

# MATH-650 Assignment 11

Saket Choudhary (USCID: 2170058637) ([skchoudh@usc.edu](mailto:skchoudh@usc.edu))

11/19/2015

## Chapter 18: 9

```
obesity.data <- read.csv('case1801.csv')
obese <- obesity.data[obesity.data$Obesity=='Obese',]
notobese <- obesity.data[obesity.data$Obesity=='NotObese',]

obesity.data

##      Obesity Deaths NonDeaths
## 1      Obese     22      1179
## 2 NotObese     22      1409

n1 = obese$Deaths+obese$NonDeaths
n2 = notobese$Deaths+notobese$NonDeaths
pc = (obese$Deaths+notobese$Deaths)/(n1+n2)
```

### Part (a)

#### Part (i)

```
p1 = obese$Deaths/n1
p2 = notobese$Deaths/n2
```

Sample proportion of CVD deaths for obese group:  $\pi_1 = 0.0183181$

Sample proportion of CVD deaths for nonbese group:  $\pi_2 = 0.0153739$

#### Part (ii)

```
seci <- sqrt(p1*(1-p1)/n1+p2*(1-p2)/n2)
setest <- sqrt(pc*(1-pc)/n1+pc*(1-pc)/n2)
```

Standard error for difference : 0.0050548

#### Part (iii)

```
difference <- p1-p2
Z <- difference/setest
halfwidth <- 1.96*setest
hci <- difference + halfwidth
lci <- difference - halfwidth
```

95% confidence interval: [-0.0068898, 0.0127782]

### Part (b)

```
pval <- 1-pnorm(Z)
```

One sided p-value: 0.2786674

### Part (c)

```
w1 <- obese$Deaths/obese$NonDeaths
w2 <- notobese$Deaths/notobese$NonDeaths
oddsratio <- w1/w2
logodds <- log(oddsratio)
selogci <- sqrt(1/obese$Deaths + 1/obese$NonDeaths + 1/notobese$Deaths + 1/notobese$NonDeaths)
selogtest <- sqrt(1/(n1*pc*(1-pc)) + 1/(n2*pc*(1-pc)) )
logwidth <- 1.96*selogci
loglci <- logodds-logwidth
loghci <- logodds+logwidth
```

#### Part (i)

Sample Odds:  $\omega_1 = 0.0186599$  ;  $\omega_2 = 0.0156139$

#### Part (ii)

Odds ratio: 1.1950806

#### Part (iii)

Standard error of the log odds ratio: 0.3040839

#### Part (iv)

95% confidence interval for log odds ratio: [-0.4177907, 0.774218]

### Part (d)

While testing for equality, we obtained a p-value of 0.2786674. Also the 95% CI for log odds ratio is [-0.4177907, 0.774218] which does not include the estimated odds ratio of 1.1950806 and thus there is no evidence that odds ratio of deaths among obese group over nonobese groups is different from 1.

## Chapter 18: 11

### Part (a)

```
smoker.data <- read.csv('smokers.csv')
smokers <- smoker.data[smoker.data$Smoker=='Smokers',]
nonsmokers <- smoker.data[smoker.data$Smoker=='Nonsmokers',]

cancer.smokers <- smokers$Cancer/(smokers$Cancer+smokers$NoCancer)
```

Proportion of lung cancer patients among smokers:  $4.9975012 \times 10^{-4}$

### Part (b)

```
cancer.nonsmokers <- nonsmokers$Cancer/(nonsmokers$Cancer+nonsmokers$NoCancer)
```

Proportion of lung cancer patients among nonsmokers:  $4.9975012 \times 10^{-4}$

### Part (c)

```
difference.smokers <- cancer.smokers - cancer.nonsmokers
difference.smokers

## [1] 0.0002498126
```