

(9 pts)

2. True-False

- _____ To estimate a change in a population from one occasion to the next it is best to retain the same sample throughout all occasions.
- _____ Two-stage cluster sampling eliminates the need to sample all elements in each sampled cluster. Thus the cost of sampling can often be reduced with little loss of information.
- _____ Direct sampling can be used to estimate the size of a mobile population.

(20 pts)

3. In a capture-recapture survey, 10,000 salmon were released after marking by inserting small wires. When 6000 fish from the population were subsequently caught, 400 of the wire tags were discovered by running the fish through a metal detector.
- a. Estimate the number of fish in the population and place a bound on the error of estimation.
- b. Suppose that the detection device missed some of the wire tags. Would this result in overestimation or underestimation of the population total? Why?
- c. If the wire tags caused significant number of fish to die soon after release, would overestimation or underestimation tend to result? Why?

(5 pts)

4. Discuss the differences between direct and inverse sampling.

(15 pts)

5. A zoologist wishes to estimate the size of the turtle population in a given area. She believes that the turtle population is between 500 and 1000, hence, an initial sample of 100 (10%) appears to be sufficient. The $t=100$ turtle are caught, tagged and released. A second sampling is begun one month later, and she decides to continue sampling until $s=15$ tagged turtles are recaptured. She captures 160 turtles before obtaining 15 tagged turtles ($n=160, s=15$). Estimate N and place a bound on the error of estimation.

