4/21/2022

Continue with Hypothesis Testing
Review for Exam #2

Hypothesis Testing
Last time: meaning (do have good evidence to change our prior assumptions, or is it too weak to do that?)
If the evidence we had was unlikely to occur given the assumption of the null hypothesis, then we reject the null hypothesis. If the evidence isn't sufficiently unlikely, then we fail to reject the null hypothesis.
We talked about the notation.
We talked about errors.

We want to do is do some examples.

See example in Excel and Worksheets (posted in Canvas, more on the Archive Site)

One-tailed tests are with an alternative hypothesis that contains < or >.
But there are two-tailed tests. Talk about being "different" than some assumed value.
In those cases, you will need to multiply your p-value by 2. Calculate it normally in one tail (depends on whether the mean or proportion is greater than or less than the null hypothesis value), and then multiply it by two.

Review for Exam #2.

The exam covers the "end" of Chapter 4 (including expected value and binomial distribution), up to Chapter 8, confidence intervals.

The same rules for confidence intervals for using t vs. normal distributions applies here too.