抽样调查 第七周作业

20307100013 蒋翌坤

第四章 补充题:

题 1

$$(1) \vec{\beta} | \lambda_{n} \vec{\gamma}_{i} \nmid \vec{k}_{i} \not \leq S | \mathbf{k}_{i} \mid E(Z_{i}) = \frac{n}{N}, \ E(Z_{i}^{2}) = \frac{n}{N}, \ E(Z_{i}Z_{j}) = \frac{n(n-1)}{N(N-1)}$$

$$s_{yx} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i \in S} (y_{i}x_{i} - x_{i}\bar{y} - y_{i}\bar{x} + \bar{y}\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n-1} (\sum_{i \in S} (y_{i}x_{i}) - n\bar{x}\bar{y} - n\bar{x}\bar{y} + n\bar{y}\bar{x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i \in S} (y_{i}x_{i}) - \frac{1}{n} (\sum_{i \in S} (y_{i}) \sum_{i \in S} (x_{i})) \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \sum_{i \in S} (y_{i}x_{i}) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \neq j, i, j \in S} (y_{i}x_{j}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i}x_{i}Z_{i}^{2}) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \neq j}^{N} (y_{i}x_{j}Z_{i}Z_{j}) \right)$$

$$E(s_{yx}) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\frac{n-1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i}x_{i}) - \frac{(n-1)}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i \neq j}^{N} (y_{i}x_{j}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\frac{n-1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i}x_{i}) - \frac{(n-1)}{N(N-1)} (\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i}) \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i}x_{i}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\frac{(n-1)(N-1+1)}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i}x_{i}) - \frac{(n-1)}{N(N-1)} (N\bar{y}_{u}N\bar{x}_{u}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i}x_{i}) - N(\bar{y}_{u} \times \bar{x}_{u}) \right) = \frac{1}{N-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i} - \bar{y}_{u}) (x_{i} - \bar{x}_{u}) \right) = S_{yx}$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{n} \not\approx V(Z_{i}) = \frac{n}{N} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right), \, \not\preceq i \neq j \, \vec{n}, \quad cov(Z_{i}, Z_{j}) = -\frac{1}{N-1} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right) \binom{n}{N},$$

$$cov(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sum_{i,j \in S} cov(y_{i}, x_{j}) = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sum_{i,j = 1}^{N} cov(Z_{i}y_{i}, Z_{j}x_{j}) = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sum_{i,j = 1}^{N} cov(Z_{i}y_{i}, Z_{j}x_{j})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sum_{i,j = 1}^{N} y_{i}x_{j} cov(Z_{i}, Z_{j}) = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_{i}x_{i} \frac{n}{N} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right) - \sum_{i \neq j}^{N} y_{i}x_{j} \frac{1}{N-1} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right) \binom{n}{N} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1-f}{n} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_{i}x_{i} - \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sum_{i,j = 1}^{N} y_{i}x_{j} \right) = \frac{1-f}{n} S_{yx}$$

颗 🤈

(1)
$$E(\bar{y}_s) = \frac{\binom{N-2}{n-1}}{\binom{N}{n}} E(\bar{y}+c) + \frac{\binom{N-2}{n-1}}{\binom{N}{n}} E(\bar{y}-c) + \left(1 - \frac{2\binom{N-2}{n-1}}{\binom{N}{n}}\right) E(\bar{y}) = E(\bar{y}) = \bar{y}_u$$
 所以 \bar{y}_s 是 \bar{y}_u 的无偏估计

(2) 引入与题 1 相同的示性函数
$$Z_{i} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i \in S \\ 0, & \text{if } i \notin S \end{cases}$$

不失一般性,令 $y_{1} = y_{(1)}, y_{N} = y_{(N)}$
$$V(\overline{y_{s}}) = V\left(\frac{1}{n}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_{i}y_{i}\right) + c(Z_{1} - Z_{N})\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}V\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_{i}y_{i} + nc(Z_{1} - Z_{N})\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{n^{2}}Cov\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_{i}y_{i} + nc(Z_{1} - Z_{N}), \sum_{j=1}^{N} Z_{j}y_{j} + nc(Z_{1} - Z_{N})\right)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N y_i y_j Cov(Z_i, Z_j) + y_i nc \left(Cov(Z_i, Z_1) - Cov(Z_i, Z_N) \right) + y_j nc \left(Cov(Z_j, Z_1) - Cov(Z_j, Z_N) \right) \\ &= Cov(Z_j, Z_N) + n^2 c^2 \left(V(Z_1) + V(Z_N) - 2Cov(Z_1, Z_N) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N y_i^2 V(Z_i) + \sum_{i \neq j}^N y_i y_j Cov(Z_i, Z_j) + 2(y_1 - y_N) nc \left(\frac{n}{N} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right) + \frac{1}{N-1} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right) \left(\frac{n}{N} \right) \right) + 2n^2 c^2 \frac{N}{N-1} \left(\frac{n}{N} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right) \right) \right) \\ &= (1 - f) \frac{S^2}{n} + (1 - f) \frac{2c}{N-1} \left(y_1 - y_N \right) + (1 - f) 2c^2 \frac{N}{N-1} \frac{n}{N} \\ &= (1 - f) \left(\frac{S^2}{n} - \frac{2c}{N-1} \left(y_{(N)} - y_{(1)} - nc \right) \right) \end{split}$$

(3) 当
$$V(\bar{y}_s) < V(\bar{y})$$
,即 $\frac{2c}{N-1} (y_{(N)} - y_{(1)} - nc) > 0$,即 $0 < c < \frac{y_{(N)} - y_{(1)}}{n}$ 时, \bar{y}_s 优于 \bar{y} 当 $\frac{2c}{N-1} (y_{(N)} - y_{(1)} - nc)$ 取最大,即 $c = \frac{y_{(N)} - y_{(1)}}{2n}$ 时, \bar{y}_s 最优

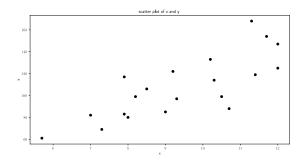
题 3

- (1) 计算可得 $\hat{B} = 0.987$, $SE(\hat{B}) = 5.75 \times 10^{-3}$, 95%置信区间为[0.975,0.998]
- (2) 每次 bootstrap 从 300 个 SRS 样本中有放回的抽取 100 个样本,进行 1000 次,得到 1000 个 \hat{B} 。从这 100 个 \hat{B} 中,可以得到 95%置信区间为[0.967,1.007]

§ 4.8 Exercises:

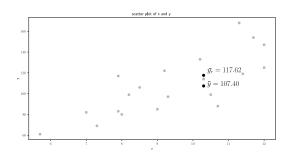
题 3

(a) x和y的散点图如下所示:



- (b) 计算可得: $\bar{y}_r = 117.62$, $SE(\bar{y}_r) = 3.91$
- (c) 计算可得: $\bar{y} = 107.4$, $SE(\bar{y}) = 6.19$

(d) 标出所得到的估计如下图所示:



由于样本中相关系数r=0.78>0.5,所以用比估计更合适。

题 4

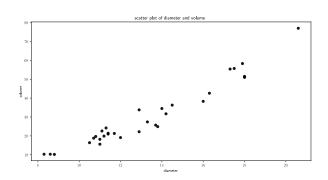
- (a) Domain 2 中有孩子的家庭比例为0.486, 95%置信区间为[0.456, 0.517]
- (b) Domain 2 中家庭平均孩子数为0.884, 95%置信区间为[0.8200.949]
- (c) Domain 2 中家庭总孩子数为242400,95%置信区间为[224691,260109]

题 9

- (a) 在拘捕中, burglary 占比为0.059, 95%置信区间为[0.052,0.066]
- (b) 家庭内的严重攻击行为数为76120,95%置信区间为[55927,96312]

题 11

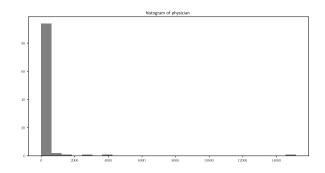
(a) volume 和 diameter 的散点图如下图所示:



- (b) 利用比估计, 所有树的总体积为95272,95%置信区间为[84548,105996]
- (d) 利用简单估计,所有树的体积为89517,95%置信区间为[72438,106596]。由于样本中相关系数r=0.97>0.5,所以用比估计更合适。

题 13

(a) physicians 的直方图如下图所示:



- (b) 利用简单估计,全美内科医生总数为933411,标准误为491983
- (c) 利用比估计, 全美内科医生总数为 639506, 标准误为 87885.3
- (e) 比估计更接近总体中内科医生的真实人数。这是由于内科医生与县人口的相关系数高达 0.98, 如果用简单估计,由于县人口差距很大,导致得出的样本均值不能很好的反应各个县的平均内科医生数量,而用比估计可以很好的避免这个问题。

附录:

解答题目所使用的代码及输出请见:

https://thisiskunmeng.github.io/sampling/hw7.html