aligned}$$

Un estimador de la varianza viene dado por:

$$\begin{aligned}
\star \hat{V}(\hat{t}_{y_{r_A}}) &= \hat{V}_{APSU} + \hat{V}_{ASSU} \\
\star \hat{V}_{APSU} &= \sum \sum_{s_I} \Delta_{I_{ij}}^\vee \frac{g_{i_{s_I}} d_i}{\pi_{I_i}} \frac{g_{j_{s_I}} d_j}{\pi_{I_j}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \left(\frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} - 1 \right) g_{i_{s_I}}^2 \hat{V}_i \\
&\text{donde } d_i = t_{y_i}^* - \mathbf{u}_i' \hat{\mathbf{B}}_I \\
\star \hat{V}_{ASSU} &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}}^2 \hat{V}_i}{\pi_{I_i}^2} \\
\star \hat{V}_i &= \sum \sum_{s_i} \Delta_{kl|i}^\vee \frac{y_k}{\pi_{k|i}} \frac{y_l}{\pi_{l|i}}
\end{aligned}$$

\hat{V}_{APSU} puede justificarse dado que:

$$\begin{aligned}
\bullet E_{II}(d_i^2) &= E_{II} \left[(t_{y_i}^* - \mathbf{u}_i' \hat{\mathbf{B}}_I)^2 \right] \doteq E_{II} \left[(t_{y_i}^* - \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B}_I)^2 \right] = \\
&= \left[E_{II}(t_{y_i}^* - \mathbf{u}_i' \mathbf{B}_I)^2 \right] + V_{II}(t_{y_i}^* - \mathbf{u}_i') = D_i^2 + V_i \quad \forall i = j \\
\bullet E_{II}(d_i d_j) &\doteq D_i D_j \quad \forall i \neq j
\end{aligned}$$

$E_{II}(\hat{V}_i) = V_i$, por lo tanto, $E_{II}(\hat{V}_{APSU}) \doteq \sum \sum_{s_I} \Delta_{I_{ij}}^\vee \frac{g_{i_{s_I}} D_i}{\pi_{I_i}} \frac{g_{j_{s_I}} D_j}{\pi_{I_j}}$ de donde obtenemos que $E(\hat{V}_{APSU}) = E_I \left[E_{II}(\hat{V}_{APSU} | s_I) \right] \doteq AV_{APSU}$. Por otro lado,

$$E(\hat{V}_{ASSU}) = E_I \left[E_{II} \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}}^2 \hat{V}_i}{\pi_{I_i}^2} \middle| s_I \right) \right] = E_I \left(\sum_{s_I} \frac{g_{i_{s_I}}^2 \hat{V}_i}{\pi_{I_i}^2} \right)$$

Por lo que \hat{V}_{ASSU} es insesgada para V_{ASSU} . Entonces, $\hat{V}(\hat{t}_{y_{r_A}})$ es insesgada para $V(\hat{t}_{y_{r_A}})$.

Caso B

En el caso B la información auxiliar es conocida para todas las unidades del marco. Se asume que el scatter de puntos puede ser presentado por el modelo:

$$E_{\xi}(y_k) = \mathbf{x}'_k \boldsymbol{\beta} \quad V_{\xi}(y_k) = \sigma_k^2$$

donde $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ es estimado por $\mathbf{B} = \left(\sum_U \frac{\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}'_k}{\sigma_k^2} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_U \frac{\mathbf{x}_k y_k}{\sigma_k^2} \right)$. Los residuos vienen dados por: $E_k = y_k - y_k^0 = y_k - \mathbf{x}'_k \mathbf{B}$. El tamaño de muestra es aleatorio dado que $n = \sum_{s_I} n_i$.

\mathbf{B} puede estimarse mediante $\hat{\mathbf{B}} = \left(\sum_s \frac{\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}'_k}{\pi_k \sigma_k^2} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_s \frac{\mathbf{x}_k y_k}{\pi_k \sigma_k^2} \right)$. Los valores ajustados vienen dados por $\hat{y}_k = \mathbf{x}'_k \hat{\mathbf{B}}$, y los residuos por: $e_{k_s} = y_k - \hat{y}_k$. De esta forma, el estimador de regresión queda determinado como:

$$\star \hat{t}_{y_{r_B}} = \sum_U \hat{y}_k + \sum_s \frac{e_{k_s}}{\pi_k} = \sum_{U_I} \sum_{U_i} \hat{y}_k + \sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \sum_{s_i} \frac{y_k - \hat{y}_k}{\pi_{k|i}}$$

También podemos expresar el estimador como un estimador que corrige al estimador- π :

$$\begin{aligned} \star \hat{t}_{y_{r_B}} &= \sum_U \hat{y}_k + \sum_s \frac{e_{k_s}}{\pi_k} = \sum_U \mathbf{x}'_k \hat{\mathbf{B}} + \sum_s \frac{y_k - \hat{y}_k}{\pi_k} = \\ &= \sum_U \mathbf{x}'_k \hat{\mathbf{B}} + \sum_s \frac{y_k}{\pi_k} - \sum_s \frac{\hat{y}_k}{\pi_k} = \sum_U \mathbf{x}'_k \hat{\mathbf{B}} + \hat{t}_{y_{\pi}} - \sum_s \frac{\mathbf{x}'_k \hat{\mathbf{B}}}{\pi_k} = \\ &= \hat{t}_{y_{\pi}} + \left(\sum_U \mathbf{x}'_k - \sum_s \frac{\mathbf{x}'_k}{\pi_k} \right)' \hat{\mathbf{B}} = \boxed{\hat{t}_{y_{\pi}} + (\mathbf{t}_x - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{x_{\pi}})' \hat{\mathbf{B}}} \end{aligned}$$

Alternativamente, podríamos expresarlo como un estimador- π g -ponderado:

$$\begin{aligned} \star \hat{t}_{y_{r_B}} &= \hat{t}_{y_{\pi}} + (\mathbf{t}_x - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{x_{\pi}})' \hat{\mathbf{B}} = \sum_s \frac{y_k}{\pi_k} + (\mathbf{t}_x - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{x_{\pi}})' \hat{\mathbf{T}}^{-1} \left(\sum_s \frac{\mathbf{x}_k y_k}{\pi_k \sigma_k^2} \right) = \\ &= \sum_s \frac{y_k}{\pi_k} \underbrace{\left[1 + (\mathbf{t}_x - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{x_{\pi}})' \hat{\mathbf{T}}^{-1} \frac{\mathbf{x}_k}{\sigma_k^2} \right]}_{g_{k_s}} = \boxed{\sum_s \frac{g_{k_s} y_k}{\pi_k}} \end{aligned}$$

Para derivar su varianza, es conveniente expresar el estimador en términos de su error de estimación:

$$\hat{t}_{y_{r_B}} - t_y = \underbrace{\sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{E_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} t_{E_i}}_{Q_{B_{s_i}}} + \underbrace{\sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \left(\sum_{s_i} \frac{g_{k_s} E_k}{\pi_{k|i}} - \sum_{U_i} E_k \right)}_{R_{B_s}}$$

$$\text{donde } E_k = y_k - y_k^0 = y_k - \mathbf{x}'_k \mathbf{B} \text{ y } t_{E_i} = \sum_{U_i} E_k$$

La varianza del estimador viene dada por:

$$\star AV(\hat{t}_{y_{r_B}}) = AV_{BPSU} + AV_{BSSU}$$

$$\star AV_{BPSU} = \sum \sum_{U_I} \Delta_{I_{il}} \frac{t_{E_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} \frac{t_{E_j}}{\pi_{I_j}}$$

$$\star AV_{BSSU} = \sum_{U_I} \frac{V_{E_i}}{\pi_{I_i}}$$

$$\star V_{E_i} = \sum \sum_{U_i} \Delta_{kl|i} \frac{E_k}{\pi_{k|i}} \frac{E_l}{\pi_{l|i}}$$

Un estimador para la varianza del estimador viene dado por:

$$\begin{aligned} \star \hat{V}(\hat{t}_{y_{r_B}}) &= \hat{V}_{BPSU} + \hat{V}_{BSSU} \\ \star \hat{V}_{BPSU} &= \sum \sum_{s_I} \Delta_{I_{il}} \frac{\hat{t}_{E_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} \frac{\hat{t}_{E_j}}{\pi_{I_j}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \left(\frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} - 1 \right) \hat{V}_{B_{E_i}} \\ \star \hat{V}_{BSSU} &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{V}_{B_{E_i}}}{\pi_{I_i}^2} \\ \star \hat{V}_{B_{E_i}} &= \sum \sum_{s_i} \Delta_{kl|i} \frac{g_{k_s B} e_{k_s}}{\pi_{k|i}} \frac{g_{l_s B} e_{l_s}}{\pi_{l|i}} \\ \text{donde } \hat{t}_{E_i} &= \sum_{s_i} \frac{g_{k_s B} e_{k_s}}{\pi_{k|i}} \end{aligned}$$

Caso C

En el caso C la información auxiliar es conocida solo para las unidades pertenecientes a las PSU que fueron sorteadas en la primera etapa. Se asume que el scatter de puntos puede ser presentado por el modelo:

$$E_{\xi}(y_k) = \mathbf{x}'_k \boldsymbol{\beta} \quad V_{\xi}(y_k) = \sigma_k^2$$

donde $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ es estimado por $\mathbf{B} = \left(\sum_U \frac{\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}'_k}{\sigma_k^2} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_U \frac{\mathbf{x}_k y_k}{\sigma_k^2} \right)$. Los residuos vienen dados por: $E_k = y_k - y_k^0 = y_k - \mathbf{x}'_k \mathbf{B}$. El tamaño de muestra es aleatorio dado que $n = \sum_{s_I} n_i$.

\mathbf{B} puede estimarse mediante $\hat{\mathbf{B}} = \left(\sum_s \frac{\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}'_k}{\pi_k \sigma_k^2} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_s \frac{\mathbf{x}_k y_k}{\pi_k \sigma_k^2} \right)$. Los valores ajustados vienen dados por $\hat{y}_k = \mathbf{x}'_k \mathbf{B}$, y los residuos por: $e_{k_s} = y_k - \hat{y}_k$. De esta forma, el estimador de regresión queda determinado como:

$$\begin{aligned} \star \hat{t}_{y_{r_C}} &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{i_r}}}{\pi_{I_i}} \quad \text{donde } \hat{t}_{y_{i_r}} = \sum_{U_i} \hat{y}_k + \sum_{s_i} \frac{y_k - \hat{y}_k}{\pi_{k|i}} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \hat{t}_{y_{r_C}} &= \sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{\hat{y}_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} + \sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \sum_{s_i} \frac{y_k - \hat{y}_k}{\pi_{k|i}} = \sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{\hat{y}_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} + \sum_s \frac{y_k - \hat{y}_k}{\pi_k} \\ \text{donde } t - \hat{y}_i &= \sum_{U_i} \hat{y}_k \end{aligned}$$

Su expresión como estimador- π g -ponderado es:

$$\star \hat{t}_{y_{r_C}} = \sum_s \frac{g_{k_s C} y_k}{\pi_k} \quad \text{donde } g_{k_s C} = 1 + \left[\sum_{s_I} \frac{\mathbf{t}_{x_i} - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{x_{i\pi}}}{\pi_{I_i}} \right]' \hat{\mathbf{T}}^{-1} \frac{\mathbf{x}_k}{\sigma_k^2}$$

Para derivar su varianza es conveniente expresar el estimador de regresión en términos de su error de estimación:

$$\hat{t}_{y_{r_C}} - t_y = \underbrace{\sum_{s_I} \frac{t_{y_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} - \sum_{U_I} t_{y_i}}_{Q_{C s_I}} + \underbrace{\sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \left(\sum_{s_i} \frac{g_{k_s C} E_k}{\pi_{k|i}} - \sum_{U_i} E_k \right)}_{R_{C s}}$$

La varianza del estimador viene dada por:

$$\star AV(\hat{t}_{y_{r_C}}) = AV_{CPSU} + AV_{CSSU}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\star AV_{CPSU} &= \sum \sum_{U_I} \Delta_{I_{ij}} \frac{t_{y_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} \frac{t_{y_j}}{\pi_{I_j}} \\
\star AV_{CSSU} &= \sum_{U_I} \frac{V_{E_i}}{\pi_{I_i}} \\
\star V_{E_i} &= \sum \sum_{U_i} \Delta_{kl|i} \frac{E_k}{\pi_{k|i}} \frac{E_l}{\pi_{l|i}} \\
\text{donde } t_{y_i} &= \sum_{U_i} y_k
\end{aligned}$$

Un estimador para la varianza del estimador viene dado por:

$$\begin{aligned}
\star \hat{V}(\hat{t}_{y_{r_C}}) &= \hat{V}_{CPSU} + \hat{V}_{CSSU} \\
\star \hat{V}_{CPSU} &= \sum \sum_{s_I} \Delta_{I_{ij}}^{\checkmark} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{i\pi}}}{\pi_{I_i}} \frac{\hat{t}_{y_{j\pi}}}{\pi_{I_j}} - \sum_{s_I} \frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} \left(\frac{1}{\pi_{I_i}} - 1 \right) \hat{V}_i \\
\star \hat{V}_{CSSU} &= \sum_{U_I} \frac{\hat{V}_{CE_i}}{\pi_{I_i}^2} \\
\star \hat{V}_i &= \sum \sum_{s_i} \Delta_{kl|i}^{\checkmark} \frac{y_k}{\pi_{k|i}} \frac{y_l}{\pi_{l|i}} \\
\star \hat{V}_{CE_i} &= \sum \sum_{s_i} \Delta_{kl|i}^{\checkmark} \frac{g_{k_sC} e_{k_s}}{\pi_{k|i}} \frac{g_{l_sC} e_{l_s}}{\pi_{l|i}} \\
\text{donde } \hat{t}_{y_{i\pi}} &= \sum_{s_i} \frac{y_k}{\pi_{k|i}}
\end{aligned}$$