

STAT3003 Problem Sheet 3

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1 Q1

1. (Adapted from Exercise 7.3 of Scheaffer et al. (2012)) A retail store with four departments has charge accounts arranged by department, with past-due accounts at the top of each departmental list. Suppose the departments average around ten accounts each, with approximately 40% past due. On a given day the accounts might appear as shown in the accompanying table (with account numbers 1 through 40). The store wishes to estimate the proportion of past-due accounts by systematic sampling.

Account numbers	1-11	12-20	21-28	29-40
Delinquent accounts	1,2,3,4	12, 13, 14	21, 22, 23, 24, 25	30, 31, 32, 33

Table 1: Retail Store Accounts Study Data

- (a) List all possible 1-in-10 systematic samples and compute the exact variance of the sample proportion.
- (b) List all possible 1-in-5 systematic samples and compute the exact variance of the sample proportion.
- (c) Compare the result in part (a) with an approximate variance obtained in a SRS sample of size $n = 4$ from this population. Similarly, compare the result in part (b) with that obtained from a SRS with $n = 8$. Can you explain what is going on?

1.1 (a)

We need to fix the starting point, when start at 1: the number of delinquent accounts is 3, the sample proportion is $\frac{3}{4}$.

When start at 2: the number of delinquent accounts is 4. The sample proportion is 1.

When start at 3: the number of delinquent accounts is 4. The sample proportion is 1.

When start at 4: the number of delinquent accounts is 3. The sample proportion is $\frac{3}{4}$.

When start at 5: the number of delinquent accounts is 1. The sample proportion is $\frac{1}{4}$.

When start at 6: the number of delinquent accounts is 0. The sample proportion is 0.

When start at 7: the number of delinquent accounts is 0. The sample proportion is 0.
 When start at 8: the number of delinquent accounts is 0. The sample proportion is 0.
 When start at 9: the number of delinquent accounts is 0. The sample proportion is 0.
 When start at 10: the number of delinquent accounts is 1. The sample proportion is $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Therefore the exact variance of sample proportion is 0.165.

1.2 (b)

When start at 1: the number of delinquent accounts is 3. The sample proportion is 0.375.
 When start at 2: the number of delinquent accounts is 4. The sample proportion is 0.5.
 When start at 3: the number of delinquent accounts is 4. The sample proportion is 0.5.
 When start at 4: the number of delinquent accounts is 3. The sample proportion is 0.375.
 When start at 5: the number of delinquent accounts is 2. The sample proportion is 0.25.
 Hence the exact variance of sample proportion is 8.75×10^{-3} .

1.3 (c)

Using the formulae

$$Var(\hat{p}) = \frac{N - n}{N - 1} p(1 - p).$$

And we have $p = 0.4$, $N = 40$, therefore $Var(\hat{p}) = 0.0554$.

For $n = 8$, $Var(\hat{p}) = 0.0246$.

When $n=4$, SRS's variance is smaller and when $n=8$, SRS's is larger.

Because when $n = 4$, the ICC (intraclass correlation coefficient) is tend to be larger, because ICC represents how things are similar inside a cluster. Therefore $Var(\hat{p})$ tends to be underestimating.

And when $n = 8$, the ICC is smaller, then $Var(\hat{p})$ tends to be overestimating.

2 Q2

2. (Adapted from Exercise 7.19 of Scheaffer et al. (2012)) A farmer wishes to estimate the total weight of fruit to be produced in a field of pumpkins by sampling just prior to harvest. The plot consists 20 rows with 400 plants per row. The manufacturer of the seeds says that each plant can yield up to 10 pounds of fruit. Outline an appropriate systematic sampling plan for this problem so as to estimate the total weight of fruit to within 2000 pounds.

Note that we can regard every plant's condition is the same. Therefore we can apply the formulae from SRS:

$$n = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{N} + \frac{d^2}{N^2 v^2 z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} (1 - \frac{1}{N})}.$$

The v is the "pre-sample estimate". We calculate it by *RangeRuleofThumb*, which is we calculate the variance by range divide by 4: $v = (10 - 0)/4 = 2.5$

And we have $N = 20 \times 400 = 8000$, $d = 2000$, $z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.975} = 1.96$.

Hence we can calculate $n = 366.6016$. Therefore we take $n = 367$.

And by $8000/366.6 = 21.8221$. So take k (the stepsize) be 21.

To summarize, we should perform a 1-in-21 systematic sampling.

3 Q3

3. (Adapted from Exercise 8.6 of Scheaffer et al. (2012)) A political scientist developed a test designed to measure the degree of awareness of current events. She wants to estimate the average score that would be achieved on this test by all students in a certain high school. The administration at the school will not allow the experimenter to randomly select students out of classes in session, but it will allow her to interrupt a small number of classes for the purpose of giving the test to every member of the class. Thus, the experimenter selects 25 classes at random from the 108 classes in session at a particular hour. In total there are 3500 students in class at this hour. The test is given to each member of the sampled classes, with results as shown in Table 2. Use a biased estimator to estimate the average score that would be achieved on this test by students in the school and provide a 95% confidence interval. Compare your answer to that from Question 3 from Problem Sheet 2, which used an unbiased estimator. Which answer do you like better?

Class	# students	Total Score	Class	# students	Total Score
1	31	1590	14	40	1980
2	29	1510	15	38	1990
3	25	1490	16	28	1420
4	35	1610	17	17	900
5	15	800	18	22	1080
6	31	1720	19	41	2010
7	22	1310	20	32	1740
8	27	1427	21	35	1750
9	25	1290	22	19	890
10	19	860	23	29	1470
11	30	1620	24	18	910
12	18	710	25	31	1740
13	21	1140			

Table 2: Current Event Test Study Data

For sure we will apply the "using auxiliary data" method.

Define X_i is the number of students in sampled class i . (E.g. $X_1 = 31$.)

Define Y_i is the total score of sampled class i . (E.g. $Y_1 = 1590$.)

Hence $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{i=1}^{25} Y_i = 1398.28$. And $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{i=1}^{25} X_i = 27.12$. Then

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}} = 51.5590.$$

Hence $\hat{\mu} = 51.5590$.

Then using the formulae $\widehat{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \frac{N}{M^2} (N - n) \frac{1}{n} \hat{\sigma}_r^2$. Where $\hat{\sigma}_r^2 = 10808.7251$.

We can gain that $\widehat{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = 0.3164$.

Therefore, an 95% C.I. can be $(51.5590 \pm t_{24,0.975} \sqrt{0.3164}) = (50.3981, 52.7199)$.

Recall that the result from Problem Set 2 is $(43, 147 \pm 4.3081)$.

I prefer the biased approach, because this has a much smaller variance.