SEARCH 🔍

RESOURCES

CONCEPTS

💡 Mentor Help
Ask a mentor on our Q&A platform

🗖 Peer Chat ○
Chat with peers and alumni

In order to put this idea to practice, let's do an example. Follow along with the s[creencast to see] how this works. The video says the average height of coffee drinkers, but it is ac[tually the] height of all individuals in the coffee dataset - some who drink coffee, but some [who do not drink] coffee.

After you work through the screencast, there is walk through of a second metho[d that you can use to] choose between the competing hypotheses on the next concept. In this second [method, you will use] the common logic used in hypothesis testing. The video below uses the logic you [used in the] confidence interval lesson.

Notice the variable `upper` **is the same as the variable** `high` **in the video**[.]

Using your confidence interval, you can simply look at if the interval falls in the n[ull hypothesis space or] in the alternative hypothesis space to choose which hypothesis you believe to b[e true.]

In the above case, our interval was entirely below 70, which would suggest the n[ull (that the population] mean is less than 70) is actually true.