1. C. Does not include 1
2. It is the probability that one would see as the observed result if the null hypothesis were actually true.
3. False, It is significant

False. It should be zero

True

True. ( 100 = a +35\*1.2 -2.1 , a= 60.1 . There fore for 45 age it is 45\*1.2 +601. -2.1 = 112

False

True

1. Paired T- test
2. C, Both a and b are correct
3. Skewness is positive
4. 6.04 (exp 1.8)
5. A
6. There does not appear to be significant correlation
7. T test for difference in means

T test for difference in means

Regression

Paired T test

Dummy regression

1. B as it is two sided
2. A
3. C. The 95% confidence level included 0
4. C There is 0.95 probability that that the population mean birth weight for the men born between 1973 and 1975 is actually between 3455 and 3487 grams
5. A
6. . B
7. D Correlation coofficient
8. D. It can be used with dichotomous or categorical

# Part 2

1. This is called Forest Plot
2. The size of the square for Waller is bigger as its weight age in the study is bigger than the rest of the others.
3. Vele has high risk because of the significant high odd ratio which indicates high order of probability with respect to other groups
4. Diamond gives the confidence interval of the estimates.

# Part 3

1. Primary outcome was non-fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal stroke or death from cardiovascular causes.
2. Two to which the persons were assigned were intensive therapy which targeted systolic blood pressure of less than 120 mm Hg and standard therapy which targeted the patients with systolic blood pressures of less than 140 mm Hg.
3. For low density lipo-protein and high density lipo protein there was significant difference
4. Cox – proportional hazard regression system was used to calculate the two sided p values with the use of likelihood ratio tests
5. There was no difference in the occurrence of primary outcome as the p value was 0.2, hazard ratio was 0.88 and the CI was 0.73 -1.06

There were no significant differences in the occurrence of secondary outcome except for total stroke and fatal stroke. For total stroke the hazard ratio was 0.50 and the confidence level was 0.39 to 0.89 and the p value was 0.01. For fatal stroke the hazard ratio was0.63 and the p value 0.03 and the CI was 0.41 to 0.96.