

# Alternative Hypothesis

Statistics and Big Data

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Course: Statistics and Big Data

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# What is the Alternative Hypothesis?

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This leads us to the concept of the alternative hypothesis.

# Understanding the Null Hypothesis

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For instance, if we observe that patients taking drug C recover faster than those taking drug D, we need to determine if this difference is statistically significant or merely due to random variation.

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A statistical test requires three essential components:

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- 2 **Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ )**: The hypothesis stating no effect or difference.
- 3 **Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ )**: The hypothesis that contradicts the null hypothesis.

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This framework allows us to make informed decisions based on our data.

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How do we analyze this data to test our hypotheses?

# Analyzing the Data

To test the null hypothesis, we can calculate the mean recovery time for each drug:

$$\bar{X}_C = \frac{5 + 6 + 7 + 5 + 6}{5} = 5.8$$

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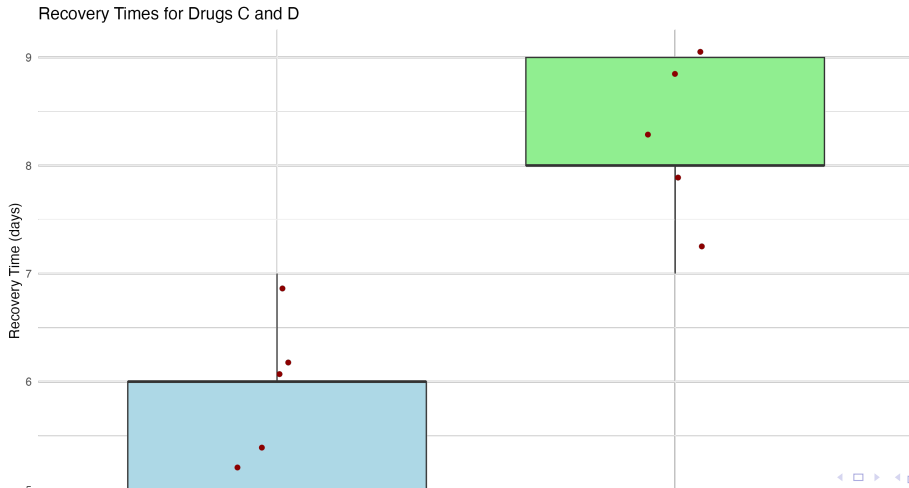
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Next, we assess the distances of each observation from the respective means. This analysis helps us determine if the differences in means are statistically significant.



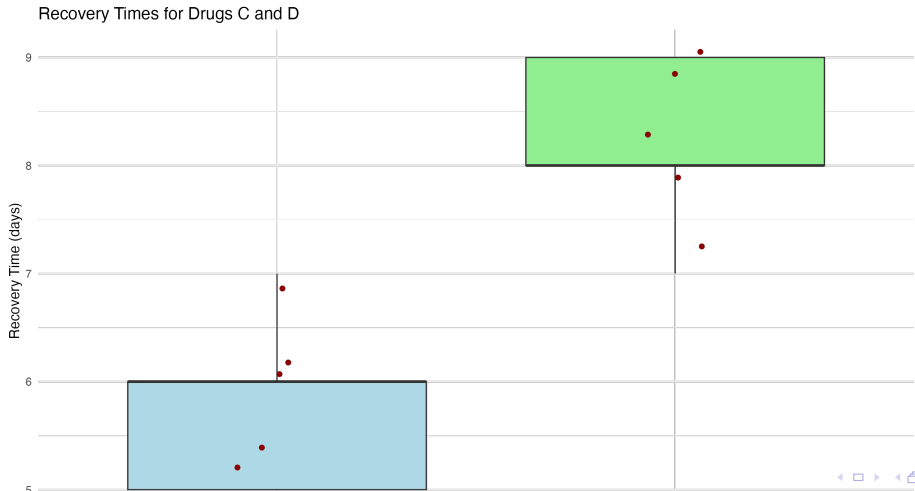
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Conversely, if the distances are similar, we fail to reject the null hypothesis, indicating that any observed difference may be due to random variation.

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How do we choose which alternative hypothesis to test?



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For example, if we test the hypothesis that all three drugs are different, we may reach a different conclusion than if we test that only drug E is different.

This highlights the importance of clearly stating our hypotheses before conducting tests.

# Summary of Key Concepts

In summary, a statistical test requires:

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When dealing with two groups, the alternative hypothesis is straightforward. However, with three or more groups, the complexity increases, necessitating careful consideration of the hypotheses we choose to test.

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## Exercise 4

Reflect on a real-world scenario where failing to reject the null hypothesis could lead to