

## CHAPTER OVERVIEW

### 13: Power

Power is defined as the probability of correctly rejecting a false null hypothesis. For example, it can be the probability that given there is a difference between the population means of the new method and the standard method, the sample means will be significantly different. The probability of failing to reject a false null hypothesis is often referred to as  $\beta$ . Therefore power can be defined as:

$$\text{power} = 1 - \beta$$

It is very important to consider power while designing an experiment. You should avoid spending a lot of time and/or money on an experiment that has little chance of finding a significant effect.

[13.1: Introduction to Power](#)

[13.2: Example Calculations](#)

[13.3: Power Demo](#)

[13.4: Power Demo II](#)

[13.5: Factors Affecting Power](#)

[13.6: Statistical Literacy](#)

[13.E: Power \(Exercises\)](#)

---

This page titled [13: Power](#) is shared under a [Public Domain](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [David Lane](#) via [source content](#) that was edited to the style and standards of the LibreTexts platform.