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| alternative hypothesis | 3112-09-02-alternativehypothesis |  | the claim that we are trying to find evidence for in a significance test | 3112-09-02-alternativehypothesis-def |  |
| null hypothesis | 3112-09-02-nullhypothesis |  | the claim that we weight evidence against in a significance test | 3112-09-02-nullhypothesis-def |  |
| one-sided | 3112-09-02-one-sided |  | the alternative hypothesis is one-sided if it states that a parameter is greater than the null value or if it states that the parameter is less than the null value | 3112-09-02-one-sided-def |  |
| p-value | 3112-09-02-p-value |  | the p-value of a test is the probability of getting evidence for the alternative hypothesis (ha) as strong or stronger than the observed evidence when the null hypothesis (h0) is true | 3112-09-02-p-value-def |  |
| significance level | 3112-09-02-significancelevel |  | the significance level 𝛼 is the value that we use as a boundary for deciding whether an observed result is unlikely to happen by chance alone when the null hypothesis is true | 3112-09-02-significancelevel-def |  |
| significance test | 3112-09-02-significancetest |  | a significance test is a formal procedure for using observed data to decide between two competing claims (called hypotheses). the claims are usually statements about parameters. | 3112-09-02-significancetest-def |  |
| two-sided | 3112-09-02-two-sided |  | the alternative hypothesis is two-sided if it states that the parameter is different from the null value (it could be either greater than or less than) | 3112-09-02-two-sided-def |  |