

The Generalized Linear Model allows one to use non-normal errors. Generalized Linear models are written as follows.

Identity Link:  $Response = \mu + \varepsilon$

Log Link:  $Response = e^\mu + \varepsilon$

Logit Link:  $\frac{p}{1-p} = e^\mu + \varepsilon$

Power Link:  $Response = \mu^k + \varepsilon$

<u>Response is</u>	<u>Canonical link is</u>
Normal	Identity
Poisson	Log
Binomial	Logit

where  $\mu$  is the systematic or structural model ( $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 \dots etc$ )  $\varepsilon$  is the error, and the canonical link is the link typically used with a particular error type.

1. Daniel (1995 *Biostatistics*) reported the following data for 150 carriers of a certain antigen, compared to 500 noncarriers, in relation to blood group.

Blood Group	Carriers	Noncarriers	Total	Odds	OR
O	72	230	302		
A	54	92	146		
B	16	63	79		
AB	8	15	23		

1a Compute the odds that a person is a carrier, if their blood group is AB \_\_\_\_\_

1b Compute the odds ratio for blood group A, relative to blood group O \_\_\_\_\_

2 In the following example (Daniel, 1995, p559), state whether the response variable is a binomial count or a poisson count, define a symbol for the response variable and write a generalized linear model. A health department official tallies the number of cases of mumps by age group in 3 different schools.  
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3 In the following example (Daniel, 1995, p558), state whether the response variable is a binomial count or a poisson count. In a survey in the inner part of a large city, 695 children under in 3 ethnic groups were classified as having hemoglobin above or below 10 g per ml.  
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