

## Sampling: HW7

### Leslie Gains-Germain

1. The ratio  $B$  represents the true mean number of board feet found by measuring for every one board foot found using the eyeball estimate in the 45 acre timber stand. *Another interpretation: The ratio  $B$  represents the true average ratio of measured volume to eyeballed volume of timber in the 45-acre timber stand.* If this ratio is close to 1, the timber cruiser is very good at estimating plot volume by eyeball.  $t_y$  is the true total merchantable volume in the 45 acre timber stand in board feet, found by the measuring technique.
2. The estimate of  $B$  is 1.0458. My work is shown in the R code below.

```
Bhat <- with(data, mean(y)/mean(x))
```

3. The ratio estimate for  $t_y$  is 116085 board feet.

```
N <- 450  
t.yhat <- Bhat*mean(data$x)*N
```

4. Because  $\bar{x}_U$  is unknown, the estimated variance of  $\hat{t}_{yr}$  is approximately 1221314. My work is shown below.

```
n <- 30  
s.e <- sqrt(1/(n-1)*sum((data$y-(Bhat*data$x))^2))  
var.t.yhat <- N*(N-n)*s.e^2/n
```

5. An approximate 95% t-based confidence interval for  $B$  is 1.0254 to 1.0662. My work is shown below.

```
tstar <- qt(0.975, 29)  
var.bhat <- (N-n)/(N*mean(data$x)^2)*s.e^2/n  
ci.l <- Bhat-tstar*sqrt(var.bhat)  
ci.h <- Bhat+tstar*sqrt(var.bhat)
```

6. For every one board foot estimated by eyeball, we are 95% confident that the true mean number of board feet found by measuring is between 1.0254 and 1.0662 board feet. *Another interpretation: We are 95% confident that the measured volume is between 2.54% and 6.62% larger than the eyeballed volume on average.*
7. An approximate 95% t-based confidence interval for  $t_y$  is 113824.8 to 118345.2. My work is shown below.

```
ci <- c(t.yhat - tstar*sqrt(var.t.yhat), t.yhat + tstar*sqrt(var.t.yhat))
```

8. We are 95% confident that the true total merchantable volume in the 45 acre timber stand is between 113824.8 and 118345.2 board feet.
9. Yes, I would expect ratio estimation to be an improvement over estimation based on the SRS of y-values only because the plot shows a strong positive linear relationship between the eyeballed plot volume and the measured plot volume, and the relationship passes through the origin.
10. If the point (300,305) is removed, the new estimate of  $t_y$  is 115355.2 board feet, with a standard error of 1140.12.

```
data.remove <- data[-14,]
Bhat.remove <- with(data.remove, mean(y)/mean(x))
t.yhat.remove <- Bhat.remove*mean(data.remove$x)*N

n.new <- 29
s.e.remove <- sqrt(1/(n.new-1)*sum((data.remove$y-(Bhat.remove*data.remove$x))^2))
var.t.yhat.remove <- N*(N-n.new)*s.e.remove^2/n.new
se.t.yhat.remove <- sqrt(var.t.yhat.remove)
```

11. See attached handwritten sheet.