Hypothesis Testing

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Drinking alcohol have been my habit for the past six years. I thought drinking is a lifestyle, but later I came to realize I have to either quit drinking or be fired from my job. As such, I had to run null and alternative hypothesis to determine which decision will be best for me. I have two valuable which are: “to stop drinking” and the other one to “continue working.”

When I am testing the null hypothesis, I had to consider statistical procedures to evaluate whether there is a significant relationship. Significant relationship implied that different in results cannot occur by random chance(Anderson at el., 2010). This will be represented by lower case P (the population portion), and also I will use alpha μ to represent the populated mean.

After testing hypothesis, “will I drink,” I assumed that null hypothesis is true, but I tested to confirm if my hypothesis is correct. After testing lower case P, the populated portion was less than 25 mining that I can get fired one time out of four because of drinking. Psychologically using populated meanμ, it showed that statically significant id below thaw 0.25. That implies that my drinking habit has interaction between my work and the population. If I continue drinking, I have high chances of losing my job because of misconduct and getting late to work. Also, drinking habit spoils my reputation to the pubic where I should be a role model to others(Anderson at el., 2010).

“I will I drink” experiment is significant important because it demonstrates relationship, interaction populated population and populated mean. Experiment rejected null hypothesis because it explained my relationship between my work and drinking habit. The important interaction between drinking habit and work is the I should quit drinking to keep working. There is no need of dozen experiment because the first operation explained the statically significant between the two variables(Harms, 2012). Population portion was above 25 meaning that statistically significant demonstrates difference between the variables.

**References**

Anderson, D. R., Burnham, K. P., & Thompson, W. L. (2010). Null hypothesis testing: problems, prevalence, and an alternative. The journal of wildlife management, 912-923.

Harms, M. (2012). Null or Alternative Hypothesis? Physiotherapy, 78(9), 689.