



# M E T O D O L O G I A DE LA investigación

- 🌀 Concepto de paradigma positivista
- 🌀 Concepto de variable cuantitativa
- 🌀 Concepto de hipótesis

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May be they are simply great enough to  
receive without misgiving. Most think that  
they are above being supported by the  
town; but it often happens that they are  
not above supporting themselves by dis-  
honest means. Which should be more dis-  
reputable. Cultivate poverty like a garden  
herb, like sage. Do not trouble yourself  
much to get new things, whether clothes  
or friends, Turn the old, return to them.  
Things do not change; we change. Sell  
your clothes and keep your thoughts.  
If I were a boy again, I would practice per-  
severance.  
However mean your life is, meet it and  
live it; do not shun it and call it hard  
names. It is not so bad as you are. It looks  
poorest when you are richest. The fault-  
finder will find faults in paradise. Love your  
life, poor as it is. You may perhaps have  
some pleasant, thrilling, glorious hours,  
even in a poorhouse.  
The setting sun is reflected from the  
windows of the alms-house as brightly as  
from the rich man's abode; the snow melts  
before its door as early in the spring. I do  
not see but a quiet mind may live as con-  
tentedly there, and have as cheering  
thoughts, as in a palace. The town's poor  
seem to me often to live the most inde-  
pendent lives of any.  
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## FICHA TEXTUAL

### Concepto De Paradigma Positivista

Ramos C.A. (2006) Estado De México, Editorial: Unife

Los Paradigmas De La Investigación Científica

Páginas:10-11

“El paradigma positivista sustentará a la investigación que tenga como objetivo comprobar una hipótesis por medios estadísticos o determinar los parámetros de una determinada variable mediante la expresión numérica” (p.14)

Por lo tanto, el paradigma positivista también denominado paradigma cuantitativo, empírico-analítico, racionalista, es el paradigma dominante en algunas comunidades científicas.

## FICHA TEXTUAL

### Concepto De Paradigma Positivista

Ricoy L.C. (2006), Santa Maria, RS, Brasil, Editorial: UFSM

Contribución Sobre Los Paradigmas De Investigación

Páginas: 14-16

“El conocimiento es objetivo (medible), cuantifica los fenómenos observables que son susceptibles de análisis matemáticos y control experimental”. (p. 15)

## FICHA DE RESUMEN

### Conceptos Variable Cuantitativa

Villasís M.A y Miranda M.G. (2016), Ciudad De México, Editorial:  
Revista Alergia México

El protocolo de investigación IV: las variables de estudio

Páginas: 3-8

Las variables cuantitativas son numéricas, de una manera que tiene sentido. Entre otros atributos, las variables cuantitativas tienen una magnitud y, por lo tanto, un orden de clasificación natural.

## FICHA DE PARÁFRASIS

### Concepto De Hipótesis

Pájaro D. (2002), Santiago, Chile, Editorial: Revista Científica América Latina.

La Formulación De Hipótesis

Páginas: 3-19

Una hipótesis es una especulación o afirmación que se propone sobre la base de los datos y la información disponible, como una solución posible ante un problema.

## Bibliografías.

Carlos Alberto Ramos. (2006). Los Paradigmas De La Investigación Científica. UNFE, vol.23, 9.

Ricoy Lorenzo, Carmen. (2006). Contribución sobre los paradigmas de investigación. Educação, vol.31, 13.

Villasís-Keever, Miguel Ángel; Miranda-Novales, María Guadalupe. (2016). The research protocol IV: study variables. revista alergia méxico , vol.63, 9.

Pájaro Huertas, David. (2002). La Formulación de Hipótesis. Cinta de Moebio, 15, 19.