NAME: OWOLABI MOROUNKEJI NICOLE.

DEPARTMENT: PHYSIOLOGY.

MATRIC NUMBER: 17/MHS01/278.

ASSIGNMENT.

1. What do you understand by hypothesis testing?
2. Differentiate between the classical and the p-value approach for hypothesis testing
3. What is the importance of hypothesis testing in research?

1.

Hypothesis may be defined simply as a statement about one or more population set up for the purpose of being discredited or approved.

2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classical approach. | p-value approach |
| Classical approach compares a test statistic and a critical value. | Approaches from a different manner. It compares probabilities or areas. |
| it is best used for distribution which gives areas and requires one to look up the critical value rather than distributions which have you look up a test statistic to find an area. | It is the best suited for normal distribution when doing calculations by hand. |
| It has three different decision rules depending on whether it is a left tail, right tail or two tail test. | It is the area to the right or left of the test statistic. If it is a two tail test then look up the probability in one tail and double it. |

3.

The purpose of hypothesis testing is to assist administrators, clinicians and researchers in making wise decisions which usually depends on the statistical decision.