Evan Krause ECO 602 Prof. Michael Nelson 10/3/22

- 1. A. observed
 - B. expected
- 2. 4 possible outcomes (HH, TT, HT, TH)
- 3. 3 possible outcomes (HH, TT, HT/TH)
- 4. A
- 5. Order matters, so these are permutations
- 6. A
- 7. Order does not matter, so these are combinations
- 8. 9 possible outcomes in the sample space (b = burr, w = white, r = red: br, bb, bw, rb, rr, rw, wr, wb, ww)
- 9. 3 ways to collect the same species
- 10. 6 ways to collect different species
- 11. 1/3
- 12. 1/3
- 13. 1/3
- 14. 1/9
- 15. 1/9
- 16. 1/9
- 17. infinity
- 18. 2
- 19. What makes both the binomial and poisson distributions well suited for counts is their applicability to variables with binary outcomes (presence/non-presence)
- 20. A situation in which a binomial distribution would be better suited than a poisson distribution would be that of a small sample size and/or non-independent events