Gene Quinn

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The second fundamental problem is the question of how to refute or support claims made about the characteristics of a population or populations.

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The hypothesis testing problem is concerned with deciding whether the experimental data supports or refutes this claim.

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- The data are analyzed to support or refute the claim.

**Definition**: A **hypothesis** is a statement or claim regarding a characteristic of one or more populations.

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**Definition**: A **hypothesis testing** is a procedure, based on sample evidence and probability, used to test claims about a characteristic of one or more populations.statement or claim regarding a characteristic of one or more populations.

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**Definition**: A **alternative hypothesis**, denoted  $H_1$ , is another claim to be tested.

In the experiment, we try to find evidence that the alternative hypothesis is true.

In the clinical trial example presented earlier, the null hypothesis might be stated as:

People who receive drug X are not less likely to catch cold than people who do not.

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The alternative hypothesis might be stated as:

People who receive drug X are less likely to catch cold than people who do not.



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- We do not reject  $H_0$  when  $H_0$  is actually true

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- We reject  $H_0$  when it is true; This is called **Type I error**
- We do not reject  $H_0$  when  $H_1$  is true. This is called **Type II error**

By convention, the probability that a Type I error occurs is denoted by  $\alpha$ .

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The probability that a Type II error occurs is denoted by  $\beta$ .

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The power of the test is simply the probability of correctly rejecting the null hypothesis  $H_0$ .