

1. Give an example of a probability question where there **is** a clear "sample space" of equally likely outcomes, and give another example where there is **not**. How would someone with a frequentist understanding of probability determine what the correct probabilities are in either case?
2. What's wrong with the following logical argument?  
"Assume: If P is true, then Q is unlikely.  
Observe: Q is true.  
Conclude: P is unlikely."  
Can you give a counterexample?
3. Find a description of the "one sample t-test" either online or in a statistics textbook. What is the hypothesis being tested? What test statistic is used? How is the rejection region for the hypothesis defined in terms of the test statistic?

Prob. and Statistics -

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