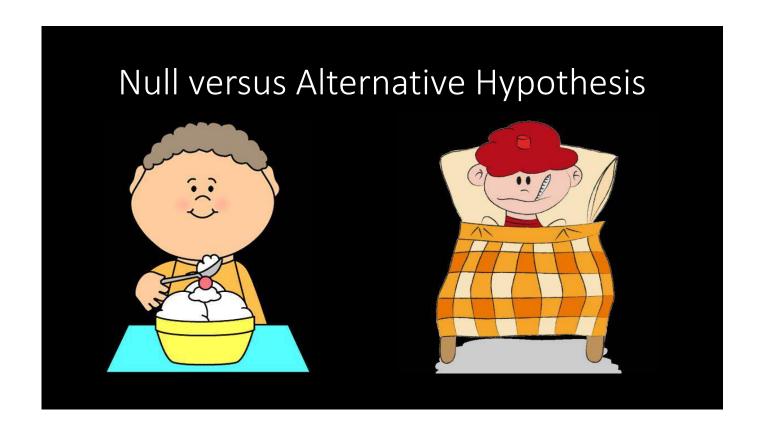
Hypothesis Testing

Types of Errors & p-Region



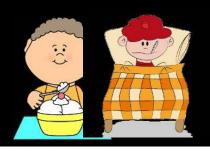
#### Null Hypothesis $(H_0)$

- No statistical significance between the two variables.
- Researcher is trying to disprove it.
- Individual is free from disease
- Relationship is due to chanc

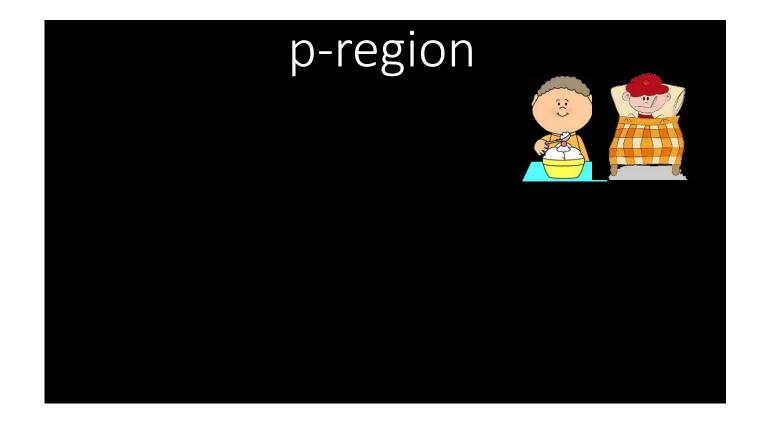


### Alternative Hypothesis $(H_a)$

- Statistical significance between the two variables.
- Researcher is trying to approve it
- Individual has disease
- Relationship is not due to chance
- If  $H_a$  is accepted,  $H_0$  is rejected







# Errors in Hypothesis

	$H_0$ True
Decision	CORRECT
about $H_0$	
<u>Retain</u>	
Decision	Type I Error
about $H_0$	$(\alpha)$
<u>Reject</u>	



# Type I Error

- Reject  $H_0$  when its true
- α error
- Error of first kind
- Error of excessive credulity
- False positive
- Poor specificity
- If a test shows that a person has kidney stone when in reality he/she does not



#### p-value

 Probability of obtaining an effect at least as extreme as the one in your sample data, assuming the truth of the null hypothesis.





### Errors in Hypothesis

	$H_0$ True	$H_0$ False	
Decision about $H_0$ Retain	CORRECT	Type II Error $(\beta)$	
Decision about $H_0$ <u>Reject</u>	Type I Error $(\alpha)$	CORRECT	3

## Type II Error

- Accept  $H_0$  when its false
- β error
- Error of second kind
- Error of excessive skepticism
- False negative
- Low sensitivity
- If a test shows that a person is not having kidney stone when in reality he/she does have a kidney stone.



