Julian Burgoff

10/16/2022

Analysis of Environmental Data

| marysis of Environmental Data | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| Veek 5 Reading Questions | | |
| | 1. | A(observed values) B(expected values) |
| | 2. | There are four possible outcomes: (Heads, tails), (tails, heads), (heads, heads), (tails, tails) |
| | 3. | There would be three outcomes: (heads, tails), (heads, heads), (heads, tails) |
| | 4. | 8 possible outcomes in this scenario |
| | 5. | These would be permutations |
| | 6. | If you wanted to know the number of heads in this scenario, there would be 4 possible outcomes |
| | 7. | These are combinations |
| | 8. | 6 different outcomes |
| | 9. | 3 ways to collect acorns of the same species |
| | 10. | 3 ways to collect acorns of different species |
| | 11. | 1/3 |
| | 12. | 1/3 |
| | 13. | 1/3 |
| | 14. | 1/6 |
| | 15. | 1/9 |
| | 16. | 1/9 |
| | | |

18. 2

17. Infinity

- 19. They both count occurrences of events where the events are assumed to be independent of each other.
- 20. When there is a fixed number of events, binomial would be a better choice. For example, a fisherman catches a fish 50 percent of the time they go fishing. If they go fishing 10 times, what is the probability that they don't catch fish 5 times?