

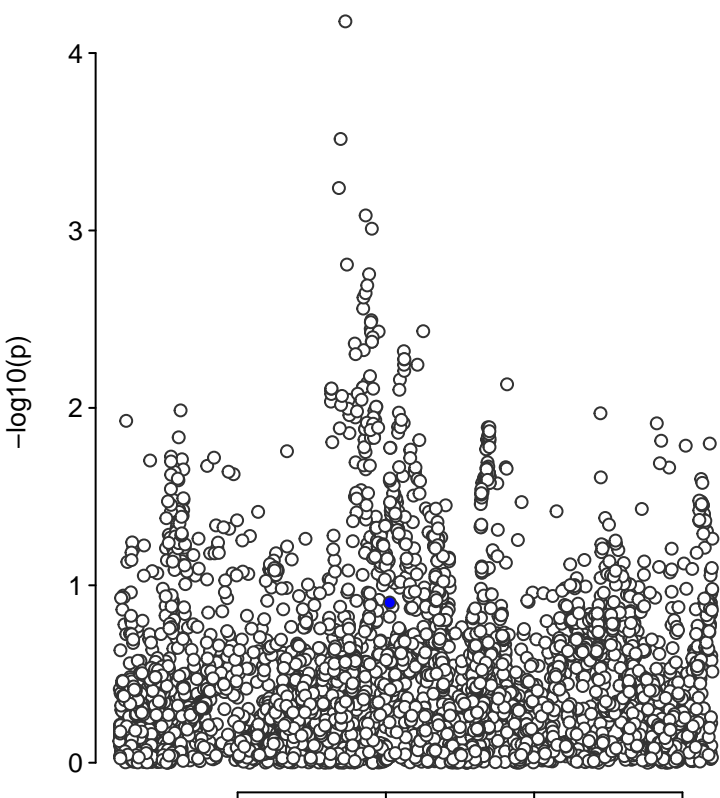
stratified_rectal

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the probability of a hypothesis H being the true hypothesis, $\text{Prob}(H)$, as a function of the number of samples p_{12} . The x-axis is logarithmic, ranging from $1e-12$ to $1e-06$. The y-axis is linear, ranging from 0.000 to 0.005. Five hypotheses are shown: H_0 (white), H_1 (dark blue), H_2 (teal), H_3 (green), and H_4 (yellow). H_0 , H_1 , H_2 , and H_3 have a constant probability of 0.005 for all p_{12} . H_4 has a probability of 0.000 for $p_{12} < 1e-08$ and then increases sharply to 0.005 at $p_{12} = 1e-06$. A vertical dashed line is at $p_{12} = 1e-07$.

The figure is a scatter plot with 'p12' on the x-axis (log scale from 1e-12 to 1e-06) and 'Prob' on the y-axis (linear scale from 0.0 to 1.0). A vertical dashed line at p12 = 1e-07 is labeled 'results'. Three data series are shown: blue circles (top), yellow circles (middle), and green circles (bottom). The blue series starts at Prob = 1.0 and decreases to ~0.8 at p12 = 1e-06. The yellow series starts at Prob = 0.0 and increases to ~0.2 at p12 = 1e-06. The green series remains at Prob = 0.0.