

1. A *generalized* linear model links a response variable to one or more explanatory variables  $X_i$  according to a link function. Here are 3 link functions.

identity link	$Y = \mu + \text{error}$	Used with the general linear model (normal error)
log link	$f = e^\mu + \text{error}$	Used with poisson response variable f
logit link	$\text{Odds} = e^\mu + \text{error}$	Used with binomial variable expressed as Odds

e is the base of natural logarithms

$\mu$  is the sum of a series of explanatory terms:  $\mu = \sum(\beta_i \cdot X_i)$

Write a generalized linear model for a prospective study of odds of deaths (D = odds of deaths calculated from number of admissions per month) in 100 hospitals, classified by size (S = number of beds), presence of a medical school (MS = present or absent), and age of the building (A = years). Assume no interactive effects.

     D = \_\_\_\_\_                            $\mu$  = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Complete the following ANOVA table and write the corresponding general linear model for analysis of growth rates G.

<u>Source</u>	<u>df</u>	
TR	_____	TR= treatment (2 drugs, 1 control group)
Lab	_____	all three treatments in each of 2 labs
TR*Lab	_____	
M	_____	M = rat weights
error	_____	
total	<u>34</u>	

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ + error

3. p-values printed in an ANOVA table by computer packages cannot be trusted if residuals are not normal. Name two ways you can obtain a better p-value.