Hypothesis

Variables
Research Hypothesis

- It is a reasonable assumption.
- It is an interim solution to the problem, which will be verified as valid or not throughout the investigation.
- It is expressed as a statement and links, generally, two or more elements that find expression in variables named.
Examples:

- Nitrites, used to cure meat, produce cancer.

- The educational level of parents has a positive effect on the academic performance of children.

- A fertilizer produces more growth in plants than fertilizer B.
Type of variables

- Independent Variable
- Dependent Variable
- Control Variable
- Strange Variable
Independent Variable

- It is one that is manipulated to analyze its impact on a dependent variable.
- It can be expressed as the cause.
- It is needed to try.
Examples:

- Effectiveness of a medicament against cancer.
- Using a shampoo that prevents the loss of hair.
- The level of education of parents.
Dependent Variable

- It is dependent on the independent variable so it is a response or consequence.
- It is considered as the effect.
- It is the treatment that indicates whether or manipulation of the independent variable had any effect.
Examples:

- The result of a drug or medication in cancer treatment
- The fall of hair.
- The academic performance of children.
Control Variable

- It is one that is related to the dependent variable and its influence must be eliminated.
Examples:

In case you want to test the effectiveness of a fertilizer, the control variables are:

- Use the same type of plant at the same level of development.
- Exposing them to the same amount of sun
- Exposing them to the same amount of irrigation
- Use the same type of substrate (soil).
Strange Variable

It is one that is related to the dependent or independent variable but is not part of the experiment.
Examples:

For the effectiveness of a fertilizer, an extraneous variable would be:
The appearance of a pest in the region.