

**University of Pennsylvania**  
**BIOL4536 Fall 2023**  
**Professor: Gregory R. Grant**  
**QUIZ#1 (SOLUTIONS)**  
(Hypothesis Testing / Regression)

**Question 1.** (2 pts.)  $p$ -values control the probability of:  
(Circle One)

- (A) False Negatives
- (B) False Positives ← **THIS ONE**
- (C) True Negatives
- (D) True Positives

**Question 2.** (1 pt.) If testing for disease  $X$ , which of the following is the False Positive Rate?

- (A)  $\text{Prob}(\text{test positive} \mid \text{not infected})$  ← **THIS ONE**
- (B)  $\text{Prob}(\text{not infected} \mid \text{test positive})$

**Question 3.** (2 pts.) If testing for disease  $X$  in a population where nobody is infected, what is the following probability?

$$\text{Prob}(\text{infected} \mid \text{test positive})$$

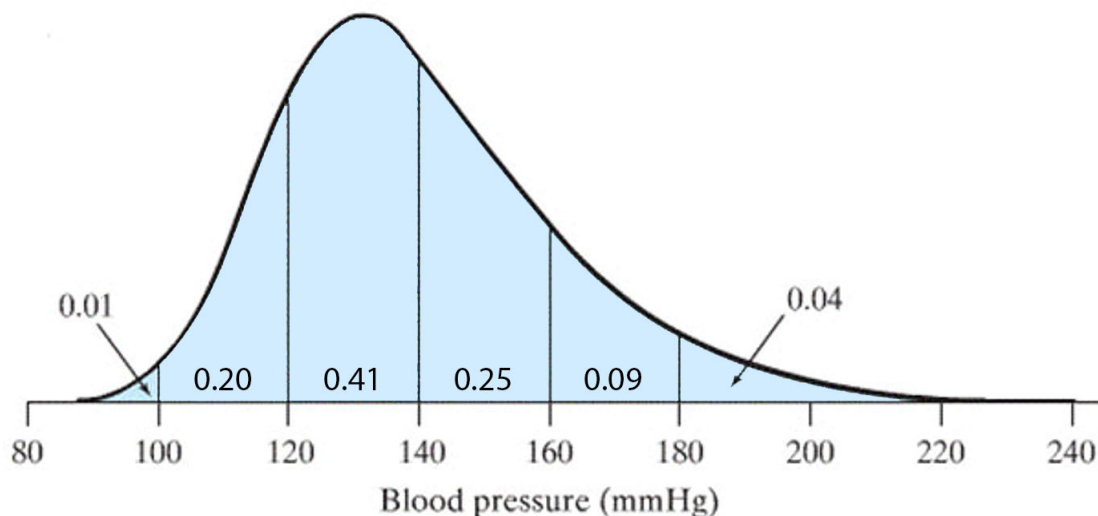
**Answer:** Zero. Somebody cannot be infected no matter how they test, since nobody in the population is infected.

**Question 4.** (1 pt.) Suppose you randomly sample a person from a population and measure their blood pressure. Suppose that random quantity is given by the probability density  $f(x)$  shown in the figure below ( $x$  = blood pressure).

Calculate the following integral and interpret it in words. Specifically, what does it say about the population?

$$\int_{120}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$

**ANSWER:** Sum the areas where the  $x$ -axis is greater than 120, to get  $\int_{120}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 0.41+0.25+0.09+0.04 = 0.79$ . This means that 79% of the population has blood pressure greater than or equal to 120.



**Question 5.** (1 pt.) True or False. A linear regression model must have a regression curve that is a straight line.

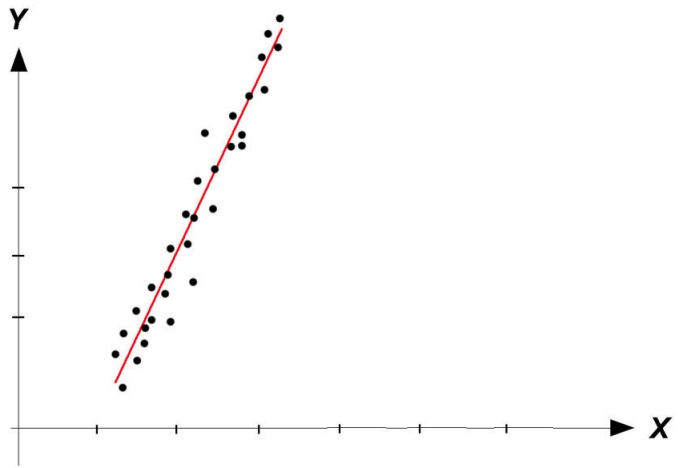
**ANSWER:** False.

**Question 6.** (2 pt.) Circle the one correct statement about the regression model  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$ . The word “constant” here means “does not depend on  $X$ ”.

- (A)  $\epsilon$  has constant variance 0
- (B)  $\epsilon$  has constant mean 0 ← **THIS ONE**
- (C)  $\epsilon$  has constant mean  $\sigma$

**Question 7.** (1 pt.) Draw a line from the statement on the left to the relevant graph on the right.

Small  $\sigma$ , large  $\beta_1$



Large  $\sigma$ , small  $\beta_1$

