

نظرية (2) : في المعاينة العشوائية البسيطة اثبت ان تباين الوسط الحسابي للعينة يعطى بالصيغة الاتية :

$$V(\bar{y}) = \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

البرهان :

لغرض برهنة ذلك نستعين ببعض القواعد وهي :

$$1- V(\bar{y}) = E[\bar{y} - \bar{Y}]^2$$

$$2- E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] = \frac{n}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$3- E\left[\sum_{i \neq j}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y})\right] = \frac{n}{N} \frac{n-1}{N-1} \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y})$$

$$4- \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})\right]^2 = \sum_{i \neq j}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$5- \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) = -\sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V(\bar{y}) &= E[\bar{y} - \bar{Y}]^2 = E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n} - \bar{Y}\right]^2 = E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n\bar{Y}}{n}\right]^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} E\left[\sum_{i \neq j}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\frac{n}{N} \frac{n-1}{N-1} \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) + \frac{n}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\frac{n}{N} \frac{n-1}{N-1} \left\{-\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right\} + \frac{n}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\frac{n}{N} \frac{n-1}{N-1} \left\{-(N-1) \sigma_{(y)}^2\right\} + \frac{n}{N} (N-1) \sigma_{(y)}^2\right] \\ &= -\frac{n-1}{nN} \sigma_{(y)}^2 + \frac{1}{nN} (N-1) \sigma_{(y)}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{nN} \sigma_{(y)}^2 [-(n-1) + (N-1)] = \frac{1}{nN} \sigma_{(y)}^2 [-n+1+N-1] \\ &= \frac{1}{nN} \sigma_{(y)}^2 (N-n) = \frac{\sigma_{(y)}^2}{n} \left(\frac{N-n}{N}\right) = \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

ملاحظة : لغرض برهنة ان :

$$1 - E[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2] = \frac{n}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$2 - E[\sum_{i \neq j}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y})] = \frac{n}{N} \frac{n-1}{N-1} \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y})$$

Proof :

$$\therefore E(y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i P(y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\therefore 1 - E[(y_i - \bar{Y})^2] = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2] &= \sum_{i=1}^n E(y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \frac{1}{N} \\ &= \frac{n}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 - E[(y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y})] = \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E[\sum_{i \neq j}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y})] &= \sum_{i \neq j}^n E[(y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y})] \\ &= \sum_{i \neq j}^n \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N-1} \\ &= \frac{n}{N} \frac{n-1}{N-1} \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) \end{aligned}$$

كما انه لغرض بيان صحة العلاقة :

$$\sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) = - \sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

نأخذ المثال الاتي : ليكن لدينا المتغير (Y_i) بالقياسات ، $Y_i = 1, 2, 3$ ، حيث ان $(\bar{Y} = 2)$ اذا الطرف الايسر :

$$\sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})(y_j - \bar{Y}) = (y_1 - \bar{Y})(y_2 - \bar{Y}) + (y_2 - \bar{Y})(y_1 - \bar{Y}) + (y_1 - \bar{Y})(y_3 - \bar{Y}) + (y_3 - \bar{Y})(y_1 - \bar{Y})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (y_2 - \bar{Y})(y_3 - \bar{Y}) + (y_3 - \bar{Y})(y_2 - \bar{Y}) \\ &= (1-2)(2-2) + (2-2)(1-2) + (1-2)(3-2) + \\ & (3-2)(1-2) + (2-2)(2-3) + (3-2)(2-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0 + 0 + (-1) + (-1) + 0 + 0$$

$$= -2$$

اما بالنسبة للطرف الايمن :

$$-\sum_{i \neq j}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = -[(1-2)^2 + (2-2)^2 + (3-2)^2] = -2$$

نتيجة : في المعاينة العشوائية البسيطة اثبت ان :

$$V(\hat{Y}) = N^2 \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

Proof :

$$\because \hat{Y} = N \bar{y}$$

$$\therefore V(\hat{Y}) = V(N \bar{y}) = N^2 V(\bar{y}) = N^2 \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

نظرية : في المعاينة العشوائية البسيطة اثبت ان:

$$E(S_{(y)}^2) = \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

Proof :

$$\because S_{(y)}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1}$$

بإضافة وطرح ($\bar{Y}$) داخل القوس نحصل على :

$$\because S_{(y)}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y} + \bar{Y} - \bar{Y})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(y_i - \bar{Y}) - (\bar{y} - \bar{Y})]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2 - n(\bar{y} - \bar{Y})^2 \right]$$

$$E(S_{(y)}^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} [E\{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{Y})^2\} - nE(\bar{y} - \bar{Y})^2] = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\frac{n}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{Y})^2 - nV(\bar{y}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\frac{n}{N} (N-1)\sigma_{(y)}^2 - nV(\bar{y}) \right] = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\frac{n}{N} (N-1)\sigma_{(y)}^2 - n \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sigma_{(y)}^2 \left[n - \frac{n}{N} - 1 + \frac{n}{N} \right] = \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

ملاحظة : ان التقديرات الغير متحيزة لكل من تباين الوسط الحسابي والمجموع الكلي هي :

$$S_{(y)}^2(\bar{y}) = \frac{1-f}{n} S_{(y)}^2$$

$$S_{(y)}^2(\hat{Y}) = N^2 \frac{1-f}{n} S_{(y)}^2$$

والجذر التربيعي لكل من المقدارين اعلاه يسمى بالخطأ المعياري لكل من الوسط الحسابي والمجموع الكلي على التوالي .

مثال : سحبت عينة عشوائية بحجم ($n=2$) من مجتمع مؤلف من خمسة مفردات بالقيم $Y = 1,5,3,7,2$ ، المطلوب :

1- جد عدد العينات الممكن سحبها .

$$E(\hat{Y}) = Y \quad , \quad E(S_{(y)}^2) = \sigma_{(y)}^2 \quad , \quad V(\bar{y}) = \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2 \quad , \quad E(\bar{y}) = \bar{Y} : \text{بين ان :}$$

الحل :

1- ان عدد العينات الممكن سحبها هي :

$$C_2^5 = \frac{5!}{2! 3!} = 10$$

2- لكي نبين صحة العلاقات نقوم بإيجاد قيم كل من الوسط الحسابي والمجموع الكلي والتباين للمجتمع وكالاتي :

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i}{N} = \frac{1+5+3+7+2}{5} = 3.6$$

$$Y = 1+5+3+7+2 = 18$$

$$\sigma_{(y)}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{N-1} = 5.8$$

الان لبيان هل ان $E(\bar{y}) = \bar{Y}$ نقوم بإيجاد كافة العينات الممكن سحبها وكالاتي :

ت	العينات	متوسط كل عينة $\bar{y}_i$	تباين كل عينة S_i^2	$(\bar{y}_i - \bar{Y})^2$	$\hat{Y}_i = N \bar{y}_i$
1	(1,5)	$\bar{y}_1 = \frac{(1+5)}{2} = 3$	$S_1^2 = \frac{26 - \frac{(6)^2}{2}}{2-1} = 8$	$(3 - 3.6)^2 = 0.36$	$\hat{Y}_1 = N \bar{y}_1 = 5(3) = 15$
2	(1,3)	2	2	2.56	10
3	(1,7)	4	18	0.16	20
4	(1,2)	1.5	0.5	4.41	7.5
5	(5,3)	4	2	0.16	20
6	(5,7)	6	2	5.76	30
7	(5,2)	3.5	4.5	0.01	17.5
8	(3,7)	5	8	1.96	25
9	(3,2)	2.5	0.5	1.21	12.5
10	(7,2)	4.5	12.5	0.81	22.5
	$\sum$	36	58	17.4	180

$$a - E(\bar{y}) = \bar{Y}$$

$$\bar{Y} = 3.6$$

$$E(\bar{y}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{C_n^N} \bar{y}_i}{C_n^N} = \frac{36}{10} = 3.6$$

$$\therefore E(\bar{y}) = \bar{Y}$$

$$b - V(\bar{y}) = \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

$$\therefore V(\bar{y}) = E(\bar{y} - \bar{Y})^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{C_n^N} (\bar{y}_i - \bar{Y})^2}{C_n^N} = \frac{17.4}{10} = 1.74$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2 = \frac{1-\frac{2}{5}}{2} (5.8) = 1.74$$

$$\therefore V(\bar{y}) = \frac{1-f}{n} \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

$$c - E(S_{(y)}^2) = \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

$$\sigma_{(y)}^2 = 5.8$$

$$E(S_{(y)}^2) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{C_n^N} S_{i(y)}^2}{C_n^N} = \frac{58}{10} = 5.8$$

$$\therefore E(S_{(y)}^2) = \sigma_{(y)}^2$$

$$d - E(\hat{Y}) = Y$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i = 1 + 5 + 3 + 7 + 2 = 18$$

$$E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{C_n^N} \hat{Y}_i}{C_n^N} = \frac{180}{10} = 18$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{Y}) = Y$$

واجب ايجاد :

$$. E(\bar{y}^2) - 1$$

$$. V(\hat{Y}) = N^2 V(\bar{y})$$