抽样调查: 第十二周作业

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Exercise 6.9: 6

 \mathbf{a}

当概率和总体人口成比例时, ψ_i, \hat{t}_{ψ} 如下表所示

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ψ_i	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.25	0.03	0.13	0.12
$\hat{t}_{\psi}(imes 10^5)$	7.67	8.07	7.81	10.47	5.93	7.81	13.15	9.25	8.89	6.83	6.56	8.58	7.38

 $V(\hat{t}_{\psi}) = 1.36 \times 10^{10}$

b

当概率相等时, ψ_i, \hat{t}_{ψ} 如下表所示

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ψ_i	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
$\hat{t}_{\psi}(imes 10^5)$	4.27	7.91	8.51	4.34	1.74	0.58	2.12	14.8	7.51	22.28	2.37	14.98	11.92

 $V(\hat{t}_{\psi}) = 3.87 \times 10^{11}$ 。相等概率抽样的方差比成比例抽样的方差大了近 30 倍。成比例抽样更好是因为总体人口和住户数量有很强的正相关性,这意味着 \hat{t}_{ψ} 比较接近。

 \mathbf{c}

利用 Lahiri 方法抽取到样本 (2,7,1),可得 $\hat{t}_\psi=9.631\times 10^5, \hat{V}(\hat{t}_\psi)=3.113\times 10^{10}$

Exercise 6.9: 8

样本总和估计 $\hat{t}_{\psi}=185$, 标准误 $\mathrm{SE}=79$

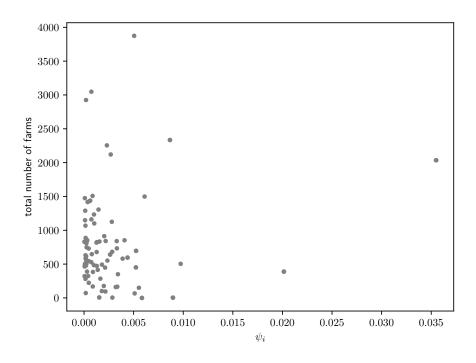
补充

样本均值估计 $\hat{y}_{\psi} = 0.230$, 标准误 SE = 0.098

Exercise 6.9: 13

 \mathbf{a}

农场总数和 ψ_i 的图像如下所示。从图中可以看出,农场总数和 ψ_i 并没有明显的相关性,用不等概率抽样的效果不会很好。



b

美国农场总数估计 $\hat{t}_{\psi}=1.896\times 10^6$, 95%CI 为 $[1.176\times 10^6,2.616\times 10^6]$

补充

用 SRSWR 方法,设 N=3078,美国农场总数估计 $\hat{t}=2.486\times 10^6$,标准误 $SE=2.211\times 10^6$ 。SRSWR 与 HH 相比,得到的估计值大很多,标准误也大了很多。SRSWR 用在不等概率抽样场合中,他的结果由于没有把不同的抽样概率包含进去,因此估计不是无偏的,也是不合理的。

Exercise 6.9: 21

如果 psus 是以 SRS 方式抽取的,则 $\pi_i \equiv \frac{n}{N}, \pi_{ij} \equiv \frac{n(n-1)}{N(N-1)}$,由于 (6.28) 和 (6.29) 式中有相同 项 $\sum_{i \in S} \frac{\hat{V}(\hat{t}_i)}{\pi_i}$,所以只看前面的,可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{S}, k \neq i} \frac{\pi_i \pi_k - \pi_{ik}}{\pi_{ik}} \left(\frac{\hat{t}_i}{\pi_i} - \frac{\hat{t}_k}{\pi_k}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi_1^2 - \pi_{12}}{\pi_{12}} \frac{1}{\pi_1^2} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{S}, k \neq i} \left(\hat{t}_i - \hat{t}_k\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi_1^2 - \pi_{12}}{\pi_1^2 \pi_{12}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} (n - 1) \hat{t}_i^2 - \frac{\pi_1^2 - \pi_{12}}{\pi_1^2 \pi_{12}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{S}, k \neq i} \hat{t}_i \hat{t}_k$$

$$= \frac{1 - \pi_1}{\pi_1^2} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \hat{t}_i^2 + \frac{\pi_{12} - \pi_1^2}{\pi_1^2 \pi_{12}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{S}, k \neq i} \hat{t}_i \hat{t}_k$$

因此,在 SRS 的情况下,(6.28)和(6.29)式是一样的。而不在 SRS 的情况下, π_i 并不是一个恒定值,所以(6.28)和(6.29)式会不一样。

Exercise 6.9: 27

 \mathbf{a}

$$V\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} V(Z_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_{i}(1 - \pi_{i})$$

b

$$P(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_i = 0) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} P(Z_i = 0) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} (1 - \pi_i)$$

 \mathbf{c}

$$P(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_i = 0) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} (1 - n/N) = (1 - n/N)^N \approx e^{-n}$$

 \mathbf{d}

$$E[\hat{t}_{HT}] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{Z_i y_i}{\pi_i}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{E(Z_i)}{\pi_i} y_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_i}{\pi_i} y_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i = t$$

 \mathbf{e}

$$V(\hat{t}_{HT}) = V(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{Z_i y_i}{\pi_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{V(Z_i)}{\pi_i^2} y_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_i (1 - \pi_i) y_i^2}{\pi_i^2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{y_i^2}{\pi_i} (1 - \pi_i)$$

 \mathbf{f}

$$\hat{V}(\hat{t}_{HT}) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}} \frac{y_i^2}{\pi_i^2} (1 - \pi_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{y_i^2}{\pi_i^2} (1 - \pi_i) Z_i$$

$$E\Big[\hat{V}\Big(\hat{t}_{HT}\Big)\Big] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{y_i^2}{\pi_i^2} (1 - \pi_i) E(Z_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{y_i^2}{\pi_i^2} (1 - \pi_i) \pi_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{y_i^2}{\pi_i} (1 - \pi_i) = V\Big(\hat{t}_{HT}\Big)$$

Exercise 6.9: 32

(1)

下表为所有 PSU 的 π_i, π_{ij}

i, j	1	2	3	4	5
1	-	0.068	0.193	0.090	0.049
2	0.068	-	0.148	0.068	0.036
3	0.193	0.148	-	0.193	0.107
4	0.090	0.068	0.193	-	0.049
5	0.049	0.036	0.107	0.049	-
π_i	0.400	0.320	0.640	0.400	0.240

(2)

$$V(\hat{\bar{y}}_{HT}) = \frac{1}{M_0^2} V(\hat{t}_{HT}) = \frac{1}{2M_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{N} (\pi_i \pi_k - \pi_{ik}) \left(\frac{t_i}{\pi_i} - \frac{t_k}{\pi_k}\right)^2 \approx 0.389$$

(3)

a

$$V(\hat{\bar{y}}_{HT}) = \frac{1}{M_0^2} V(\hat{t}_{HT}) = \frac{1}{M_0^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{N} (\pi_i \pi_k - \pi_{ik}) \left(\frac{t_i}{\pi_i} - \frac{t_k}{\pi_k} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{V(\hat{t}_i)}{\pi_i} \right] \approx 1.093$$

 \mathbf{b}

$$\hat{t}_3 = 48, \hat{t}_4 = 20, \ \ \bar{y}_U = \hat{\bar{y}}_{\mathrm{HT}} = \frac{1}{M_0} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{t_i}}{\pi_i} = \frac{1}{25} \times \left(\frac{48}{0.64} + \frac{20}{0.4}\right) = 5$$

 $\hat{V}_{HT}(\hat{y}_{HT}) = 3.76, \hat{V}_{SYG}(\hat{y}_{HT}) = 0.40, \hat{V}_{WR}(\hat{y}_{HT}) = 1.00$,可得这三种方差估计量计算所得的标准误为 $SE_{HT}(\hat{y}_{HT}) = 1.94, SE_{SYG}(\hat{y}_{HT}) = 0.64, SE_{WR}(\hat{y}_{HT}) = 1.00$

补充题

(1)

令 Z_{ij} 表示第 i 个 PSU 中第 j 个 SSU 被抽中的次数,则有

$$\hat{t}_i = \frac{M_i}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} Z_{ij} y_{ij}, E(Z_{ij}) = E\left(E(Z_{ij}|Q_i)\right) = E\left(\frac{Q_i v}{M_i}\right) = \frac{n v \psi_i}{M_i}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\hat{t}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\psi_i} \mathbf{E}(\frac{M_i}{v} \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} Z_{ij} y_{ij}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\psi_i} \frac{M_i}{v} \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} y_{ij} \frac{nv \psi_i}{M_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} t_i = t$$

(2)

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{V}(Z_{ij}) &= \mathbf{E}\Big(\mathbf{V}(Z_{ij}|Q_i)\Big) + \mathbf{V}\Big(\mathbf{E}(Z_{ij}|Q_i)\Big) = \mathbf{E}\Big[\frac{Q_i v}{M_i}\Big(1 - \frac{Q_i v}{M_i}\Big)\Big] + \mathbf{V}\Big(\frac{Q_i v}{M_i}\Big) \\ &= \frac{v}{M_i}\mathbf{E}(Q_i) - \frac{v^2}{M_i^2}\mathbf{E}(Q_i^2) + \frac{v^2}{M_i^2}\mathbf{V}(Q_i) = \frac{nv\psi_i}{M_i} - \frac{n^2v^2\psi_i^2}{M_i^2} \\ \mathbf{V}(\hat{t}) &= \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\psi_i^2}\mathbf{V}(Q_i\hat{t}_i) = \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\psi_i^2}\frac{M_i^2}{v^2}\sum_{i=1}^{M_i}y_{ij}^2\mathbf{V}(Z_{ij}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n}\Big[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{M_i}{\psi_i v}\sum_{i=1}^M y_{ij}^2 - n\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^M y_{ij}^2\Big] \end{split}$$

而

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{n} \Big[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \psi_i \Big(\frac{t_i}{\psi_i} - t \Big)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{M_i^2}{\psi_i v} \sigma_{2i}^2 \Big] &= \frac{1}{n} \Big[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{t_i^2}{\psi_i} - t^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{M_i}{\psi_i v} \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} y_{ij}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{t_i^2}{\psi_i v} \Big] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \Big[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{M_i}{\psi_i v} \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} y_{ij}^2 - n \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} y_{ij}^2 \Big] \end{split}$$

因此

$$V(\hat{t}) = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \psi_i \left(\frac{t_i}{\psi_i} - t \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{M_i^2}{\psi_i v} \sigma_{2i}^2 \right]$$

附录

解答题目所使用的代码及输出请见: https://thisiskunmeng.github.io/sampling/hw12.html