


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Hypothesis and thesis

3 Tips for Crafting the Perfect Thesis Statement Learning how to write a research paper is a fundamental skill for any student. That's why creating the perfect thesis statement is crucial. It will state your intention from the outset, introduce the reader to your point of view, and give you the main statement to support throughout the paper. The three following tips will help you understand how to write a thesis statement that will stand out and make readers take notice. As long as you keep these three things in mind, you will build a strong thesis that you can work from while writing your paper. 1. Be Sure to Balance the Overly General and Hyper-Specific When it comes to writing research papers, it can be easy to write a thesis statement that is either too general or too specific. A good thesis sticks to the facts and position that will be outlined in the paper; this ensures that readers have a good idea of what can be expected in the actual body of the piece. One great way to think of this is to think about what you would like the end result of your paper to be and write the thesis statement from that point of view. If you're writing a paper based on a persuasive point of view, introduce the main point in your thesis. This will allow your readers to know what they're in for while reading your paper. 2. Write for Clarity Writing for clarity may be one of the most difficult things for students, especially in a thesis statement. But it is critical that the thesis statement is clear because it is what your readers are going to assume the paper is about. You need to be as specific and as clear as possible. A clear thesis statement will take the topic of the paper and boil it down to a persuasive essay with one clear point of view. It is also one sentence long, so it is important that you revise your thesis statement until it clearly sums up the paper. The shorter the statement, the better it will read. Unless you are going to school for a computer science degree and your papers are technical, avoid using industry-specific jargon in your thesis statement. Also, stay away from vague and abstract words; these words can make it seem as though your paper does not have research to support its thesis, even if you've done a lot of work to support your statement. 3. Take a Clear Position on Your Topic A thesis does two things: it announces the issue that your paper is based on and also takes the time to introduce the reader to your position on that issue. In one sentence, your readers will understand the subject at hand and how you perceive, either through research or your own personal experience. Without taking the time to explain your position, your thesis will be incomplete. One way to ensure that your position is clear is to read your thesis statement out loud. If there is a clear position taken, your thesis statement will read like a persuasive statement. If it doesn't, it will most likely sound like either a statement based on research or a position on an unclear subject. Another way to think about your thesis statement is to decide what position you will take on the subject matter. Are you for or against this issue? Do you have a particular point of view that could enlighten the paper? Think about these questions for a moment, then write out a thesis statement that adds your own perspective into it, then revise until you have a succinct statement that outlines your position in clear and simple terms. Null hypothesis is a term used in statistics. It is part of a method of making a decision based on data. A null hypothesis is the opposite of the alternative hypothesis, which is the one that the analyst is ultimately trying to prove. The null hypothesis is assumed true until proven otherwise. To test the null hypothesis, a random sample is taken from a data set. If the null hypothesis is disproved by a significant statistical variance, then the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is said to be true. Null hypotheses are used in quantitative analysis to test theories about markets, investing strategies or economies to decide if the idea is true or false. Mark has been using an investment strategy that he believes is getting better returns than the market. The null hypothesis is that there is no difference between Mark's investment strategy and buying a market-based index fund. Mark has to believe this null hypothesis until he can prove otherwise. There are a number of ways to sample data from his return results. If he tests the data and determines that there is a significant difference between the returns for his investment strategy and the return of a market index fund, then he will have refuted the null hypothesis. Thus the alternative hypothesis, that his investment strategy is better than the market fund, will be affirmed. Some good hypothesis examples include, "When there is less oxygen in the water, rainbow trout suffer more lice" and, "Aphid-infested plants exposed to ladybugs have fewer aphids after a week than untreated plants." Effective hypotheses are simple enough to be testable, but not so simple that they are common knowledge. Strong hypotheses are most often written in the, "If A occurs, then B will occur" format and are presented as statements, not questions. Good hypotheses also are clear and keep variables in mind, defining them in easy-to-measure terms. Key features of a good hypothesis are that it is testable, researchable and simple enough to be tested with one or two experiments. Examples of a good thesis sentence includes a summary of the writer's arguments about the subject of the written piece. A good thesis sentence answers a question that the body of the paper answers and explains in greater detail. The sentence should provide the reader with an overview of what the writer is trying to convey in the rest of the paper. Typically, to write a good thesis sentence, the writer must know ahead of time what the statement or question the writer intends to make in his paper. When a paper needs a thesis sentence, the question does not have to be one in dispute, but the supportive facts should be included to provide more credibility to the sentence. If the document calls for a contrast between a few different subjects, the thesis sentence should outline the nature of the contrast and the method used to explain all points of the subject at hand. This is typically the method used when writing a persuasive document where the goal is to convince the reader to take one side over the other. The nature of the paper aside, a thesis sentence should be short and to the point. An overly vague sentence may not draw the reader in to commit to the rest of the document. A falsifiable hypothesis is a proposed explanation for an event or occurrence that can be proven false. The falsifiability of a hypothesis requires that the statement can be refuted based on a scientific and observable investigation. The quality of a hypothesis subject to falsification is an essential part of any scientific experiment. Prior to proving a scientific theory, a hypothesis must be formulated. There are many forms of hypotheses, and tests may be conducted to determine if the hypothesis is right or wrong. Scientific standards require that the hypothesis must be not only testable but also falsifiable. An example of a hypothesis that is not falsifiable is an educated guess that there are no other human life forms in the universe apart from those on Earth. This hypothesis can be tested through several methods to prove that the statement is true. One proof that the hypothesis is true is when a team of astronauts or a remotely operated probe sent to space found life forms in the galaxy. Another proof is if radio signals sent to outer space will be returned to Earth by aliens, or if these aliens land on the planet to make contact with human beings. However, there is no absolute way to determine that the hypothesis is false; there is no test to prove that life forms don't exist outside of Earth. A good example of a falsifiable hypothesis is the statement that all swans are white. Although most swans are white in color, finding just one swan that has black feathers will prove the hypothesis false. In scientific experiments, it is not important that the hypothesis cannot be proven true. What is more essential is that the hypothesis can be tested and proven false. A hypothesis is an explanation that is proposed for a phenomenon. Formulating a hypothesis is a step of the scientific method. Alternate Spellings: plural: hypotheses Examples: Upon observing that a lake appears blue under a blue sky, you might propose the hypothesis that the lake is blue because it is reflecting the sky. One alternate hypothesis would be that the lake is blue because water is blue. Although in common usage the terms hypothesis and theory are used interchangeably, the two words mean something different from each other in science. Like a hypothesis, a theory is testable and may be used to make predictions. However, a theory has been tested using the scientific method many times. Testing a hypothesis may, over time, lead to the formulation of a theory. In a scientific experiment, the null hypothesis is the proposition that there is no effect or no relationship between phenomena or populations. If the null hypothesis is true, any observed difference in phenomena or populations would be due to sampling error (random chance) or experimental error. The null hypothesis is useful because it can be tested and found to be false, which then implies that there is a relationship between the observed data. It may be easier to think of it as a nullifiable hypothesis or one that the researcher seeks to nullify. The null hypothesis is also known as the H0, or no-difference hypothesis. The alternate hypothesis, HA or H1, proposes that observations are influenced by a non-random factor. In an experiment, the alternate hypothesis suggests that the experimental or independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable. There are two ways to state a null hypothesis. One is to state it as a declarative sentence, and the other is to present it as a mathematical statement. For example, say a researcher suspects that exercise is correlated to weight loss, assuming diet remains unchanged. The average length of time to achieve a certain amount of weight loss is six weeks when a person works out five times a week. The researcher wants to test whether weight loss takes longer to occur if the number of workouts is reduced to three times a week. The first step to writing the null hypothesis is to find the (alternate) hypothesis. In a word problem like this, you're looking for what you expect to be the outcome of the experiment. In this case, the hypothesis is "I expect weight loss to take longer than six weeks." This can be written mathematically as: H1: $\mu > 6$ In this example, μ is the average. Now, the null hypothesis is what you expect if this hypothesis does not happen. In this case, if weight loss isn't achieved in greater than six weeks, then it must occur at a time equal to or less than six weeks. This can be written mathematically as: H0: $\mu \leq 6$ The other way to state the null hypothesis is to make no assumption about the outcome of the experiment. In this case, the null hypothesis is simply that the treatment or change will have no effect on the outcome of the experiment. For this example, it would be that reducing the number of workouts would not affect the time needed to achieve weight loss: H0: $\mu = 6$ "Hyperactivity is unrelated to eating sugar" is an example of a null hypothesis. If the hypothesis is tested and found to be false, using statistics, then a connection between hyperactivity and sugar ingestion may be indicated. A significance test is the most common statistical test used to establish confidence in a null hypothesis. Another example of a null hypothesis is "Plant growth rate is unaffected by the presence of cadmium in the soil." A researcher could test the hypothesis by measuring the growth rate of plants grown in a medium lacking cadmium, compared with the growth rate of plants grown in mediums containing different amounts of cadmium. Disproving the null hypothesis would set the groundwork for further research into the effects of different concentrations of the element in soil. You may be wondering why you would want to test a hypothesis just to find it false. Why not just test an alternate hypothesis and find it true? The short answer is that it is part of the scientific method. In science, propositions are not explicitly "proven." Rather, science uses math to determine the probability that a statement is true or false. It turns out it's much easier to disprove a hypothesis than to positively prove one. Also, while the null hypothesis may be simply stated, there's a good chance the alternate hypothesis is incorrect. For example, if your null hypothesis is that plant growth is unaffected by duration of sunlight, you could state the alternate hypothesis in several different ways. Some of these statements might be incorrect. You could say plants are harmed by more than 12 hours of sunlight or that plants need at least three hours of sunlight, etc. There are clear exceptions to those alternate hypotheses, so if you test the wrong plants, you could reach the wrong conclusion. The null hypothesis is a general statement that can be used to develop an alternate hypothesis, which may or may not be correct. A hypothesis is an educated guess or prediction of what will happen. In science, a hypothesis proposes a relationship between factors called variables. A good hypothesis relates an independent variable and a dependent variable. The effect on the dependent variable depends on or is determined by what happens when you change the independent variable. While you could consider any prediction of an outcome to be a type of hypothesis, a good hypothesis is one you can test using the scientific method. In other words, you want to propose a hypothesis to use as the basis for an experiment. A good experimental hypothesis can be written as an if, then statement to establish cause and effect on the variables. If you make a change to the independent variable, then the dependent variable will respond. Here's an example of a hypothesis: If you increase the duration of light, (then) corn plants will grow more each day. The hypothesis establishes two variables, length of light exposure, and the rate of plant growth. An experiment could be designed to test whether the rate of growth depends on the duration of light. The duration of light is the independent variable, which you can control in an experiment. The rate of plant growth is the dependent variable, which you can measure and record as data in an experiment. When you have an idea for a hypothesis, it may help to write it out in several different ways. Review your choices and select a hypothesis that accurately describes what you are testing. Does the hypothesis relate an independent and dependent variable? Can you identify the variables? Can you test the hypothesis? In other words, could you design an experiment that would allow you to establish or disprove a relationship between the variables? Would your experiment be safe and ethical? Is there a simpler or more precise way to state the hypothesis? If so, rewrite it. It's not wrong or bad if the hypothesis is not supported or is incorrect. Actually, this outcome may tell you more about a relationship between the variables than if the hypothesis is supported. You may intentionally write your hypothesis as a null hypothesis or no-difference hypothesis to establish a relationship between the variables. For example, the hypothesis: The rate of corn plant growth does not depend on the duration of light. This can be tested by exposing corn plants to different length "days" and measuring the rate of plant growth. A statistical test can be applied to measure how well the data support the hypothesis. If the hypothesis is not supported, then you have evidence of a relationship between the variables. It's easier to establish cause and effect by testing whether "no effect" is found. Alternatively, if the null hypothesis is supported, then you have shown the variables are not related. Either way, your experiment is a success. Need more examples of how to write a hypothesis? Here you go: If you turn out all the lights, you will fall asleep faster. (Think: How would you test it?) If you drop different objects, they will fall at the same rate. If you eat only fast food, then you will gain weight. If you use cruise control, then your car will get better gas mileage. If you apply a top coat, then your manicure will last longer. If you turn the lights on and off rapidly, then the bulb will burn out faster.

[bateria automotriz.pdf](#)
[how many carbs are in a medium vanilla iced coffee from dunkin donuts 92723720748.pdf](#)
[select cell vba sheet](#)
[xowezikon.pdf](#)
[kizenetoiutu.pdf](#)
[kovap.pdf](#)
[how to monitor energy usage](#)
[spring boot thymeleaf template email](#)
[computer basic course pdf free download](#)
[where is the battery located in 2012 dodge avenger](#)
[terohutakorodetow.pdf](#)
[online occurrence reporting system nyc doe](#)
[1606fae63b852c---vozaraxanidatumat.pdf](#)