

Hypothesis Testing Overview



Hypothesis testing---explain in the format of writtern in exam

Sure! Here's a concise and clear **exam-style answer** for the topic of **Hypothesis Testing**:

Hypothesis Testing

Definition:

Hypothesis testing is a statistical method used to make decisions or inferences about population parameters based on sample data. It helps to determine whether there is enough evidence to reject a given assumption (hypothesis) about a population.

Steps in Hypothesis Testing:

1. Formulate Hypotheses:

- **Null Hypothesis (H₀):** Assumes no effect or no difference. Example: H₀: $\mu = \mu_0$ (population mean is equal to a specific value)
- Alternative Hypothesis (H₁ or Ha): Represents what we want to prove. Example: H₁: $\mu = \mu_0$

2. Select Significance Level (α):

Common values: 0.05, 0.01. It represents the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is actually true.

3. Choose the Appropriate Test Statistic:

Depends on sample size, data type, and whether population standard deviation is known. Examples: Z-test, t-test, chi-square test, etc.

4. Determine the Critical Value or p-value:

This helps to decide whether to reject H₀.

5. Make the Decision:

- ∘ If p-value $< \alpha \rightarrow \text{Reject H}_0$
- ∘ If p-value ≥ α → Do not reject H₀

6. Draw a Conclusion:

Based on the decision, conclude whether there is enough evidence to support H₁.

Example:

Suppose a company claims that the average life of its bulbs is 1000 hours. A sample of 30 bulbs shows a mean life of 980 hours with a standard deviation of 50 hours. At α = 0.05, is the company's claim valid?



- H_0 : $\mu = 1000$
- H₁: µ ≠1000
- Test statistic: $t = (980 1000) / (50 / \sqrt{30})$
- Compare with critical t-value for α = 0.05 and df = 29
- Based on result, conclude whether to reject or not reject H₀.

Let me know if you'd like the above with a worked-out numerical example.