Guideline Quizzes for Module 14

| Question 1 | 1 point |
|--|----------------|
| What is the primary use of nonnested model selection tests? | |
| Choose at least one correct answer | |
| A Compare nested models | |
| B Compare models that are not nested within each other | Correct answer |
| C Improve p-values | |
| D Optimize the sample size | |
| Question 2 | 1 point |
| Which method is recommended for testing nonnested models? | |
| Choose at least one correct answer | |
| A Distribution-free tests | Correct answer |
| B Likelihood ratio tests | |
| C t-tests | |
| D Z-tests | |
| Question 3 | 1 point |
| What is a key advantage of using a distribution-free test for nonnested model selection? | |
| Choose at least one correct answer | |
| A It does not rely on assumptions about the distribution of errors | Correct answer |
| B It increases the precision of estimates | |

| © | It eliminates the need for model fitting | |
|-------|--|----------------|
| D | It simplifies hypothesis testing | |
| Que | stion 4 | 1 point |
| What | is the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) used for in model selection? | |
| Choos | se at least one correct answer | |
| A | Hypothesis testing | |
| B | Selecting models based on goodness of fit and penalizing complexity | Correct answer |
| © | Adjusting p-values | |
| D | Calculating residuals | |
| Que | stion 5 | 1 point |
| Which | of the following is NOT a criterion commonly used for model selection? | |
| Choos | se at least one correct answer | |
| A | AIC (Akaike Information Criterion) | |
| B | BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion) | |
| © | t-statistic | Correct answer |
| D | Cross-validation | |
| Que | stion 6 | 1 point |
| What | does the BIC penalize more heavily than the AIC? | |
| Choos | se at least one correct answer | |
| A | Overfitting | |
| B | Model complexity, especially with larger datasets | Correct answer |
| | | |

| © | Sample size | |
|---------|--|----------------|
| D | Outliers | |
| Ques | stion 7 | 1 point |
| Which | is a limitation of model selection based solely on hypothesis testing? | |
| Choos | se at least one correct answer | |
| A | It guarantees a unique solution | |
| B | It can lead to overfitting and exaggerated precision | Correct answer |
| © | It simplifies complex models too much | |
| D | It disregards p-values | |
| Ques | stion 8 | 1 point |
| Why n | night models be penalized for adding more parameters in BIC and AIC? | |
| Choos | se at least one correct answer | |
| A | To avoid underfitting | |
| B | To increase confidence intervals | |
| © | To reduce overfitting and promote parsimony | Correct answer |
| D | To lower standard errors | |
| Ques | stion 9 | 1 point |
| In diag | gnostics, why is multicollinearity a concern in regression models? | |
| Choos | se at least one correct answer | |
| A | It causes unstable estimates for regression coefficients | Correct answer |
| B | It increases standard errors | |

| (C) It reduces residual variance | |
|---|-------------------|
| D It leads to biased estimates | |
| Question 10 | 1 point |
| What is a common problem with using large sample sizes in model selection tes | ts? |
| Choose at least one correct answer | |
| (A) It increases Type II errors | |
| | |
| B Even small effects may become statistically significant, leading to overfitti | ng Correct answer |
| | ng Correct answer |
| B Even small effects may become statistically significant, leading to overfitti | ng Correct answer |