



- Sampling
- ▼ Week 2: **Hypothesis** Testing (One **Group Means)**

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true.

## Readings

Reading Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

#### **Lecture Videos**

Comprehension Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

#### **R Tutorial Videos**

### Pre-Lab

Pre-Lab due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

Lab

# Comprehension Check

1. In statistical ir	nference, measurements are
made on a	, and generalizations are made
to a	

(1/1 point)

Lab due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC	o population; parameter
Problem Set Problem Set due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UT년	o population; sample
	o parameter; sample
	<ul><li>sample; population</li></ul>
	2. Which hypothesis depicts the research hypothesisthe statement that we hope to demonstrate is true?
	(1/1 point)
	Null hypothesis
	<ul><li>Alternative hypothesis</li></ul>
	3. Hypothesis tests are based on samples, and therefore are prone to sampling error. Identity how you would categorize each of the following outcomes of a drug study test:
	(1/1 point) 3a. Truth: The drug is ineffective. The test on your sample leads you to conclude that it is effective.
	Type I error ✓ Answer: Type I error

Hypothesis Testing | Lecture Videos | UT.7.20x Courseware | edX (1/1 point) 3b. Truth: The drug reduces allergies. The test on your sample leads you to conclude that it is effective. Correct Conclusion ▼ ✓ Answer: Correct Conclusion (1/1 point) 3c. Truth: the drug is ineffective. The test on your sample leads you to conclude that it is ineffective. ✓ Answer: Correct Conclusion Correct Conclusion ▼ (1/1 point) 3d. Truth: the drug does reduce allergies. The test on your sample leads you to conclude that it does not reduce allergies. Type II error **✓ Answer:** Type II error

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