

※ 考生請注意：本試題可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

A. (10% with 5% each)

Angiogram	Noninvasive test	<i>n</i>
-	-	21
-	+	8
+	-	3
+	+	<u>32</u>
		64

The angiogram is the standard test used to diagnose the occurrence of stroke. However, some patients experience side effects from this test, and some investigators have attempted to use a noninvasive test as an alternative. Sixty-four patients were given both tests. If we assume that the angiogram is the gold standard and the prevalence of strokes is 20% among patients: The results were shown above.

1. What are the sensitivity and specificity of this test?
2. What is the predictive value positive (PV+)?

B. (10% with 5% each)

1. Evaluate the number of ways of selecting 4 objects out of 10 if the order of selection matters.
2. Evaluate the number of ways of selecting 4 objects out of 10 if the order of selection does not matter.

C. (15% with 5% each)

If the probability that one person at the age of 60–64 will die after receiving the flu vaccine is 0.028. 50 people at the age of 60–64 receive the flu vaccine.

1. What is the probability that exactly 4 people out of 50 will die after receiving the flu vaccine?
2. What is the expected number of deaths following the flu vaccine?
3. What is the standard deviation of the number of deaths following the flu vaccine?

D. (10% with 5% each)

Newborns were screened for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in a Massachusetts hospital. The percentage of being screened positive is 0.006. If 500 newborns are screened, then

1. What is the probability of exactly 4 HIV positive results, using an approximation rather than an exact probability?

2. What is the probability of at least 4 HIV positive results, using an approximation rather than an exact probability?

E. (10%)

Suppose the number of people seen for violent asthma attacks in the emergency ward of a hospital over a 1-day period is usually Poisson distributed with parameter $\lambda = 1.5$. What is the probability of observing 5 or more cases over a 2-day period?

F. (15% with 5% each)

Assume that birthweights are normally distributed with a mean of 3400 g and a standard deviation of 700 g.

1. Find the probability of a low-birthweight child, where low birthweight is defined as ≤ 2500 g.
2. Find the probability of a very low birthweight child, where very low birthweight is defined as ≤ 2000 g.
3. Assuming that successive deliveries by the same woman have the same probability of being low birthweight, what is the probability that a woman with exactly 3 deliveries will have 2 or more low birthweight deliveries?

G. (10%)

Assume that a determination of bacteriuria has been made over a large population and that 5% of those sampled are positive for bacteriuria. Suppose that 500 people from this population are sampled. What is the probability that 50 or more people would be positive for bacteriuria, using an approximation?

H. (10%)

A study of the Massachusetts Department of Health found 46 deaths due to cancer among women in the city of Bedford, MA, over the period 1974–1978, where 30 deaths had been expected from statewide rates. What is the probability of observing at least 46 deaths due to cancer if the statewide rates are correct, using an approximation?

I. (10% with 5% each)

Assume that $E(X_1) = E(X_2) = 1.5$, $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = 0.25$, and the correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_2 is 0.5. Let $D = 3X_1 - 2X_2$,

1. The expected value of D ?
2. The variance of D ?

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Table 1 Exact binomial probabilities $Pr(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}$ (continued)

n	k	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50
18		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
19		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
20	0	.3585	.1216	.0388	.0115	.0032	.0008	.0002	.0000	.0000	.0000
	1	.3774	.2702	.1368	.0576	.0211	.0068	.0020	.0005	.0001	.0000
	2	.1887	.2852	.2293	.1369	.0869	.0278	.0100	.0031	.0008	.0002
	3	.0596	.1901	.2428	.2054	.1339	.0716	.0323	.0123	.0040	.0011
	4	.0133	.0898	.1821	.2182	.1897	.1304	.0738	.0350	.0139	.0046
	5	.0022	.0319	.1028	.1746	.2023	.1789	.1272	.0746	.0365	.0148
	6	.0003	.0089	.0454	.1091	.1886	.1916	.1712	.1244	.0746	.0370
	7	.0000	.0020	.0160	.0546	.1124	.1643	.1844	.1659	.1221	.0739
	8	.0000	.0004	.0046	.0222	.0609	.1144	.1614	.1797	.1623	.1201
	9	.0000	.0001	.0011	.0074	.0271	.0654	.1158	.1597	.1771	.1602
	10	.0000	.0000	.0002	.0020	.0099	.0308	.0686	.1171	.1593	.1762
	11	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0005	.0030	.0120	.0336	.0710	.1185	.1602
	12	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0001	.0008	.0039	.0136	.0355	.0727	.1201
	13	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0002	.0010	.0045	.0146	.0366	.0739
	14	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0002	.0012	.0049	.0150	.0370
	15	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0003	.0013	.0049	.0148
	16	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0003	.0013	.0046
	17	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0002	.0011
	18	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0002
	19	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
	20	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

Table 2 Exact Poisson probabilities $Pr(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^k}{k!}$

k	μ									
	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
0	.6065	.3679	.2231	.1353	.0821	.0498	.0302	.0183	.0111	.0067
1	.3033	.3679	.3347	.2707	.2052	.1494	.1057	.0733	.0500	.0337
2	.0758	.1839	.2510	.2707	.2565	.2240	.1850	.1465	.1125	.0842
3	.0126	.0613	.1255	.1804	.2138	.2240	.2158	.1954	.1687	.1404
4	.0016	.0153	.0471	.0902	.1336	.1680	.1888	.1954	.1898	.1755
5	.0002	.0031	.0141	.0361	.0668	.1008	.1322	.1563	.1708	.1755
6	.0000	.0005	.0035	.0120	.0278	.0504	.0771	.1042	.1281	.1462
7	.0000	.0001	.0008	.0034	.0099	.0216	.0385	.0595	.0824	.1044
8	.0000	.0000	.0001	.0009	.0031	.0081	.0169	.0298	.0463	.0653
9	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0002	.0009	.0027	.0066	.0132	.0232	.0363
10	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0002	.0008	.0023	.0053	.0104	.0181
11	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0002	.0007	.0019	.0043	.0082
12	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0001	.0002	.0006	.0016	.0034
13	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0001	.0002	.0006	.0013
14	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0001	.0002	.0005
15	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0001	.0002
16	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

k	μ									
	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0
0	.0041	.0025	.0015	.0009	.0006	.0003	.0002	.0001	.0001	.0000
1	.0225	.0149	.0098	.0064	.0041	.0027	.0017	.0011	.0007	.0005
2	.0618	.0446	.0318	.0223	.0156	.0107	.0074	.0050	.0034	.0023
3	.1133	.0892	.0688	.0521	.0389	.0286	.0208	.0150	.0107	.0076