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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
2010/2011 Academic Session

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**MSG 368 – Sample Survey and Sampling Technique**  
**[Tinjauan Sampel dan Teknik Pensampelan]**

Duration : 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please check that this examination paper consists of FOURTEEN pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

[*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi EMPAT BELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*]

**Instructions:** Answer all ten [10] questions.

**Arahan:** Jawab semua sepuluh [4] soalan.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[*Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.*]

1. (a) Define the following terms:
  - (i) Target population
  - (ii) Secondary sampling unit
  - (iii) Sampling frame
  - (iv) Observation unit
  - (v) Sampling error  
(b) For the following survey, describe the target population, sampling frame, sampling unit and observation unit.
  - (i) To estimate how many books in the library need rebinding, a librarian uses a random number table to randomly select 100 locations on library shelves. He then walks to each location, look at the book that resides at that spot, and records whether the book needs rebinding or not.
  - (ii) A sample of 8 architects was chosen in a city with 14 architects from several architectural firms. To select a survey sample, each architects was contacted by telephone. The first 8 agreeing to be interviewed formed a sample.
- [15 marks]
2. Decide if the following sampling methods produce a simple random sample of students from a class of 40 students . If not, explain why.
  - (i) Select the first ten students on the class roll sheet.
  - (ii) If the class consists of 20 boys and 20 girls, assign the boys the number from 1 to 20, and the girls from 21 to 40. Then use a random number table to select 8 numbers from 1 to 40. Select the students assigned those numbers in your sample.
  - (iii) Pick a digit at random and select those students whose phone number ends in that digit.
- [10 marks]
3. For simple random sampling,  $Var(\bar{y}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \left( \frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$ . Show that  $\left( \frac{N-n}{N} \right) \left( \frac{s^2}{n} \right)$  is an unbiased estimator for  $Var(\bar{y})$ .
- [15 marks]
4. A stratified sample is being designed to estimate the prevalence  $p$  of a rare characteristics that is the proportion of resident in Town A who have Lyme disease. Stratum 1, with  $N_1$  units, has a high prevalence of the characteristics. Stratum 2, with  $N_2$  units, has low prevalence. Assume that the cost to sample a unit is the same for each stratum and at most 2000 units are to be sampled.

1. (a) *Takrifkan sebutan-sebutan yang berikut:*
- (i) *Populasi sasaran*
  - (ii) *Unit pensampelan kedua*
  - (iii) *Kerangka pensampelan*
  - (iv) *Unit peninjauan*
  - (v) *Ralat pensampelan*
- (b) *Untuk tinjauan yang berikut, huraikan populasi sasaran, kerangka pensampelan, unit pensampelan dan unit peninjauan*
- (i) *Untuk menganggar berapa banyak buku di perpustakaan yang diperlukan untuk dijilid semula, seorang pustakawan menggunakan jadual nombor rawak untuk memilih secara rawak 100 lokasi pada rak perpustakaan. Dia kemudian berjalan ke setiap lokasi, mencari buku pada tempat yang sepatutnya berada dan merekodkan sama ada buku tersebut perlu dijilid atau tidak.*
  - (ii) *Satu sampel seramai 8 orang arkitek telah dipilih dari sebuah bandar yang terdiri daripada 14 orang arkitek dari beberapa buah firma senibina. Untuk memilih suatu sampel tinjauan, setiap arkitek telah dihubungi melalui telefon. Lapan orang yang pertama bersetuju untuk ditemuduga akan membentuk satu sampel.*

[15 markah]

2. *Tentukan jika kaedah pensampelan yang berikut menghasilkan sampel rawak ringkas bagi pelajar-pelajar yang terdiri daripada 40 orang. Jika tidak, terangkan kenapa.*
- (i) *Pilih sepuluh orang yang pertama daripada senarai kelas.*
  - (ii) *Jika sebuah kelas mengandungi 20 orang lelaki dan 20 orang perempuan, nombor 1 hingga 20 ditetapkan pada lelaki, dan perempuan daripada 21 hingga 40. Kemudian gunakan jadual nombor rawak untuk memilih 8 nombor daripada 1 hingga 40. Pilih pelajar-pelajar yang telah ditetapkan dengan nombor-nombor sebagai sampel anda.*
  - (iii) *Pilih satu nombor secara rawak dan pilih pelajar-pelajar yang empunya nombor telefon berakhir dengan digit tersebut.*

[10 markah]

3. *Bagi pensampelan rawak ringkas,  $\text{Var}(\bar{y}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \left( \frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$ . Tunjukkan bahawa  $\left( \frac{N-n}{N} \right) \left( \frac{s^2}{n} \right)$  adalah penganggar saksama bagi  $\text{Var}(\bar{y})$ .*

[15 markah]

4. *Satu sampel berstrata telah direkabentuk untuk anggaran risiko p suatu ciri yang luar biasa iaitu kadar penduduk di Bandar A yang mengidap penyakit Lyme. Stratum 1, dengan  $N_1$  unit, mempunyai ciri yang berisiko tinggi. Stratum 2, dengan  $N_2$  unit, mempunyai ciri yang berisiko rendah. Andaikan bahawa kos untuk mensampel satu unit adalah sama bagi setiap stratum dan sebanyak-banyak 2000 unit akan disampelkan.*

- (a) Let  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  be the respective proportions in stratum 1 and stratum 2 with rare characteristics. If  $p_1 = 0.10$ ,  $p_2 = 0.03$ , and  $\frac{N_1}{N} = 0.4$ , what are  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  under optimal allocation?
- (b) If  $p_1 = 0.10$  and  $p_2 = 0.03$ ,  $\frac{N_1}{N} = 0.4$ ,
- What is  $V(p_{st})$  under proportional allocation?
  - What is  $V(p_{st})$  under optimal allocation?
- (c) What is the variance if you take a simple random sampling of 2000 units from the population?
- [25 marks]
5. Under Neyman allocation, the optimal sample size in stratum  $h$  is
- $$n_h = \left( \frac{N_h s_h}{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i s_i} \right) n$$
- Show that the variance of population total,  $N\bar{y}_{st}$  if Neyman allocation is used is :
- $$V(N\bar{y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^L N_i s_i \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^L N_i s_i^2$$
- [20 marks]
6. A simple random sample  $n = 100$  households selected from a village containing  $N = 850$  households gave 30 households possessing transistor radios. A record of the number of members  $y$  in the 30 households produced  $\sum y_i = 140$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 976$
- Estimate the average size of a household possessing a transistor radio.
  - Estimate the total number of persons in such households.
  - Find the standard error of your estimates.
  - Place a bound on the error of estimations and interpret your result.
- [15 marks]
7. A home owner with a large library needs to estimate the purchase cost and replacement value of the book collection for insurance purposes. She has 44 shelves containing books and selects 12 shelves at random. To prepare for the second stage of sampling, she counts the books on the selected shelves. She then generates five random numbers between 1 to  $M_i$

- (a) Andai  $p_1$  dan  $p_2$  ialah kadaran bagi stratum 1 dan stratum 2 masing-masing dengan ciri-ciri luar biasa. Jika  $p_1 = 0.10$ ,  $p_2 = 0.03$ ,  $\frac{N_1}{N} = 0.4$ , apakah nilai  $n_1$  dan  $n_2$  bagi peruntukan optimal?
- (b) Jika  $p_1 = 0.10$  dan  $p_2 = 0.03$ ,  $\frac{N_1}{N} = 0.4$ ,
- (i) Apakah  $V(p_{st})$  bagi peruntukan kadaran?
- (ii) Apakah  $V(p_{st})$  bagi peruntukan optimal?
- (c) Apakah nilai varians jika anda melaksanakan pensampelan rawak ringkas daripada populasi 2000 unit?

[25 markah]

5. Untuk peruntukan Neyman, sampel saiz yang optimal bagi stratum  $h$  ialah

$$n_h = \left( \frac{N_h s_h}{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i s_i} \right) n$$

Tunjukkan bahawa varians bagi jumlah populasi,  $N \bar{y}_{st}$  jika peruntukan Neyman digunakan ialah:

$$V(N \bar{y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^L N_i s_i \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^L N_i s_i^2$$

[20 markah]

6. Satu sampel rawak ringkas  $n = 100$  isirumah dipilih daripada sebuah desa yang mengandungi  $N = 850$  isirumah dengan 30 daripada memiliki radio transistor. Satu rekod bilangan ahli  $y$  bagi 30 isirumah menghasilkan  $\sum y_i = 140$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 976$

- (a) Anggar purata saiz per isirumah yang memiliki satu radio transistor.
- (b) Anggar jumlah bilangan orang dalam isirumah tersebut.
- (c) Cari ralat piawai bagi anggaran-anggaran anda.
- (d) Tentukan batas ralat penganggaran-penganggaran dan tafsirkan jawapan anda.

[15 markah]

7. Seorang pemilik rumah mempunyai sebuah perpustakaan yang besar perlu menganggar harga pembelian dengan nilai gantian bagi himpunan buku yang bertujuan untuk insuran. Dia mempunyai 44 rak yang mengandungi buku dan memilih 12 rak secara rawak. Bagi membuat persediaan untuk pensampelan peringkat kedua, dia telah mengira buku-buku pada rak yang terpilih. Dia kemudiannya menjana lima nombor rawak antara 1 hingga  $M_i$

for each selected shelf (Refer to the table below) to determine which specific books, numbered from left to right, to examine more closely. She then states the replacement value for the sampled books .

| Shelf Number | Number of Books | Number of Books Selected | Replacement Cost |    |    |    |     |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 2            | 26              | 5                        | 13               | 13 | 8  | 3  | 11  |
| 4            | 52              | 5                        | 6                | 7  | 8  | 5  | 5   |
| 11           | 70              | 5                        | 10               | 6  | 16 | 5  | 9   |
| 14           | 47              | 5                        | 6                | 6  | 6  | 10 | 8   |
| 20           | 5               | 5                        | 8                | 7  | 5  | 68 | 121 |
| 22           | 28              | 5                        | 16               | 7  | 7  | 60 | 59  |
| 23           | 27              | 5                        | 72               | 73 | 57 | 49 | 8   |
| 31           | 29              | 5                        | 52               | 90 | 50 | 44 | 70  |
| 37           | 21              | 5                        | 53               | 60 | 50 | 59 | 30  |
| 38           | 31              | 5                        | 19               | 5  | 65 | 41 | 53  |
| 40           | 14              | 5                        | 65               | 79 | 53 | 60 | 14  |
| 43           | 27              | 5                        | 6                | 4  | 10 | 7  | 6   |

- (a) State the primary sampling units.
- (b) State the secondary sampling units.
- (c) Estimate the total replacement cost for the library and determine the bound on error of estimation.
- (d) Estimate the average replacement cost per book, and find the standard error of your estimate.

[25 marks]

8. A newspaper vendor has 39,800 subscribers served by carrier routes. There is a card for each subscriber; in the file the cards of each carrier route are kept together in geographical order. The number of cards per carrier varies between 50 and 200. The main purpose of the survey is to find out how many of the subscribers own their homes. An interview survey of 400 subscribers is wanted, in groups of 10 subscribers each. The sampler regards the 39,800 cards of 3980 groups of 10 each.

The results of the following 40 groups are the number of homeowners on each group of 10 households:

10, 8, 6, 5, 9, 8, 8, 5, 9, 9, 9, 10, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 6  
3, 5, 0, 3, 0, 0, 4, 0, 8, 0, 10, 5, 6, 1, 3, 3, 1, 5, 5, 4

- (a) State the type of sampling design used.
- (b) Estimate the total number of subscribers who own their own home and place a bound on the error of estimation. Explain your results.
- (c) How large a sample must be taken to estimate the proportion of subscribers who own their own home with a bound of 0.08 on the error of estimation?

[25marks]

bagi setiap rak yang terpilih (Rujuk jadual di bawah) untuk menentukan buku yang khusus, bernombor dari kiri ke kanan, untuk meneliti dengan lebih rapi. Seterusnya dia menyatakan nilai gantian untuk buku yang disampelkan.

| Nombor Rak | Bilangan Buku | Bilangan Buku yang Dipilih | Kos Gantian |    |    |    |     |
|------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 2          | 26            | 5                          | 13          | 13 | 8  | 3  | 11  |
| 4          | 52            | 5                          | 6           | 7  | 8  | 5  | 5   |
| 11         | 70            | 5                          | 10          | 6  | 16 | 5  | 9   |
| 14         | 47            | 5                          | 6           | 6  | 6  | 10 | 8   |
| 20         | 5             | 5                          | 8           | 7  | 5  | 68 | 121 |
| 22         | 28            | 5                          | 16          | 7  | 7  | 60 | 59  |
| 23         | 27            | 5                          | 72          | 73 | 57 | 49 | 8   |
| 31         | 29            | 5                          | 52          | 90 | 50 | 44 | 70  |
| 37         | 21            | 5                          | 53          | 60 | 50 | 59 | 30  |
| 38         | 31            | 5                          | 19          | 5  | 65 | 41 | 53  |
| 40         | 14            | 5                          | 65          | 79 | 53 | 60 | 14  |
| 43         | 27            | 5                          | 6           | 4  | 10 | 7  | 6   |

- (a) Nyatakan unit pensampelan utama.
- (b) Nyatakan unit pensampelan kedua.
- (c) Anggar jumlah kos gantian untuk perpustakaan dan tentukan batas ralat penganggaran.
- (d) Anggar purata kos gantian per buku, dan cari ralat piawai anggaran anda.

[25 markah]

8. Seorang pengusaha suratkhabar mempunyai 39,800 pelanggan yang menggunakan khidmat laluan penghantar. Setiap pelanggan mempunyai sekeping kad; dalam fail seorang penghantar, kesemua kad disimpan dalam urutan geografi. Nombor-nombor pada kad adalah berbagai-bagai iaitu di antara 50 hingga 200. Tujuan utama tinjauan ialah untuk mendapatkan berapa ramai pelanggan yang memiliki rumah sendiri. Tinjauan temuduga memerlukan 400 pelanggan dalam kumpulan yang terdiri daripada 10 pelanggan masing-masing. Pensampel mempertimbangkan bahawa 39,800 kad adalah daripada 3980 kumpulan dengan 10 orang masing-masing.  
Keputusan daripada 40 kumpulan yang berikut adalah bilangan pemilik rumah bagi setiap kumpulan dengan 10 isirumah masing-masing.

10, 8, 6, 5, 9, 8, 8, 5, 9, 9, 9, 10, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 6  
3, 5, 0, 3, 0, 0, 4, 0, 8, 0, 10, 5, 6, 1, 3, 3, 1, 5, 5, 4

- (a) Nyatakan jenis bentuk pensampelan yang digunakan.
- (b) Anggar jumlah bilangan pelanggan yang memiliki rumah sendiri dan dapatkan ralat bagi batas penganggaran. Jelaskan jawapan anda.
- (c) Berapa besar sampel yang perlu diambil untuk menganggar kadaran pelanggan yang memiliki rumah sendiri dengan batas 0.08 bagi ralat penganggaran.

[25 markah]

9. A train investigator makes an eye estimate of the area of each parcel in a commune containing 200 parcels. This exercise produces an area of  $1160 \text{ m}^2$ . The area are actually measured on a random sample of 10 parcels with the following results:

| Parcel         | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Estimated area | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| Actual area    | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 5.0 |

- (a) Estimate the total area in the commune and find the standard error of the estimate.
- (b) Suggest another estimator besides part (a) for estimating the total area in the commune and find the standard error of the estimate.
- (c) Compute the relative efficiency for the estimation used in part (a) and (b).
- (d) Which method of estimation do you recommend and why?

[25 marks]

10. The following table shows the force vital capacity (fvc) that was taken from 54 workers from a company in a year.

| Worker ID | fvc |
|-----------|-----|
| 1         | 81  |
| 2         | 64  |
| 3         | 85  |
| 4         | 91  |
| 5         | 60  |
| 6         | 97  |
| 7         | 82  |
| 8         | 99  |
| 9         | 96  |
| 10        | 91  |
| 11        | 71  |
| 12        | 88  |
| 13        | 84  |
| 14        | 85  |
| 15        | 77  |
| 16        | 76  |
| 17        | 62  |
| 18        | 67  |
| 19        | 91  |
| 20        | 99  |
| 21        | 70  |
| 22        | 64  |
| 23        | 72  |
| 24        | 72  |
| 25        | 95  |
| 26        | 96  |
| 27        | 62  |
| 28        | 67  |
| 29        | 95  |
| 30        | 87  |
| 31        | 84  |
| 32        | 89  |
| 33        | 89  |
| 34        | 65  |
| 35        | 67  |
| 36        | 69  |
| 37        | 80  |
| 38        | 98  |
| 39        | 65  |
| 40        | 84  |
| 41        | 65  |
| 42        | 80  |
| 43        | 62  |
| 44        | 70  |
| 45        | 70  |
| 46        | 91  |
| 47        | 69  |
| 48        | 66  |
| 49        | 82  |
| 50        | 71  |
| 51        | 90  |
| 52        | 81  |
| 53        | 63  |
| 54        | 76  |

9. Seorang penyiasat pelatih membuat anggaran secara kasar luas bagi setiap bungkusan di sebuah daerah yang mempunyai 200 buah bungkusan. Amalan ini menghasilkan jumlah luas sebanyak  $1160 m^2$ . Luas yang sebenarnya telah diukur pada sampel rawak yang terdiri daripada 10 buah bungkusan seperti yang berikut:

| Bungkusan          | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Luas yang dianggar | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| Luas sebenar       | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 5.0 |

- (a) Anggar jumlah luas bungkusan di daerah tersebut dan kira ralat piawainya.  
(b) Cadangkan satu lagi penganggar selain daripada (a) dan anggar jumlah luas bungkusan di daerah tersebut dan kira ralat piawainya.  
(c) Kirakan kecekapan relatif bagi anggaran yang digunakan di bahagian (a) dan (b).  
(d) Kaedah penganggaran yang manakah yang anda syorkan dan kenapa?  
[25 markah]

10. Jadual yang berikut menunjukkan kapasiti daya penting (fvc) yang diambil daripada 54 orang pekerja dari sebuah syarikat dalam setahun.

| ID Pekerja | fvc |
|------------|-----|
| 1          | 81  |
| 2          | 64  |
| 3          | 85  |
| 4          | 91  |
| 5          | 60  |
| 6          | 97  |
| 7          | 82  |
| 8          | 99  |
| 9          | 96  |
| 10         | 91  |
| 11         | 71  |
| 12         | 88  |
| 13         | 84  |
| 14         | 85  |
| 15         | 77  |
| 16         | 76  |
| 17         | 62  |
| 18         | 67  |
| 19         | 91  |
| 20         | 99  |
| 21         | 70  |
| 22         | 64  |
| 23         | 72  |
| 24         | 72  |
| 25         | 95  |
| 26         | 96  |
| 27         | 62  |

| ID Pekerja | fvc |
|------------|-----|
| 28         | 67  |
| 29         | 95  |
| 30         | 87  |
| 31         | 84  |
| 32         | 89  |
| 33         | 89  |
| 34         | 65  |
| 35         | 67  |
| 36         | 69  |
| 37         | 80  |
| 38         | 98  |
| 39         | 65  |
| 40         | 84  |
| 41         | 65  |
| 42         | 80  |
| 43         | 62  |
| 44         | 70  |
| 45         | 70  |
| 46         | 91  |
| 47         | 69  |
| 48         | 66  |
| 49         | 82  |
| 50         | 71  |
| 51         | 90  |
| 52         | 81  |
| 53         | 63  |
| 54         | 76  |

- (a) A one-in-three systematic sample was taken. Suppose that the random numbers chosen is 2. Estimate the mean force vital capacity per worker and place a bound on the error of estimation.
- (b) Suppose that instead of a one-in-three systematic sample, a list of 54 workers were sampled by using repeated systematic sampling of 1-in-6. Let the random numbers chosen are 6 and 2. Estimate the mean force vital capacity per worker and determine the 95% confidence interval for the mean force vital capacity.
- (c) Compare both procedure from part (a) and part (b), which is better and why?

[25 marks]

- (a) Suatu sampel sistematik satu-dalam-tiga telah diambil. Andaikan nombor rawak yang dipilih ialah 2. Anggar min kapasiti daya penting per pekerja dan dapatkan batas dalam ralat penganggarannya.
- (b) Andaikan sebagai pengganti sampel sistematik satu-dalam-tiga, senarai 54 orang pekerja telah disampel dengan menggunakan pensampelan sistematik berulang 1-dalam-6. Andaikan nombor rawak yang terpilih ialah 6 dan 2. Anggar min kapasiti daya penting per pekerja dan dapatkan selang keyakinan 95% bagi min kapasiti daya penting.
- (c) Bandingkan kedua-dua prosedur di bahagian (a) dan bahagian (b), yang manakah lebih baik dan kenapa?

[25 markah]

Appendix

| Sample   | Sampel variance   |
|--|---|
| $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{n}$   | $s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n\bar{y}^2}{n-1}$   |
| $N\bar{y}$   | $N^2 \frac{s^2}{n} \left( \frac{N-n}{N} \right)$  |
| $\frac{a}{n}$  | $\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n-1} \left( \frac{N-n}{N} \right)$   |
| $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i \bar{y}_i}{N}$   | $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{N_i^2}{N^2} \left( \frac{N_i - n_i}{N_i} \right) \frac{s_i^2}{n_i}$   |
| $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{N_i \hat{p}_i}{N}$   | $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{N_i^2}{N^2} \left( \frac{N_i - n_i}{N_i} \right) \frac{\hat{p}_i(1-\hat{p}_i)}{n_i-1}$                                      |
| $\frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}}$  | $\left( \frac{N-n}{nN} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\mu_x^2} \right) \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - rx_i)^2}{n-1} \right)$                         |
| $\bar{y} + b(\mu_x - \bar{x})$ ,<br>$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$ | $\left( \frac{N-n}{Nn} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n-2} \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 - b^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right)$ |
| $\mu_x + \bar{d}$  | $\left( \frac{N-n}{Nn} \right) \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n-1} \right)$   |
| $\left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i} \right)$   | $\left( \frac{N-n}{Nn\bar{M}^2} \right) \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}m_i)^2}{n-1} \right)$   |

| Sampel  | Sample Variance  |
|---|--|
| $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i}$                         | $\left( \frac{N-n}{N n \bar{M}^2} \right) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - \hat{p}m_i)^2}{n-1}$   |
| $M\bar{y}$  | $M^2 \left( \frac{N-n}{N n \bar{M}^2} \right) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}m_i)^2}{n-1}$   |
| $\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n\bar{M}} \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \bar{y}_i$         | $\left( \frac{N-n}{N} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n\bar{M}^2} \right) S_b^2 + \frac{1}{nN\bar{M}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n M_i^2 \left( \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i} \right) \left( \frac{S_i^2}{m_i} \right)$ <p style="text-align: center;">With</p> $S_b^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i \bar{y}_i - \bar{M} \hat{\mu})^2}{n-1}$ $S_i^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m_i} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_i)^2}{m_i - 1}$ |
| $\hat{\mu}_r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_i \bar{y}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n M_i}$ | $\left( \frac{N-n}{N} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n\bar{M}^2} \right) S_r^2 + \frac{1}{nN\bar{M}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n M_i^2 \left( \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i} \right) \left( \frac{S_i^2}{m_i} \right)$ <p style="text-align: center;">With</p> $S_r^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_i} (M_i \bar{y}_i - \hat{\mu}_r M_i)^2}{n-1}$   |
| $\hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_i \hat{p}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n M_i}$     | $\left( \frac{N-n}{N} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n\bar{M}^2} \right) S_r^2 + \frac{1}{nN\bar{M}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n M_i^2 \left( \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i} \right) \left( \frac{\hat{p}_i \hat{q}_i}{m_i - 1} \right)$ <p style="text-align: center;">With</p> $S_r^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_i} (M_i \hat{p}_i - \hat{p} M_i)^2}{n-1}$   |

**Sample Size**

$$n = \frac{N\sigma^2}{(N-1)D + \sigma^2} ; D = \frac{B^2}{4} ; D = \frac{B^2}{4N^2}$$

$$n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L \frac{N_i \sigma_i^2}{w_i}}{N^2 D + \sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i^2} ; w_i = \frac{n_i}{n}$$

$$n = \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^L N_k \sigma_k / \sqrt{C_k} \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i \sqrt{C_i} \right)}{N^2 D + \sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i^2}$$

$$n_i = \frac{n N_i \sigma_i / \sqrt{C_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i / \sqrt{C_i}}$$

Optimal Allocation

$$n = \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i \right)^2}{N^2 D + \sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i^2} ; n_i = n \left( \frac{N_i \sigma_i}{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i} \right)$$

Neyman Allocation

$$n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i^2}{ND + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sigma_i^2} ; n_i = n \left( \frac{N_i}{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i} \right)$$

Proportional Allocation

$$n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i^2 p_i q_i / a_i}{N^2 D + \sum_{i=1}^L N_i p_i q_i} ; n_i = n \left( \frac{N_i \sqrt{p_i q_i / c_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^L N_i \sqrt{p_i q_i / c_i}} \right)$$

$$n = \frac{N\sigma^2}{ND + \sigma^2} ; D = \frac{B^2 \mu_x^2}{4} ; D = \frac{B^2}{4} ; D = \frac{B^2}{4N^2}$$

$$n = \frac{N\sigma_r^2}{ND + \sigma_r^2} ; D = \frac{B^2 (\bar{M})^2}{4} ; D = \frac{B^2}{4N^2}$$

