

STA304

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ratio, regression, difference
estimation

recap

If one has a sample $\{(y_1, x_1), \dots, (y_n, x_n)\}$ the following may be of interest:

1. To estimate the population ratio $R = \tau_y / \tau_x$ using $\hat{R} = r = \bar{y} / \bar{x}$.
2. To enable estimation of τ_y when N is unknown.
3. To enable improved estimation of τ_y or μ_y when y and x are correlated.

Formula summary:

r	$\hat{\tau}_y$	$\hat{\mu}_y$	$\hat{V}(r)$
\bar{y} / \bar{x}	$r\tau_x$	$r\mu_x$	s_r^2

The error bounds are based on this new object:

$$s_r^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - rx_i)^2}{n - 1}$$

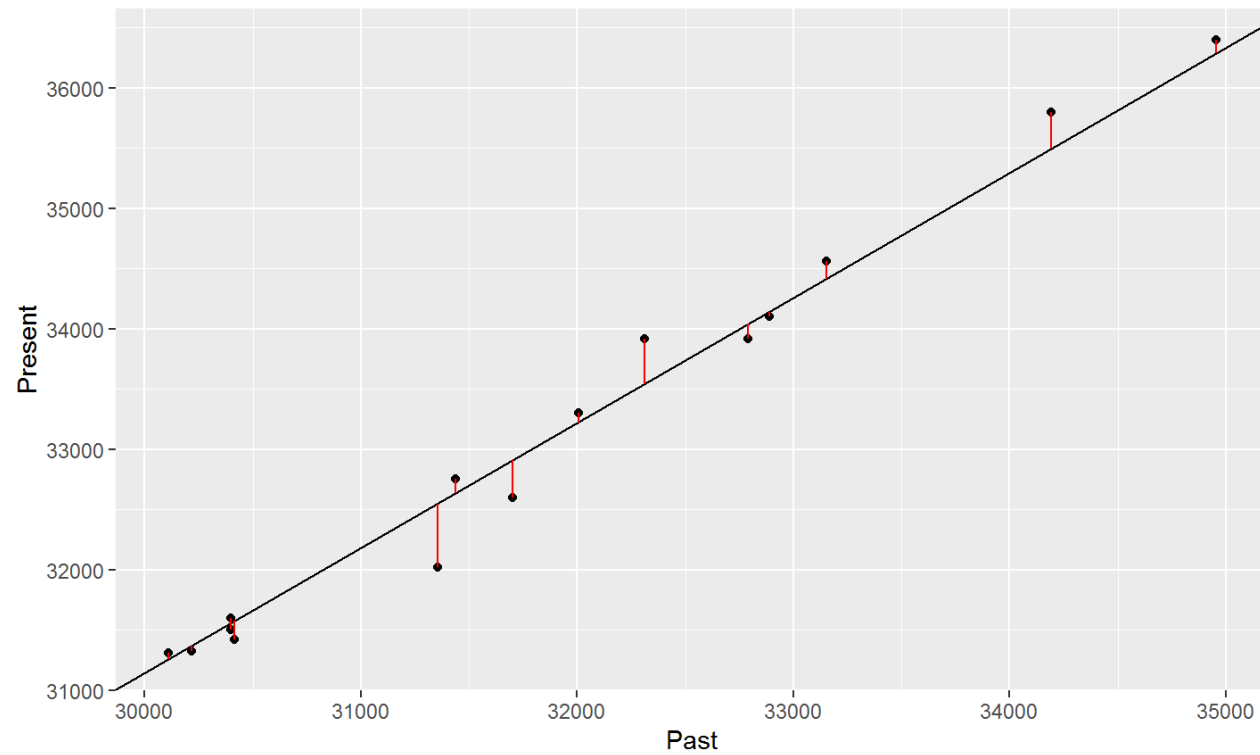
$r_i = y_i - rx_i$ is a "residual"

Reconsider the teacher salary example with $r = 1.0380283$. First 5 lines shown:

##	Teacher	Past	Present	Predicted = $r \cdot \text{Past}$	r_i
## 1	1	30400	31500	31556.06	-56.06028
## 2	2	31700	32600	32905.50	-305.49706
## 3	3	32792	33920	34039.02	-119.02397
## 4	4	34956	36400	36285.32	114.68280
## 5	5	31355	32020	32547.38	-527.37730

Think of rx_i as the "predicted" value for y_i . Then $y_i - rx_i$ is in some sense a prediction error, or "residual". And s_r^2 is just the "average" of the squared residuals.

"residuals" plotted



example of improved estimation

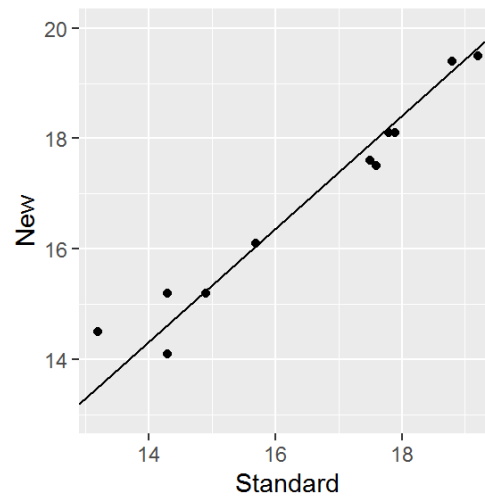
We have estimated a ratio and estimated τ_y using ratio techniques because there was no other option. In this example we'll estimate μ_y using ratio techniques simply to take advantage of the information contained in the x variable.

Consider question 6.6. "Rats doing mazes while on drugs". They have $N = 763$ who completed the maze on the standard drug in an average of $\mu_x = 17.2$ seconds.

A random sample of 11 rats are given a new drug. Their old times x_i were known from before and they complete the maze while on the new drug in time y_i .

The task is to estimate the average maze time μ_y for the new drug.

these are your rats on drugs



The estimated ratio is $r = 1.0226269$. The mean estimate is $\bar{y} =$

$$s_r^2 = 0.2049424.$$