A. 10% of the observations
B. 10% * 10% = 1% of the observations
C. .1^100 percent of observations
D. For models that use the distance between points to classify individual observations, as KNN's do, there must be a small enough number of variables so that each point has a reasonable number of points "near" it. When p is large, each point is very far away in space from the others in hyperspace and may get a poor classification because of this.
E. P = 1 → length = .1
   P = 2 → length = sqrt(.1) = .32
   P = 100 → 100th root (.1) = .98
   When p = n, the length of each side will be .10^(1/n)