

# Typical exam questions

Applied Biostatistics I – Fall Semester 2018

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# Part 1: 12 multiple choice questions

- Exactly 1 correct answer per question
- 1 point for each correct answer
- -1/2 point for wrong answer
- 0 points for no answer
- Many of them will be True / False statements
- Here are some examples:

# Probability Theory

At a large university, the probability that a student takes calculus and statistics in the same semester is 0.0125. The probability that a student takes statistics is 0.125. Find the probability that a student is taking calculus, given that he or she is taking statistics.

- a) 0.1
- b) 0.1125
- c) 0.0016
- d) 0.1375
- e) 0.4800

# Probability Theory

At a large university, the probability that a student takes calculus and statistics in the same semester is 0.0125. The probability that a student takes statistics is 0.125. Find the probability that a student is taking calculus, given that he or she is taking statistics.

**a) 0.1 (=  $P(B|A) = P(A \text{ and } B)/P(A) = 0.0125/0.125$ )**

b) 0.1125

c) 0.0016

d) 0.1375

e) 0.4800

# Using R

The R function ***pnorm*** calculates the cumulative distribution function, ***dnorm*** the probability density function, and ***qnorm*** the quantiles of the normal distribution.

True

False

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**True**

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# P values

The p-value is the probability that the null hypothesis is true.

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True

**False**



# P values

If  $P > \alpha$ , we can usually accept the Null Hypothesis.

True

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True

**False**

# Likelihood estimation

Maximizing the likelihood or the log-likelihood can sometimes yield different results.

True

False

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**True**

False

# Hypothesis Testing

The significance threshold  $\alpha$  controls the probability for a type I error (“false positive”).

True

False

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**True**

False

# Summary statistics

The median is less robust than the mean when it comes to outliers.

True

False

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**False**



# Multiple comparisons

We consider  $n = 100\,000$  genes and test each gene for differential gene expression. It is important to us to detect as many truly differentially expressed genes that will be tested subsequently using high-throughput methods. Which quantity is better to control:

Family wise error rate (FWER)

False discovery rate (FDR)

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# Linear Regression

You perform a linear regression on a data set. You find a significant effect but  $R^2$  is very low ( 0.1 ). Which interpretation is correct:

Even though there is an effect of the considered explanatory variable, it explains only about 10 % of the variation in the data.

It is likely that there is no effect at all and that our finding is a type 1 error.

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## Part 2: 1 simple calculation example (6 points)

e.g.:

- Perform a statistical test by hand (6 steps!)
- Calculate a confidence interval
- Perform a correction for multiple testing by hand
- ...