

# Body temperature investigation (Group 0.0)

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Block 3 (semester 2, week 3)

## 1 Introduction

The data available at <https://uoepsy.github.io/data/BodyTemperatures.csv> comprise measurements of the body temperature (**BodyTemp**, in Celsius) and pulse rate (**Pulse**) for a random sample of 50 healthy individuals. We are interested in estimating the mean body temperature for all healthy humans and testing whether this is different from the commonly thought value of 37 °C. As such, for the purpose of this investigation, we will only focus on the variable **BodyTemp**. While the variable **Pulse** includes 5 missing values, the corresponding rows do have values for the **BodyTemp** variable and as such are not excluded from the analysis.

## 2 Analysis

Figure 1(a) shows that the body temperatures in the sample of 50 healthy individuals roughly follow a bell-shaped distribution, with most values between 36.5 and 37.5 °C and fewer in the tails of the distribution. No values are lower than 35.75 or larger than 38.22 as shown by Table 1. The boxplot in Figure 1(b) highlights an outlying point. However, upon closer inspection, that value is a plausible body temperature and as such is not excluded from the analysis.

The average body temperature in the sample is  $M = 36.81$  °C ( $SE = 0.06$ ), see Table 1. Furthermore, we are 95% confident that the average body temperature for a healthy individual is between 36.69 °C and 36.93 °C.

Throughout the report, a significance level of  $\alpha = .05$  is used. To investigate whether the average body temperature of all healthy individuals differs from the commonly thought value of 37 °C, we performed a two-sided one sample t-test. The sample data provide very strong evidence against the null hypothesis and in favour of the alternative one that the mean body temperature significantly differs from the hypothesised value of 37 °C,  $t(49) = -3.14, p = .003$ , two-sided. As such, we reject the null hypothesis and decide that the average body temperature has changed. In particular, from the confidence interval, we can say that this is between 0.07 and 0.31 lower than the hypothesised value.

### Week 3: Hypothesis testing using critical values

Let  $\mu$  denote the mean body temperature of all healthy humans. At the 5% significance level, we performed a one-sample t-test of  $H_0 : \mu = 37$  against  $H_1 : \mu \neq 37$ . The sample data provided significant evidence to reject the null hypothesis in favour of the alternative one that the mean body temperature of healthy

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of body temperatures (°C)

n	M	SD	Min	Max
50	36.81	0.43	35.78	38.22

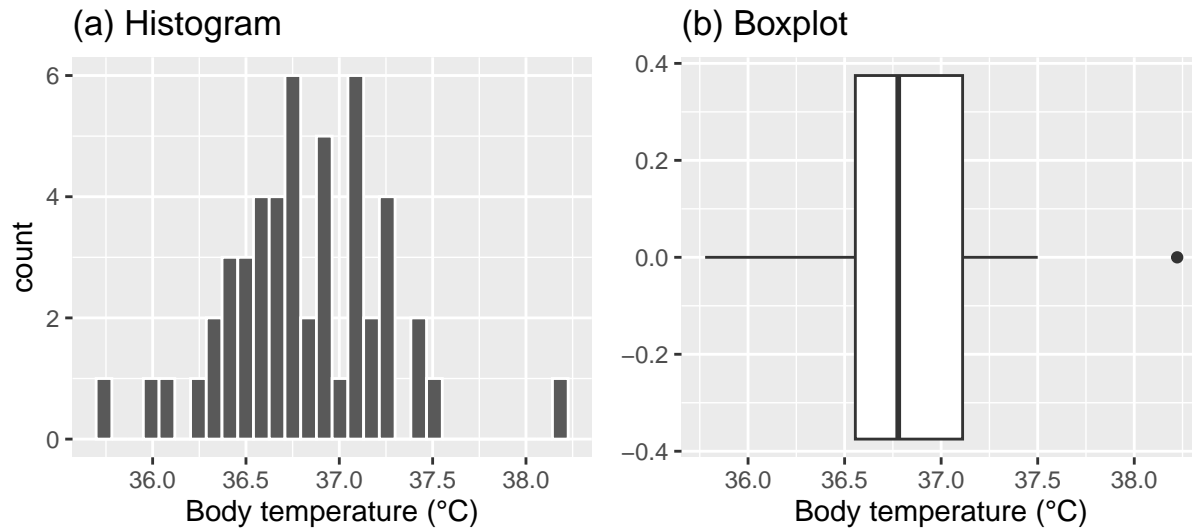


Figure 1: Distribution of body temperatures (°C)

humans differs from the commonly thought value of 37 °C,  $t(49) = -3.14, p < .05$ , two-sided. Specifically, the observed t-statistic (-3.14) was smaller than the lower critical value (-2.01).

### 3 Discussion

To be finished in the next weeks.

This report estimated the mean body temperature of all healthy humans and tested whether, at the 5% significance level, that value is different from the long thought 37 °C.

The sample data indicated that the population mean body temperature significantly differs from 37 °C and, specifically, that it may be lower than that value. The population mean is somewhere between 36.69 °C and 36.93 °C, with 95% confidence.

### 4 Appendix B: R code

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE, message = FALSE, warning = FALSE)
# Packages
library(tidyverse)
library(patchwork)
library(kableExtra)

# Week 1 code
temp_data <- read_csv("https://uoepsy.github.io/data/BodyTemperatures.csv")

head(temp_data)      # top six rows of the data: head(DATA, n = 6) by default
glimpse(temp_data)   # or str()
summary(temp_data)    # quick summary of the variables in the data
```

```

dim(temp_data)      # number of rows and columns in the data

# the two computations below only do the computation and print the result

temp_data |>
  drop_na()
  # drops all rows with NAs in any of the columns, even columns which
  # we don't use. Would throw away information in this case.

temp_data |>
  drop_na(BodyTemp)
  # drops rows where there are NAs only the column of interest (BodyTemp)

# Because there are no NAs in the BodyTemp variable, the data won't change in
# this specific example - it still has 50 rows.
# If there were any NAs in the variable of interest (BodyTemp here), this would
# be the correct way to remove the rows with NAs in the variable of interest.

# to store the result of a computation, use the assignment operator <-

temp_data <- temp_data |>
  drop_na(BodyTemp)

# there's two variables in the data, but we are only analysing BodyTemp, so
# let's subset the data and only select that column

temp_data <- temp_data |>
  select(BodyTemp)

dim(temp_data)      # 50 rows and 1 column only now

# Distribution of BodyTemp
plt.h <- ggplot(temp_data, aes(x = BodyTemp)) +
  geom_histogram(colour = 'white') +
  labs(x = "Body temperature (°C)",
       title = "(a) Histogram")
plt.h

plt.b <- ggplot(temp_data, aes(x = BodyTemp)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(x = "Body temperature (°C)",
       title = "(b) Boxplot")
plt.b

plt.h | plt.b

# Option 1: with a descriptives table
stats <- temp_data |>
  summarise(
    n = n(),
    M = mean(BodyTemp),

```

```

    SD = sd(BodyTemp),
    Min = min(BodyTemp),
    Max = max(BodyTemp)
  )
stats

tstar <- qt(c(0.025, 0.975), df = stats$n - 1)
tstar

stats$M + tstar * (stats$SD / sqrt(stats$n))

# Option 2: creating each variable (not using a descriptives table)
xbar <- mean(temp_data$BodyTemp)
n <- nrow(temp_data)
s <- sd(temp_data$BodyTemp)
se <- s / sqrt(n)
tstar <- qt(c(0.025, 0.975), df = n - 1)
xbar + tstar * se

# Week 2 code

# Step 1. Specify the null and alternative hypothesis
# H0 :  $\mu = 37$ 
# H1 :  $\mu \text{ not } = 37$ 
mu0 <- 37

# Step 2. Compute the observed value of the t-statistic
#  $t_{\text{obs}} = (xbar - \mu_0) / SE$ , where  $SE = s / \sqrt{n}$ 

t_obs <- (stats$M - mu0) / (stats$SD / sqrt(stats$n))
t_obs

# Step 3. Compute the p-value
pvalue <- 2 * pt(abs(t_obs), df = stats$n - 1, lower.tail = FALSE)
pvalue

# Step 4. Make a decision by comparing the p-value to alpha (significance level)
# We use  $\alpha = .05$ 
# - Reject H0 if  $pvalue \leq \alpha$ 
# - Do not reject H0 if  $pvalue > \alpha$ 

pvalue <= 0.05

# Step 5. Writing up the result in context

# ----- not for the report -----
# in-depth overview of how to compute p-values if your H1 is one-sided (> or <)

t_obs

```

```

# H0 : mu = 37 vs H1 : mu < 37
pt(t_obs, df = stats$n - 1, lower.tail = TRUE)

# H0 : mu = 37 vs H1 : mu > 37
pt(t_obs, df = stats$n - 1, lower.tail = FALSE)

# H0 : mu = 37 vs H1 : mu not eq 37
2 * pt(abs(t_obs), df = stats$n - 1, lower.tail = FALSE)

# -----

# Week 3 code

# Step 1. Specify null and alternative hypothesis

# H0 : mu = 37
# H1 : mu not equal to 37

mu0 <- 37

# Step 2. Compute the t-statistic
# t = (xbar - mu0) / (s / sqrt(n))

t_obs <- (stats$M - mu0) / (stats$SD / sqrt(stats$n))
t_obs

# Step 3. Compute the critical values for the appropriate null distribution
# df = n - 1
df <- stats$n - 1
df

tstar <- qt(c(0.025, 0.975), df = df)
tstar

# Step 4. Make a decision by comparing the observed t-statistic to the critical values
# -t* and +t*

t_obs
tstar

# Step 5. Writing up
# Decision: Reject H0
plt.h | plt.b
kbl(stats, booktabs = TRUE, digits = 2,
     caption = "Descriptive statistics of body temperatures (°C)")

```