

1. From the following table, compute the mortality risk (% killed), the relative risk at high relative to low seal abundance, the mortality odds [risk / (1 - risk)], and the mortality odds ratio at high seal abundance relative to low.

	Seal abundance		
	Low	High	
Surviving	8	32	
Killed	8	8	
Odds	<u>1</u>	<u>0.25</u>	Odds ratio <u>0.25:1</u>
Risk	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	Relative risk <u>0.4:1</u>

(6)

2. Write a generalized linear model (binomial error, logit link) to compare survival in two types of mosquito, controlled for body size. Be sure to assign a symbol and name to all variables, both response and explanatory.

Survival odds Odds (survive) Response
 Mosquito Type Type Explanatory
 Body Size S Explanatory

Odds(survive) = e^{η} + binomial error (1 mark)
 $\eta = \beta_0 + \beta_{Type} \cdot Type + \beta_S \cdot S + \beta_{Type \cdot S} \cdot Type \cdot S$

(14)

3. An agricultural experiment station completes an experiment with 4 treatments in each of 3 different fields, and 2 measurements per treatment.

State the sample size n $12 \times 2 = 24$ (1)

List explanatory variables with name and symbol, then state whether each is random or fixed factor.

Treatment T Fixed
 Fields F Random

(6)

Write a general linear model to test for treatment effects, where the response variable is a canola yield in kg/hectare. Show degrees of freedom beneath each term in the model.

$Yield = \beta_0 + \beta_T \cdot T + \beta_F \cdot F + \beta_{T \times F} \cdot T \cdot F + error$
 231 = 2 31 21 6 + 22

(8)

Write a generalized linear model to test for treatment effects where the response variable is a count ranging from 0 to 8 flowers per plant.

Count = e^{η} + Poisson error (1 mark)
 $\eta = \beta_0 + \beta_T \cdot T + \beta_F \cdot F + \beta_{T \cdot F} \cdot T \cdot F$

(6)