

**Type I errors** have the following features:

- 1. You should set up your null and alternative hypotheses, so that the worse type I error.
- 2. They are denoted by the symbol  $\alpha$ .
- 3. The definition of a type I error is: **Deciding the alternative** ( $H_1$ ) is true,  $\iota$
- 4. Type I errors are often called **false positives**.

## Type II Errors

- 1. They are denoted by the symbol  $\beta$ .
- 2. The definition of a type II error is: **Deciding the null (** $H_0$ **) is true, when a**
- 3. Type II errors are often called false negatives.

In the most extreme case, we can always choose one hypothesis (say always ch ensure that a particular error never occurs (never a type I error assuming we al However, more generally, there is a relationship where with a single set of data chance of one type of error, increases the chance of the other error occurring.

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