

Week 3 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 8

1. Let $f(x)$ be the probability that a person with feature x dies within 5 years.

1 / 1 point

Let $S_x(t)$ be the survival function of a person with feature x . Assume t is measured in years.

Which of the following is true?

- ☐ $f(x) = S_x(0)$
- ☒ $f(x) = 1 - S_x(5)$
- ☐ $f(x) = S_x(5)$

✓ Correct

Recall that $S(t)$ is the probability that you live at least t years or more. Therefore, $S_x(5)$ is the probability that you live past 5 years.

$f(x)$ is the complement of that (probability of dying within 5 years). So it is $1 - S_x(5)$.

2. The survival function is always:

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Decreasing
- ☐ Linear
- ☐ Increasing

✓ Correct

The survival function is always decreasing. As time moves forward, it is less likely that you live for longer.

3. Which of the following is a difference between survival data and classification datasets?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Survival data can be used to build prognostic models
- ☐ Classification dataset contain information on other features
- ☒ In survival data the labels are amounts of time and in classification data the labels are binary

✓ Correct

Both survival data and classification data can be used to build prognostic models (we did this last week).

Both types of data can contain feature information.

Survival data includes time, and is therefore not binary, unlike classification datasets.

4. Which of the following is an example of censoring?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Death due to other, unrelated causes (such as an automobile accident)

✓ Correct

If a person does die, but it is from an unrelated cause, all we know is that they lived up to that point, but we don't have information on whether they would have had the event (such as a heart attack) beyond that point in time.

So this is also right censored data.

- ☒ The patient withdraws from a study before having an event, and before the study ends.

✓ Correct

If a patient withdraws from a study before the study ends, their data is right censored.

Are the other options examples of right censoring?

- ☒ Patient does not have the event by the end of the study period.

✓ Correct

If a patient does not have the event by the time the study ends, that is an example of right censoring.

Are the other options examples of right censoring?

5. Estimate $P(T > 2 | T \geq 2)$ from the following dataset:

1 / 1 point

i	T_i
1	3
2	5
3	4+
4	2

Hint: $P(T > 2 | T \geq 2) = (1 - P(T = 2 | T \geq 2))$.

- ☒ 3/4
- ☐ 1/2
- ☐ 1/4
- ☐ 0

✓ Correct

Recall that $P(T > 2 | T \geq 2) = (1 - P(T = 2 | T \geq 2))$.

There are 4 individuals who we know live at least 2 years, and 1 of them dies at 2 years. The remaining 3 survive.

Therefore $P(T = 2 | T \geq 2) = \frac{1}{4}$.

So $P(T > 2 | T \geq 2) = \frac{3}{4}$.

6. Compute the probability of surviving up to 4 years $S(4)$ given the following dataset using the Kaplan Meier estimate:

1 / 1 point

i	T_i
1	3
2	5
3	4+
4	2

The Kaplan Meier Estimator is

$$S(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{d_i}{n_i}\right)$$

- ☒ 1/2
- ☐ 3/4
- ☐ 1/4
- ☐ 0

✓ Correct

We write out the formula:

$$S(4) = (1 - P(T = 2 | T \geq 2)) \times (1 - P(T = 3 | T \geq 3)) \times (1 - P(T = 4 | T \geq 4))$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \times (1 - 0)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

7. Compute $S(5)$ given the following dataset using the Kaplan Meier estimate (note, it's the same dataset as in the previous question).

1 / 1 point

i	T_i
1	3
2	5
3	4+
4	2

The Kaplan Meier Estimator is

$$S(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{d_i}{n_i}\right)$$

Hint: since we're using the same dataset as in the previous question, you may notice that

$$S(5) = S(4) \times \left(1 - \frac{d_5}{n_5}\right)$$

- ☐ 3/4
- ☒ 0
- ☐ 1/2
- ☐ 1/4

✓ Correct

$$S(5) = (1 - P(T = 2 | T \geq 2)) \times (1 - P(T = 3 | T \geq 3)) \times (1 - P(T = 4 | T \geq 4)) \times (1 - P(T = 5 | T \geq 5))$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \times (1 - 0) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.$$

We can reuse the intermediate quantities from the last example: $S(4) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Now, } S(5) = S(4) \times (1 - P(T = 5 | T \geq 5))$$

$$\text{Which is } S(5) = S(4) \times 0 = 0.0$$

8. True or False: if t is larger than the longest survival time recorded in the dataset, then $S(t) = 0$ according to the Kaplan-Meier estimate.

1 / 1 point

The Kaplan Meier Estimator is

$$S(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{d_i}{n_i}\right)$$

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ Correct

This is true only if the last observation is not censored. If the last observation is censored, and if all the other terms in the Kaplan-Meier estimate are greater than 0, then $S(t)$ will be greater than 0 as well.