

1. Construct the frequency distribution  $F(Y=k)$  and the cumulative relative frequency distribution  $RF(Y \leq k)$  for the cumulative frequency distribution  $F(Y \leq k)$  of moss shoots on 126 quadrats, where  $k$  = number of moss shoots per quadrat on china clay residues (from Sokal and Rohlf 1995, Box 5.5).

k	$F(Y=k)$	$F(Y \leq k)$	$RF(Y \leq k)$	
0	_____	100	_____	[2]
1	_____	109	_____	[2]
2 or more	_____	126	_____	[2]

2. The expected number of events  $k$  during time  $t$ , if events are rare and random, follows a Poisson distribution. The expected frequency of events  $\Pr(X=k)$  for a Poisson distribution is calculated as:

$$\Pr(X=k) = e^{-\mu} \mu^k / k! \quad k = 0,1,2,3 \text{ etc}$$

where  $\mu = \lambda t$ ,  
 $e$  is approximately 2.71828, any number to the zero power is 1,  
 and  $k!$  ( $k$  factorial) is  $0! = 1, 1! = 1, 2! = 2*1, 3! = 3*2*1, \text{ etc}$ .

If the death rate due to malaria in a population is  $\lambda = 4.6/\text{year}$ , what is the probability of zero deaths  $\Pr(X=0)$  in  $t = 0.5$  year ?

Beneath the equation, write the equation with the numbers you plan to use. [1]

Compute the probability of finding zero deaths  $\Pr(X=0)$  if  $t = 0.5$  year \_\_\_\_\_[1]

3. If the probability of an outcome is some percentage  $p$ , then the odds in favour of the outcome are defined as  $\text{Odds} = p/q$  where  $q = 1 - p$ . The odds against that outcome are thus  $q/p$ . Odds are expressed relative to a value of 1.  
 Read the expression (Odds = 4 : 1) as "odds are 4 to 1."

If the probability of no cases of malaria had been 40%,  
 what are the odds of no cases of malaria ? \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

what are the odds of at least one case of malaria ? \_\_\_\_\_ [1]