## بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

### قال تعالى:

رب اغفر لي ولوالدي وللمؤمنين يوم يقوم الحساب

سورة ابراهيم الايه (41)

### **Dedication**

To Spirit of my father ,Ali , Allah Mercy upon him

# Acknowledgements

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This thesis considered statistical calibration models. It focused on Eiesinhart's calibration model for two tests X & Y where X is an exact but expensive and slow test and Y is less expensive but quick and cheap test.

The objective was to investigate through a simulation experiment the effect of the degree of linear dependency between X & Y as well as sample size on confidence interval estimation of the forecasted value of X. It is shown that changes on these factors have no significant effect on the degree of confidence.

Also this thesis hosts a comparison between logistic regression model and calibration linear model. Both models were applied on random sample of 120 people, 100 are infected with blood cancer and 20 are fit. And we have 3 independent variables, age, pcv, mch.

When applying both models we discovered that the values of standard errors in calibration regression model are less than the value of standard errors in logistic regression model, meaning that calibration regression method was better. Some other results were reached, like when applying logistic all variables mentioned above have significant influence on cancer infection, we also found that pcv variable is the most influential in cancer infection, followed by the rest age and msh.

المستخلص

في هذا البحث تناولنا طرق المعايره الاحصائية وتم التركيز على نموذج Eiesinhart للمعايرة حيث تم اخذ طريقتين للاختبار X & Y الطريقه الاولى ورمزنا لها بالرمز X وهي طريقه دقيقه لكنها مكلفه وبطيئة اما الطريقه الثانية ورمزنا لها بالرمز Y وهي طريقه دقيقه غير مكلفه وسريعه.

وكان الهدف من خلال تجربة المحاكاة معرفة تاثير الميل وحجم العينه على فترات الثقه للقيمه المتنبأ بها لX. وقد اظهرت النتائج ان التغيرات على هذه العوامل ليس لها تاثير معنوي على فترة الثقه.

ايضا تتضمن هذا البحث مقارنة بين نموذج الانحدار اللوجستي ثنائي الاستجابة و نموذج انحدار المعايرة تم تطبيق النموذجين على عينه عشوائية مكونه من 120 شخص 100 منهم مصابين بمرض سرطان الدم و 20 اصحاء ولدينا 3 متغيرات مستقله و هي : age 'pcv 'mch و عند تطبيق النموذجين توصلنا الى ان قيم الاخطاء المعيارية في نموذج المعايره اقل من قيم الاخطاء المعيارية في نموذج الانحدار اللوجستي اي ان نموذج انحدار المعايره مثل البيانات تمثيلاً جيداً مقارنة بنموذج الانحدار اللوجستي بالاضافة الى هذه النتيجة تم الحصول على بعض النتائج الثانوية والخاصة بنموذج الانحدار اللوجستي فعند تطبيق هذا النموذج توصلنا الى ان جميع المتغيرات المذكورة انفاً ذات تأثير معنوي في الاصابة بمرض سرطان الدم وتوصلنا الى ان متغير معنو النتائج الثانوية واكثر المتغيرات تأثيراً على الاصابة بمرض سرطان الدم يليه متغير age واخيراً

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