304a2

```
Part 1
 (a)
N1 <- 120
n1 <- 6
N2 <- 180
n2 <- 9
total_x1 <- 24500
total x2 <- 21200
x1 <- c(204, 143, 82, 256, 275, 198)
x2 <- c(137, 189, 119, 63, 103, 107, 159, 63, 87)
y1 <- c(210, 160, 75, 280, 300, 190)
y2 <- c(150, 200, 125, 60, 110, 100, 180, 75, 90)
x_{mean1} \leftarrow mean(x1)
x_{mean2} \leftarrow mean(x2)
y_mean1 <- mean(y1)</pre>
y_mean2 <- mean(y2)</pre>
total_y_hat <- N1 * y_mean1 + N2 * y_mean2
total_y_hat
## [1] 46100
s2_1 \leftarrow var(y1)
s2_2 <- var(y2)
var_hat_total_y_hat
## [1] 23075975
Therefore, the basic estimate of the total potential is 46100 The Variance of my estimator is: 23075975
 (b)
r1 <- y_mean1 / x_mean1
r2 <- y_mean2 / x_mean2
total_y_sr_hat <- r1 * total_x1 + r2 * total_x2
total_y_sr_hat
## [1] 48206.45
sr2_1 \leftarrow var(y1 - r1 * x1)
sr2_2 \leftarrow var(y2 - r2 * x2)
var_total_y_hat_sr_hat <- N1 ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + N2 ^ 2 * (1 - n2 / N2) * sr2_2 / n2
var_total_y_hat_sr_hat
## [1] 564612.8
Therefore, the ratio estimate of the total potential sales is: 48206.45 The variance of my estimator is: 564612.8
 (c)
fitreg1 <- lm(y1~x1)
mu_y_reg1_hat <- y_mean1 + coef(fitreg1)[2] * ((total_x1 / N1) - x_mean1)</pre>
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fitreg2 <- lm(y2~x2)
mu_y_reg2_hat <- y_mean2 + coef(fitreg2)[2] * ((total_x2 / N2) - x_mean2)</pre>
total_y_reg_hat <- N1 * mu_y_reg1_hat + N2 * mu_y_reg2_hat</pre>
total_y_reg_hat
         x1
## 48353.87
y_hat1 <- fitted(fitreg1)</pre>
MSE1 \leftarrow sum((y1 - y_hat1) ^ 2)/(n1 - 2)
y_hat2 <- fitted(fitreg2)</pre>
MSE2 \leftarrow sum((y2 - y_hat2)^2)/(n2 - 2)
var_hat_total_y_reg_hat <- N1 ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * MSE1 / n1 + N2 ^ 2 * (1 - n2 / N2) * MSE2 / n2
var_hat_total_y_reg_hat
## [1] 558098.7
The regression estimate of the total potential sales is: 48353.87 The Variance of this estimate is: 558098.7
realative\_efficency\_ratio2basic <- \ var\_hat\_total\_y\_hat/var\_total\_y\_hat\_sr\_hat
realative_efficency_ratio2basic
## [1] 40.87044
The ratio is greater than 1. Ratio estimation is better than the basic estimation.
realative_efficency_ratio2reg <- var_hat_total_y_reg_hat/var_total_y_hat_sr_hat
realative_efficency_ratio2reg
## [1] 0.9884627
The ratio is less than 1. Regression estimation is better than the ratio estimation.
relative_efficiency_reg2basic <- var_hat_total_y_hat/var_hat_total_y_reg_hat</pre>
relative_efficiency_reg2basic
## [1] 41.34748
The ratio is greater than 1. Regression estimation is better than the basic estimation.
 (e) We can see from part (d) that overall regression estimation behaves better. However, there is not
     many differences between the performance of regression estimation and ratio estimation. Therefore,
     when their results are similar, I would recommand the ratio estimation. Because there are too many
     calculations during the regression estimation.
Part2
 (a)
mu_y_hat <- total_y_hat / (N1 + N2)</pre>
mu_y_hat
## [1] 153.6667
var_hat_mu_y_hat <- var_hat_total_y_hat / ((N1 + N2) ^ 2)</pre>
var_hat_mu_y_hat
## [1] 256.3997
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The basic estimate of the mean potential sales is: 153.6667 The variance of this estimate is: 256.3997
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(b)
x_{barst} \leftarrow N1 / (N1 + N2) * x_{mean1} + N2 / (N1 + N2) * x_{mean2}
y_{barst} \leftarrow N1 / (N1 + N2) * y_{mean1} + N2 / (N1 + N2) * y_{mean2}
mu_x <- (total_x1 + total_x2) / (N1 + N2)</pre>
r <- y_barst / x_barst
mu_y_hat <- r * mu_x
mu_y_hat
## [1] 160.6995
sr2_1 <- var(y1 - r * x1)
sr2_2 <- var(y2 - r * x2)
 var_mu_y_hat_sr_hat <- (N1 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) ^ 2 * (1 - n1 / N1) * sr2_1 / n1 + (N2 / (N1 + N2)) * (N1 + N2) * (
var_mu_y_hat_sr_hat
## [1] 6.189945
The ratio estimate of the mean potential sales is: 160.6995 The variance of the estimate is: 6.189945
relative_efficiency <- var_hat_mu_y_hat/var_mu_y_hat_sr_hat</pre>
relative_efficiency
## [1] 41.42197
```

The relative efficiency of ratio estimation to basic estimation is: 41.42197

(e) Since the relative efficiency is greater than 1. Ratio estimation is better.