

Estymator Horvitz-Thompsona

$$\pi_k = E(a_k), \quad \pi_{ki} = E(a_k a_i), \quad \sum_{k=1}^N \pi_k = n$$

$$D^2(a_k) = \pi_k(1 - \pi_k), \quad \text{Cov}(a_k, a_i) = \pi_{ki} - \pi_k \pi_i.$$

$$t_{HTS} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{a_k y_k}{\pi_k} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k \in S} \frac{y_k}{\pi_k} \quad \text{dla } \pi_k > 0$$

$$D^2(t_{HTS}) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{y_k}{\pi_k} \right)^2 \pi_k (1 - \pi_k) + \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k \neq i=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{y_k y_i}{\pi_k \pi_i} (\pi_{ki} - \pi_k \pi_i)$$

Gdy n ustalone, to:

$$D^2(t_{HTS}) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k < i}^N \sum_{i=1}^N (\pi_{ki} - \pi_k \pi_i) \left(\frac{y_k}{\pi_k} - \frac{y_i}{\pi_i} \right)^2$$

$$\bar{D}^2(t_{HTS}) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \left(\frac{y_k}{\pi_k} \right)^2 (1 - \pi_k) + \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k \neq i=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N a_k a_i \frac{y_k y_i}{\pi_k \pi_i} \frac{\pi_{ki} - \pi_k \pi_i}{\pi_{ki}}$$

Jeśli $\pi_{ki} > 0$ dla każdego $k \neq i = 1, \dots, N$, to

$$\tilde{D}^2(t_{HTS}) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k > i}^N \sum_{i=1}^N a_k a_i \frac{\pi_{ki} - \pi_k \pi_i}{\pi_{ki}} \left(\frac{y_k}{\pi_k} - \frac{y_i}{\pi_i} \right)^2$$

Wpływ losowania próby z dowolnymi prawdopodobieństwami inkluzji pierwszego rzędu na wartość oczekiwaną zwykłej średniej z próby.

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{y}_S) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \in S} y_k\right) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^N y_k a_k\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^N y_k \pi_k = \\ &= \bar{y} - \bar{y}\left(1 - \frac{N}{n} \bar{\pi}\right) + \frac{N}{n} v(y)v(g)\rho(y, g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\pi} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \pi_k, \quad \rho(y, g) = \frac{\text{Cov}(y, g)}{\sqrt{v(y)v(g)}}$$