EJERCICIOS PEDIDOS POR EL TP

Ejercicios de la Guía 2

Ejercicio 7.

a.

$$\hat{\overline{y}}^* = \begin{cases} \overline{y}_{\pi} - C & y_1 \notin s; y_N \in s \\ \overline{y}_{\pi} + C & y_1 \in s; y_N \notin s \\ \overline{y}_{\pi} & y_1 \in s; y_N \in s \end{cases}$$

Demostración. $\hat{\overline{y}}^{*1}$ es insesgado.

$$S_A = \{ s \in \Omega / y_1 \notin s; y_N \in s \}$$

$$S_B = \{ s \in \Omega / y_1 \in s; y_N \notin s \}$$

$$S_B = \{ s \in \Omega/y_1 \in s; y_N \notin s \}$$

$$S_C = \overline{S_A \cup S_B} = \{ s \in \Omega/(y_1 \in s \land y_N \in s) \lor (y_1 \notin s \land y_N \notin s) \}$$

$$\bigcup_{\{A;B;C\}} S_i = \Omega$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{O}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(s\right)$$

$$\Omega = S_A + S_B + S_C$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(s\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - C\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\widehat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot C + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot C + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) &= \left[\sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)\right] - \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot C + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot C \\ \mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) &= \mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)\right) - C \cdot \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) + C \cdot \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \end{split}$$

$$\sum_{s \in S_A} p(s) = p(S_A) = p\left(\mathbb{I} = 1; \mathbb{I} = 0\right) = \pi_1 - \pi_{1N}$$

 $\sum_{s \in S_A} p\left(s\right) = p\left(S_A\right) = p\left(\mathbb{I} = 1; \mathbb{I} = 0\right) = \pi_1 - \pi_{1N}$ Como estamos en MSA, todos los π_i y π_{ij} son del mismo valor, con $\forall i: \pi_i = \frac{n}{N} = f$ y $\pi_{ij} = \frac{n(n-1)}{N(N-1)}$.

$$\sum_{s \in S_B} p(s) = p(S_B) = p\left(\mathbb{I} = 0; \mathbb{I} = 1\right) = \pi_N - \pi_{1N} = \pi_1 - \pi_{1N}$$
$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*(S)\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}(s)\right) - C \cdot (\pi_1 - \pi_{1N}) + C \cdot (\pi_1 - \pi_{1N})$$

¹Favor de leer «Y media sombrero estrella».

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\widehat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)\right)$$

Ya probamos que el π -estimador de la media es insesgado:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) = \overline{y}_U$$

b Verificar la fórmula de la varianza. Se hace evidente que vamos a necesitar desarrollar de alguna forma la ecuación e intentar aproximarla

$$V\left(\hat{\bar{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right)=\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\hat{\bar{y}}^{*}\right)^{2}\left(S\right)\right]-\mathbb{E}^{2}\left[\hat{\bar{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right]$$

Buscamos $\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\hat{\bar{y}}^*\right)^2(S)\right]$.

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\right)^2(S)\right] = \sum_{s \in \Omega} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\right)^2(s)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - C\right)^{2} + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C\right)^{2} + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + 2C\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) - 2C\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) - 2C\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) - 2C\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + C^{2}\left(s\right) + C^$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) - 2C \cdot \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot C^{2} + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + 2C \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C^{2} \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right)$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) &= \left[\sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right) + \sum_{s \in S_{C}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\left(s\right)\right] \\ &+ 2C \cdot \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - 2C \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C^{2} \cdot \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) + C^{2} \cdot \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \end{split}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\right) - 2C \cdot \sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + 2C \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) + C^{2} \cdot \left(\pi_{1} - \pi_{N1}\right) + C^{2} \cdot \left(\pi_{1} - \pi_{N1}\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\right) - 2C \cdot \left(\sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)\right) + 2C^{2} \cdot \left(\pi_{1} - \pi_{N1}\right)$$

Volvemos a la fórmula. Considerando que conocemos $\mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\right) = \overline{y}_{U}$.

$$V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\right)^{2}\left(S\right)\right] - \mathbb{E}^{2}\left[\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right]$$

$$V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \left[\mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\right) + 2C \cdot \left(\sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)\right) + 2C^{2} \cdot (\pi_{1} - \pi_{N1})\right] - \mathbb{E}^{2}\left[\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right]$$

$$V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\right) - \mathbb{E}^{2}\left[\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right] - 2C \cdot \left[\left(\sum_{s \in S_{A}} p\left(s\right) \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_{B}} p\left(s\right) \cdot \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)\right) - C \cdot \left(\pi_{1} - \pi_{N1}\right)\right]$$

Bajo MSA, la probabilidad de cada muestra es la misma: $\forall s \in \Omega : p(s) = 1/\binom{N}{n}$.

$$V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^{2}\right) - 2C\left[p\left(s\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{s \in S_{A}} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_{B}} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right)\right) - C \cdot \left(\pi_{1} - \pi_{N1}\right)\right]$$

$$\overline{y}_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} e_i \cdot s$$

$$\forall s \in S_A : \exists j/e_j \cdot s = N$$

 $\overline{y}_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} e_i \cdot s$ $\forall s \in S_A : \exists j/e_j \cdot s = N$ $\forall s \in S_B : \exists j/e_j \cdot s = 1$ $N_A = N_B = \binom{N-2}{n-1}, \text{ ya que son las colas que se arman cuando se fija uno de los elementos atípicos y se excluye el otro.}$

En un punto aparte vamos a desarrollar la idea de que $\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) =$ $N_A \cdot \left(\frac{y_N}{n} - \frac{y_1}{n}\right).$

$$\begin{split} V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) &= V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - 2C\left[\frac{p\left(s\right)}{n} \cdot \left(\sum_{s \in S_A} \sum_{i=1}^{N_A} e_i \cdot s - \sum_{s \in S_B} \sum_{i=1}^{N_B} e_i \cdot s\right) - C \cdot (\pi_1 - \pi_{N1})\right] \\ V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) &= V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - 2C \cdot \left[\frac{p\left(s\right)}{n} \cdot \left(N_A \cdot y_N - N_A \cdot y_1\right) - C \cdot \left(\pi_1 - \pi_{N1}\right)\right] \\ V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) &= V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - 2C \left[\frac{1}{\binom{N}{n}} \cdot \binom{N-2}{n-1} \left(y_N - y_1\right) - C \cdot \left(\pi_1 - \pi_{N1}\right)\right] \\ \frac{1}{\binom{N}{n}} \cdot \binom{N-2}{n-1} &= \frac{(N-2)!}{(n-1)!((N-2)-(n-1))!} \cdot \frac{n!(N-n)!}{N!} = \frac{(N-n)!}{(N-n-1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{(N-2)!}{N!} \\ \frac{1}{\binom{N}{n}} \cdot \binom{N-2}{n-1} &= \frac{(N-n)\cdot n}{N(N-1)} \\ V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) &= V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - 2C \cdot \left[\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(N-n)\cdot n}{N(N-1)} \cdot \left(y_N - y_1\right) - C \cdot \left(\pi_1 - \pi_{N1}\right)\right] \\ Además, &\pi_1 - \pi_{N1} &= \frac{n}{N} - \frac{n(n-1)}{N(N-1)} &= \frac{n(N-1)-n(n-1)}{N(N-1)} &= \frac{nN-n^2}{N(N-1)} \\ V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) &= V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - 2C \cdot \left[\frac{(N-n)}{N(N-1)} \cdot \left(y_N - y_1\right) - C \cdot \frac{n\left(N-n\right)}{N\left(N-1\right)}\right] \\ V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) &= V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - 2C \cdot \left[\frac{(N-n)}{N\left(N-1\right)} \cdot \left(y_N - y_1\right) - nC\right] \end{split}$$

$$V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) = V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - 2C \cdot \frac{N-n}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{N-1} \cdot \left[\left(y_N - y_1\right) - nC\right]$$
$$V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right) = V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2\right) - \left(1 - f\right) \cdot \frac{2C}{N-1} \cdot \left[\left(y_N - y_1\right) - nC\right]$$

 $V(\overline{y}_{\pi}^2)$ es conocida

$$V\left(\hat{\bar{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = \frac{1-f}{n} \cdot S_{yU}^{2} - (1-f) \cdot \frac{2C}{N-1} \cdot [(y_{N} - y_{1}) - nC]$$
$$V\left(\hat{\bar{y}}^{*}\left(S\right)\right) = (1-f) \cdot \left[\frac{S_{yU}^{2}}{n} - \frac{2C}{N-1} \cdot (y_{N} - y_{1} - nC)\right]$$

Identidad usada: $\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) = N_A \cdot \left(\frac{y_N}{n} - \frac{y_1}{n}\right)$ La idea coloquial a la que acudimos acá es que cada conjunto tiene todas las muestras donde está su elemento característico pero no está el otro y por lo demás sus «colas» son iguales.

La media está fuertemente emparentada con la suma de los totales. Es claro que cada conjunto de S_A tiene un análogo en S_B que es igual en todos sus elementos excepto en 1/N. Entonces, es fácil ver que la diferencia entre estos dos es $y_N - y_1$. Podemos agrupar así los $N_A = \binom{N-2}{n-1}$ conjuntos obteniendo siempre la misma diferencia.

$$\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) = \sum_{a_i \in S_A} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{n} - \sum_{b_i \in S_B} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{b_{ij}}{n}$$

Reordenamos S_B para agrupar los conjuntos similare

Heoretical and
$$S_B$$
 para agrupation conjuntos similares $S_B' = \{b'_{ij}/b'_{ij} \in S_B \land b'_{ij} \setminus a_{ij} = y_1 \land a_{ij} \setminus b'_{ij} = y_N\}$ $S'_B = S_B$

$$\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{s_i \in S_A} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} - \sum_{s_i \in S_B'} \sum_{j=1}^n b'_{ij} \right]$$

$$\#S_B = \#S_A = \binom{N-2}{n-1} = N_A = N_B$$

$$\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N_A} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_A} \sum_{j=1}^n b'_{ij} \right]$$

$$\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}(s) = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N_A} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(a_{ij} - b'_{ij} \right) \right]$$

Estamos comparando siempre los conjuntos que sólo se diferencian en los elementos y_N e y_1 , ya que $b'_{ij} \setminus a_{ij} = y_1 \wedge a_{ij} \setminus b'_{ij} = y_N$.

$$\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{N_A} \left(y_N - y_1\right)$$

$$\sum_{s \in S_A} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) - \sum_{s \in S_B} \overline{y}_{\pi}\left(s\right) = \frac{N_A}{n} \left(y_N - y_1\right)$$

c ¿Para qué valores de C el nuevo estimador es más preciso que el π -estimador?

$$\begin{split} \frac{V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right)}{V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(S\right)\right)} &= \frac{\left(1-f\right) \cdot \left[\frac{S_{yU}^2}{n} - \frac{2C}{N-1} \cdot \left(y_N - y_1 - nC\right)\right]}{\left(1-f\right) \cdot \frac{S_{yU}^2}{n}} \\ &\qquad \frac{V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right)}{V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(S\right)\right)} &= 1 - \frac{2C \cdot \left(y_N/n - y_1/n - C\right)}{\left(N-1\right)S_{yU}^2} \\ \frac{V\left(\hat{\overline{y}}^*\left(S\right)\right)}{V\left(\overline{y}_{\pi}\left(S\right)\right)} &< 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2C \cdot \left(y_N/n - y_1/n + C\right)}{\left(N-1\right)S_{yU}^2} > 0 \\ &\qquad \frac{2C \cdot \left(y_N/n - y_1/n - C\right)}{\left(N-1\right)S_{yU}^2} > 0 \end{split}$$

 $\forall N; \Omega : (N-1) S_{yU}^2 > 0$ Busquemos el caso límite:

$$2C \cdot (y_N/n - y_1/n - C) > 0$$

$$2C \cdot (y_N/n - y_1/n - C) > 0$$

C > 0

Si 2C=0, estamos ante el estimador \overline{y}_{π} . No analizamos este caso.

$$y_N/n - y_1/n - C > 0$$

$$y_N/n - y_1/n > C$$

$$y_N - y_1 > nC$$

$$C < \frac{y_N - y_1}{n}$$

Esto condice con lo que sería intuitivamente esperable: El indicador disminuye la varianza respecto al tradicional siempre y cuando C esté «sustrayendo» la diferencia introducida por los atípicos y_1 e y_N , es decir si es menor que el aporte que hace esta diferencia.

13 Suponer que $\forall k \in U : y_k = k$. Demostrar que $V_{SIST} \leq V_{MSA}$ del estimador de la media para una muestra de tamaño n del total N de elementos de U con $a = \frac{N}{n}$ entero. Es inmediato que hay una alta heterogeneidad entre muestras.

Probar lo pedido equivale a mostrar que el efecto de diseño tiene un valor mayor a 1. Este indicador tiene una forma conocida que se desarrolló detaladamente en Särndall.

efdis
$$\left(MS; \hat{t}_{\pi}\right) = \frac{V_{SIST}}{V_{MSA}} = 1 + \frac{n-1}{1-f} \cdot \delta$$

Para comprobar lo pedido hay que observar si $\delta < 0$

$$\delta = 1 - \frac{N-1}{N-a} \cdot \frac{SCD}{SCT}$$

$$1 - \frac{N-1}{N-a} \cdot \frac{SCD}{SCT} < 0$$
$$-\frac{N-1}{N-a} \cdot \frac{SCD}{SCT} < -1$$
$$\frac{N-1}{N-a} \cdot \frac{SCD}{SCT} > 1$$

 $SCD = \sum_{r=1}^{a} \sum_{s_r} (y_k - \overline{y}_{sr})^2$. Se observa en este caso que las muestras s_r son de la forma $\{s_{ir}\}_{i=0}^{n}/s_{ir} = ia + r$ con r una constante fija para cada muestra,

$$\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Fil} \operatorname{and} \operatorname{fil} \operatorname{fil} \operatorname{and} \operatorname{fil} \operatorname{fil} \operatorname{and} \operatorname{fil} \operatorname{$$

$$\overline{y}_{sr} = r + a \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$\begin{split} \overline{y}_{sr} &= r + a \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \\ SCD &= \sum_{r=1}^{a} \sum_{s_{r}} \left(y_{k} - \overline{y}_{sr}\right)^{2} \\ SCD &= \sum_{r=1}^{a} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\left(i \cdot a + r\right) - r - a \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}\right)^{2} \\ SCD &= \frac{a^{2}}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{a} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(2i - (n-1)\right)^{2} \\ SCD &= \frac{a^{2}}{4} \sum_{r=1}^{a} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[4i^{2} - 4i\left(n-1\right) + (n-1)^{2}\right] \\ \sum_{k=1}^{N} k &= \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{N} k^{2} &= \frac{n \cdot (n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \\ SCD &= \frac{a^{2}}{4} \sum_{r=1}^{a} \left[4\frac{(n-1) \cdot n\left(2n-1\right)}{6} - 4\frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2}\left(n-1\right) + n\left(n-1\right)^{2}\right] \\ SCD &= \frac{a^{2}}{12}n \cdot (n-1) \sum_{r=1}^{a} \left[2\left(2n-1\right) - 6\left(n-1\right) + 3\left(n-1\right)\right] \\ SCD &= \frac{a^{2}}{12}n \cdot (n-1) \sum_{r=1}^{a} \left(4n - 2 - 6n + 6 + 3n - 3\right) \\ SCD &= \frac{a^{2}}{12}n \cdot (n-1) \sum_{r=1}^{a} \left(n-1\right) \left(n-1\right) \\ SCD &= \frac{a^{2}}{12}n \cdot (n-1) \left(n-1\right) \left(n-1\right) \end{split}$$

N = an

$$SCD = \frac{1}{12}N \cdot (N - a)(N + a)$$

$$SCT = \sum_{U} (y_k - \overline{y}_U)^2$$
. $\overline{y}_U = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} i$

 $SCT = \sum_{U} (y_k - \overline{y}_U)^2$. $\overline{y}_U = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} i$ Esta es la misma serie finita que nos cruzamos en \overline{y}_{sr} .

$$\overline{y}_{U} = \frac{N+1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{U} (y_{k} - \overline{y}_{U})^{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} (k - \overline{y}_{U})^{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \overline{X})^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} - n\overline{X}^{2}$$

$$\sum_{U} (y_{k} - \overline{y}_{U})^{2} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} k^{2}\right) - N\overline{y}_{U}^{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} k^{2} = \frac{n \cdot (n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{U} (y_{k} - \overline{y}_{U})^{2} = \frac{N \cdot (N+1)(2N+1)}{6} - N\overline{y}_{U}^{2}$$

$$\overline{y}_{U} = \frac{N+1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{U} (y_{k} - \overline{y}_{U})^{2} = \frac{N \cdot (N+1)(2N+1)}{6} - N\left(\frac{N+1}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$\sum_{U} (y_{k} - \overline{y}_{U})^{2} = (N+1)\left[\frac{N \cdot (2N+1)}{6} - N\frac{N+1}{4}\right]$$

$$\sum_{U} (y_{k} - \overline{y}_{U})^{2} = \frac{1}{12}N \cdot (N+1)(N-1)$$

$$\sum_{U} (y_{k} - \overline{y}_{U})^{2} = \frac{1}{12}N \cdot (N+1)(N-1)$$

Podemos armar el cociente

$$\begin{split} \frac{SCD}{SCT} \cdot \frac{N-1}{N-a} &= \frac{\frac{1}{12}N \cdot (N-a)\left(N+a\right)}{\frac{1}{12}N \cdot (N+1)\left(N-1\right)} \cdot \frac{N-1}{N-a} \\ &\frac{SCD}{SCT} \cdot \frac{N-1}{N-a} &= \frac{N+a}{N+1} \end{split}$$

a > 1

Ya tenemos lo que necesitamos. Esta condición es razonable ya que si a=1estamos en realidad ante un MSA.

Empleando las relaciones antes citadas, es evidente que

$$\frac{V_{MS}}{V_{MSA}} \le 1$$

$$V_{MS} \leq V_{MSA}$$

Ejercicios de la Guía 3

3 Considerando el ejercicio 13 de la práctica 2, para la población de N unidades dividida en H=n estratos de cada uno de los cuales se selecciona un elemento, probar que $V_{EST} \leq V_{SIS}$.

13-2: «Suponer que $\forall k \in U: y_k = k$. Demostrar que $V_{SIST} \leq V_{MSA}$ del estimador de la media para una muestra de tamaño n del total N de elementos de U con $a = \frac{N}{n}$ entero.»

En este caso, no desarrollamos una fórmula especial para el efecto diseño, así que conviene comparar directamente las dos expresiones de varianza.

$$V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) = a \sum_{r=1}^{a} \left(t_{s_r} - \bar{t}\right)^2$$

$$V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \sum_{h=0}^{H-1} N_h^2 \frac{1 - f_h}{n_h} S_{yU_h}^2$$

lacksquare Se aclaró que los N_h son todos iguales. Además, se toma un elemento por estrato.

$$\begin{split} H &= n = \frac{N}{a} \\ \forall 1 < h < H : (N_h; n_h) = (a; 1) \end{split}$$

$$V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \sum_{h=0}^{H-1} N_h^2 \frac{1 - \frac{1}{N_h}}{1} S_{yU_h}^2$$

$$V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \sum_{h=0}^{H-1} N_h \frac{N_h - 1}{1} S_{yU_h}^2$$

$$V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} a(a-1) S_{yU_h}^2$$

$$V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = a (a-1) \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} S_{yU_h}^2$$

Buscamos $S_{yU_h}^2$ y t_{s_r} y \bar{t} . Cada uno de los n estratos tiene a elementos. Por la expresión elegida, $y_{hi} = ah + i$, los n estratos están numerados con etiquetas $\{h\}_0^{n-1}$.

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a (y_{i+h} - \overline{y}_h)^2}{a - 1}$$

$$\begin{split} \overline{y}_{hEST} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{a} ah + i}{a} \\ \overline{y}_{hEST} &= ah + \frac{\frac{a(a+1)}{2}}{a} \\ \overline{y}_{hEST} &= ah + \frac{a+1}{2} \end{split}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a \left[ah + i - \left(ah + \frac{a+1}{2}\right)\right]^2}{a - 1}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a \left(i - \frac{a+1}{2}\right)^2}{a - 1}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a \left[2i - \left(a + 1\right)\right]^2}{a - 1}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a \left[4i^2 - 4i\left(a + 1\right) + \left(a + 1\right)^2\right]}{a - 1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N k = \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N k^2 = \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{6}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{4\frac{a \cdot (a+1)(2a+1)}{6} - 4\frac{a \cdot (a+1)}{2}\left(a + 1\right) + a\left(a + 1\right)^2}{a - 1}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{a\left(a + 1\right)}{12} \frac{2 \cdot (2a+1) - 6 \cdot (a+1) + 3\left(a + 1\right)}{a - 1}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{a\left(a + 1\right)}{12} \frac{4a + 2 - 6a - 6 + 3a + 3}{a - 1}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{a\left(a + 1\right)}{12} \frac{a - 1}{a - 1}$$

$$S_{yU_h}^2 = \frac{a\left(a + 1\right)}{12} \frac{a - 1}{a - 1}$$

$$t_{s_r} = n \frac{a\left(a + 1\right)}{2}$$

$$t_{s_r} = n \frac{a\left(a + 1\right)}{2}$$

 $\bar{t} = \frac{N(N+1)}{2a}$

Determinamos ambas varianzas con los datos hallados.

$$\begin{split} V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= a\sum_{r=1}^{a}\left(t_{s_{r}} - \bar{t}\right)^{2} \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= a\sum_{r=1}^{a}\left(n\left(r + \frac{N-a}{2}\right) - \frac{N\left(N+1\right)}{2a}\right)^{2} \\ na &= N \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= an^{2}\sum_{r=1}^{a}\left(r + \frac{N-a}{2} - \frac{N+1}{2}\right)^{2} \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= an^{2}\sum_{r=1}^{a}\left(r - \frac{a+1}{2}\right)^{2} \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= an^{2}\frac{a}{4}\sum_{r=1}^{a}\left[2r - (a+1)\right]^{2} \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= n^{2}\frac{a}{4}\sum_{r=1}^{a}\left[4r^{2} - 4r\left(a+1\right) + \left(a+1\right)^{2}\right] \\ \sum_{k=1}^{N}k &= \frac{n\cdot(n+1)}{2} \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= n^{2}\frac{a}{4}\left[4\frac{a\cdot(a+1)\left(2a+1\right)}{6} - 4\frac{a\cdot(a+1)}{2}\left(a+1\right) + a\left(a+1\right)^{2}\right] \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= n^{2}a^{2}\frac{a+1}{4}\left[\frac{2}{3}\left(2a+1\right) - 2\cdot\left(a+1\right) + \left(a+1\right)\right] \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= n^{2}a^{2}\frac{a+1}{12}\left[4a+2-6\cdot(a+1)+3\left(a+1\right)\right] \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= n^{2}a^{2}\frac{a+1}{12}\left[4a+2-6\cdot(a+1)+3\left(a+1\right)\right] \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= a\left(a-1\right)\sum_{h=0}^{n-1}S_{y}^{2}U_{h} \\ V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= a\left(a-1\right)\sum_{h=0}^{n-1}\frac{a\left(a+1\right)}{12} \\ V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= a\left(a-1\right)\frac{n\frac{a\left(a+1\right)}{12}}{12} \\ V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{a\left(a-1\right)n\frac{a\left(a+1\right)}{12}}{n^{2}a^{2}\frac{a+1}{12}\left(a-1\right)} \\ V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{a\left(a-1\right)n\frac{a\left(a+1\right)}{12}}{n^{2}a^{2}\frac{a+1}{12}\left(a-1\right)} \\ V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{ana}{n^{2}a^{2}} \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{ana}{n^{2}a^{2}} \\ V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{1}{n} \\ \end{split}$$

$$V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) \cdot n = V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right)$$

 $n \ge 1$

$$V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) < V_{SIS}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right)$$

Ejercicio 4.

a Sea una población dividida en dos estratos. Se define ϕ a la razón entre $^{n_1}/_{n_2}$ y $^{n_1}N_{ey}/_{n_2}N_{ey}$ que surjen de la adjudicación de Neyman. El objetivo es estimar el total usando un diseño MESA. Probar que la varianza obtenida con la adjudicación de Neyman es menor.

$$V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) = N_{1}^{2} \frac{1 - f_{1}}{n_{1}} S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + N_{2}^{2} \frac{1 - f_{2}}{n_{2}} S_{yU_{2}}^{2}$$

$$N_{h}^{2} \frac{1 - f_{h}}{n_{h}} S_{yU_{h}}^{2} = N_{h}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{n_{h}} - \frac{1}{N_{h}}\right) S_{yU_{h}}^{2}$$

$$N_{h} \gg 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{N_{h}} \approx 0$$

$$N_{h}^{2} \frac{1 - f_{h}}{n_{h}} S_{yU_{h}}^{2} = \frac{N_{h}^{2}}{n_{h}} S_{yU_{h}}^{2}$$

$$\begin{split} V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &\approx \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} \\ V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{1Ney}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{2Ney}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} \\ V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{N_{1}S_{yU_{1}}}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{N_{1}S_{yU_{1}}+N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} \\ V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{1}{n}\left(N_{1}S_{yU_{1}} + N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}\right) \frac{1}{n}\left(N_{1}S_{yU_{1}} + N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}\right) \\ V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left(N_{1}S_{yU_{1}} + N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}\right)^{2} \end{split}$$

Planteamos la diferencia:

$$V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) - V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) = \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} - \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left(N_{1}S_{yU_{1}} + N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) - V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) = \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} - \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left(N_{1}^{2}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + N_{2}^{2}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} + 2N_{1}S_{yU_{1}}N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}\right)$$

Adecuamos el primer término para poder usar un factor común.

$$\begin{split} \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} &= \frac{1}{n}\left(\frac{N_{1}^{2}}{\frac{n_{1}}{n_{1}+n_{2}}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{\frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}+n_{2}}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2}\right) \\ \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} &= \frac{1}{n}\left[N_{1}^{2}\left(n_{2}+1\right)S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + N_{2}^{2}\left(n_{1}+1\right)S_{yU_{2}}^{2}\right] \\ \frac{N_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} &= \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left[N_{1}^{2}n\left(n_{2}+1\right)S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + N_{2}^{2}n\left(n_{1}+1\right)S_{yU_{2}}^{2}\right] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) - V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &= \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left[N_{1}^{2}n\left(n_{2}\!\!+\!\!1\right)S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + N_{2}^{2}n\left(n_{1}\!\!+\!\!1\right)S_{yU_{2}}^{2}\right] \\ &- \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left(N_{1}^{2}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} \!\!+\! N_{2}^{2}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} + 2N_{1}S_{yU_{1}}N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}\right) \end{split}$$

$$V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) - V_{EST,Ney}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \left[N_1^2 n n_2 S_{yU_1}^2 + N_2^2 n n_1 S_{yU_2}^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n^2} \left(2N_1 S_{yU_1} N_2 S_{yU_2} \right)$$

$$V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) - V_{EST,Ney}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \left[N_1^2 n n_2 S_{yU_1}^2 + N_2^2 n n_1 S_{yU_2}^2 - 2 N_1 S_{yU_1} N_2 S_{yU_2} \right]$$

Dada la existencia de estratos, es razonable asumir

 $n \geq 2$

 $n_h > 1$

 $nn_h > 1$

$$\begin{split} V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) - V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &> \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left[N_{1}^{2}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} + N_{2}^{2}S_{yU_{2}}^{2} - 2N_{1}S_{yU_{1}}N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}\right] \\ V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) - V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &> \frac{1}{n^{2}}\left(N_{1}^{2}S_{yU_{1}}^{2} - N_{2}^{2}S_{yU_{2}}^{2}\right)^{2} \\ V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) - V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) &> 0 \end{split}$$

$$V_{EST}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) > V_{EST,Ney}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right)$$

b Probar que
$$\frac{V_{Ney}}{V_{EST}} \ge \frac{4\phi}{(1+\phi)^2}^2$$
. $V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) \approx \frac{N_1^2}{n_1} S_{yU_1}^2 + \frac{N_2^2}{n_2} S_{yU_2}^2$
 $V_{EST,Ney}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{N_1^2}{n_1 N_{ey}} S_{yU_1}^2 + \frac{N_2^2}{n_2 N_{ey}} S_{yU_2}^2$

Bucamos alguna relación entre los n_{hNey} .

$$n_{hNey} = n \frac{N_h S_{yU_h}}{\sum_{h=1}^{H} N_h S_{yU_h}}$$

$$n_{hNey} = n \frac{N_h S_{yU_h}}{N_1 S_{yU_1} + N_2 S_{yU_2}}$$

$$n_{1Ney}/n_{2Ney} = \frac{N_1 S_{yU_1}}{N_2 S_{yU_2}}$$

 $Buscamos\ Expresiones\ para\ Ambas\ Varianzas.$ Recordando la hipótesis de que los N_h son «muy grandes».

$$V_{MESA}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) = \sum N_h^2 \frac{(1-f)}{n_h} S_h^2$$

$$V_{MESA}\left(\hat{t}_{\pi}\right) = \frac{N_{1}^{2}S_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}S_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}$$

Aplicamos la asignación neyman para encontrar la otra expresión:

²**Ayuda:** $\frac{x+a}{x+b} \ge \frac{a}{b}$ si $x \ge 0$ y $a \ge b$.

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{N_1^2 S_1^2}{n \left(\frac{N_1 S_1}{N_1 S_1 + N_2 S_2}\right)} + \frac{N_2^2 S_2^2}{n \left(\frac{N_2 S_2}{N_1 S_1 + N_2 S_2}\right)}$$
$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = (N_1 S_1 + N_2 S_2) \left(\frac{N_1 S_1}{n} + \frac{N_2 S_2}{n}\right)$$
$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(N_1 S_1 + N_2 S_2)^2}{n}$$

Buscamos Algunas identidades para ϕ . $\phi = \frac{n_1/n_2}{n_1 Ney/n_2 Ney}$

$$\phi = \frac{n_1 n_2 N_e y}{n_2 n_1 N_e y}$$

$$n_{2Ney} / n_{1Ney} = \frac{n \left(\frac{N_2 S_2}{N_1 S_1 + N_2 S_2}\right)}{n \left(\frac{N_1 S_1}{N_1 S_1 + N_2 S_2}\right)} = \frac{N_2 S_{yU_2}}{N_1 S_{yU_1}}$$

$$\phi = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \frac{N_2 S_{yU_2}}{N_1 S_{yU_1}}$$

$$\phi \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{N_2 S_{yU_2}}{N_1 S_{yU_1}}$$

Trabajamos con la Razón pedida entre las varianzas.

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{\frac{(N_{1}S_{1}+N_{2}S_{2})^{2}}{N_{1}^{2}S_{1}^{2}} + \frac{N_{2}^{2}S_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}}{N_{1}^{2}S_{1}^{2}\left(1 + \frac{N_{2}S_{2}}{N_{1}S_{1}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{N_{1}^{2}S_{1}^{2}\left(1 + \frac{N_{2}S_{2}}{N_{1}S_{1}}\right)^{2}}{N_{1}^{2}S_{1}^{2}\left[\frac{1}{n_{1}} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}\left(\frac{N_{2}S_{2}}{N_{1}S_{1}}\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{N_{2}S_{2}}{N_{1}S_{1}}\right)^{2}}{\left(n_{1} + n_{2}\right)\left[\frac{1}{n_{1}} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}\left(\frac{N_{2}S_{2}}{N_{1}S_{1}}\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$\phi_{n_{2}}^{n_{2}} = \frac{N_{2}S_{yU_{2}}}{N_{1}S_{yU_{1}}}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\left(1 + \phi\frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}}\right)^{2}}{\left[\frac{1}{n_{1}} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}\left(\phi\frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}}\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\left(\frac{n_{1} + \phin_{2}}{n_{1}}\right)^{2}}{\frac{n_{2} + n_{1}\left(\phi\frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}}\right)^{2}}{n_{1}n_{2}}}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n_{1}n_{2}}{n_{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(n_{1} + \phi n_{2}\right)^{2}}{n_{2} + n_{1}\left(\phi\frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n_{1}n_{2}}{n_{1}^{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(n_{1} + \phi n_{2}\right)^{2}}{n_{2} + n_{1}\left(\phi\frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n_2}{n_1} \cdot \frac{(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2}{n_2 + \phi^2 \frac{n_2^2}{n_1}}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n_2}{n_1} \cdot \frac{(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2}{n_2 \left(1 + \phi^2 \frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1} \cdot \frac{(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2}{1 + \phi^2 \frac{n_2}{n_1}}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2}{n_1 + \phi^2 n_2}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2}{(n_1 + n_2)(n_1 + \phi^2 n_2)}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2}{n_1^2 + \phi^2 n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_2 + \phi^2 n_2^2}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2}{n_1^2 + \phi^2 n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_2 + \phi^2 n_2^2}$$

$$(n_1 + \phi n_2)^2 = (n_1 - \phi n_2)^2 + 4\phi n_1 n_2$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(n_1 - \phi n_2)^2 + 4\phi n_1 n_2}{n_1^2 + \phi^2 n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_2 + \phi^2 n_2^2 + 2\phi n_1 n_2 - 2\phi n_1 n_2}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(n_1 - \phi n_2)^2 + 4\phi n_1 n_2}{n_1^2 - 2\phi n_1 n_2 + \phi^2 n_2^2 + \phi^2 n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_2 + 2\phi n_1 n_2}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(n_1 - \phi n_2)^2 + 4\phi n_1 n_2}{n_1^2 - 2\phi n_1 n_2 + \phi^2 n_2^2 + \phi^2 n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_2 + 2\phi n_1 n_2}$$

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{(n_1 - \phi n_2)^2 + 4\phi n_1 n_2}{(n_1 - \phi n_2)^2 + \phi^2 n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_2 + 2\phi n_1 n_2}$$

Aplicamos la identidad de la consigna.

$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{4\phi n_1 n_2}{\phi^2 n_1 n_2 + n_1 n_2 + 2\phi n_1 n_2}$$
$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{4\phi}{\phi^2 + 1 + 2\phi}$$
$$V_{MESA_{Ney}}(\hat{t}_{\pi})/V_{EST}(\hat{t}_{\pi}) = \frac{4\phi}{(1+\phi)^2}$$

PUNTO I DEL EJERCICIO DE ESTRATIFICACIÓN

i Construir el estimador de HT $\hat{d}_{i\pi}$ siendo $d_i = \overline{y}_{U_i} - \overline{y}_{U_i}$.

$$d_i = \overline{y}_{U_i} - \overline{y}_U$$

$$W_h = N_h/N \Rightarrow \overline{y}_U = \sum_{h=1}^H W_h \overline{y}_{U_h}$$

$$d_i = \overline{y}_{U_i} - \sum_{h=1} W_h \overline{y}_{U_h}$$

$$d_i = (1 - W_i) \, \overline{y}_{U_i} - \sum_{h \neq i} W_h \overline{y}_{U_h}$$

En Särndall, probamos que siempre se cumple $\mathbb{E}\left(\sum_s \check{a}_k\right) = \sum_U a_k$. Es decir, el estimador de HT es insertable.

Es decir, el estimador de HT es insertable Sean
$$\hat{y}_{s_h} = \frac{1}{N_h} \sum_{s \cap U_h} \frac{y_h}{\pi_h} = \frac{1}{N_h} \sum_{s \cap U_h} \check{y}_h$$
 $\pi_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h}$

$$\hat{d}_{i\pi} = (1 - W_i)\hat{y}_{s_i} - \sum_{h \neq i} W_h \hat{y}_{s_h}$$

Probamos que es un estimador de la variable deseada (e insesgado).

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{d}_{i\pi}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(1 - W_i\right)\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_i} - \sum_{h \neq i} W_h \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_h}\right]$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{d}_{i\pi}\right) = \left(1 - W_i\right) \mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}_{s_i}\right) - \sum_{h \neq i} W_h \mathbb{E}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}_{s_h}\right)$$

Por cómo están definidos los \hat{y}_{s_h} , el resultado de Särndall aplica inmediatamente.

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\hat{d}_{i\pi}\right) = (1 - W_i) \, \overline{y}_{U_i} - \sum_{h \neq i} W_h \overline{y}_{U_h}$$

ii Desarollar la varianza de $\hat{d}_{i\pi}$.

$$V\left(\hat{d}_{i\pi}\right) = V\left[(1 - W_i) \,\hat{\overline{y}}_{s_i} - \sum_{h \neq i}^H W_h \hat{\overline{y}}_{s_h} \right]$$

$$V\left(\hat{d}_{i\pi}\right) = \left(1 - W_i\right)^2 V\left(\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_i}\right) + \sum_{h \neq i}^{H} W_h^2 V\left(\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_h}\right)$$

■ Este punto está entrocado con el resto del los ejercicios sobre muestreo estratificado y por lo tanto asumimos que se extiende a él la elección del MESA, siendo «cualquier adjudicación» referido a variaciones en la cantidad de estratos y métodos para determinar los n_h siempre dentro de este esquema.

$$V_{MAS}\left(\hat{\overline{y}}_{s_h}\right) = \frac{1-f_h}{n_h} \cdot S_{yU_h}^2 =$$

$$V\left(\hat{d}_{i\pi}\right) = (1 - W_i)^2 \frac{1 - f_i}{n_i} \cdot S_{yU_i}^2 + \sum_{h \neq i}^H W_h^2 \frac{1 - f_h}{n_h} \cdot S_{yU_h}^2$$

iii ¿Cuál es la adjudicación de Neyman para minimizar la varianza de $d_{i\pi}$ para un tamaño de muestra fijo? Para no tener que optimizar desde cero la adjudicación sobre los mismos supuestos, intentamos lograr amoldar el problema a las hipótesis del caso conocido con un cambio de variable. Necesitamos una variable cuya varianza vamos a evaluar estrato por estrato.

$$\begin{split} \hat{d}_{i\pi} &= (1-W_i)\,\hat{\overline{y}}_{s_i} - \sum_{h\neq i} W_h \hat{\overline{y}}_{s_h} \\ \hat{d}_{i\pi} &= (1-W_i)\left(\frac{1}{N_i}\sum_{s\cap U_i}\check{y}_k\right) - \sum_{h\neq i} W_h\left(\frac{1}{N_h}\sum_{s\cap U_h}\check{y}_k\right) \\ \text{Por ser un MESA: } \forall y_h \in U_h: \pi_k = \frac{n_h}{N_h} \\ \hat{d}_{i\pi} &= (1-W_i)\left(\frac{1}{N_i}\sum_{s\cap U_i}\frac{y_k}{n_i/N_i}\right) - \sum_{h\neq i} W_h\left(\frac{1}{N_h}\sum_{s\cap U_h}\frac{y_k}{n_h/N_h}\right) \\ \hat{d}_{i\pi} &= (1-W_i)\left(\frac{1}{n_i}\sum_{s\cap U_i}y_k\right) - \sum_{h\neq i} W_h\left(\frac{1}{n_h}\sum_{s\cap U_h}y_k\right) \\ \hat{d}_{i\pi} &= W_i\sum_{s\cap U_i}\frac{(1/W_i-1)}{n_i}y_k + \sum_{h\neq i}\left(\sum_{s\cap U_h}\left(-\frac{W_h}{n_h}\right)y_k\right) \\ \hat{d}_{i\pi} &= \sum_{s\cap U_i}\frac{W_i}{n_i}\left[(1/W_i-1)y_k\right] + \sum_{h\neq i}\left(\sum_{s\cap U_h}\left(-\frac{W_h}{n_h}\right)y_k\right) \\ z_k &= \begin{cases} (1/W_i-1)y_k & k\in h_i\\ -y_k & k\notin h_i \end{cases} \end{split}$$

$$\hat{d}_{i\pi} = \sum_{\mathbf{s} \cap U} z_k$$

Ahora la ecuación tiene una forma que nos deja aplicar la fórmula ya conocida para la asignación óptima de Neyman:

$$n_h = n \cdot \frac{N_h S_{zU_h}}{\sum_k N_k S_{zU_k}}$$

Buscamos la varianza de esta nueva variable:
$$V\left(z_{kh}\right) = \begin{cases} V\left[\left(\frac{1}{W_{i}}-1\right)y_{k}\right] & k \in h_{i} \\ V\left(-y_{k}\right) & k \notin h_{i} \end{cases}$$

$$S_{zU_{h}} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{W_{i}}-1\right)^{2}S_{yU_{i}} & h = i \\ S_{yU_{h}} & h \neq i \end{cases}$$
 Especializamos con la varianza obtenida

$$n_h = \begin{cases} n \cdot \frac{N_i \cdot (^1/W_i - 1)^2 S_{yU_i}}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot (^1/W_i - 1)^2 S_{yU_i}} & h = i \\ n \cdot \frac{N_h S_{yU_h}}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot (^1/W_i - 1)^2 S_{yU_i}} & h \neq i \end{cases}$$

iv ¿Cuándo existirán entre esta adjudicación y la de Neyman considerando la variable de estratificación? Recordamos la adjudicación de Neyman:

$$n_{h_{Ney}} = n \cdot \frac{N_h \cdot S_{yU_h}}{\sum_{k=1}^{H} N_k S_{yU_k}}$$

• Efecto sobre n_i :

$$n_i = n_{i_{Ney}}$$

$$\begin{split} n \cdot \frac{N_i \cdot (^1\!/W_i - 1)^2 \, S_{yU_i}}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot (^1\!/W_i - 1)^2 \, S_{yU_i}} &= n \cdot \frac{N_i \cdot S_{yU_i}}{\sum_{k = 1}^H N_k S_{yU_k}} \\ \frac{1 \cdot (^1\!/W_i - 1)^2}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot (^1\!/W_i - 1)^2 \, S_{yU_i}} &= \frac{1}{\sum_{k = 1}^H N_k S_{yU_k}} \\ \frac{1}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot S_{yU_i}} &= \frac{1}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot S_{yU_i}} \end{split}$$

Como la función $\frac{1}{x}$ es biyectiva cuando restringimos los valores de x a \mathbb{R}^+ y este es el caso de nuestro denominador, podemos asegurar que esta igualdad sólo se da cuando los denominadores son iguales:

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k}} &= \frac{1}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot S_{yU_i}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k}}{(1/W_i - 1)^2} + N_i \cdot S_{yU_i} &= \sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot S_{yU_i} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k}}{(1/W_i - 1)^2} + N_i \cdot S_{yU_i} &= \sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot S_{yU_i} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k}}{(1/W_i - 1)^2} &= \sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k}}{(1/W_i - 1)^2} &= (1/W_i - 1)^2 \\ &= 1 \end{split}$$

$$(1/W_i - 1)^2 = 1$$

$$W_i \leq 1 \Rightarrow (1/W_i - 1) > 0$$

$$1/W_i - 1 = 1$$

$$1/W_i = 2$$

 $W_i = \frac{1}{2}$

El caso de igualdad es cuando el estrato a considerar representa la mitad de la muestra.

Observando la igualdad $\frac{1}{\frac{\sum_{k\neq i}N_kS_{yU_k}}{(^1/W_i-1)^2}+N_i\cdot S_{yU_i}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k\neq i}N_kS_{yU_k}+N_i\cdot S_{yU_i}}$ vemos que estaremos cerca de ella cuando el factor $(^1/W_i-1)^2$ cumple $(^1/W_i-1)^2\approx 1$.

Si el estrato es pequeño, su peso W_i lo es también y la expresión $^1\!/W_i$ tiende a crecer así como lo hace su cuadrado. El numerador entonces disminuye y obtenemos un n_i mayor.

■ Para los estratos $h \neq i$:

$$n_h = n_{h_{Ney}}$$

$$n \cdot \frac{N_h \cdot S_{yU_h}}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot (1/W_i - 1)^2 S_{yU_i}} = n \cdot \frac{N_h \cdot S_{yU_h}}{\sum_{k=1}^H N_k S_{yU_k}}$$
$$\frac{1}{\sum_{k \neq i} N_k S_{yU_k} + N_i \cdot (1/W_i - 1)^2 S_{yU_i}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^H N_k S_{yU_k}}$$

Otra vez, tenemos valores similares cuando $(1/W_i - 1)^2 \approx 1$.

En este caso, en la medida en que el estrato i tenga un peso W_i pequeño, el factor $(1/W_i - 1)^2$ se va a ver incrementado y por lo tanto vamos a asignarle menos muestras a los demás estratos.

- Como era de esperar, conocer más información sobre una de las variables siempre nos obliga a asignarle más muestras, en este caso hallamos la ley de acuerdo a la cual eso sucede.
- Los valores que adopta la variable en el universo de estudio no son drásticamente importantes, el efecto se da de acuerdo al peso W_i del estrato cuya diferencia respecto a la media nos importa.
- En nuestro marco el marco construido con nuestra variable auxiliar, las empresas clasificadas como pequeñas representan un estrato muy poco significativo y por lo tanto la diferencia en la asignación va a ser apreciable.