5.5 Hypothesis testing

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS null hypothesis • p-value p

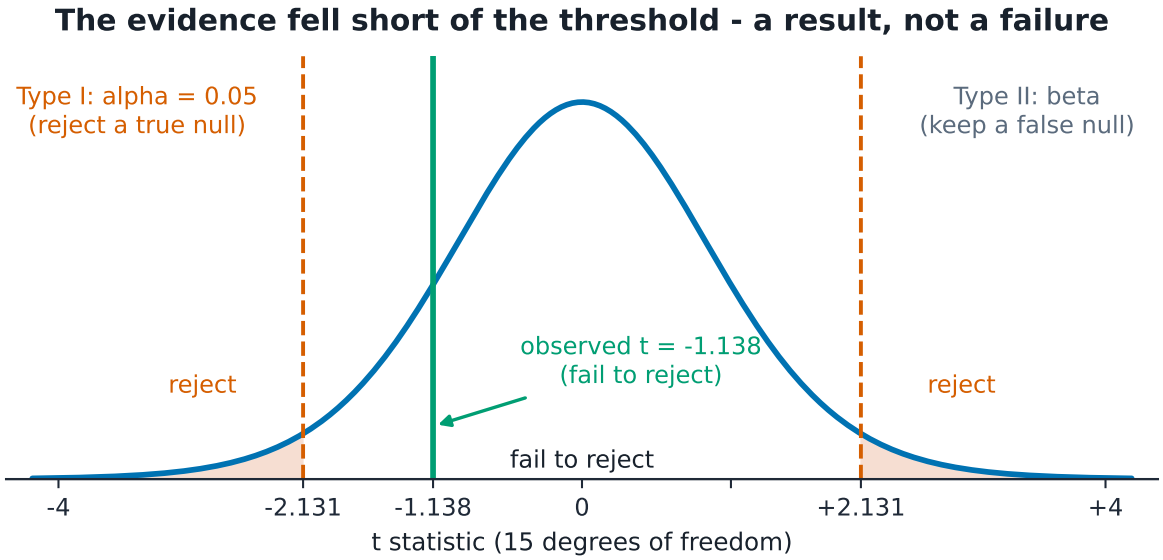
Objective

Set up tests with hypotheses stated correctly; compute t statistics and read thresholds; distinguish statistical from practical significance.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ The machinery and its meaning

$t = (\bar{x} - \mu_0)/SE$; reject past the critical value chosen as your error budget α. The **p-value** p is about the data under the **null hypothesis** , never about the hypothesis's truth. Significance ≠ importance: report the effect size with its interval.



Fail to reject is a result, not a failure

■ Worked example. The 30-minute question

Seed-11 sample: $t = (28.66 - 30)/1.175 = -1.14$ against the 2.131 threshold → fail to reject ✓. The data are consistent with 30 – and with plenty else. NOT "the mean is 30".

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2 Practice

A rival claims their mean is under 30. A sample of 36 of their orders: mean 28.2, sd 6.0.

2.1 State H0 and H1 for testing the claim "under 30" (one-sided). [2]

2.2 Compute the t statistic (SE first). [3]

2.3 With critical value -1.69 ($\alpha = 0.05$, one-sided, 35 df), what do you conclude – in the two sentences that are licensed? [2]

2.4 The same shop runs 25 weekly tests on its dashboard; one hits p = 0.04. In two lines, why is that weaker evidence than it looks? [2]

2.5 Big-n vs small-n: match (a) n = 500, difference 0.3, p = 0.01; (b) n = 10, difference 4.0, p = 0.12 – to "statistically significant, practically trivial" and "possibly real, under-evidenced", with one line each on the decision. [4]

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