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· reject Hs (p2.05)         · retain Hs (p2.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{replect He (p_{2}, b_{5}) \\ \text{instee general conclusion} \\ \hline \text{NUL hypothesis} \\ \text{States that where is no difference betwn our statistic and what we would find by chank can compare sample to population (e.g., Hor M, = M-) \\ \hline \text{-can compare sample to population (e.g., Hor M, = M-) } \\ \hline \text{-can compare sample to population (e.g., Hor M, = M-) } \\ \hline \text{-can compare two Samples (e.g., Hor M, = M-) } \\ \hline \text{-can compare two Samples (e.g., Hor M, = M-) } \\ \hline -can not prevel something to be true, but can prove something to be faise (theoretical by starting w) null, we can put together sampling distribution (together - ) > sampling distribution (together - ) > sampling distribution (together - ) > sampling distribution (together to reject: -) + nupothesis (tereain) why do we say "fail to reject? + null hypothesis (tretain) why do we say "fail to reject? + do (together to reject could be due to a 'variety (together to reject could be due to a 'variety (together to reject) + do (together together togeth$	b)decide whether to				
$\begin{array}{c} \label{eq:retain He} (p_2 b5) \\ \label{eq:retain He} (p$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{retrain He}(p>05) \\ \text{imake general conclusion} \\ imake$	·reject Ho (pc.05				
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b by no liff) $\rho = 1 - 0$ , $\rho = \beta$	Correct     type two error       iu no     p= B       iff)     p= B       in e Tailed & Two Tailed tests					
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	DneTailed & Two Tailed Lests					

-one tailed (directional) test: decide that scores are in the top 5% for bottom 313 are very unlikely -> greater than/less than symbol) -two-tailed (undirectional test): decide that scores at either extreme are unlikely -decide which test before testing



## -determine power a priori