Results, tables and graphs

Variables

Distribution of the polar coordinates

An example (among the 1000 analyses performed) of the distribution of the polar coordinates of the test set.
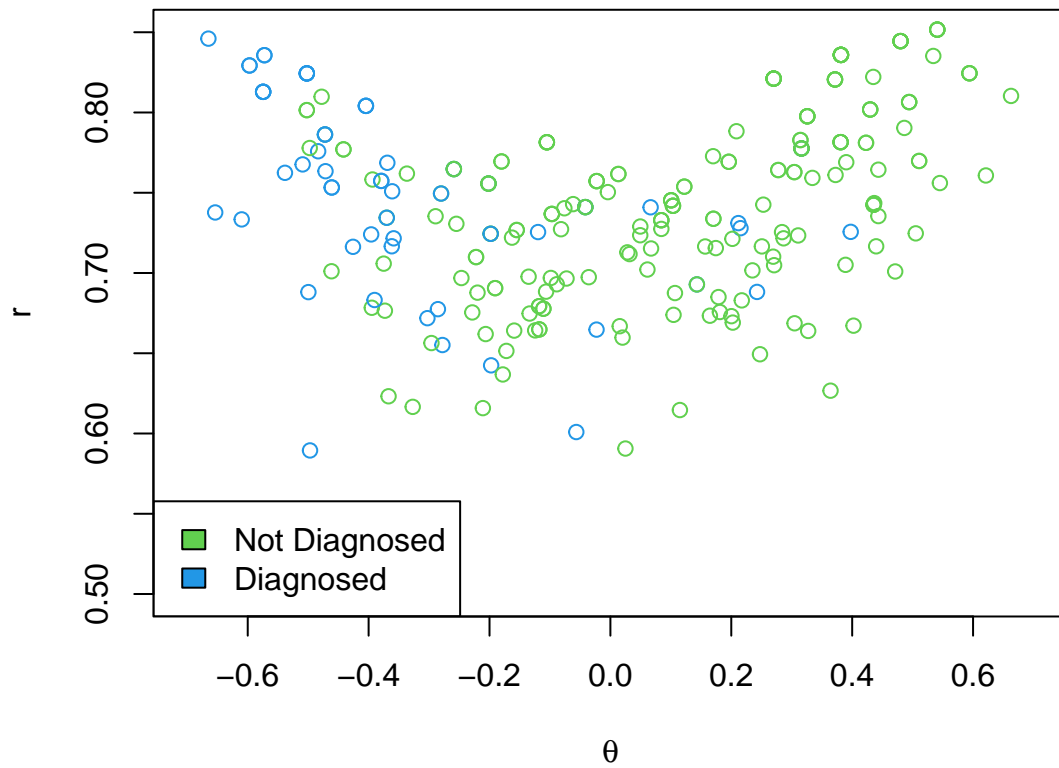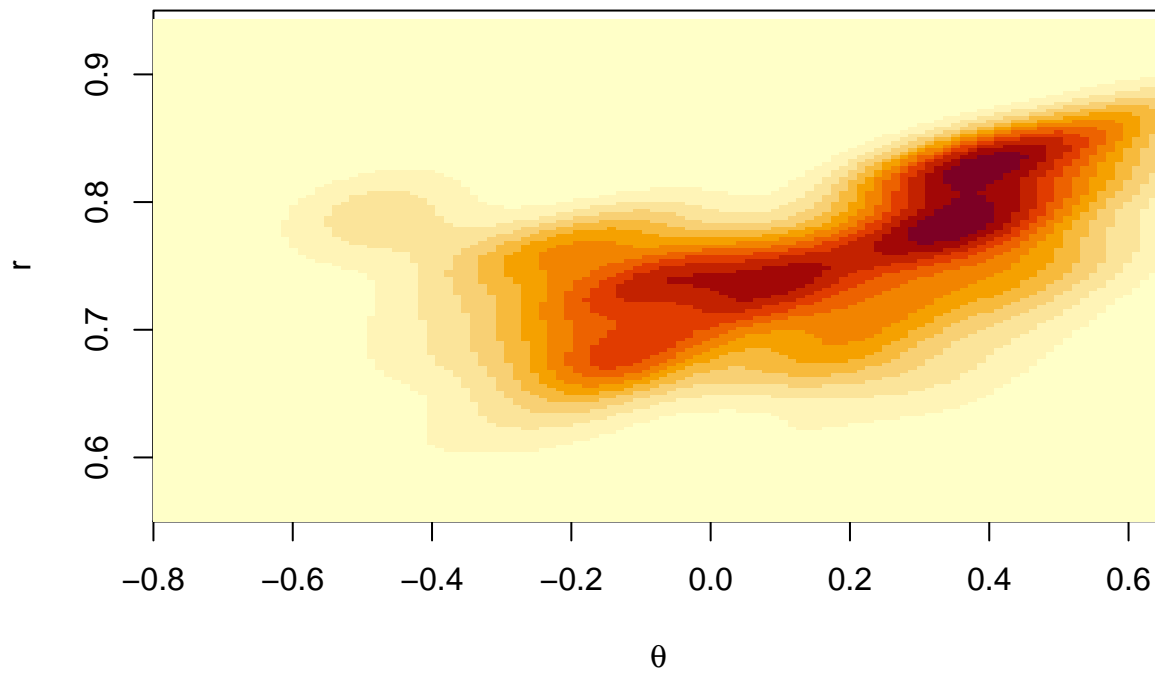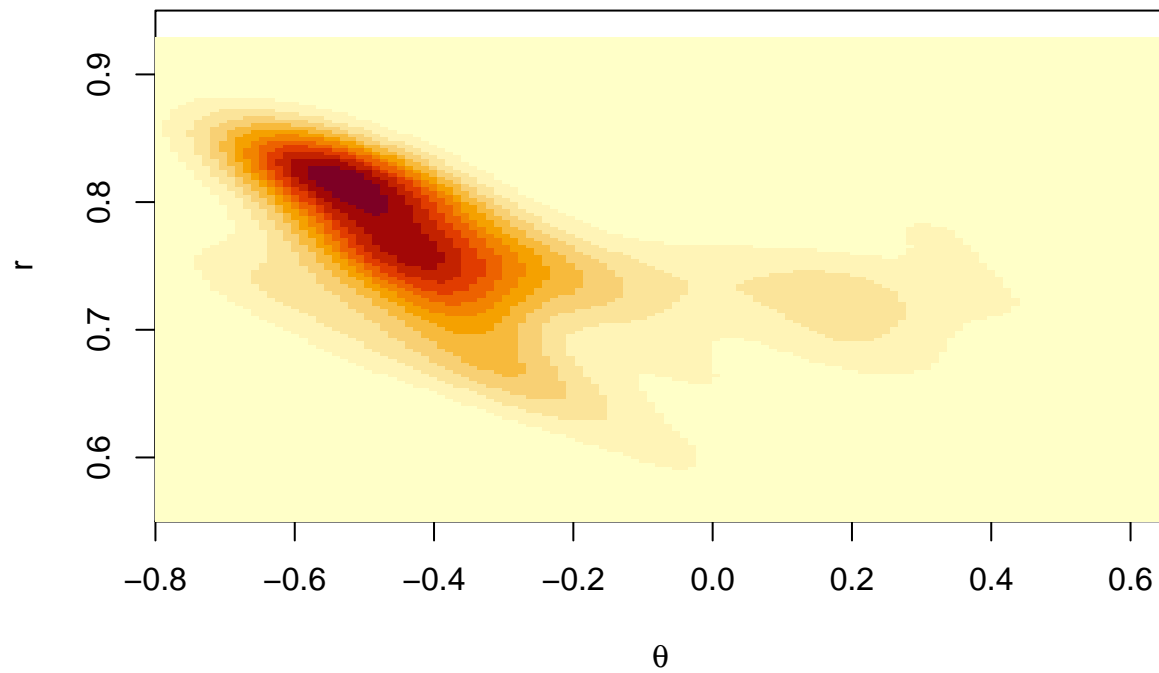
Density functions

Using the two polar coordinates

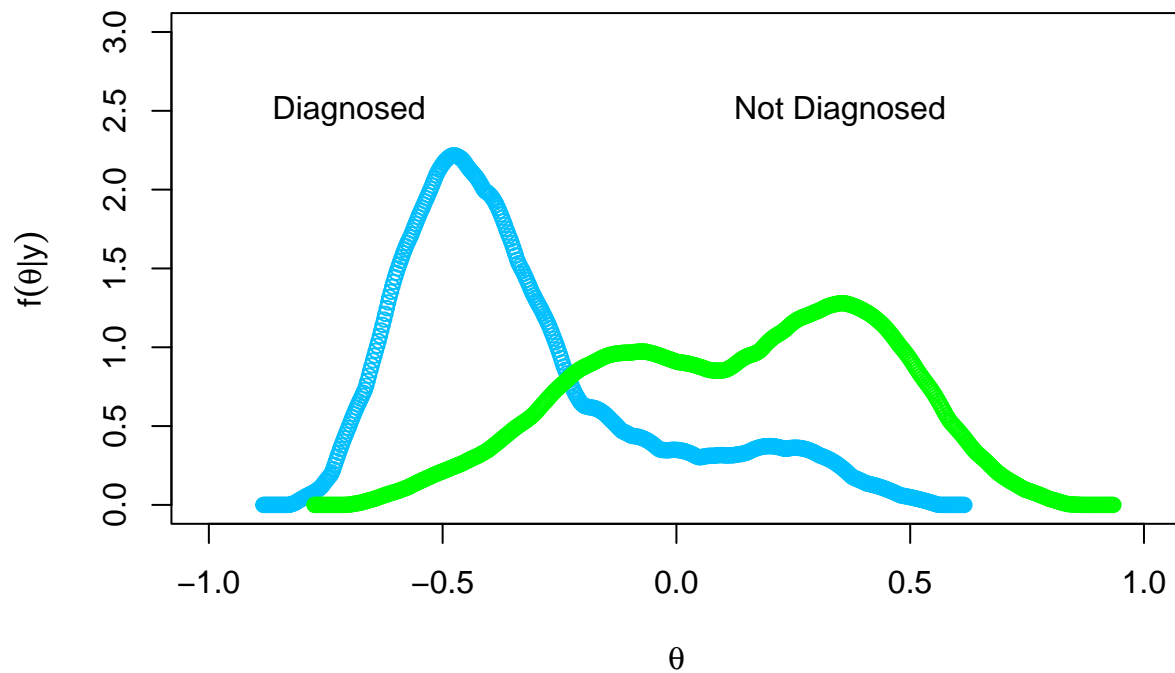An example of the density functions.

- No diagnosed class (0)

- Diagnosed class (1)

Using only the θ coordinate

An example of the density functions.

Average Confusion matrix

Using the two polar coordinates

	Predicted classification	
	Not diagnosed	Diagnosed
Real classification		
Not diagnosed	0.7197	0.2803
Diagnosed	0.1892	0.8108

Using only the θ coordinate

|	Predicted classification	
	Not diagnosed	Diagnosed
Real classification		
Not diagnosed	0.7152	0.2848
Diagnosed	0.1873	0.8127

ROC curve averaged using the vertical averaging method

Using the two polar coordinates

The ROC curve of 1000 analyses was averaged using the two coordinates as predictors. The bars show 95% confidence intervals.
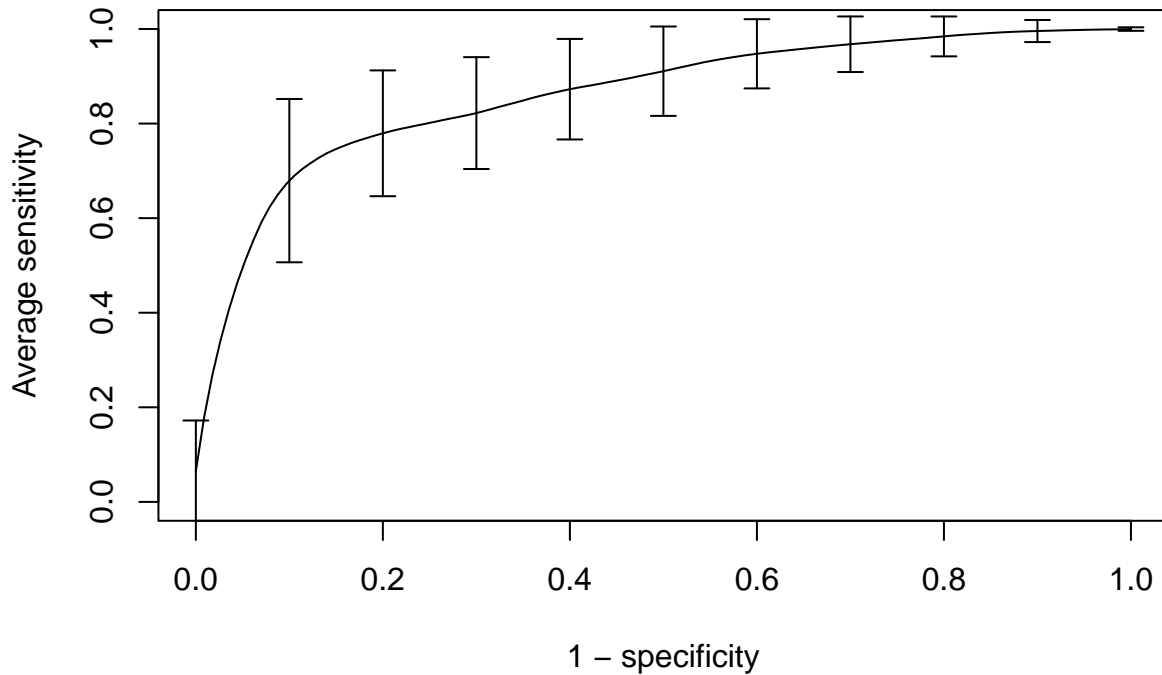
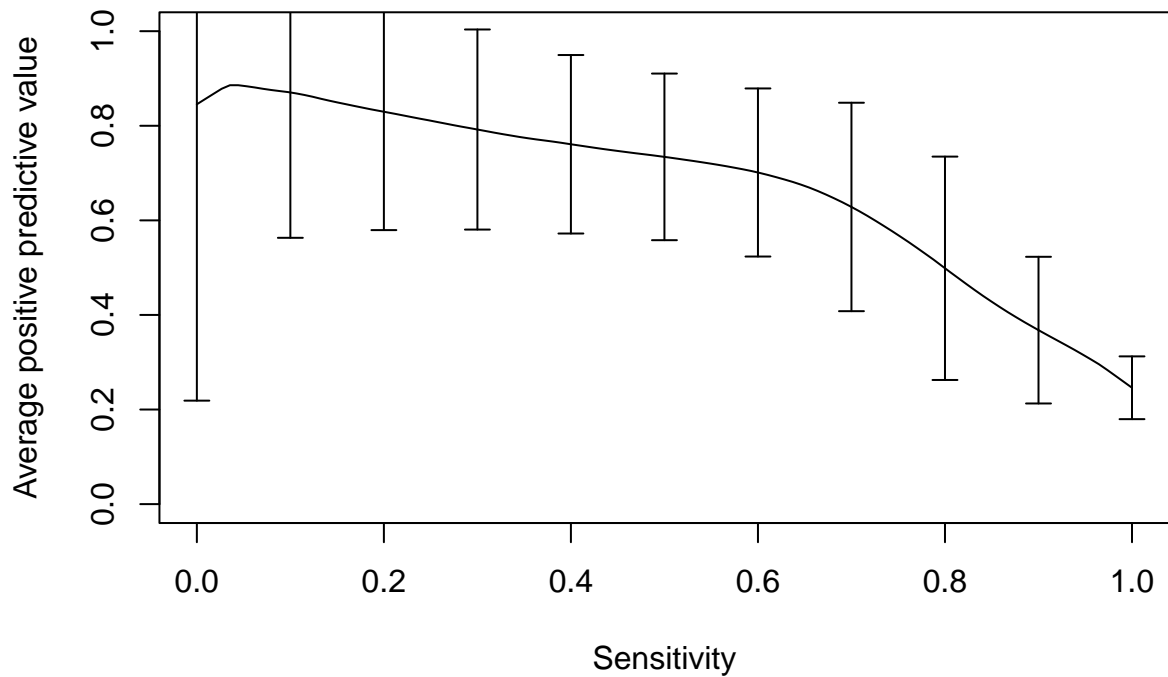## Using only the θ coordinate

The ROC curve of 1000 analyses was averaged using the θ coordinate as predictors. The bars show 95% confidence intervals.
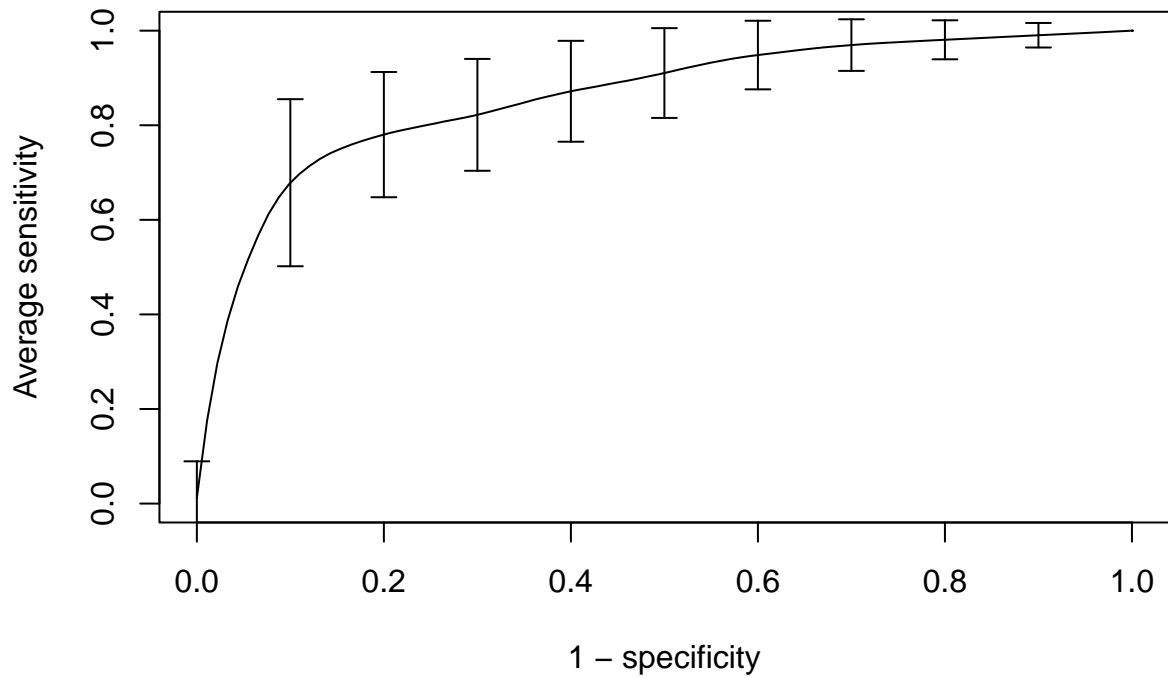
## Precision/Recall graph averaged using the vertical averaging method

Using the two polar coordinates

The Precision-Recall curve of 1000 analyses was averaged using the two coordinates as predictors. The bars show 95% confidence intervals.

Using only the θ coordinate

The Precision-Recall curve of 1000 analyses was averaged using the θ coordinate as predictors. The bars show 95% confidence intervals.
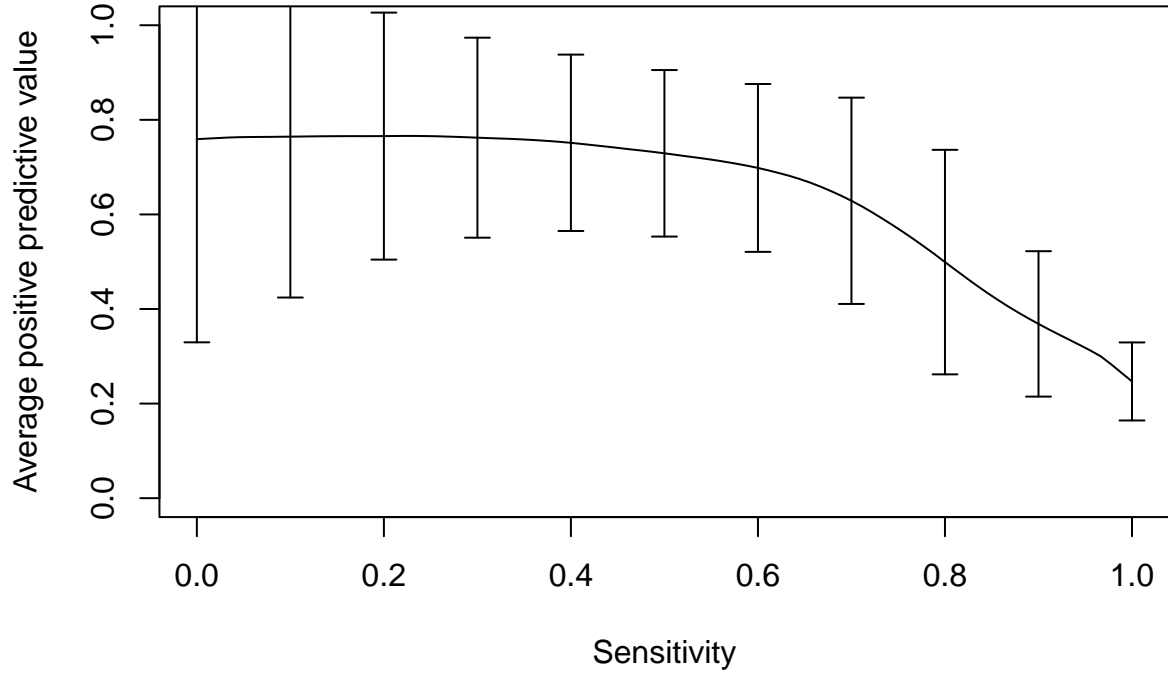
Average of other predictive parameters

	Two coordinates	Theta coordinate only
Sensitivity	0.8108	0.8127000
Specificity	0.7197	0.7152000
Negative Predictive Value	0.9311	0.9313000
Positive predictive value	0.4507	0.4463000
Accuracy	0.7396	0.7366000
F1 Score	0.5765	0.5738000
Cohen's kappa coefficient	0.4111	0.4065000
Matthews correlation coefficient	0.4495	0.4460000
Area under the ROC curve	0.8598	0.8577851