**1.** Ideally, a surrogate variable for variable of interest will (check all that apply)

1 point

- ☑ have a known or estimable variance around the desired measurement variable
- ☑ be unbiased
- ☐ be uncorrelated with the desired measurement variable

**2.** If you get a null result it may be due to (check all that apply)

1 point

- ☑ that the null hypothesis is actually correct
- ☑ low power

**3.** A study with a very low sample size will likely have

1 point

- ◯ high power
- ⦿ low power

**4.** Calculating power after the study has been done and analyzed is

1 point

- ⦿ problematic and should only be done by people well versed in the issues
- ◯ not a problem whatsoever

**5.** When using surrogate variables, if possible, it's a good idea to (check all that apply):

1 point

- ☑ consider the role of the surrogate in interpretting the strength of conclusions
- ☑ do a sensitivity analysis if a gold standard dataset can't be collected
- ☑ use a known variance of the surrogate around the gold standard in the analysis
- ☑ collect some gold standard data to evaluate the validity of the surrogate

☑ I, **Marin Sarbulescu**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.

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