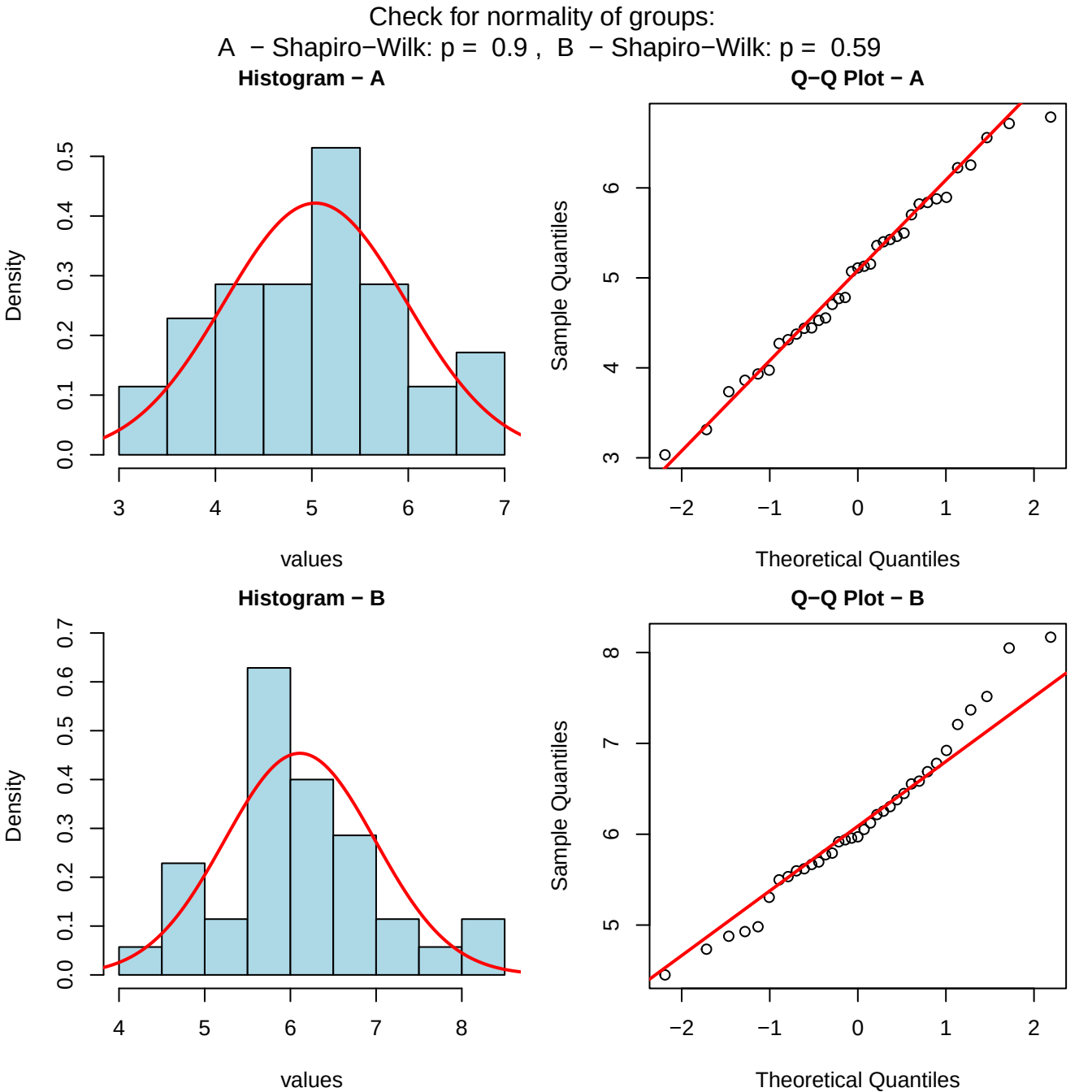
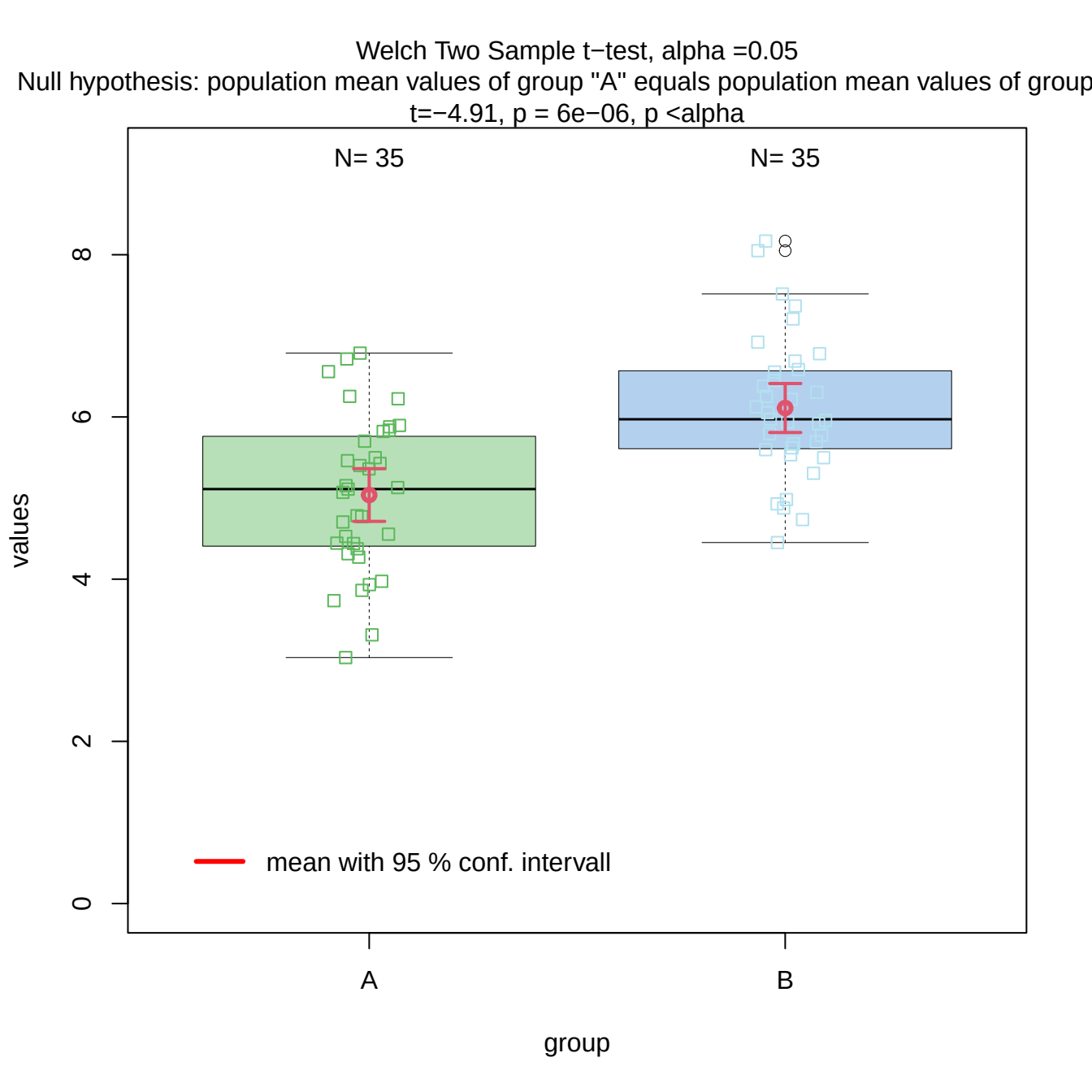
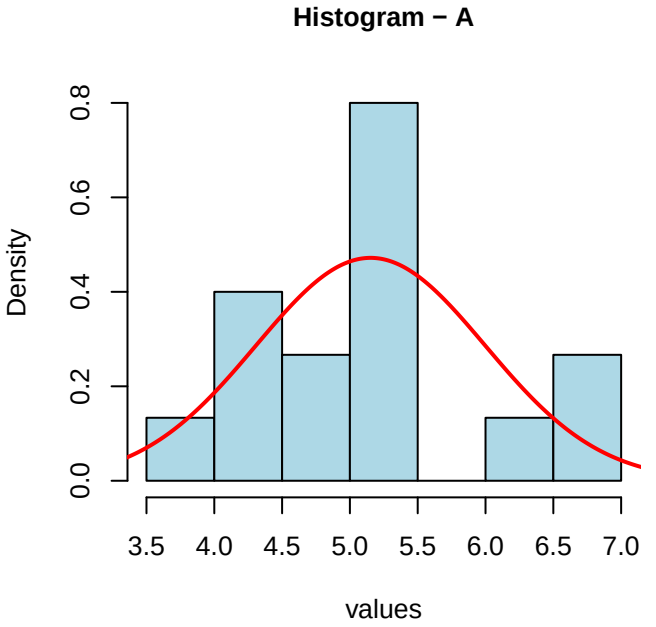
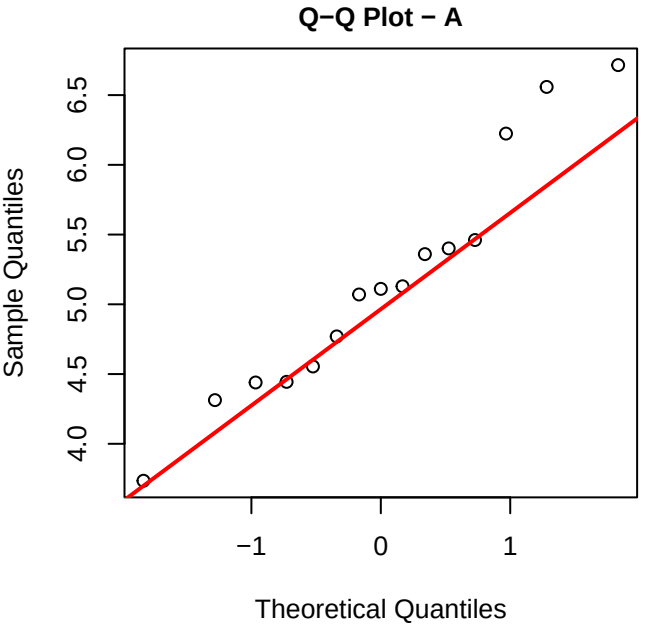
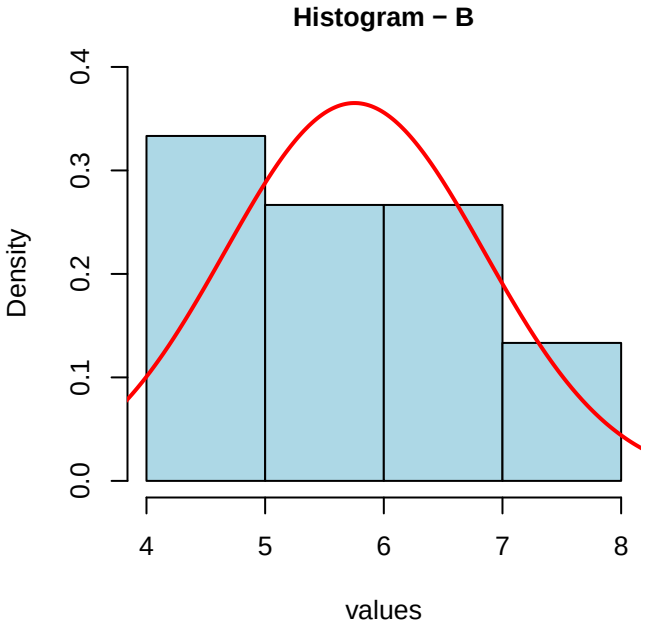

Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.9 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.59
Histogram − A
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − A
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles
Histogram − B
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − B
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

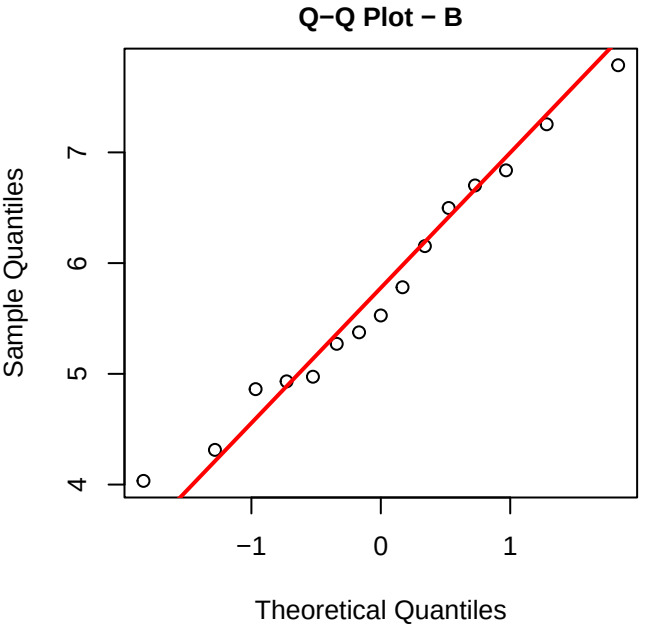

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=−4.91, p = 6e−06, p <alpha
N= 35
N= 35
values
0
2
4
6
8
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

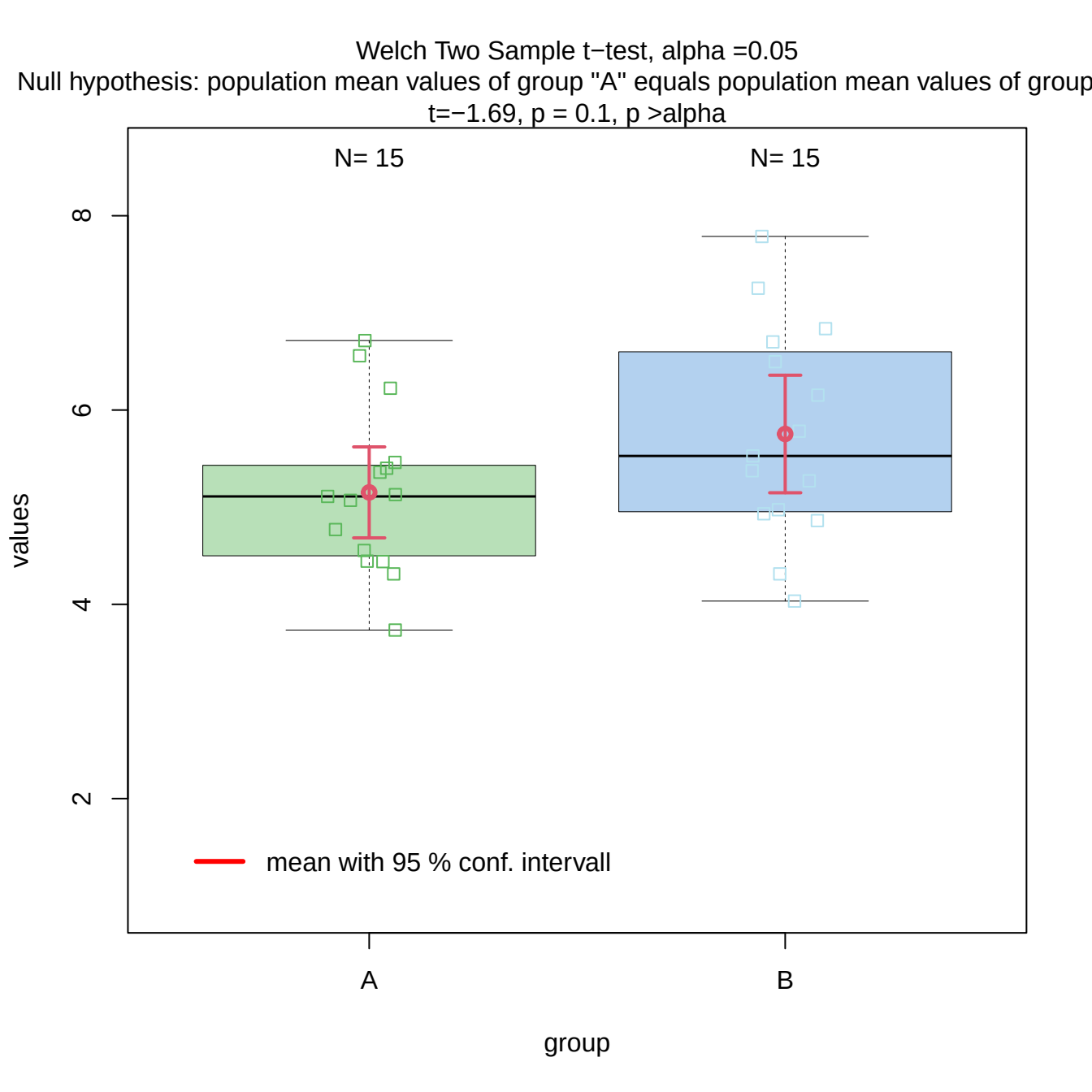
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.52 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.9

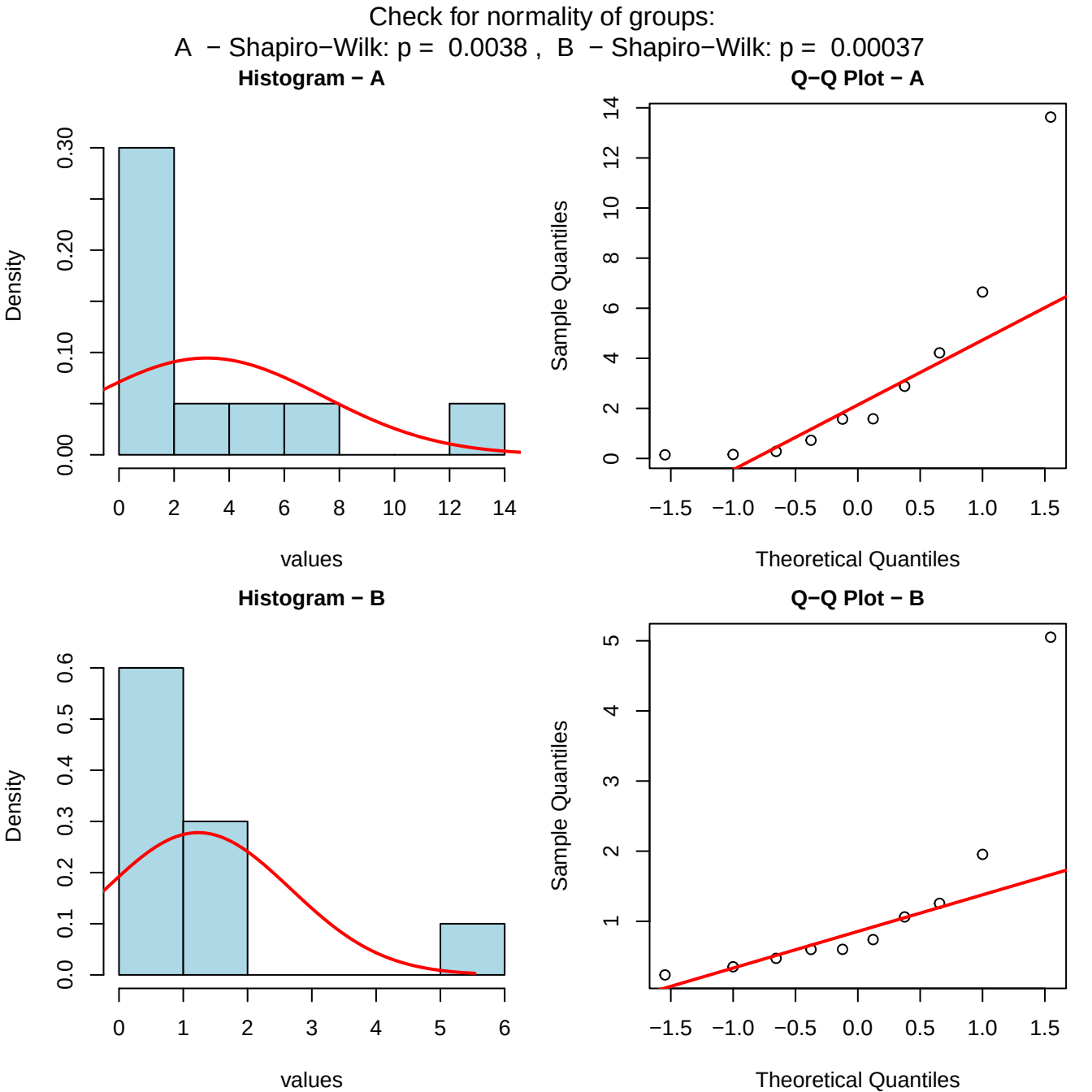


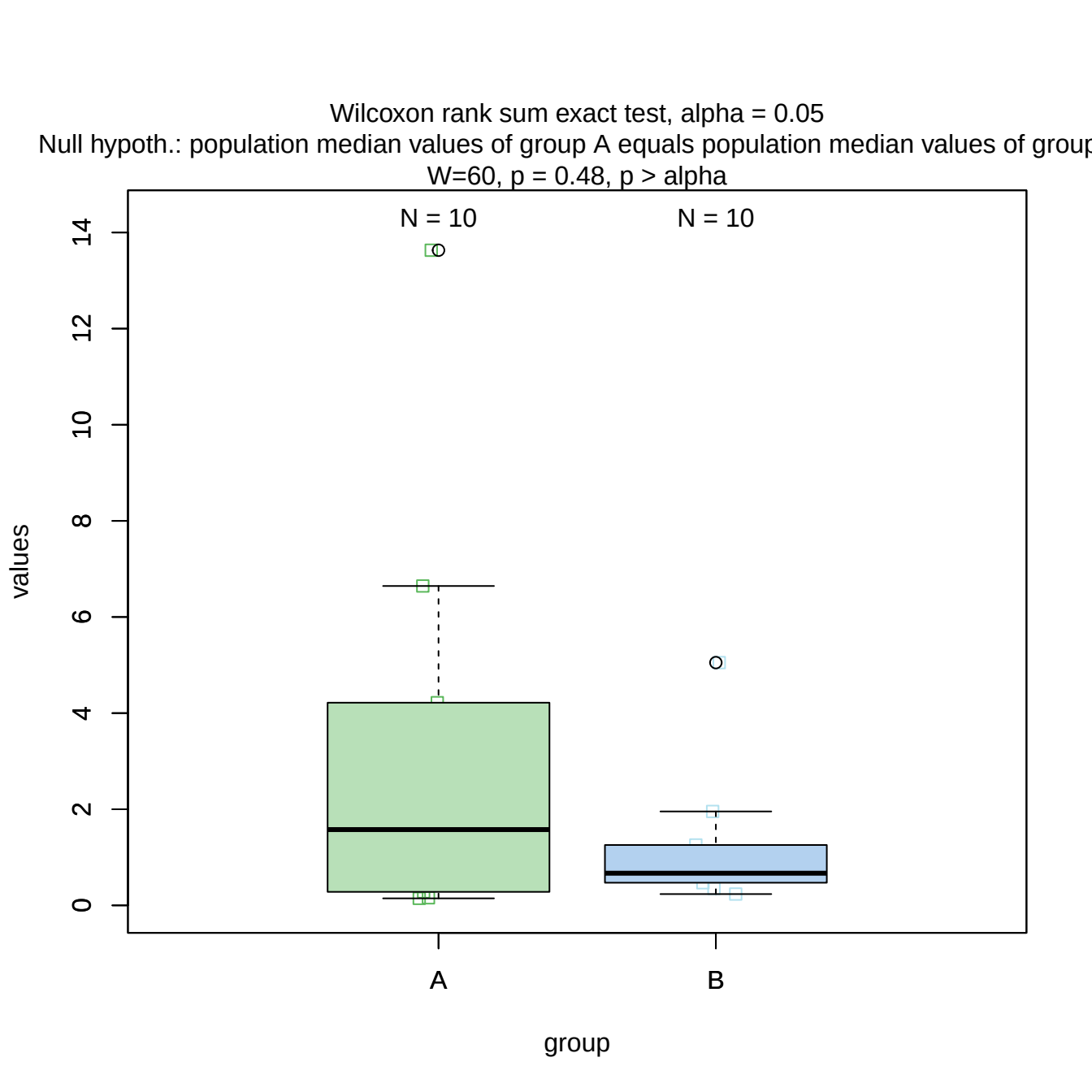


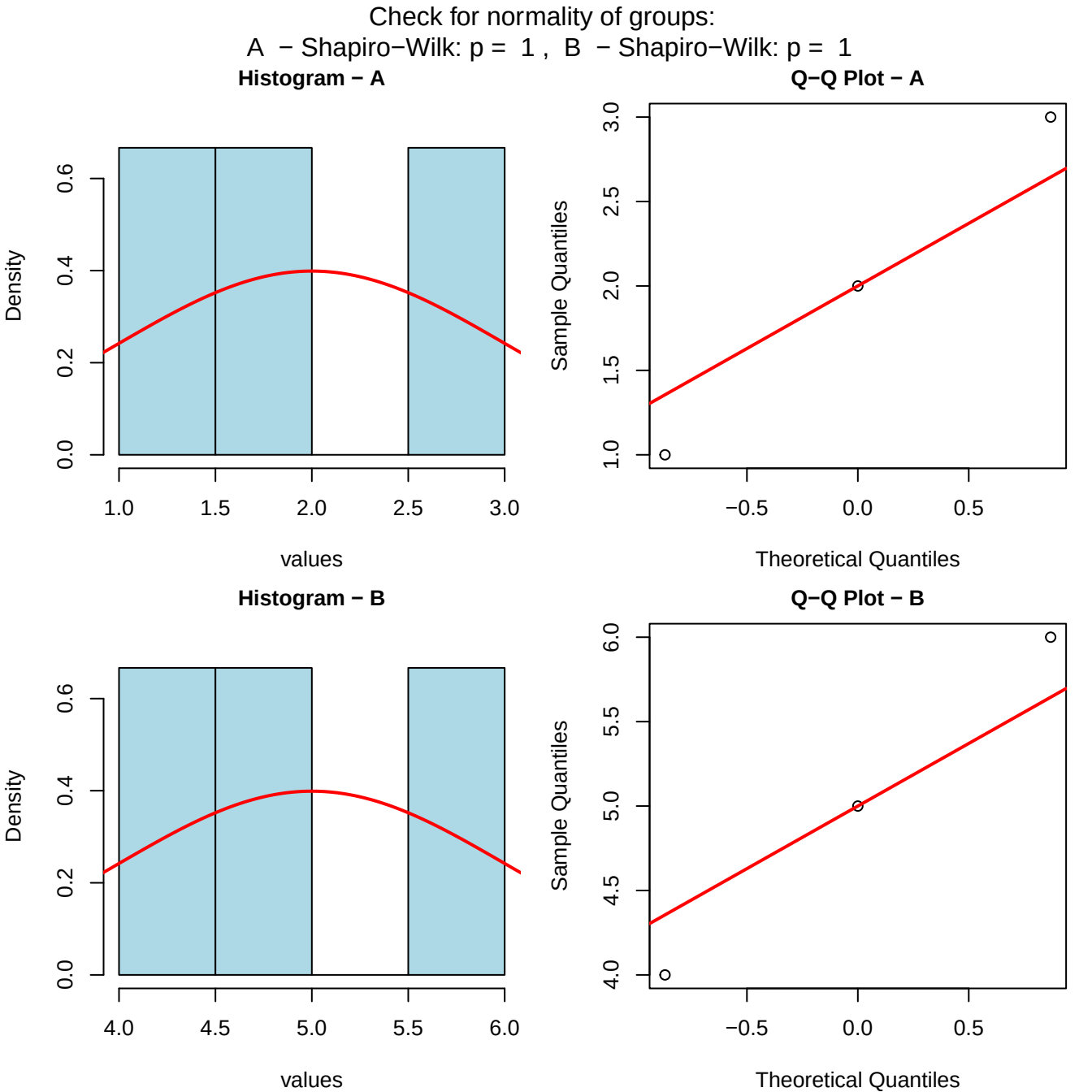


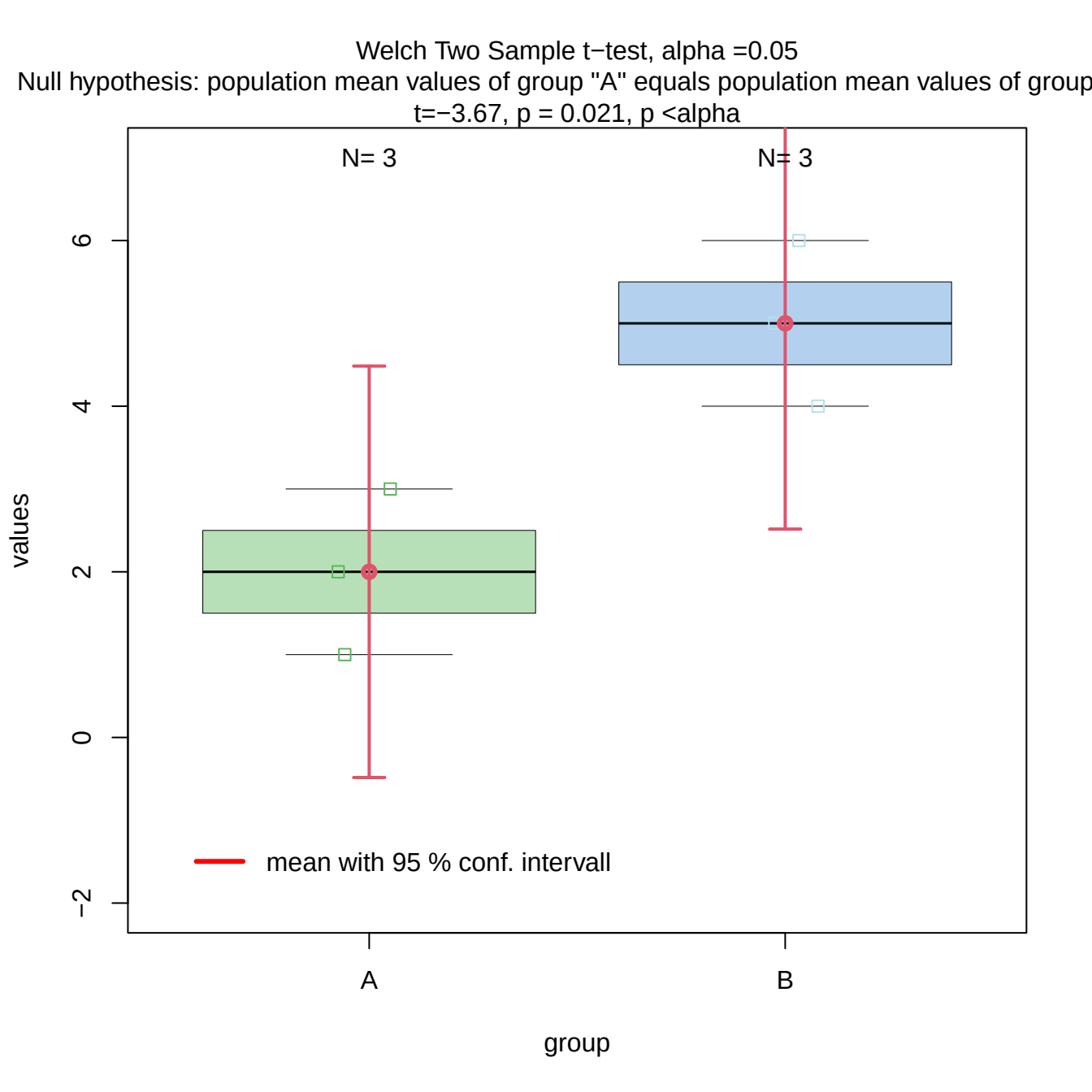



Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=−1.69, p = 0.1, p >alpha
N= 15
N= 15
8
6
4
2
values
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

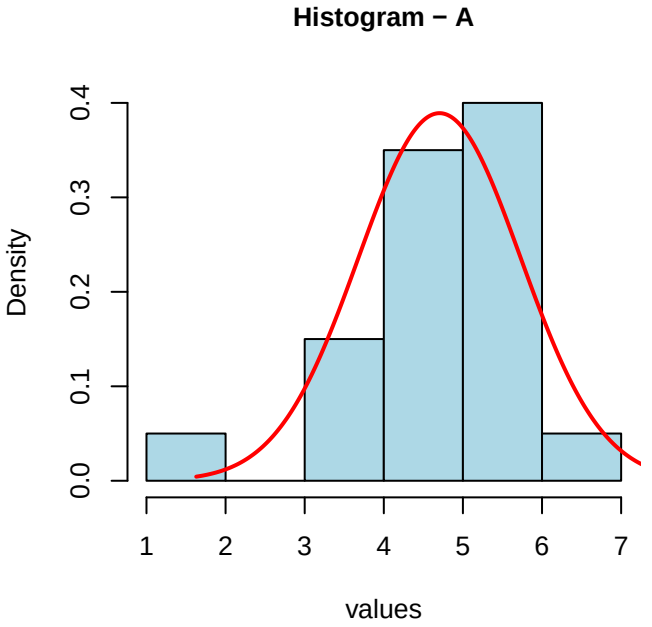

Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.0038 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.00037
Histogram − A
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − A
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles
Histogram − B
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − B
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

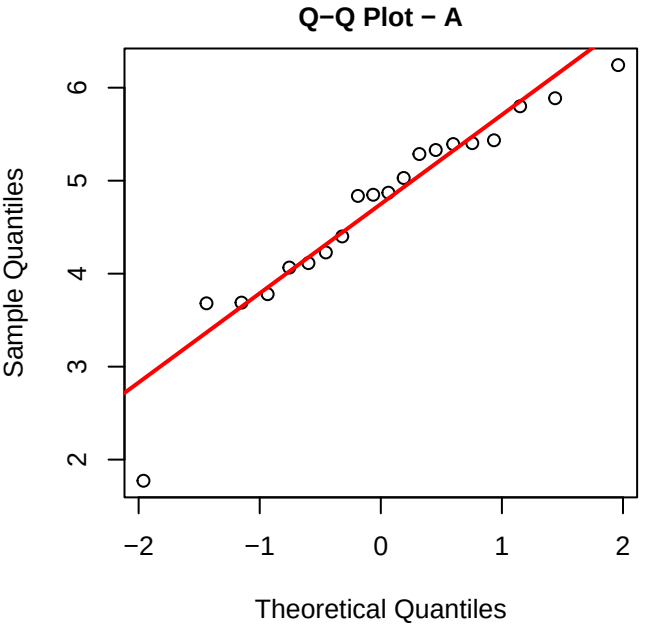

Wilcoxon rank sum exact test, alpha = 0.05
Null hypoth.: population median values of group A equals population median values of group
W=60, p = 0.48, p > alpha
N = 10
N = 10
values
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
A
B
group

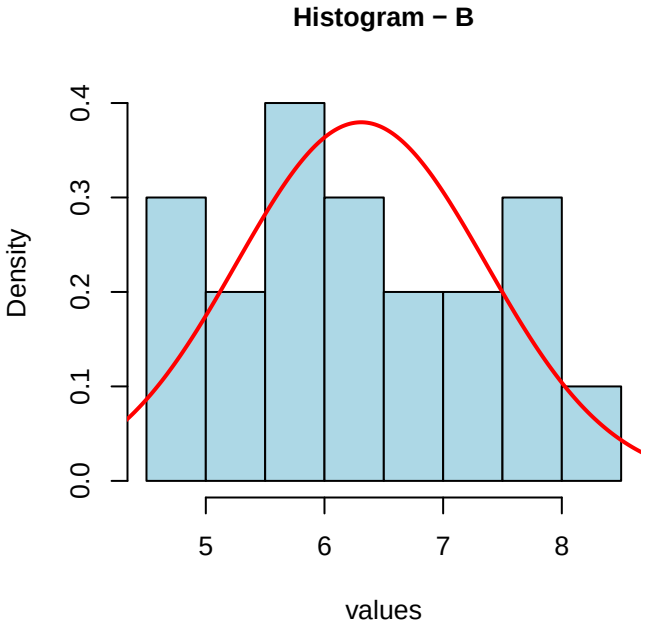

Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 1 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 1
Histogram − A
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − A
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles
Histogram − B
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − B
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

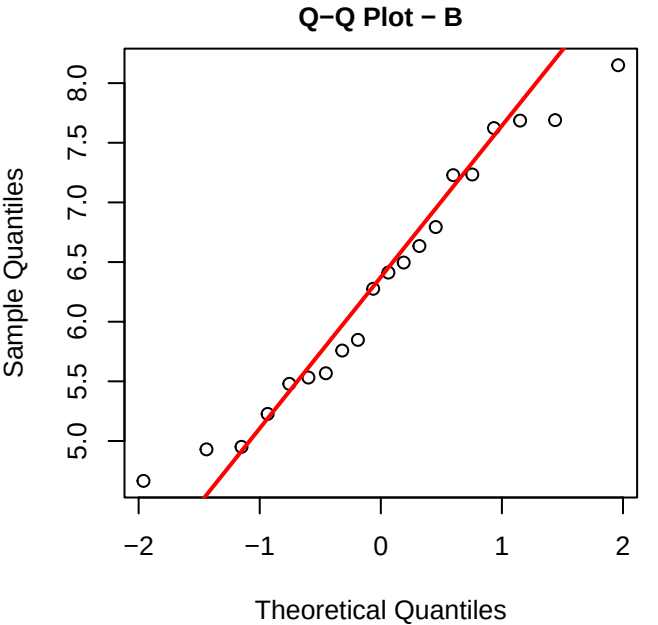

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=−3.67, p = 0.021, p <alpha
N= 3
N= 3
values
6
4
2
0
−2
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

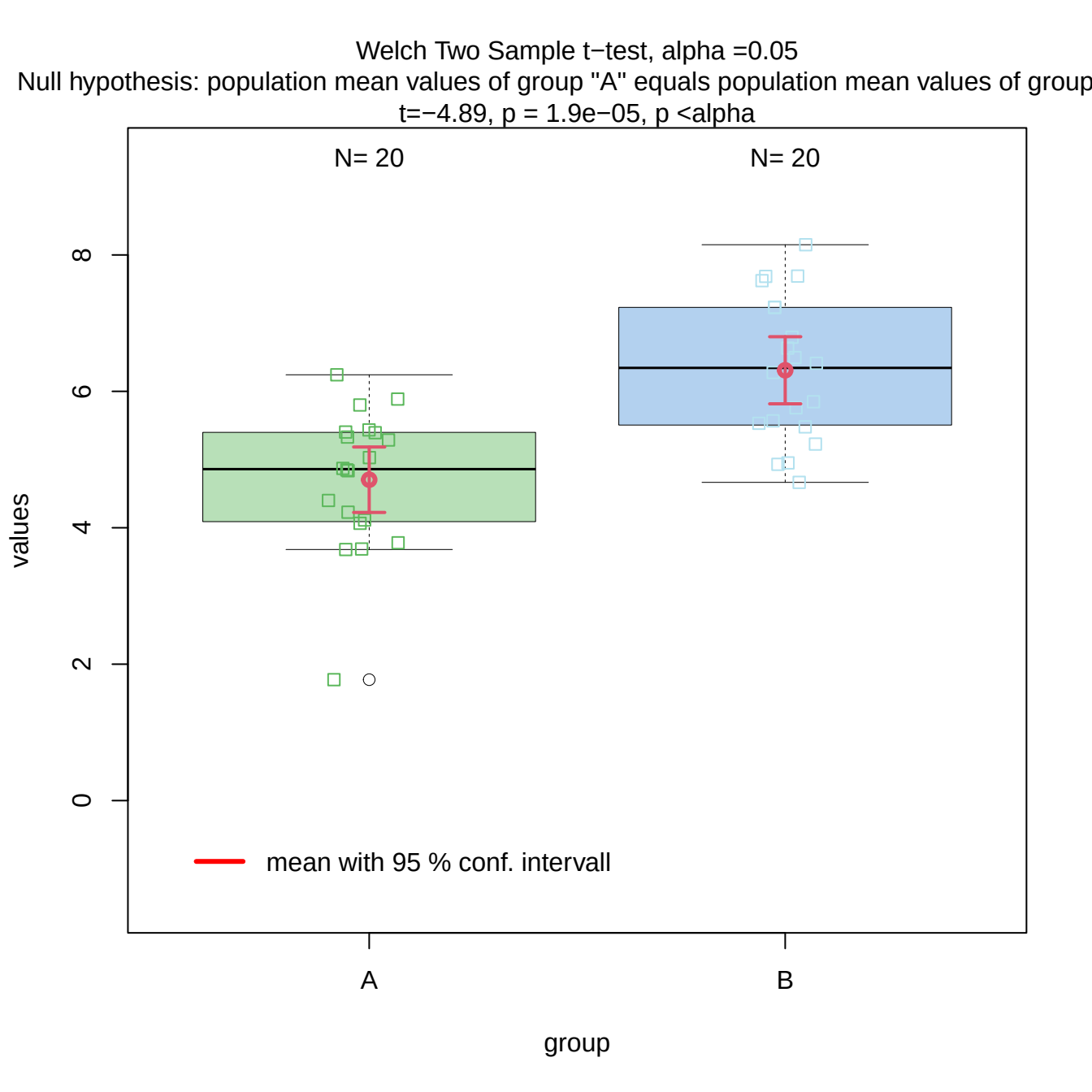
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.11 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.43



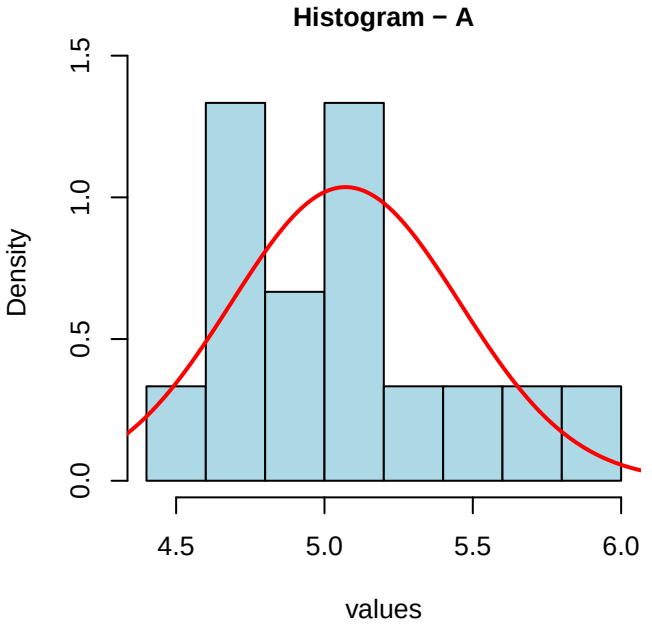


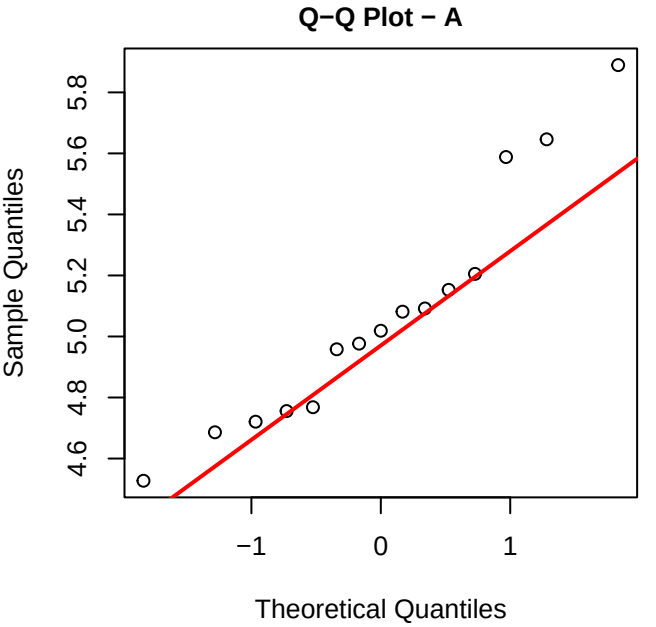


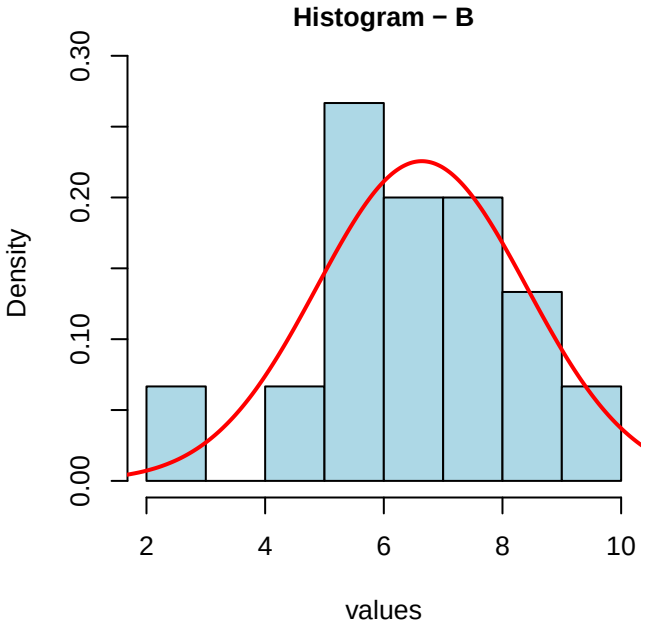


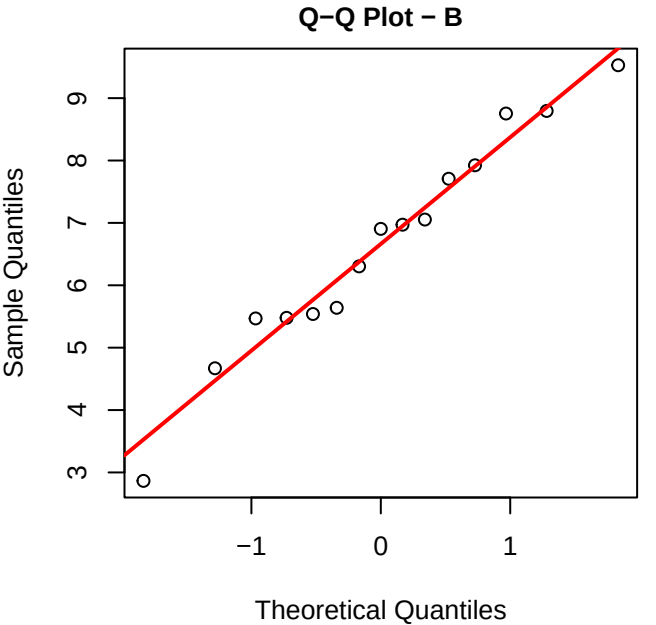

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=−4.89, p = 1.9e−05, p <alpha
N= 20
N= 20
values
0
2
4
6
8
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

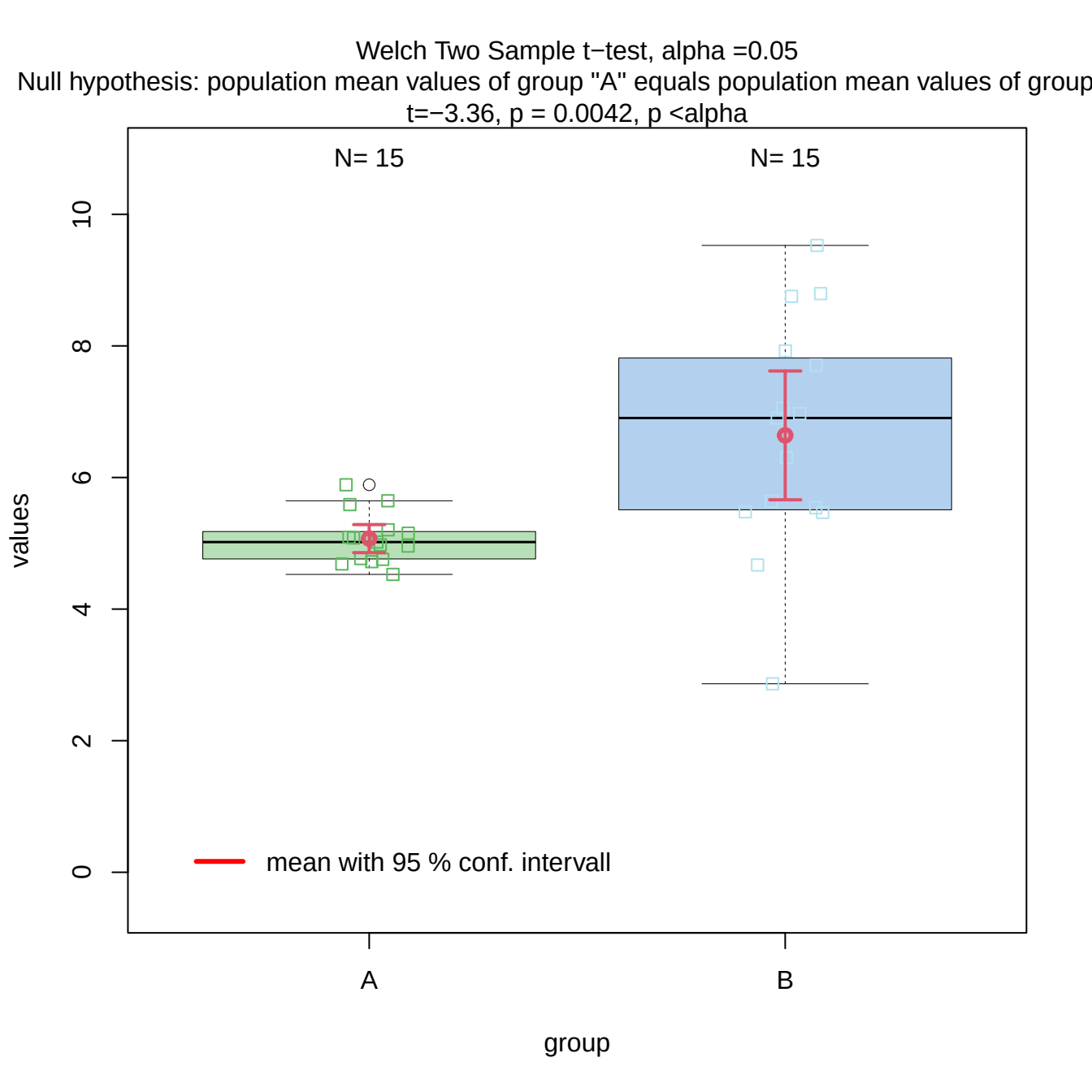
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.26 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.88

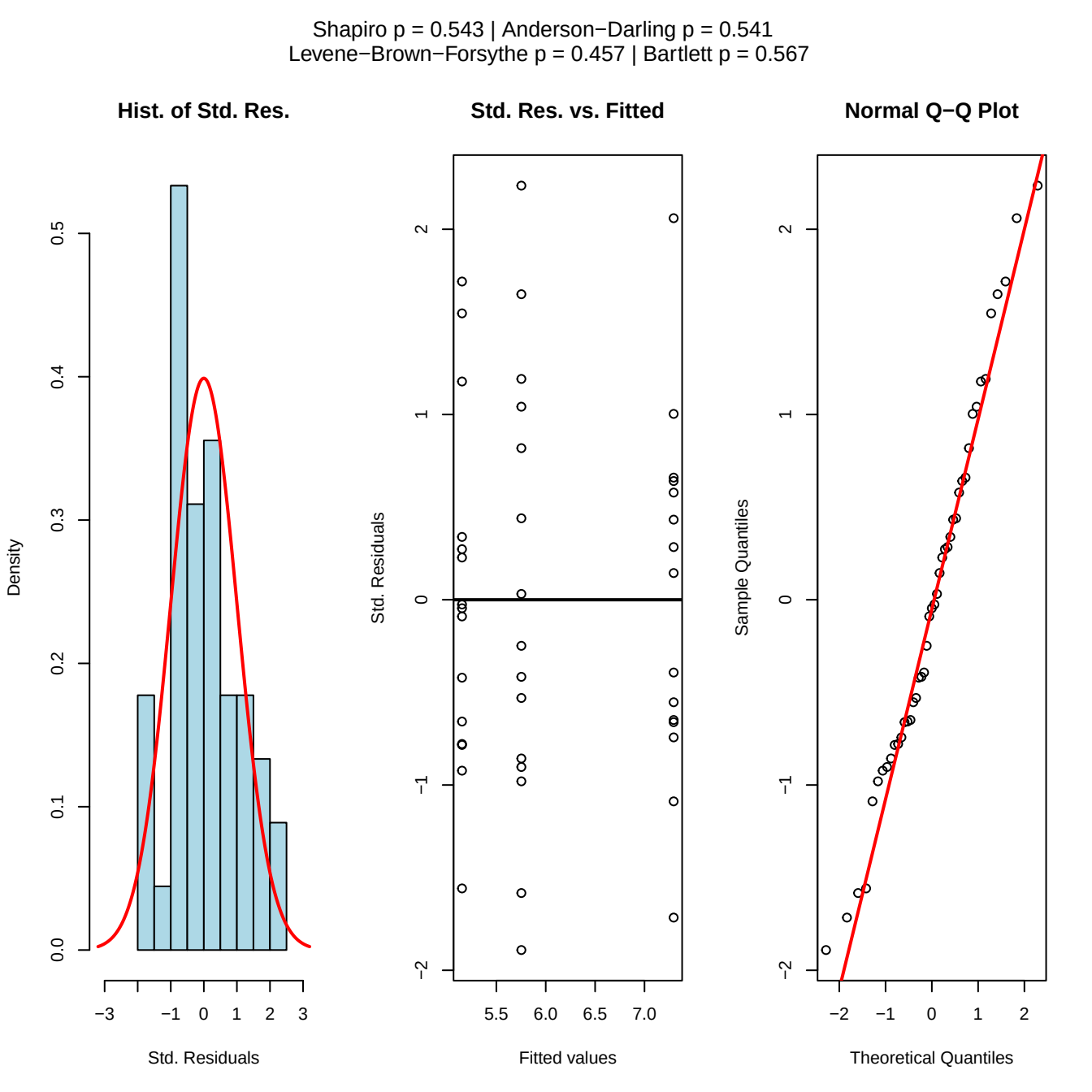


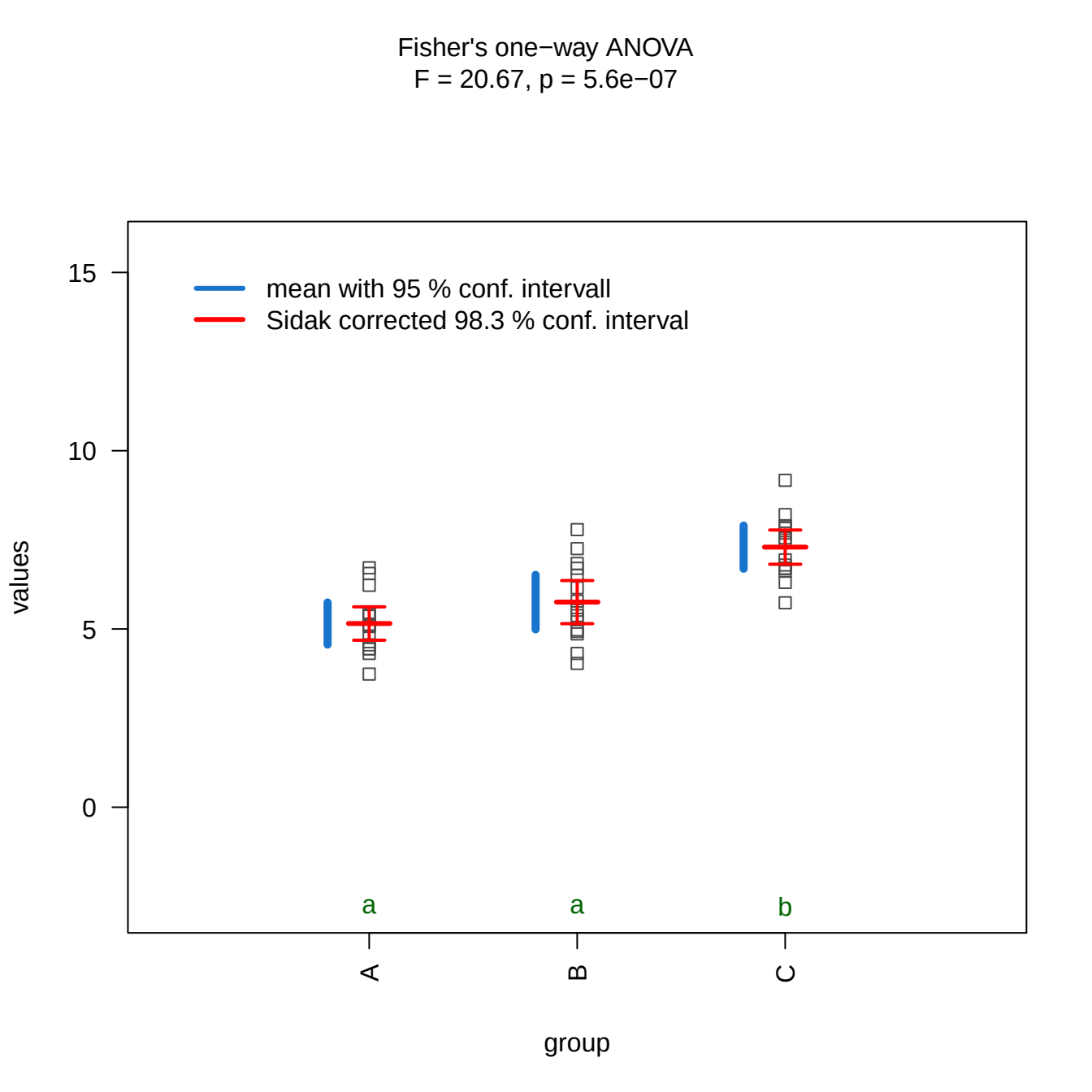


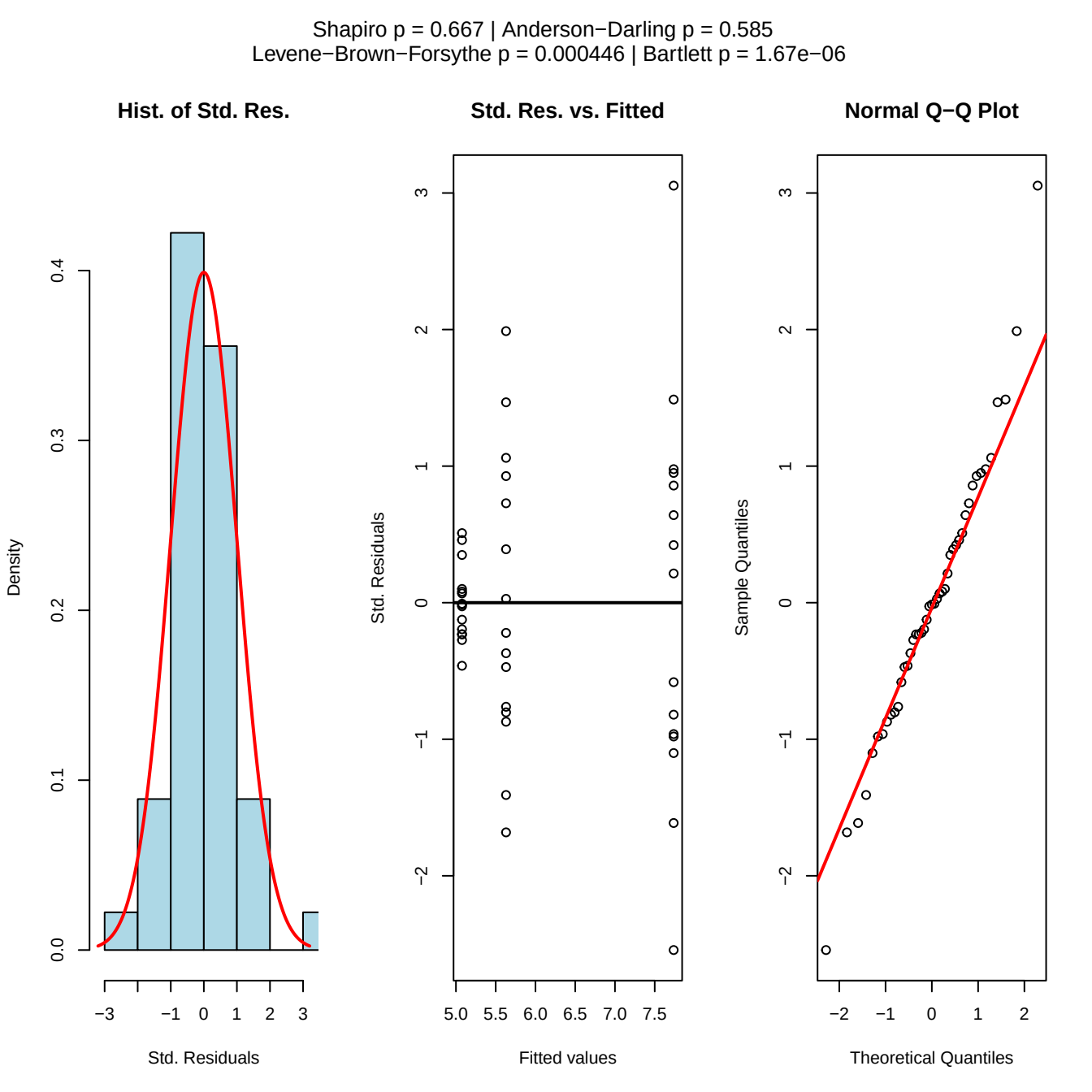


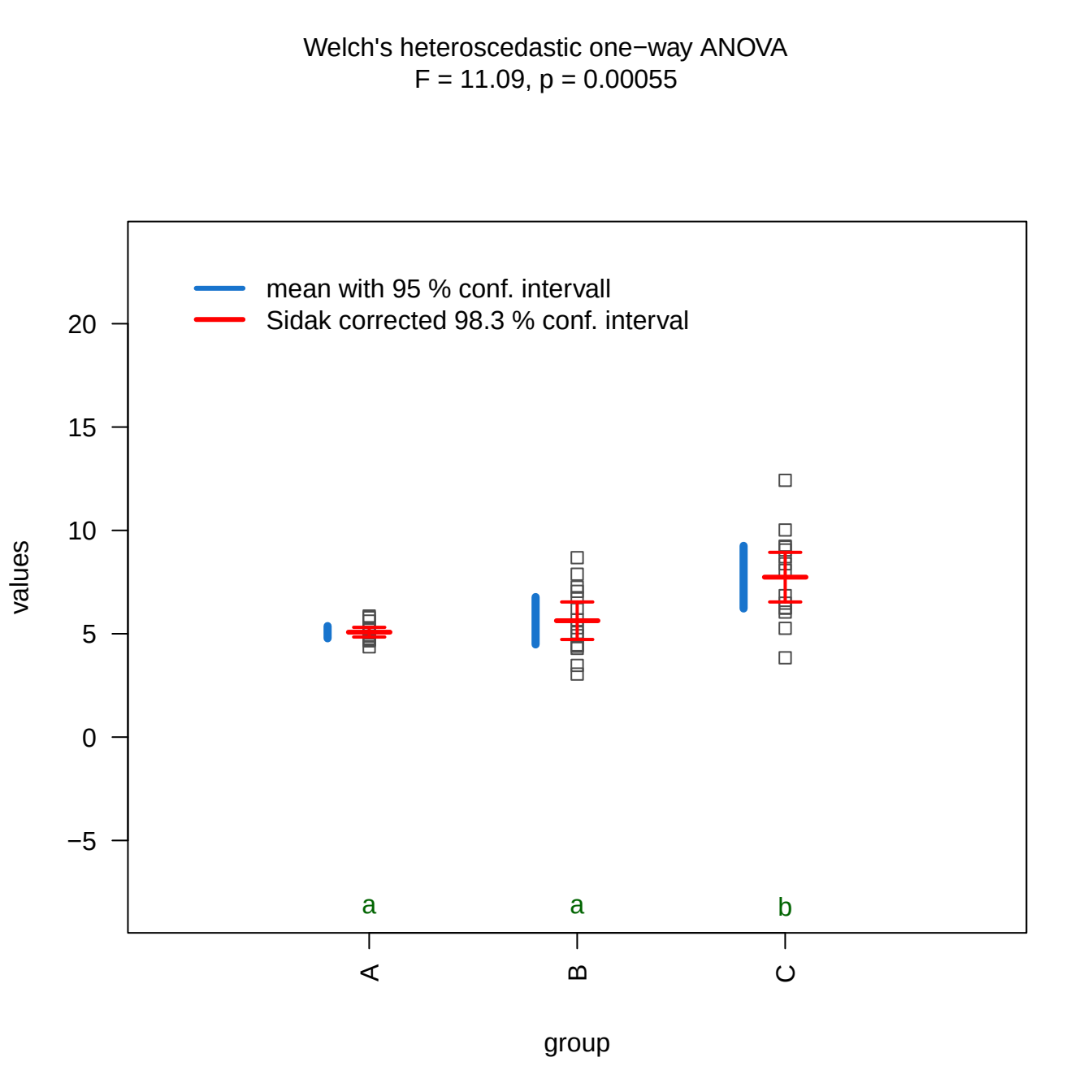


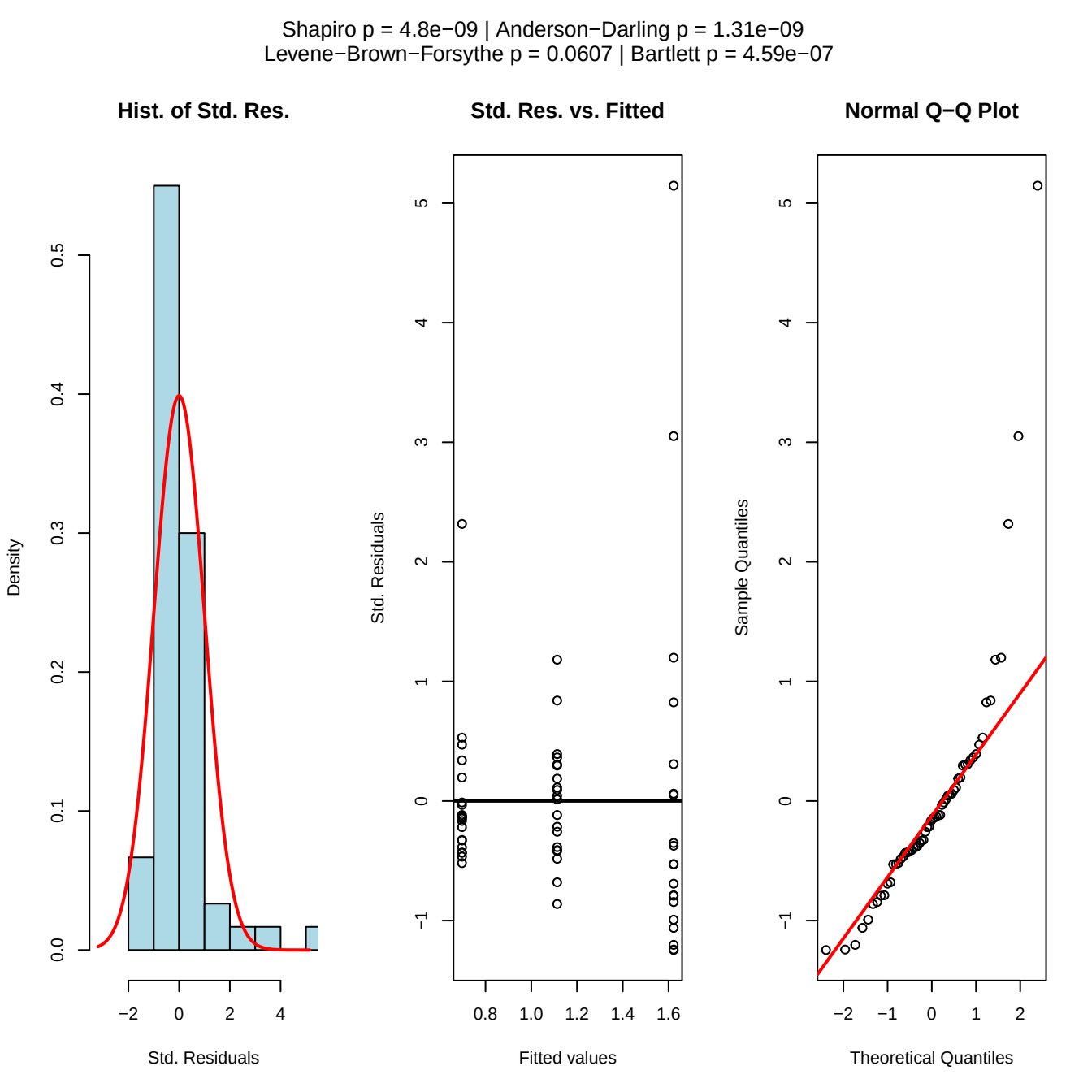

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=−3.36, p = 0.0042, p <alpha
N= 15
N= 15
values
0
2
4
6
8
10
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

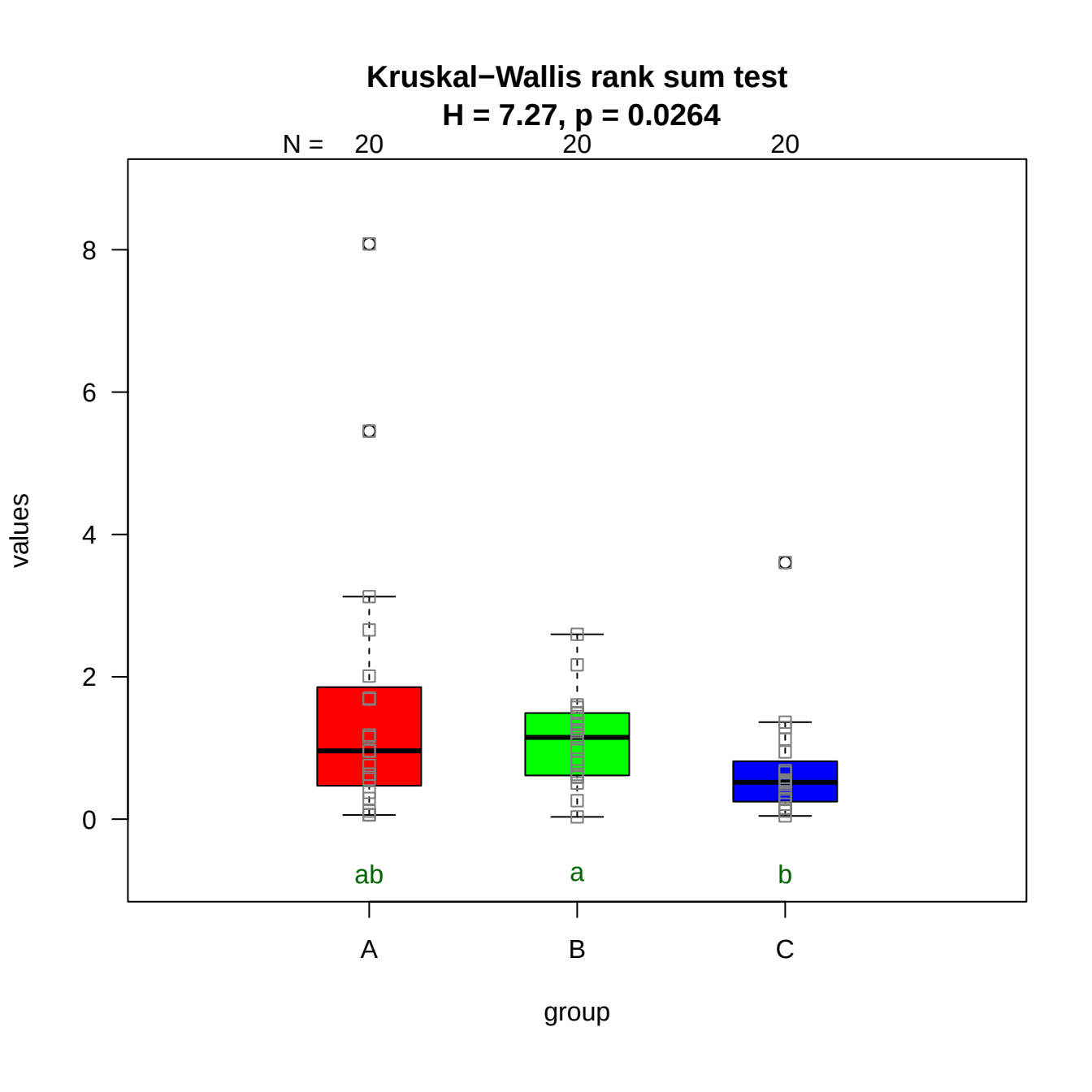

Shapiro p = 0.543 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.541
Levene−Brown−Forsythe p = 0.457 | Bartlett p = 0.567
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

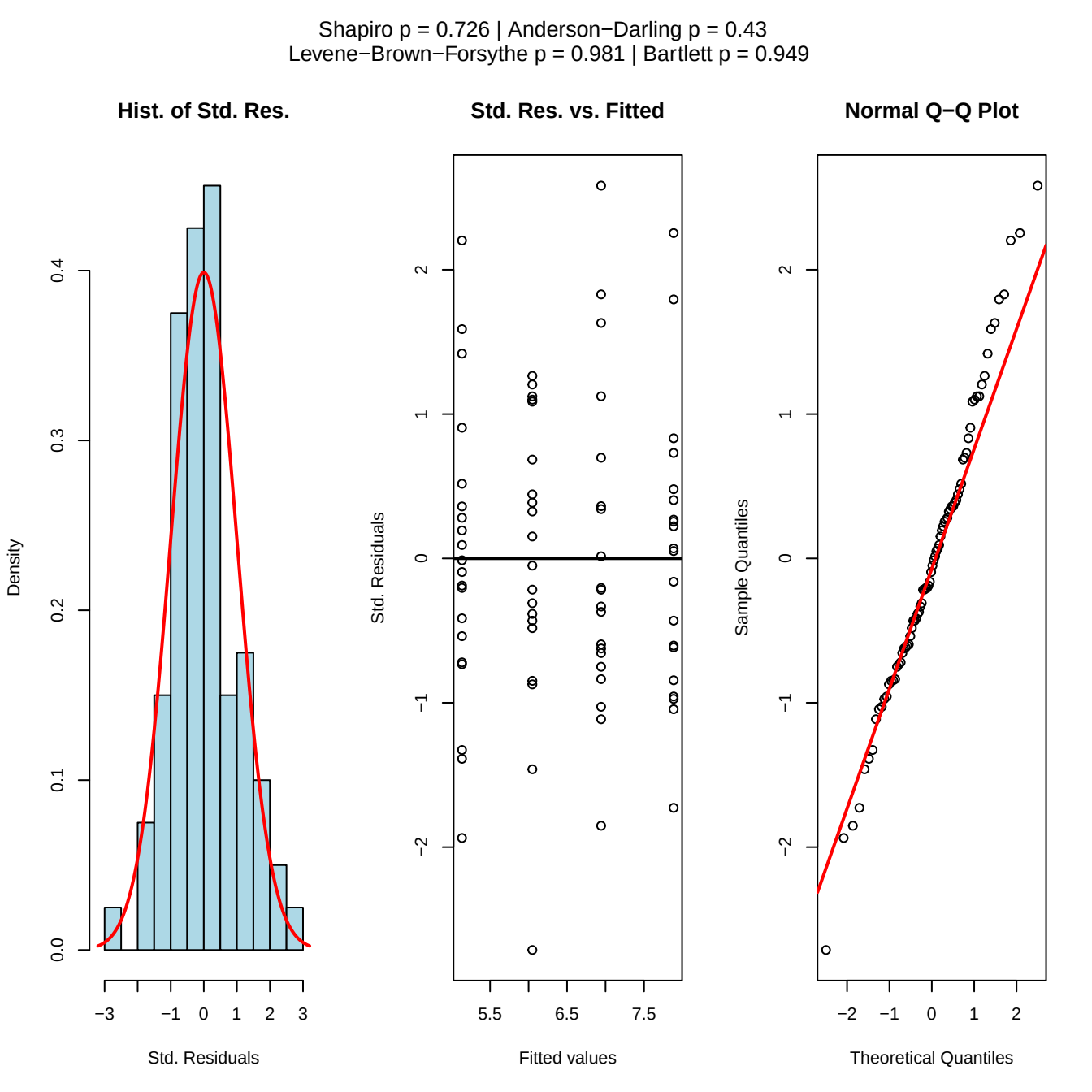

Fisher's one−way ANOVA
F = 20.67, p = 5.6e−07
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
Sidak corrected 98.3 % conf. interval
15
10
5
0
values
a
a
b
A
B
C
group

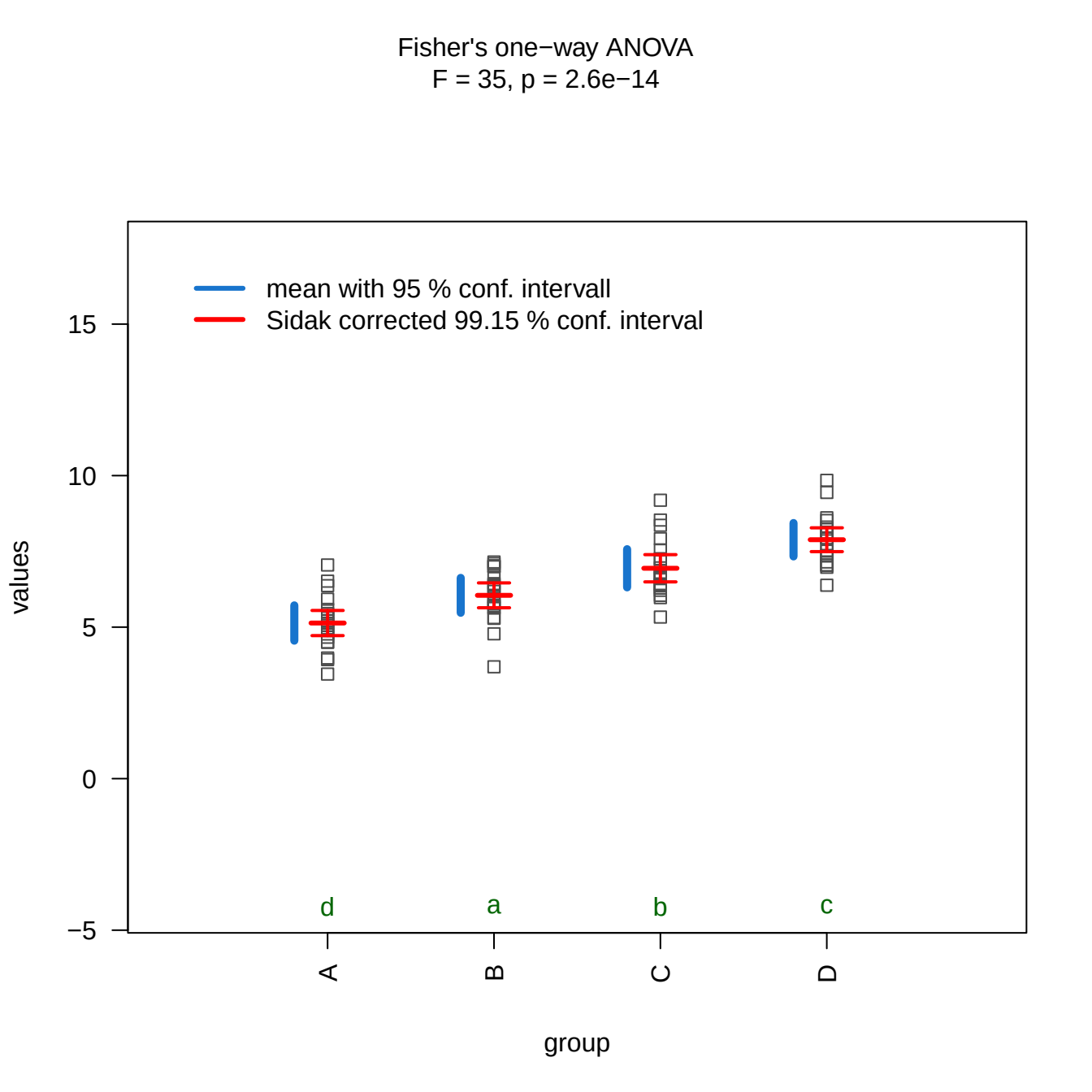

Shapiro p = 0.667 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.585
Levene−Brown−Forsythe p = 0.000446 | Bartlett p = 1.67e−06
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

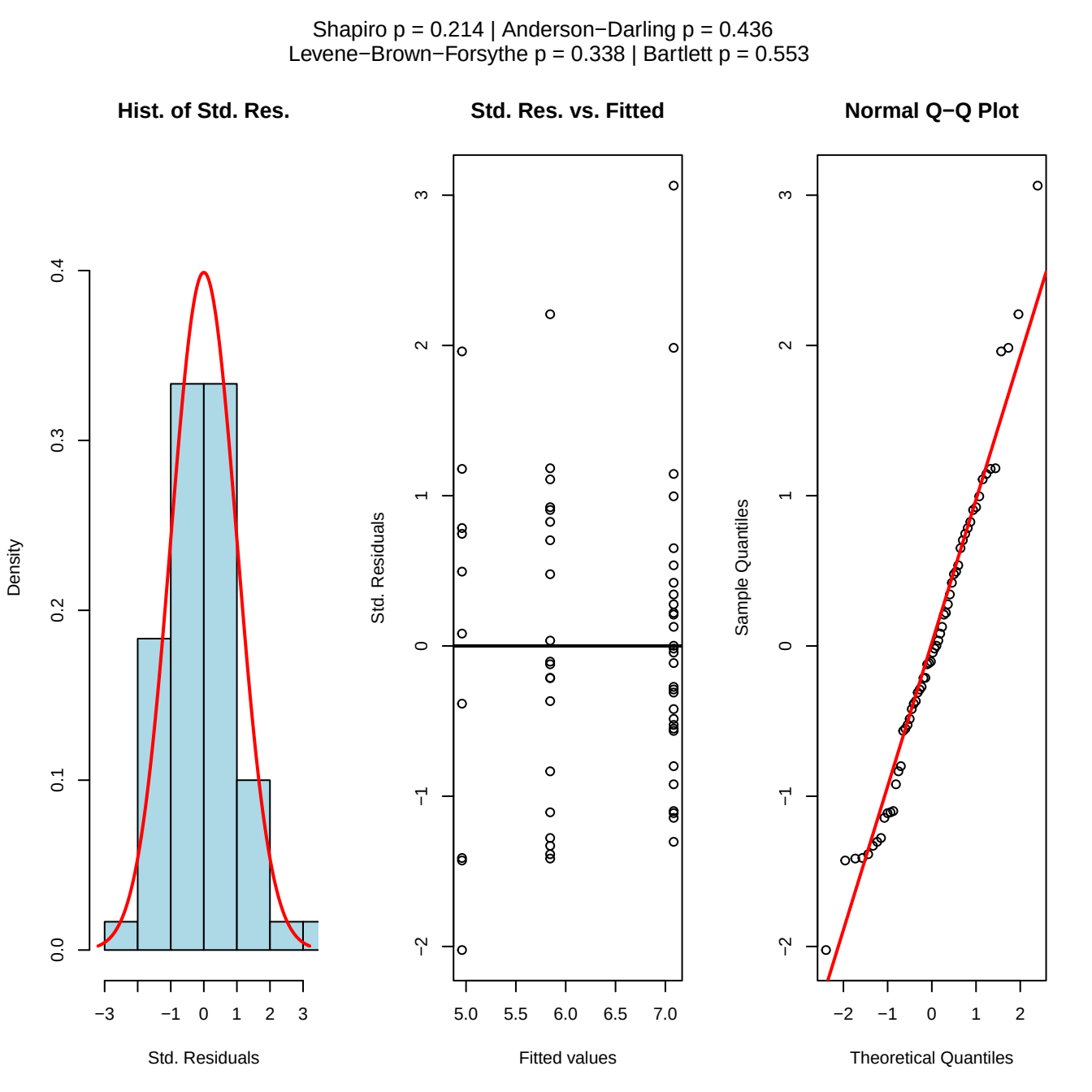

Welch's heteroscedastic one−way ANOVA
F = 11.09, p = 0.00055
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
Sidak corrected 98.3 % conf. interval
values
20
15
10
5
0
−5
a
a
b
A
B
C
group

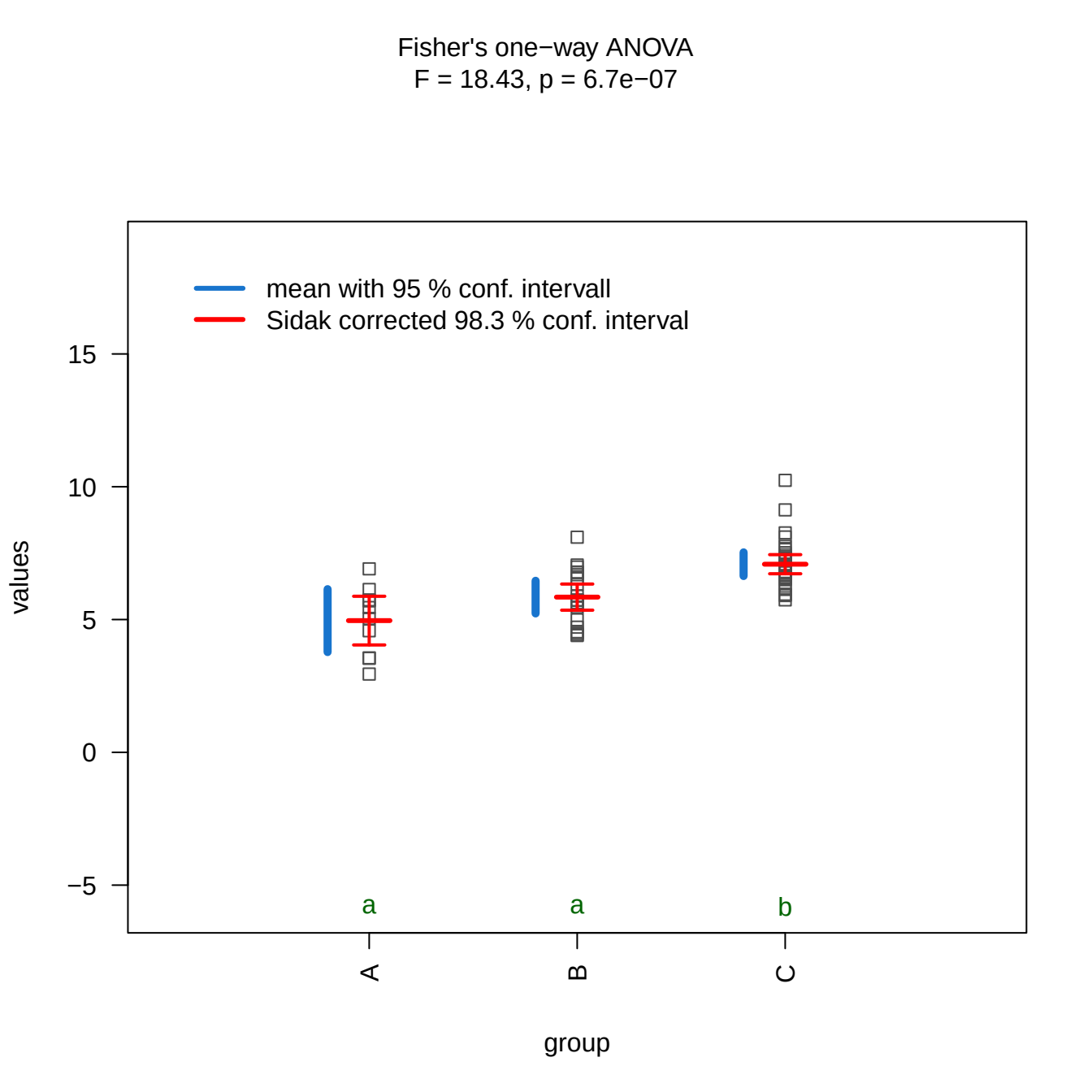

Shapiro p = 4.8e−09 | Anderson−Darling p = 1.31e−09
Levene−Brown−Forsythe p = 0.0607 | Bartlett p = 4.59e−07
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

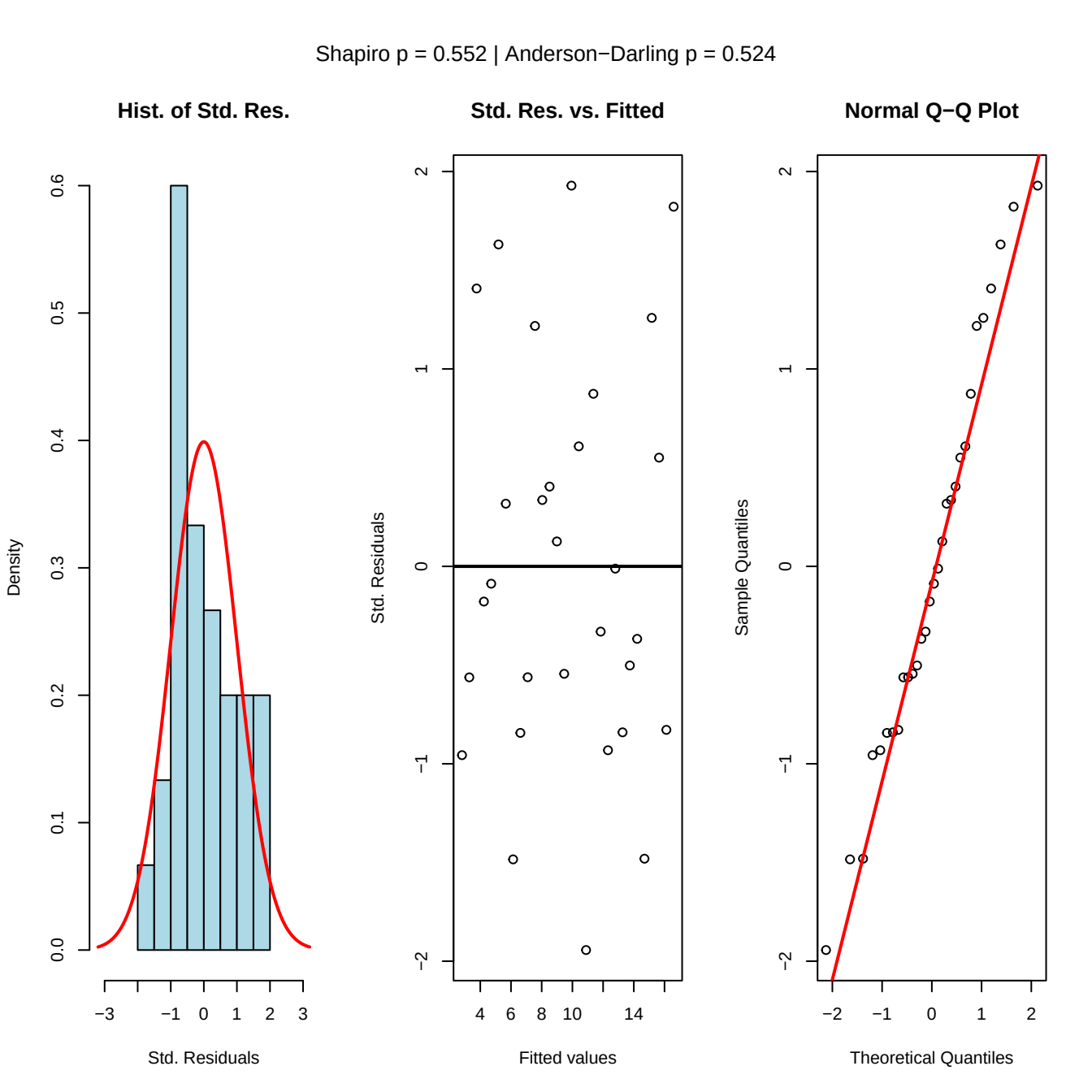

Kruskal−Wallis rank sum test
H = 7.27, p = 0.0264
N = 20 20 20
values
0
2
4
6
8
ab
a
b
A
B
C
group


Shapiro p = 0.726 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.43
Levene−Brown−Forsythe p = 0.981 | Bartlett p = 0.949
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

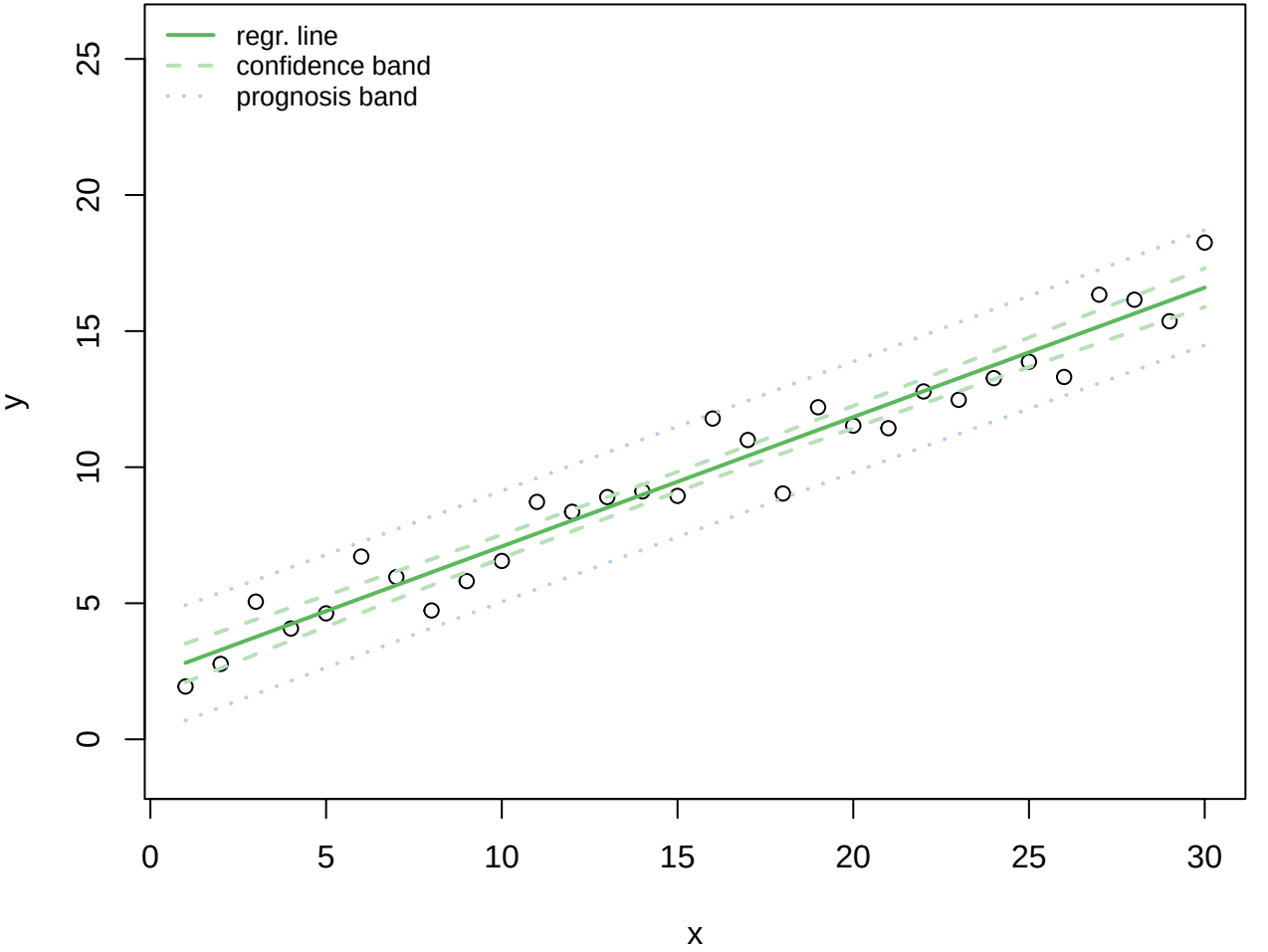

Fisher's one−way ANOVA
F = 35, p = 2.6e−14
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
Sidak corrected 99.15 % conf. interval
15
10
5
0
−5
values
d
a
b
c
A
B
C
D
group

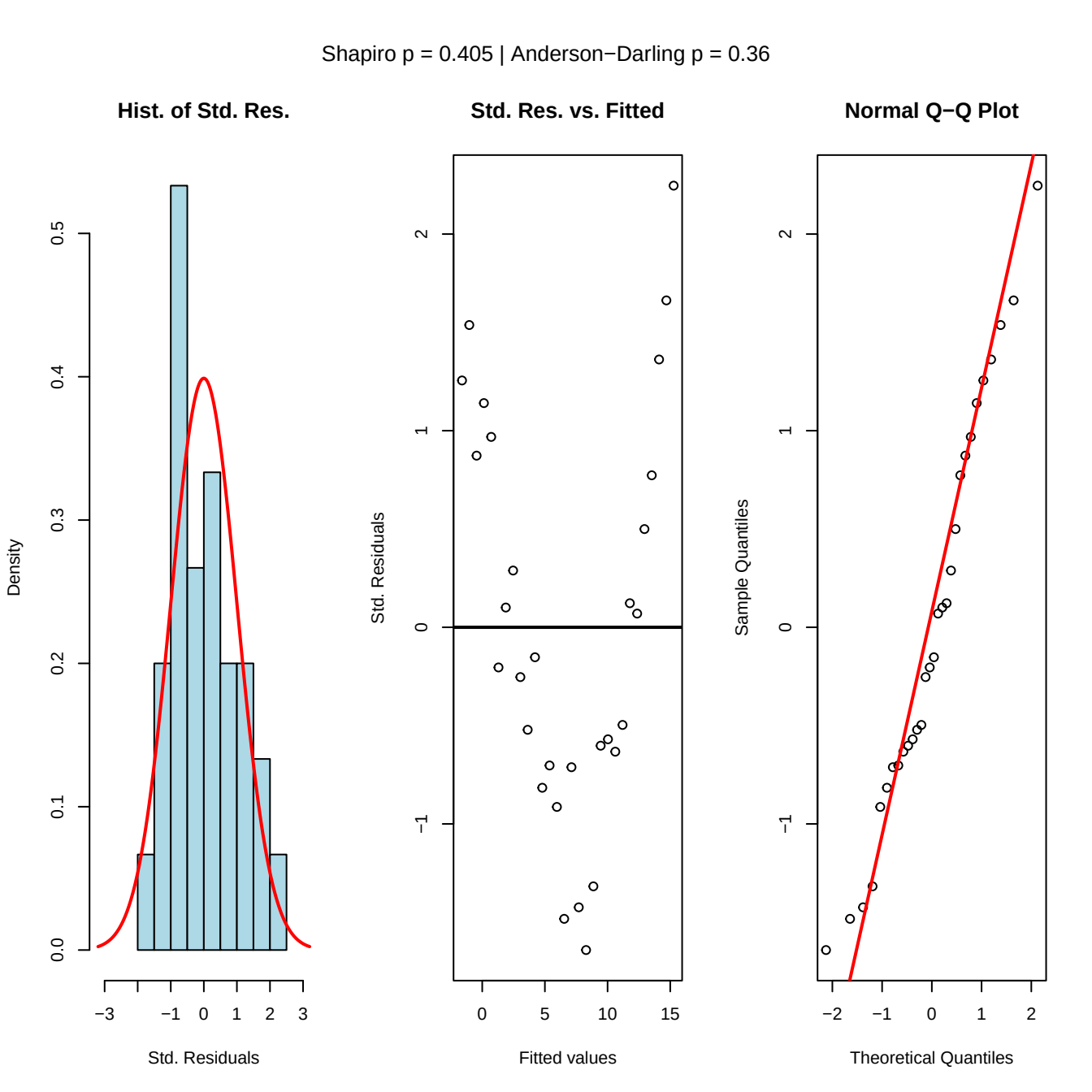

Shapiro p = 0.214 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.436
Levene−Brown−Forsythe p = 0.338 | Bartlett p = 0.553
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles


Fisher's one−way ANOVA
F = 18.43, p = 6.7e−07
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
Sidak corrected 98.3 % conf. interval
15
10
5
0
−5
values
a
a
b
A
B
C
group

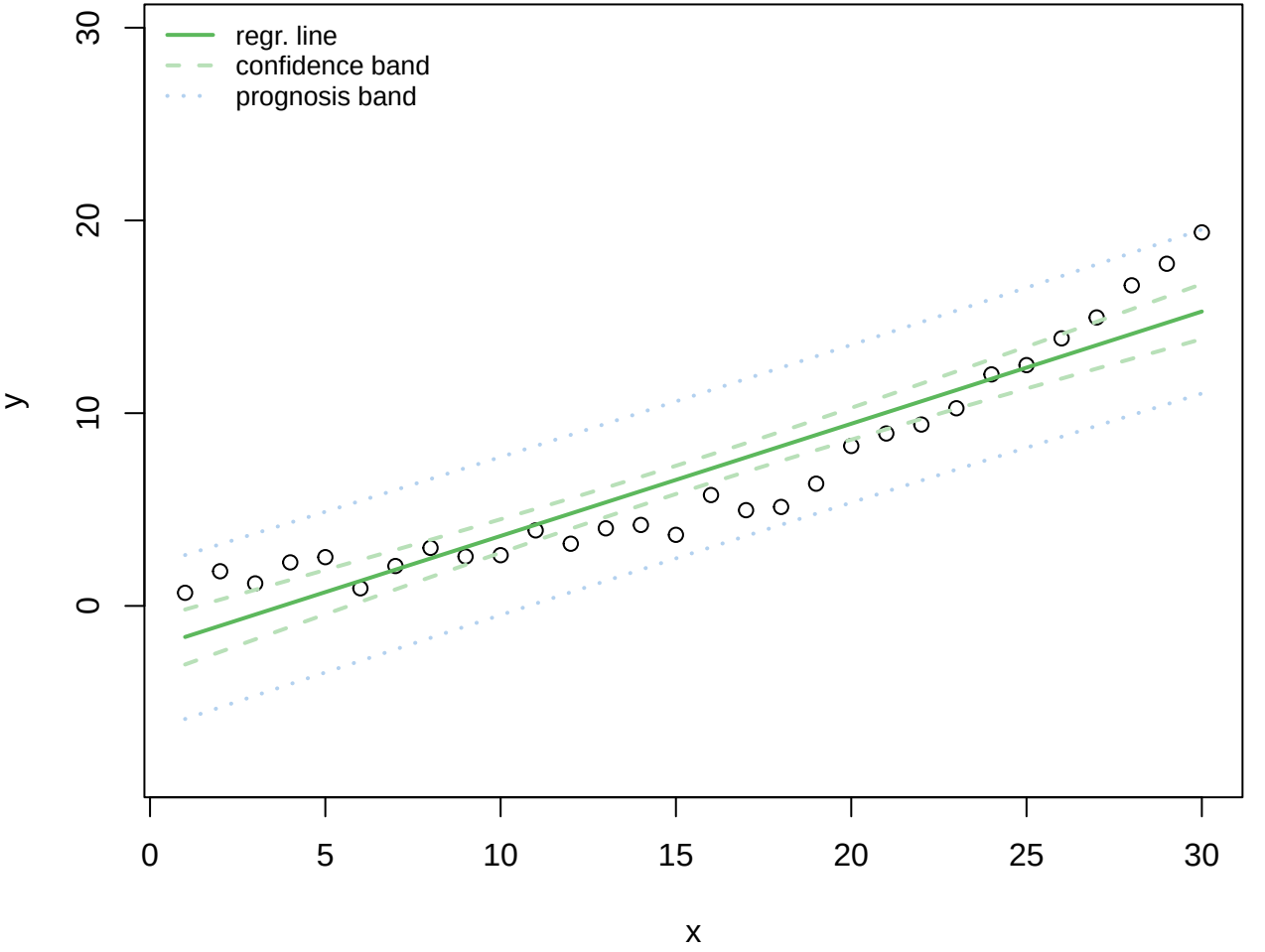

Shapiro p = 0.552 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.524
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

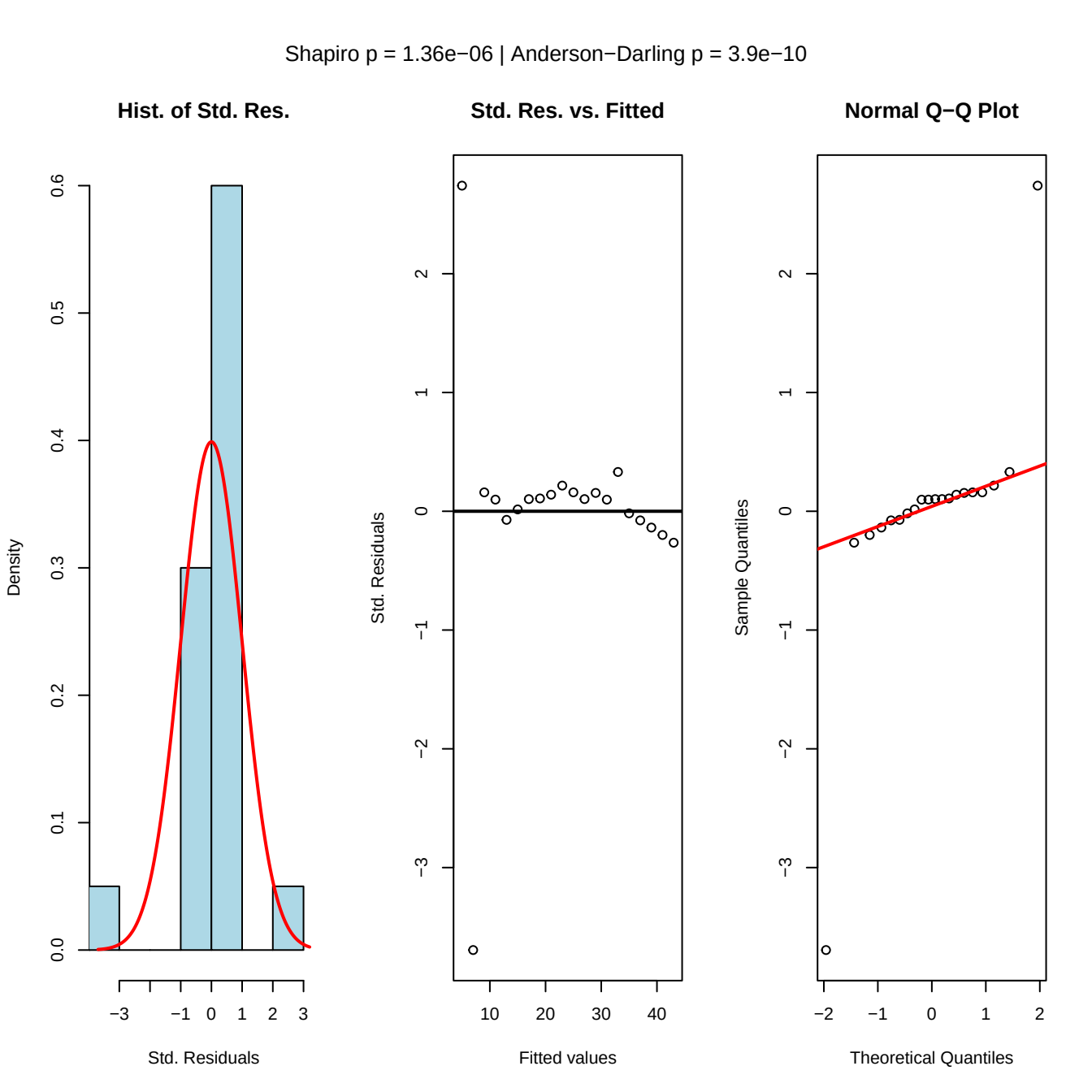
y = a*x +b, confidence level = 0.95 , adjusted R2 = 0.95
slope a = 0.48 , conf. interval [0.43 , 0.52] , p = 8.5e−20
intercept b = 2.3 , conf. interval [1.6 , 3.1] , p = 6.3e−07



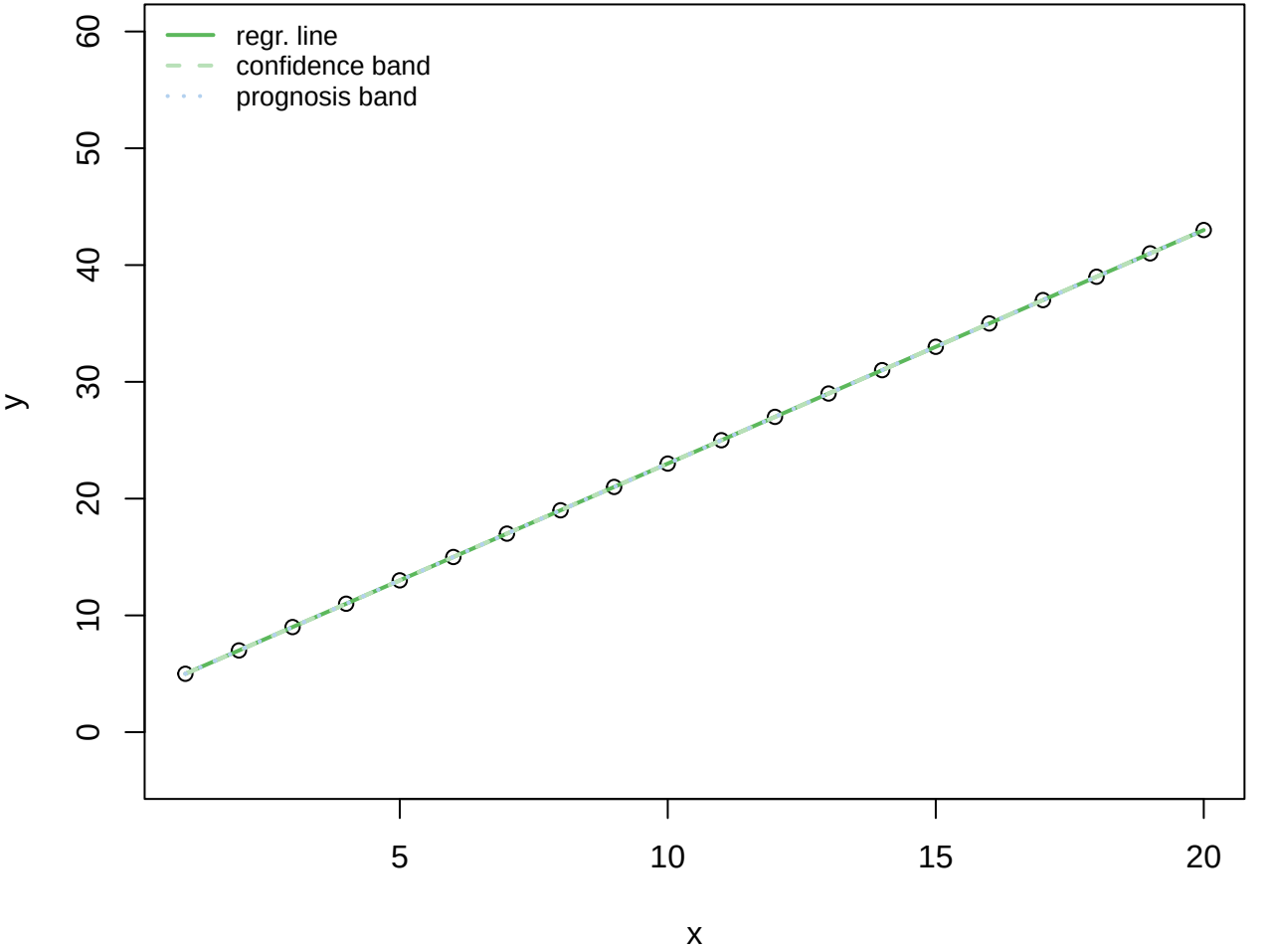

Shapiro p = 0.405 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.36
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

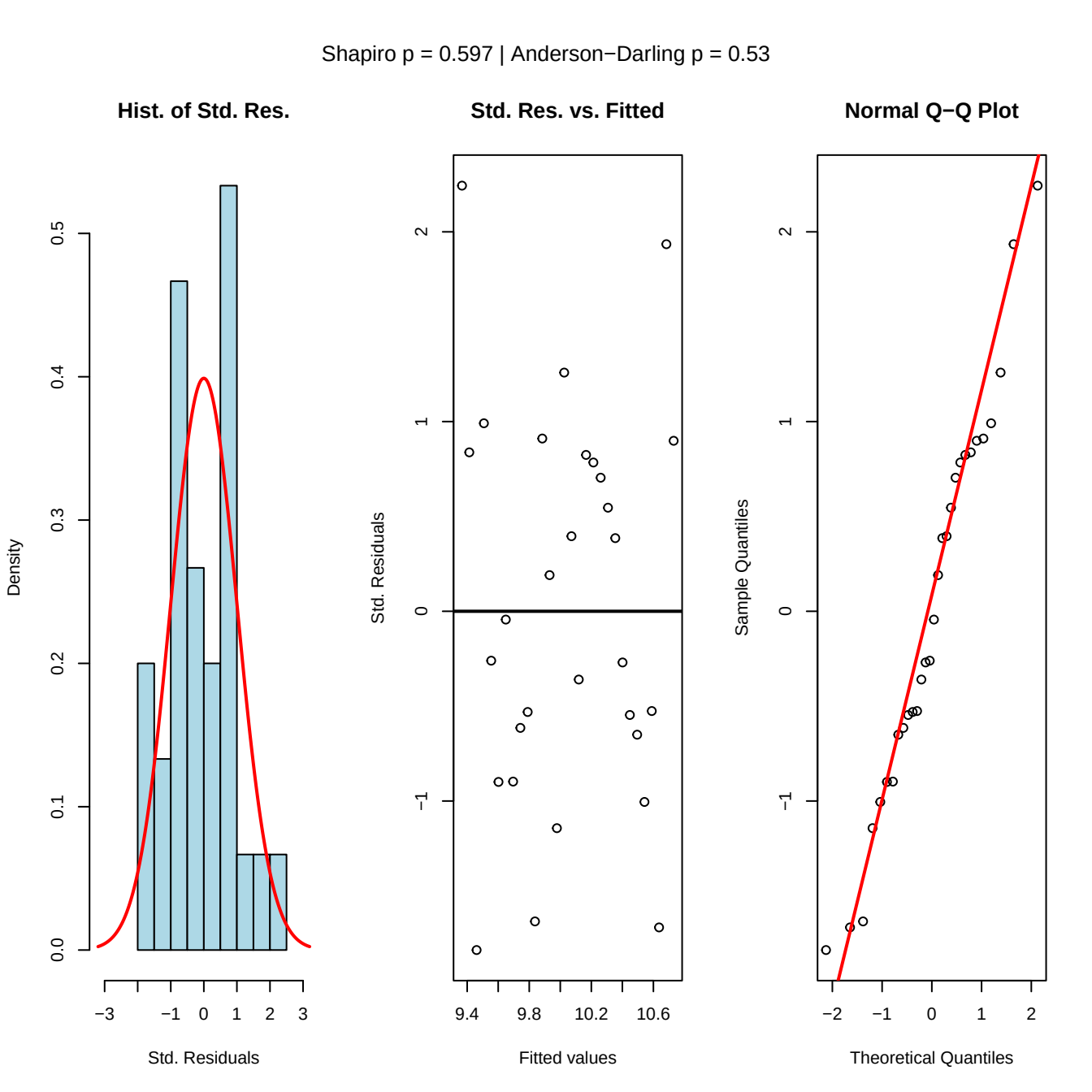
y = a*x +b, confidence level = 0.95 , adjusted R2 = 0.87
slope a = 0.58 , conf. interval [0.5 , 0.67] , p = 3e−14
intercept b = −2.2 , conf. interval [−3.7 , −0.7] , p = 0.0056



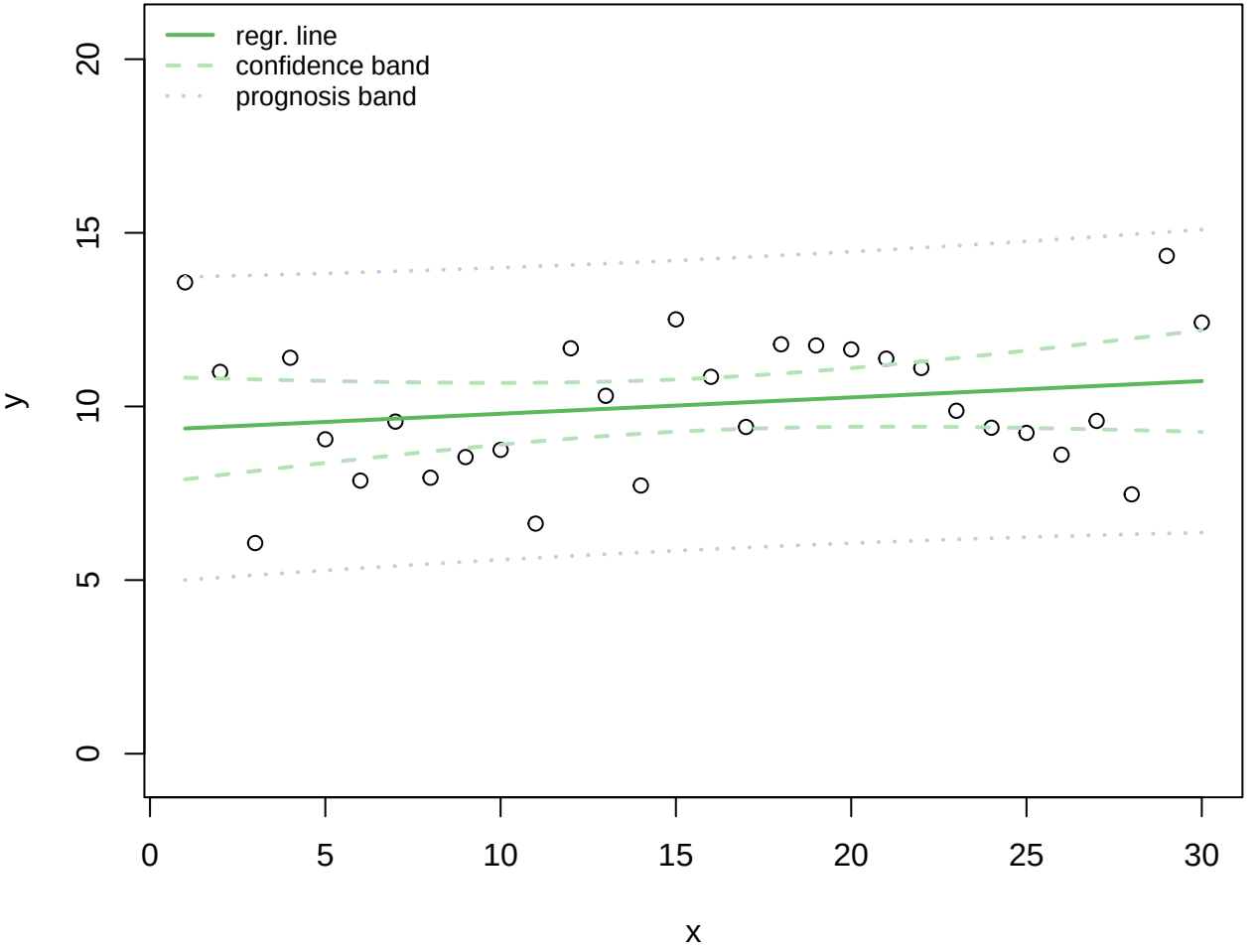

Shapiro p = 1.36e−06 | Anderson−Darling p = 3.9e−10
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

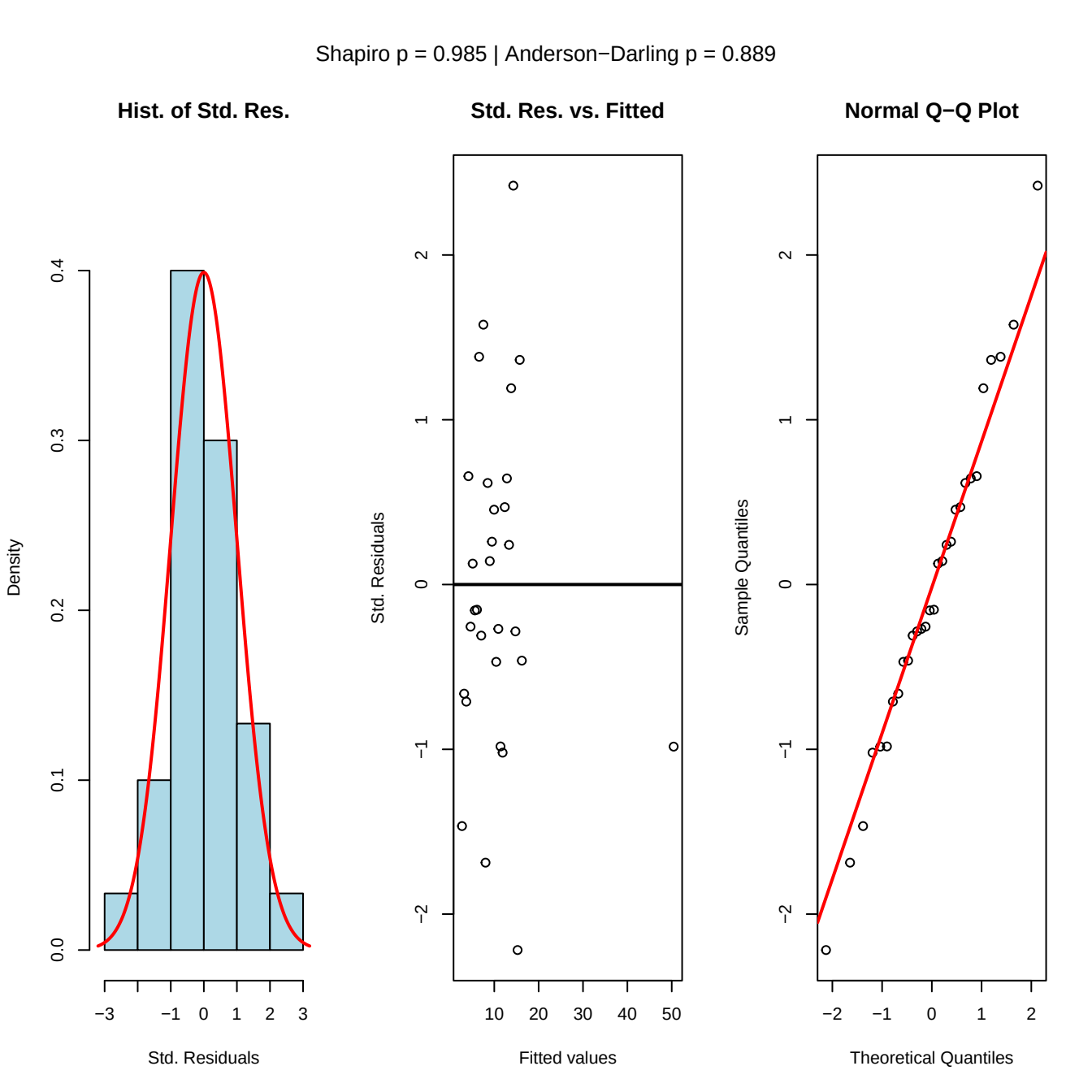
y = a*x +b, confidence level = 0.95 , adjusted R2 = 1
slope a = 2 , conf. interval [2 , 2] , p = 3.5e−278
intercept b = 3 , conf. interval [3 , 3] , p = 6e−262

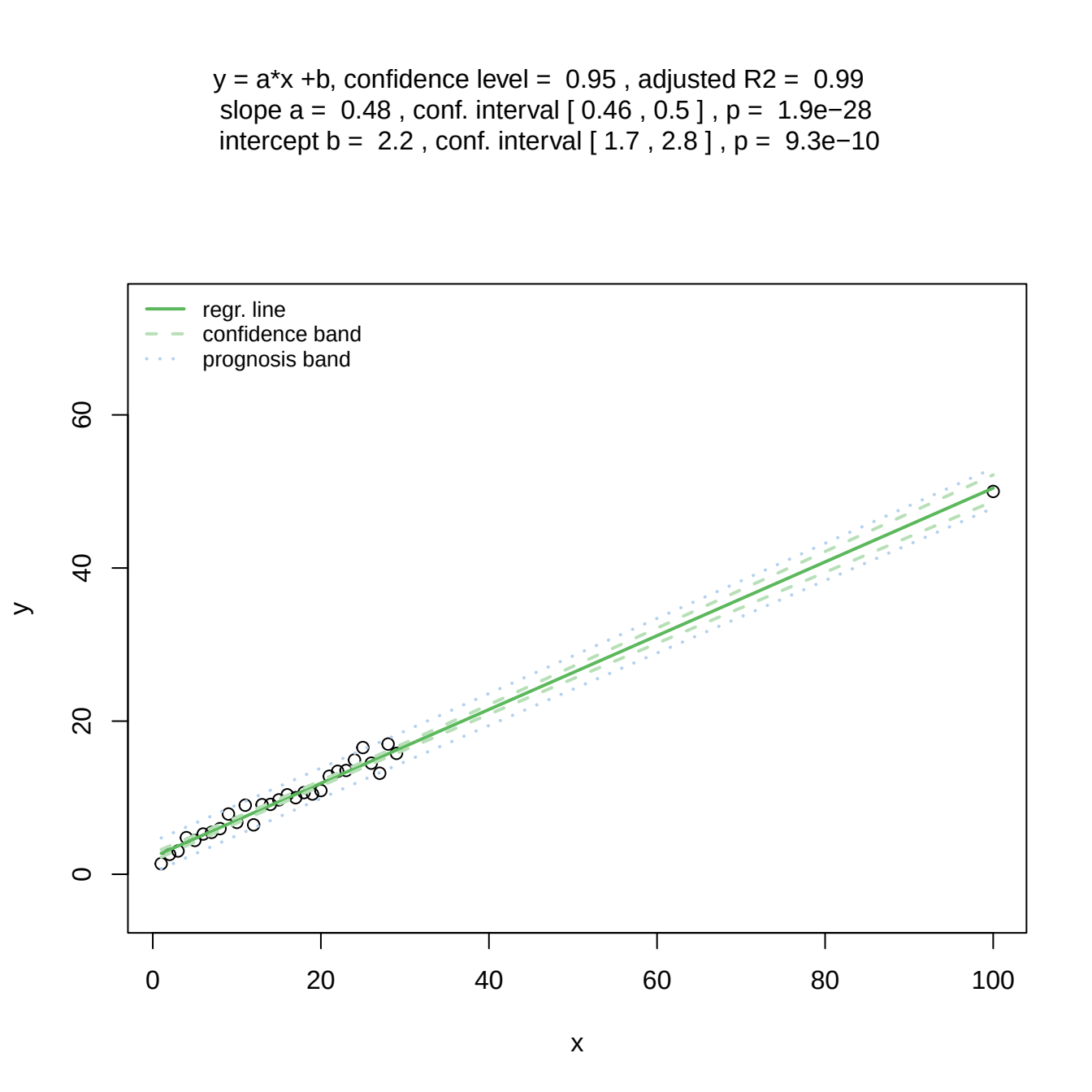


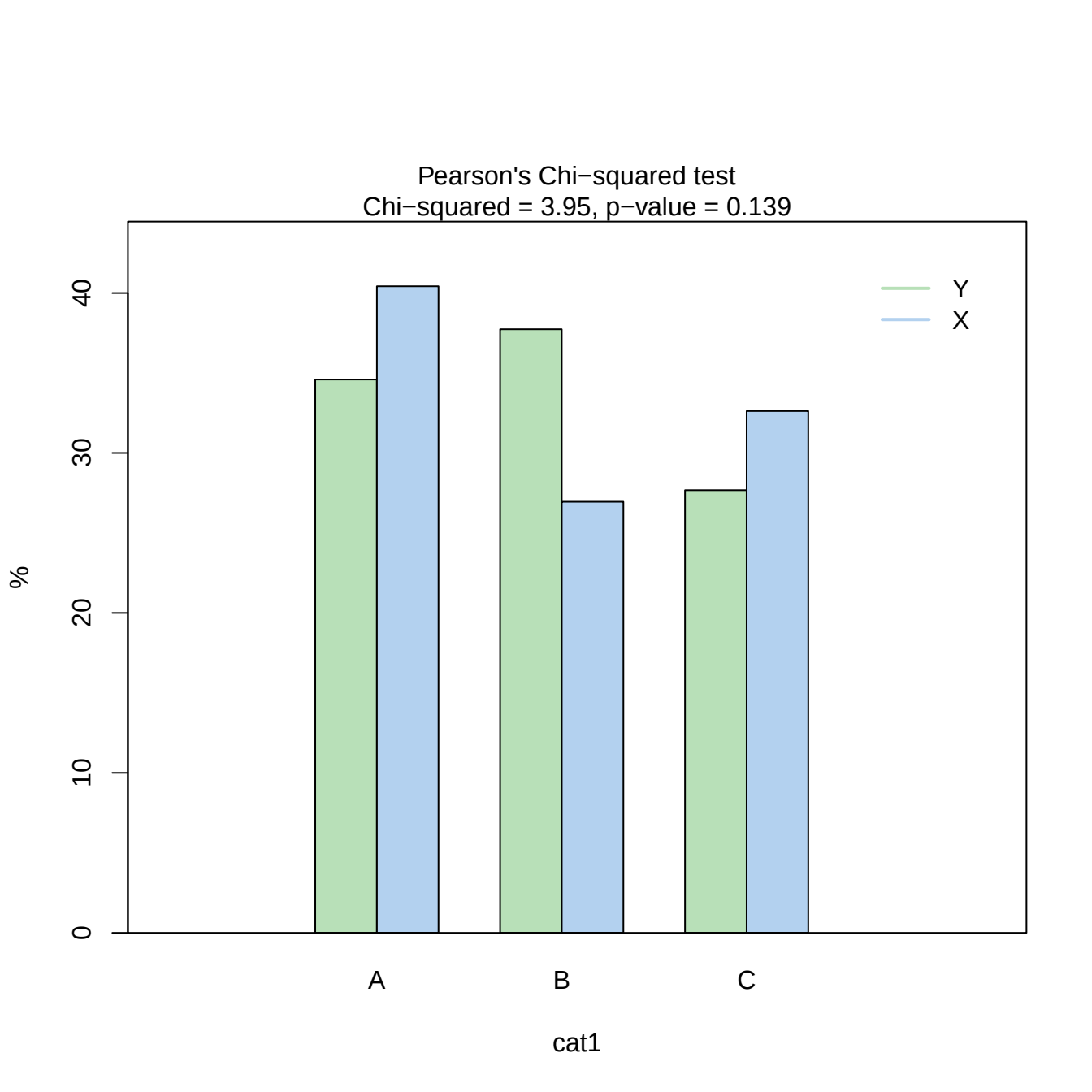

Shapiro p = 0.597 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.53
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

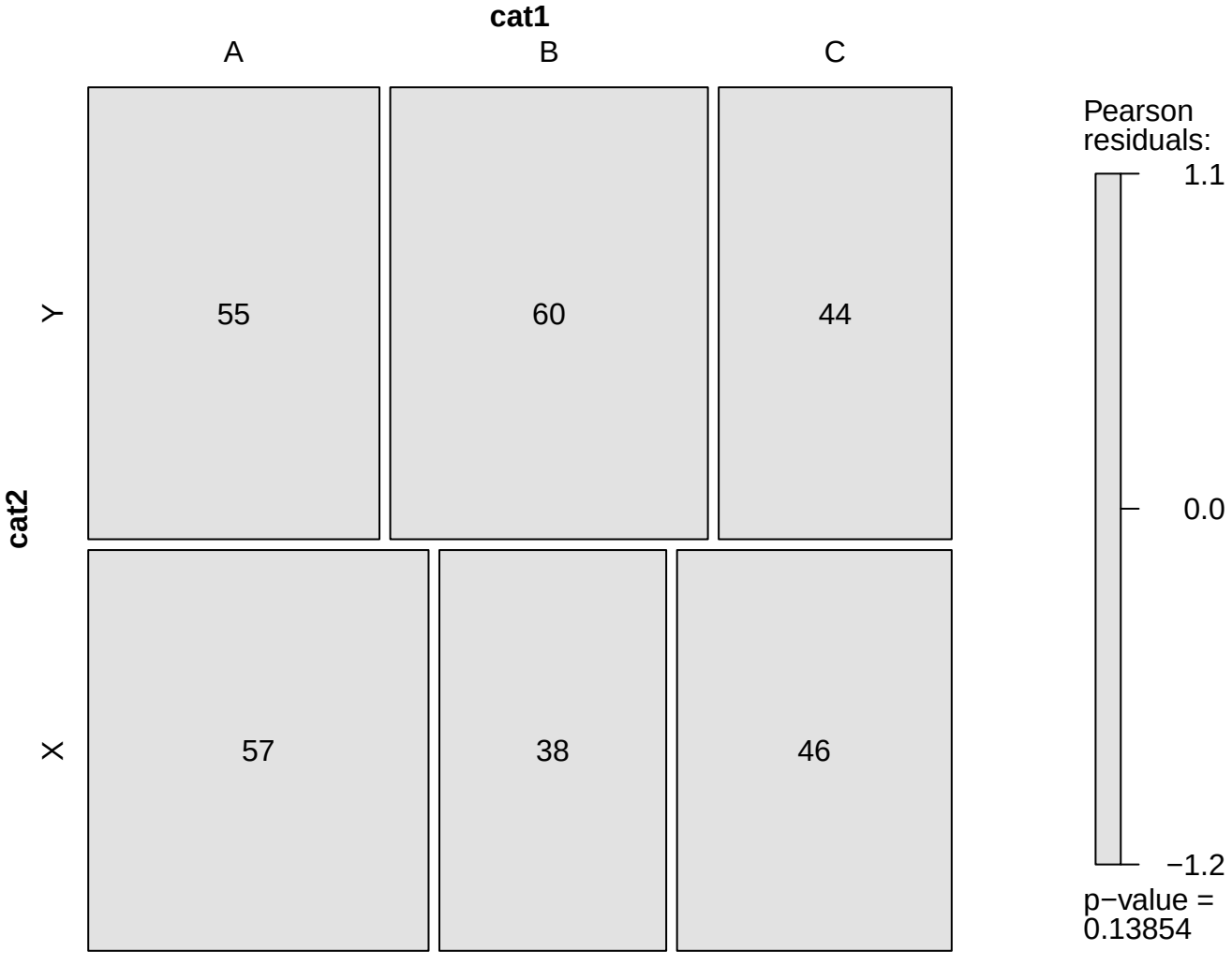
y = a*x +b, confidence level = 0.95 , adjusted R2 = 0.008
slope a = 0.047 , conf. interval [−0.04 , 0.13] , p = 0.28
intercept b = 9.3 , conf. interval [7.8 , 11] , p = 6.8e−13

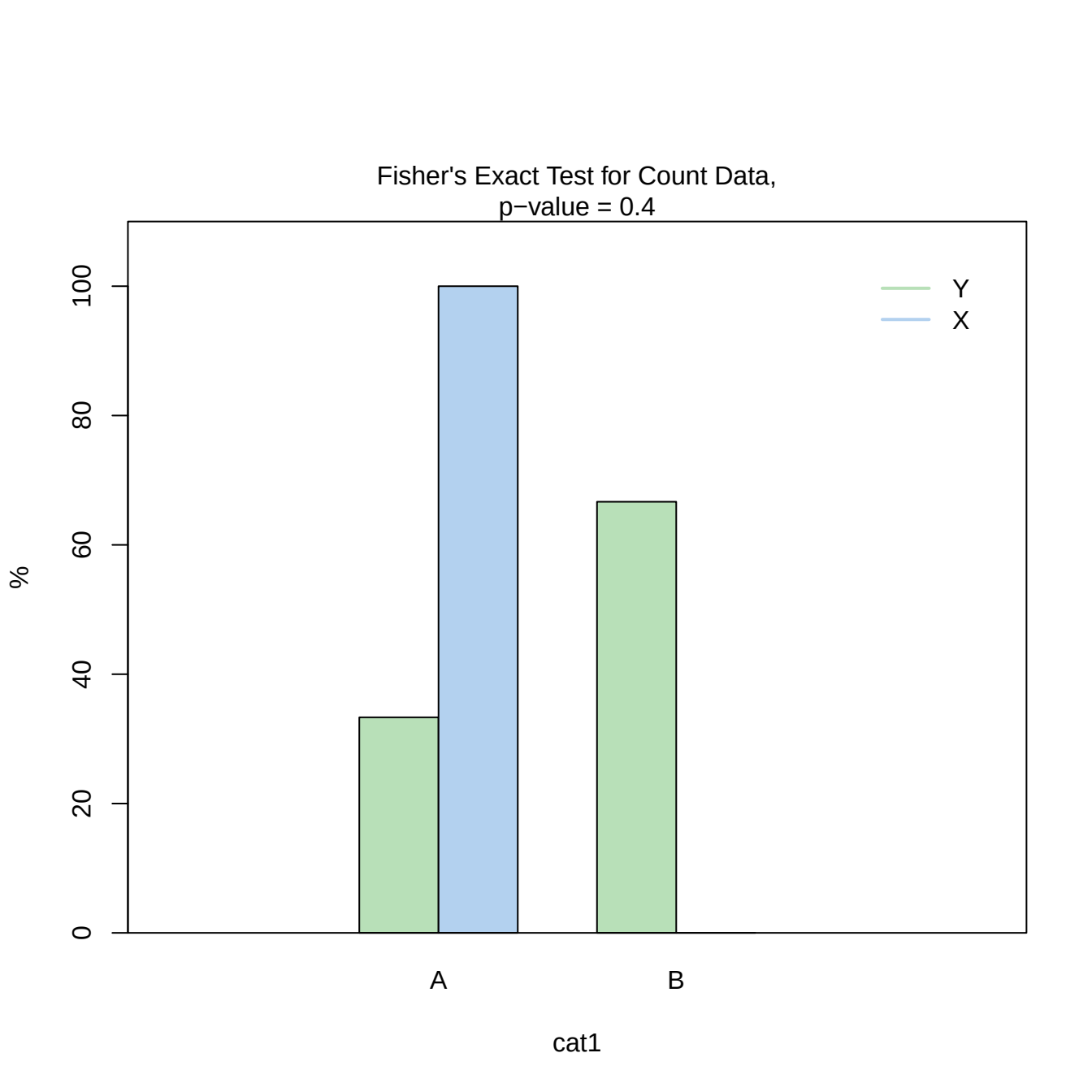


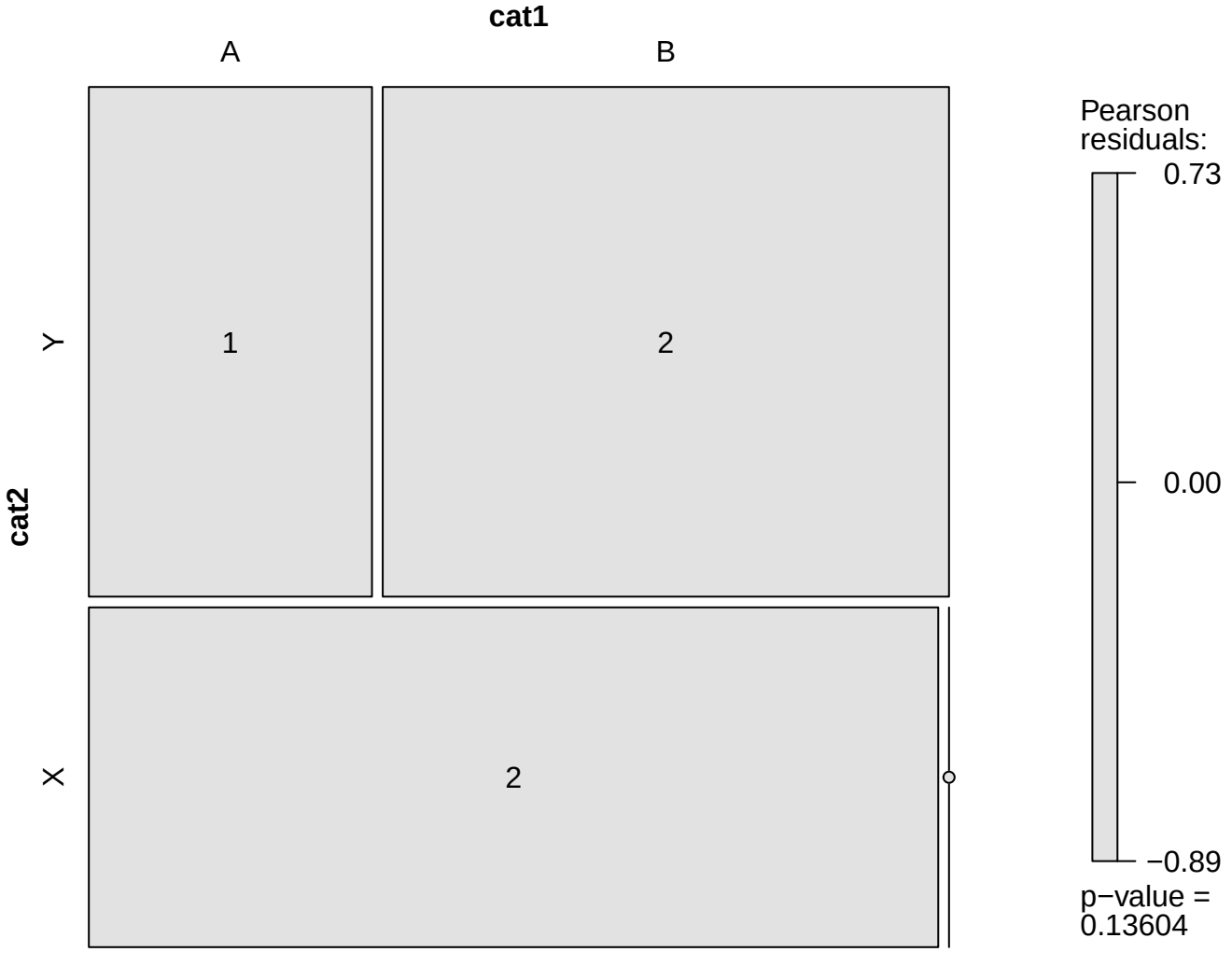

Shapiro p = 0.985 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.889
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

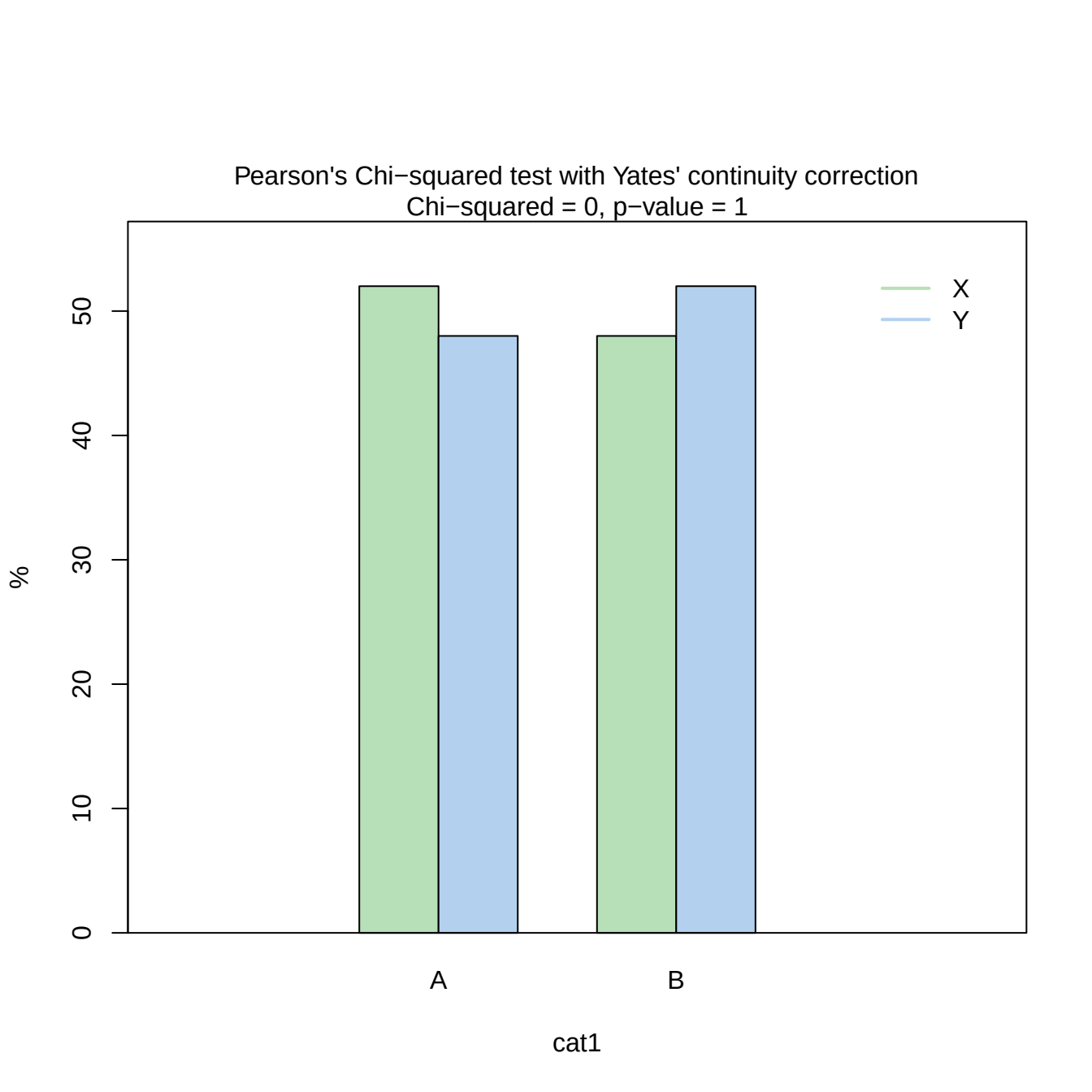

y = a*x +b, confidence level = 0.95 , adjusted R2 = 0.99
slope a = 0.48 , conf. interval [0.46 , 0.5] , p = 1.9e−28
intercept b = 2.2 , conf. interval [1.7 , 2.8] , p = 9.3e−10
regr. line
confidence band
prognosis band
y
0
20
40
60
x
0
20
40
60
80
100

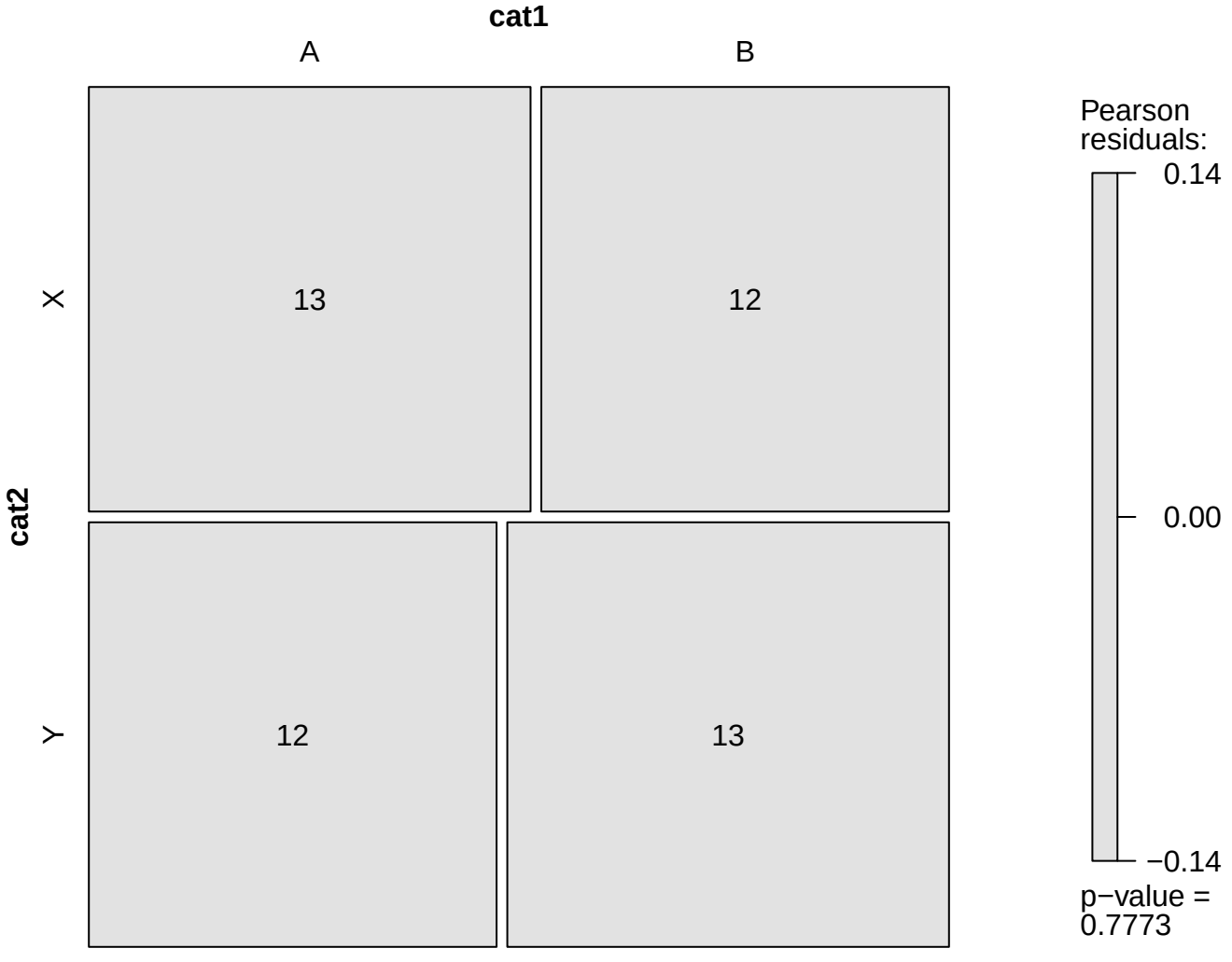

Pearson's Chi−squared test
Chi−squared = 3.95, p−value = 0.139
Y
X
%
0
10
20
30
40
A
B
C
cat1

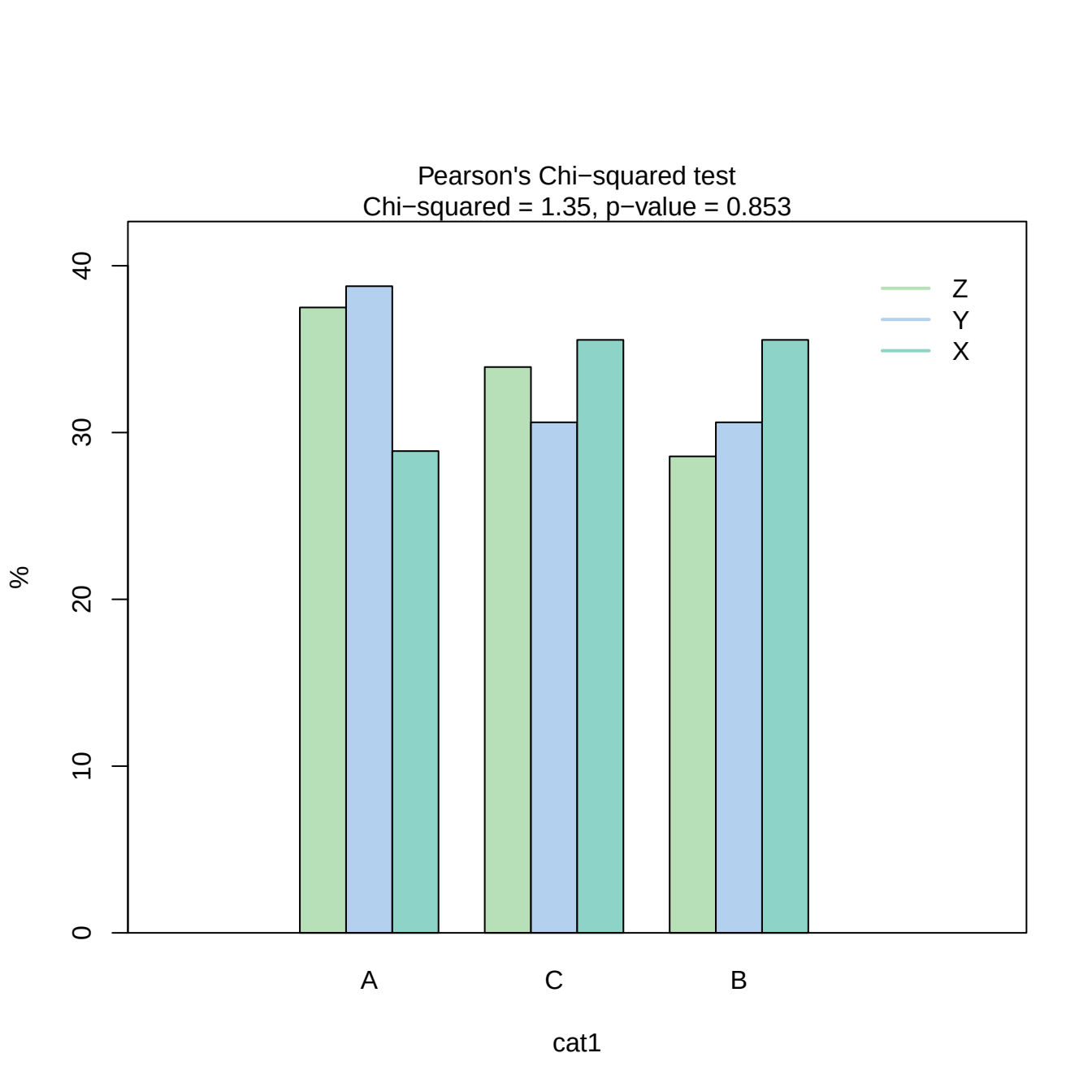

cat1
A
B
C
cat2
Y
X
55
60
44
57
38
46
Pearson residuals:
1.1
0.0
−1.2
p−value = 0.13854

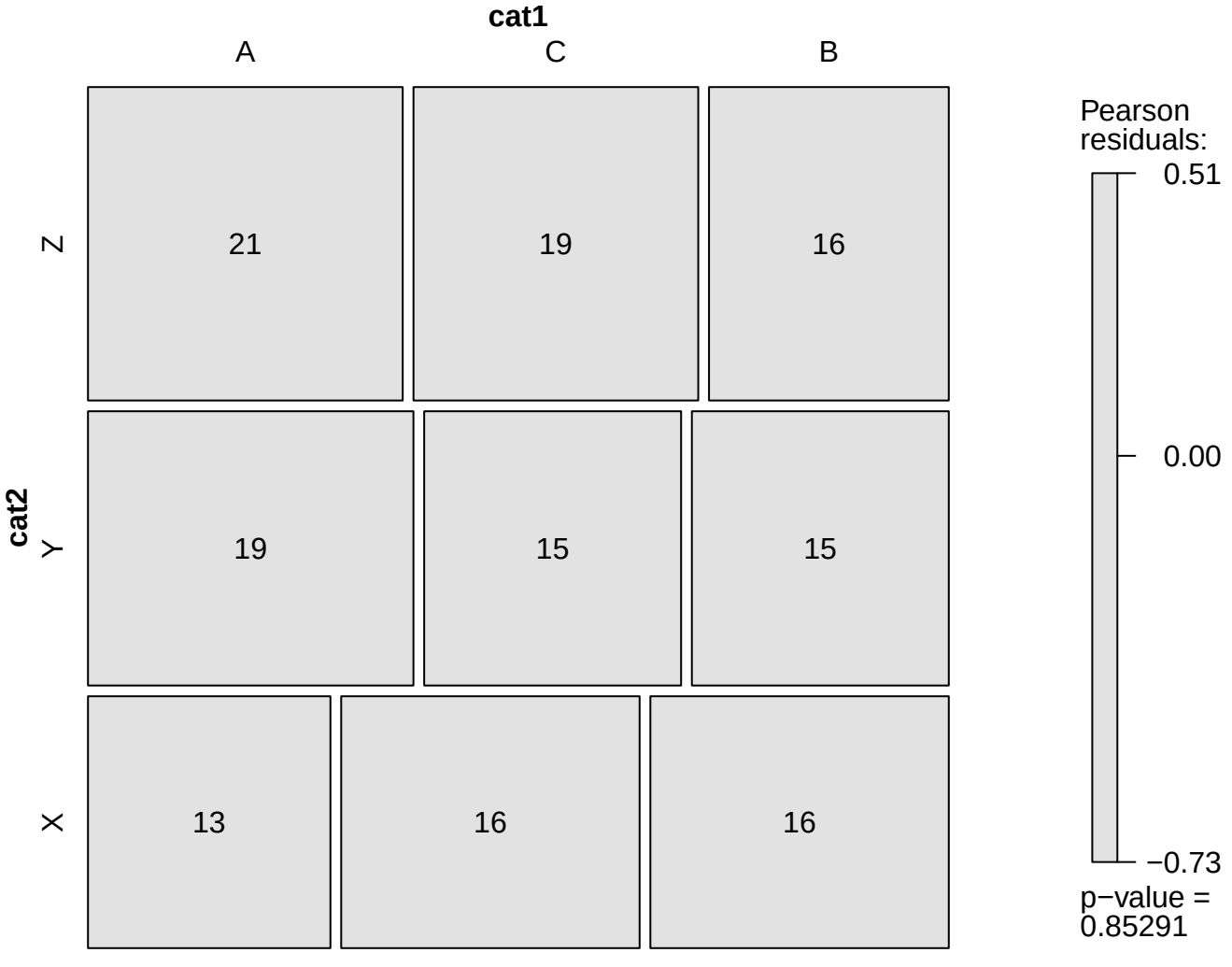

Fisher's Exact Test for Count Data,
p−value = 0.4
Y
X
%
0
20
40
60
80
100
A
B
cat1

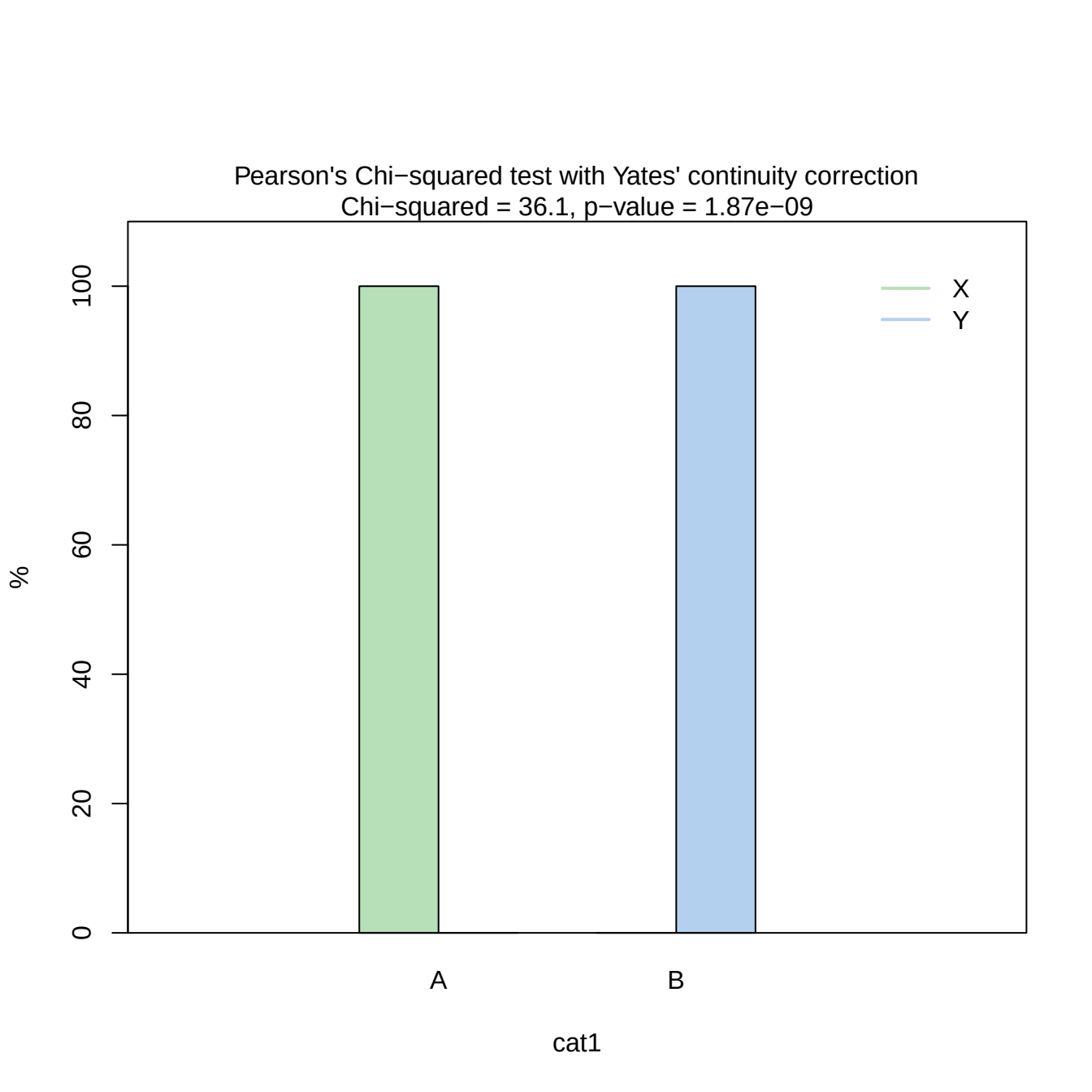

cat1
A
B
cat2
Y
X
1
2
2
Pearson
residuals:
0.73
0.00
−0.89
p−value =
0.13604

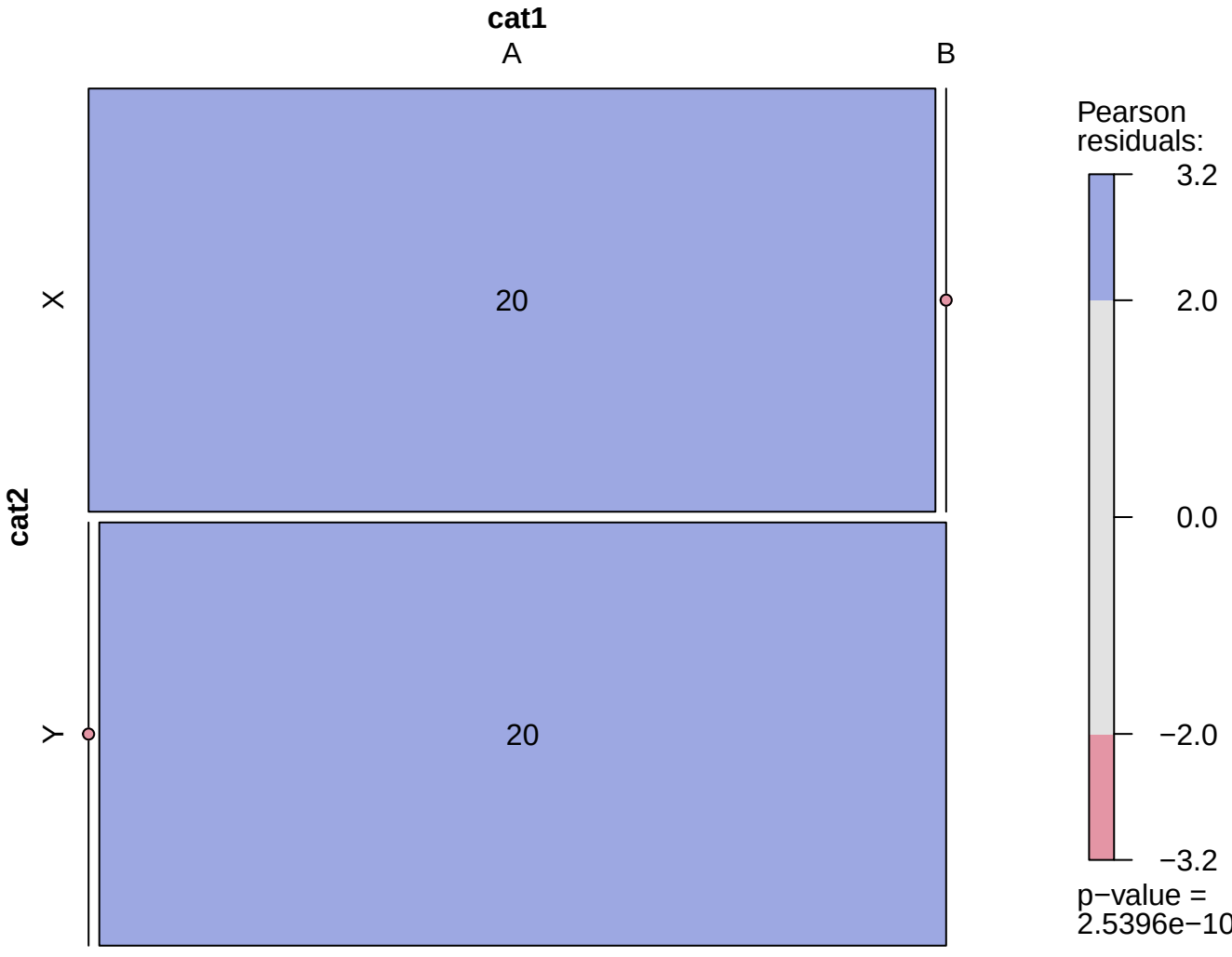

Pearson's Chi−squared test with Yates' continuity correction
Chi−squared = 0, p−value = 1
X
Y
%
0
10
20
30
40
50
A
B
cat1

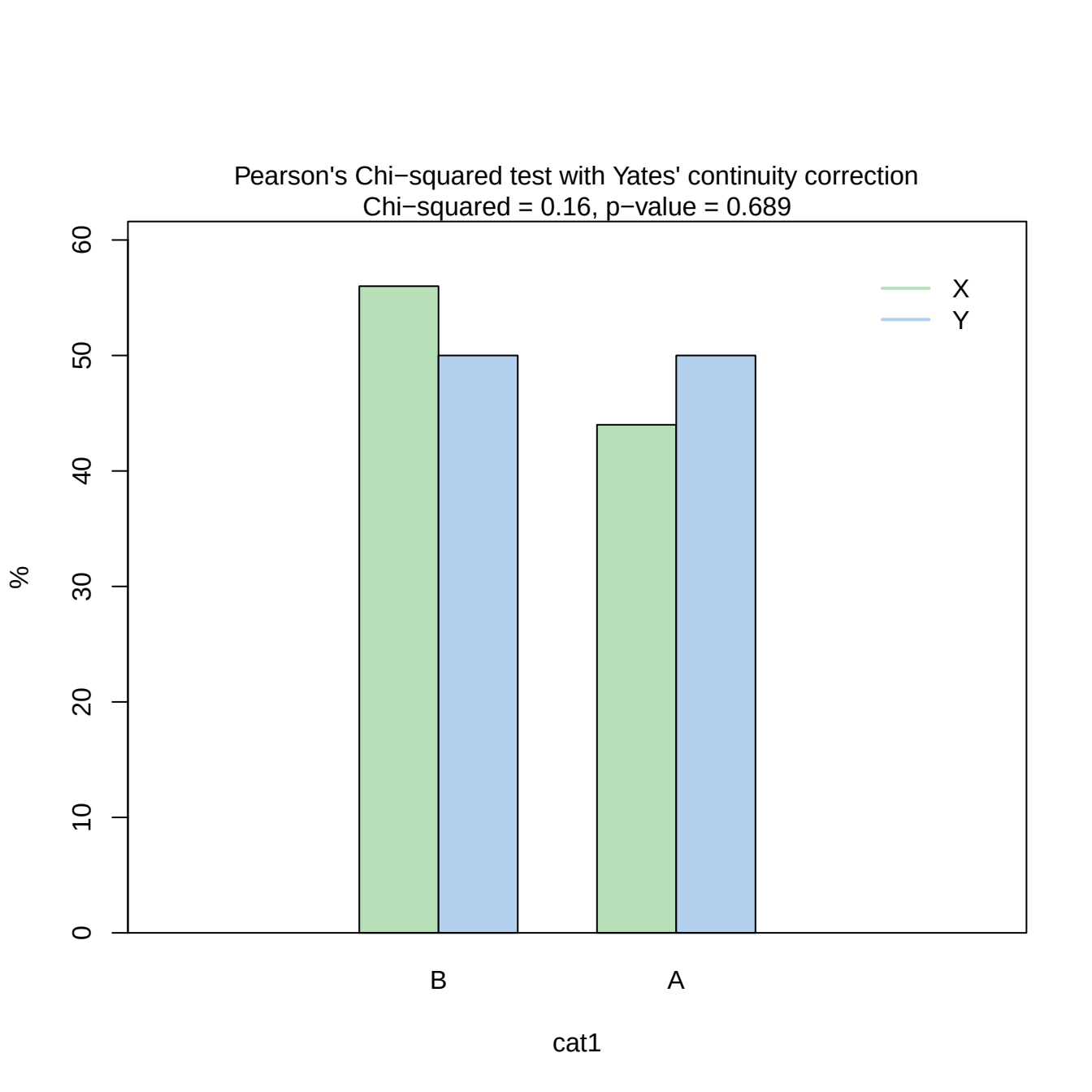

cat1
A
B
cat2
X
Y
13
12
12
13
Pearson
residuals:
0.14
0.00
−0.14
p−value =
0.7773

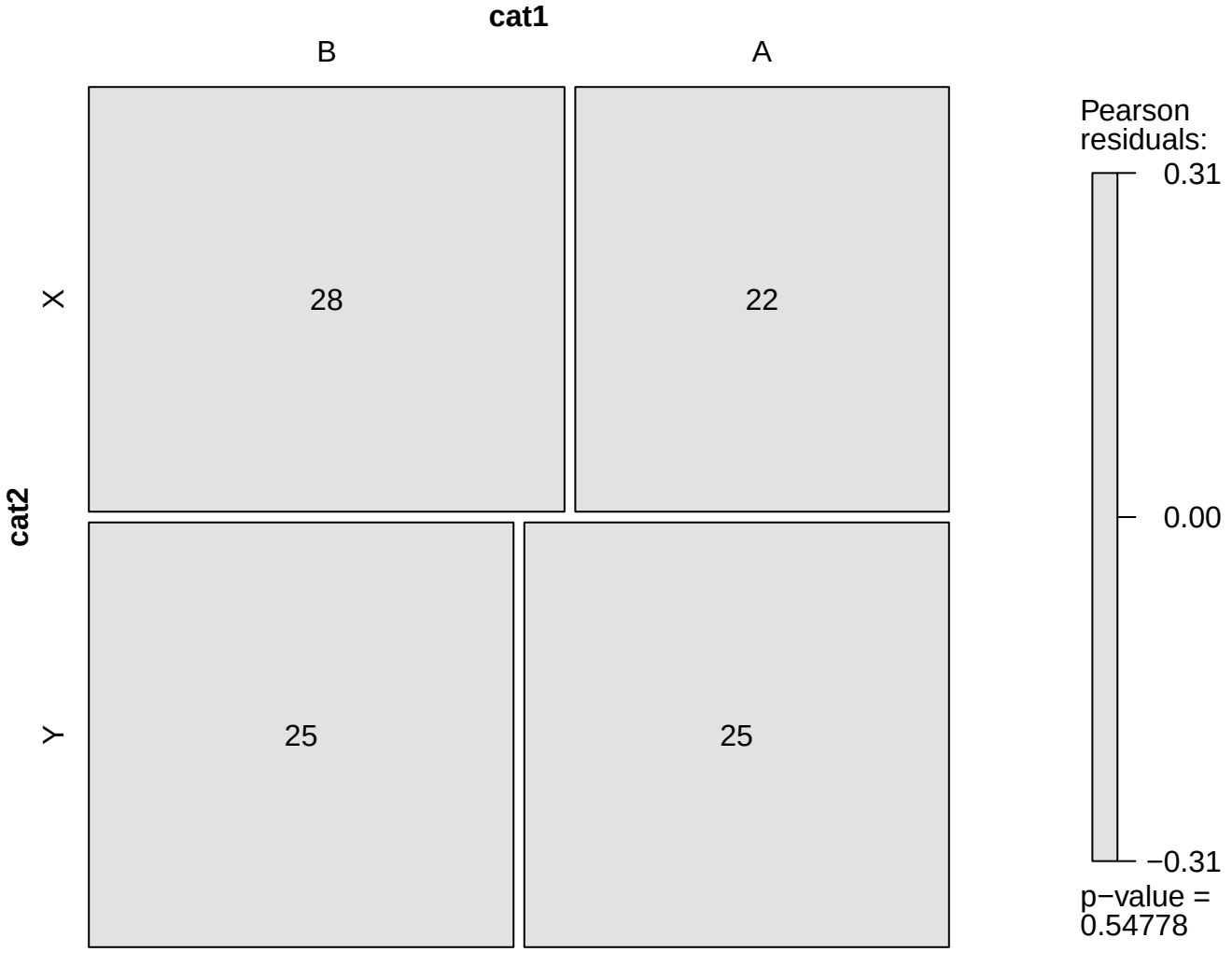

Pearson's Chi−squared test
Chi−squared = 1.35, p−value = 0.853
Z
Y
X
%
0
10
20
30
40
A
C
B
cat1


cat1
A
C
B
cat2
Z
Y
X
21
19
16
19
15
15
13
16
16
Pearson residuals:
0.51
0.00
−0.73
p−value = 0.85291

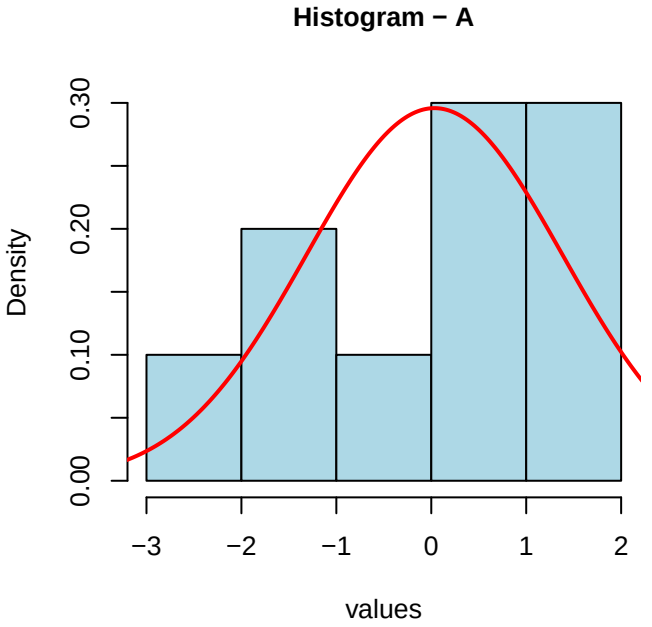

Pearson's Chi−squared test with Yates' continuity correction
Chi−squared = 36.1, p−value = 1.87e−09
%
0
20
40
60
80
100
X
Y
A
B
cat1

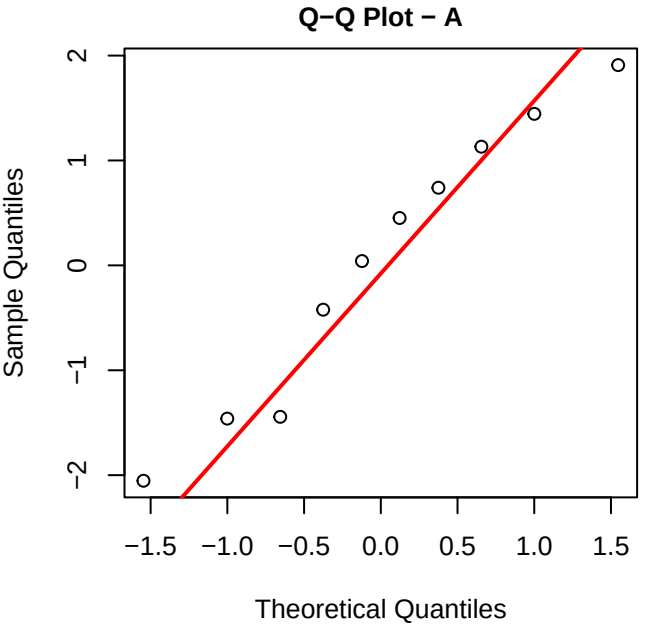

cat1
A
B
cat2
X
Y
20
20
Pearson
residuals:
3.2
2.0
0.0
−2.0
−3.2
p−value =
2.5396e−10

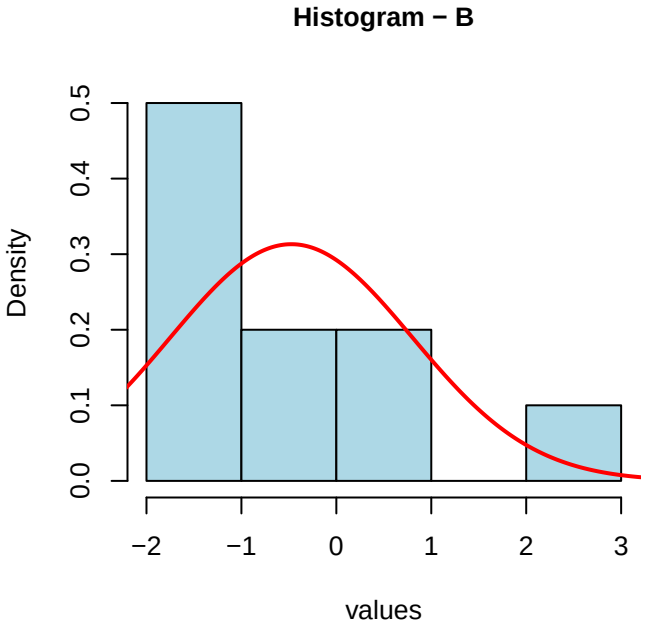

Pearson's Chi−squared test with Yates' continuity correction
Chi−squared = 0.16, p−value = 0.689
X
Y
%
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
B
A
cat1

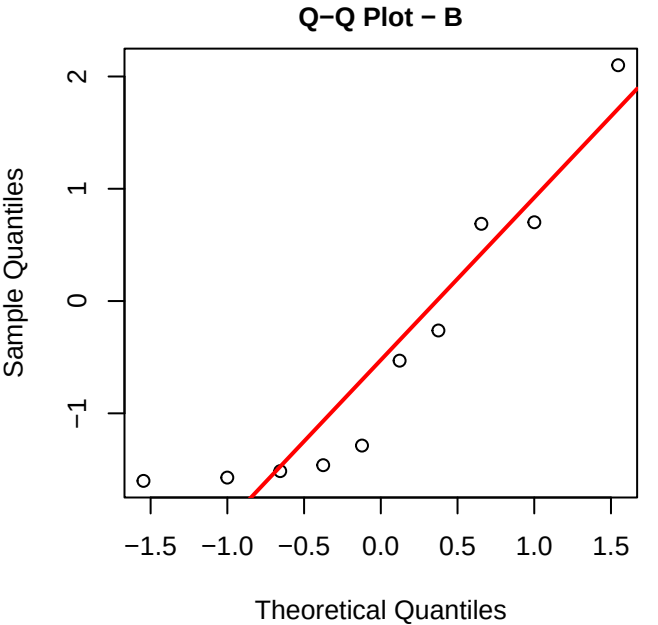

cat1
B
A
cat2
X
Y
28
22
25
25
Pearson
residuals:
0.31
0.00
−0.31
p−value =
0.54778

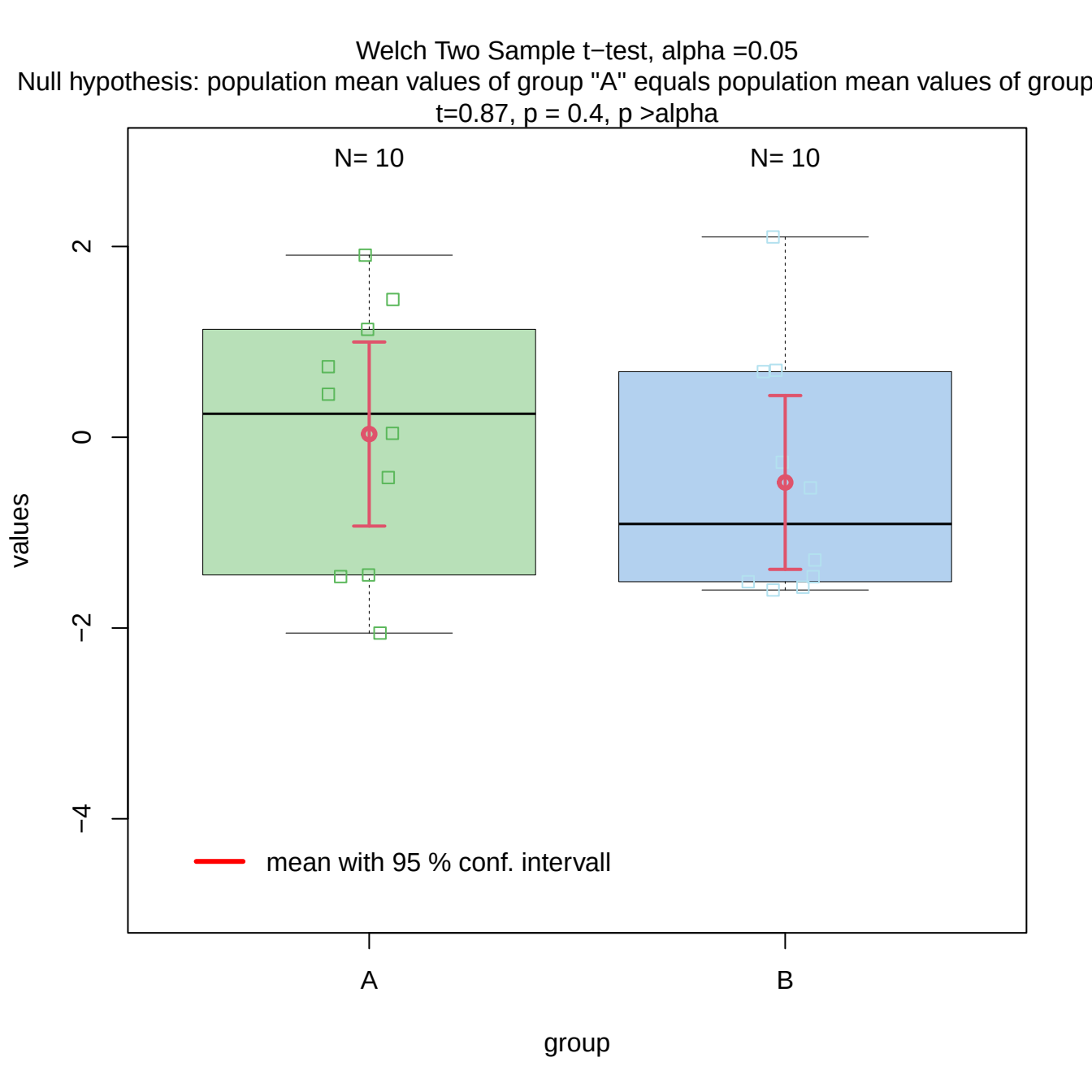
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.65 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.057



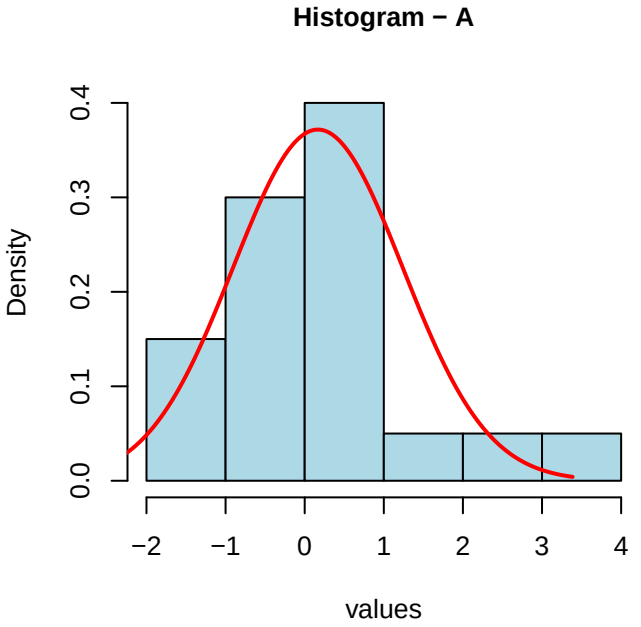


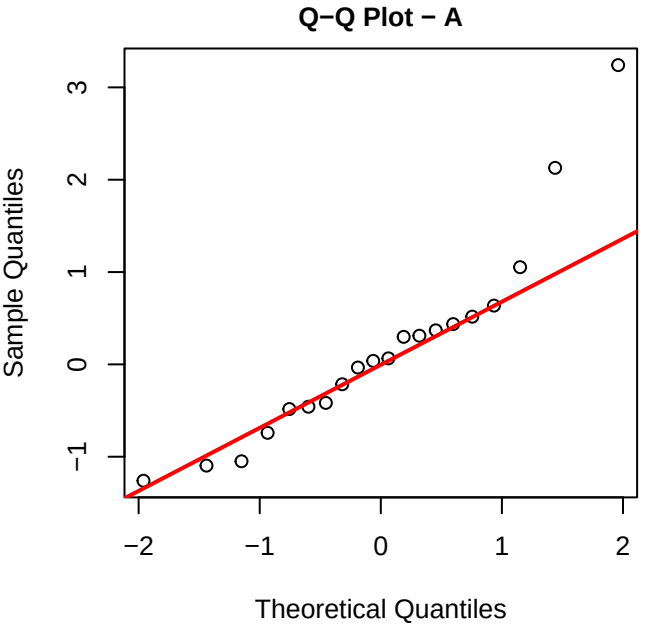


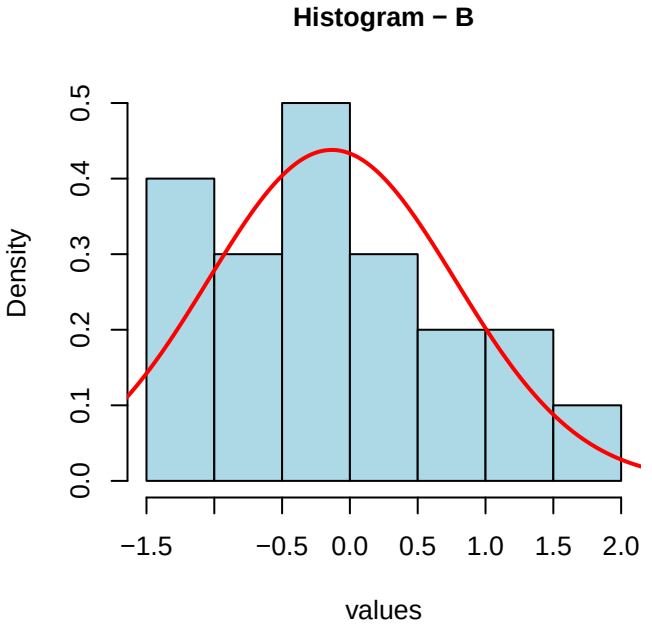


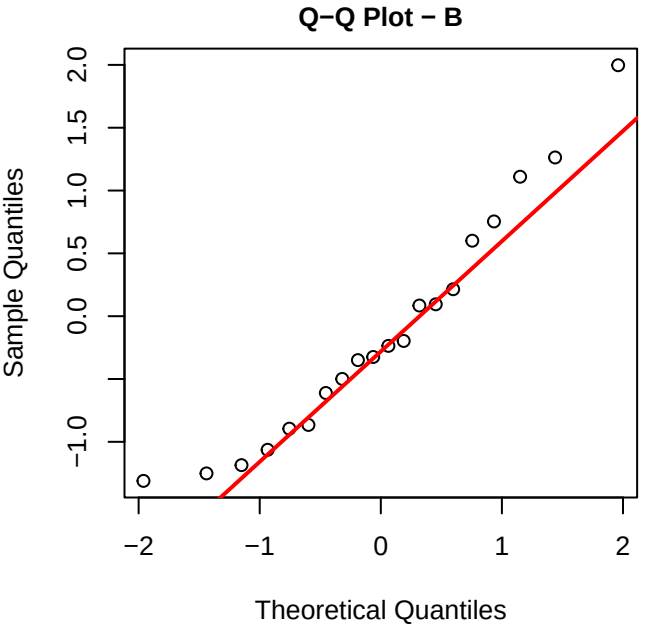

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=0.87, p = 0.4, p >alpha
N= 10
N= 10
2
0
−2
−4
values
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

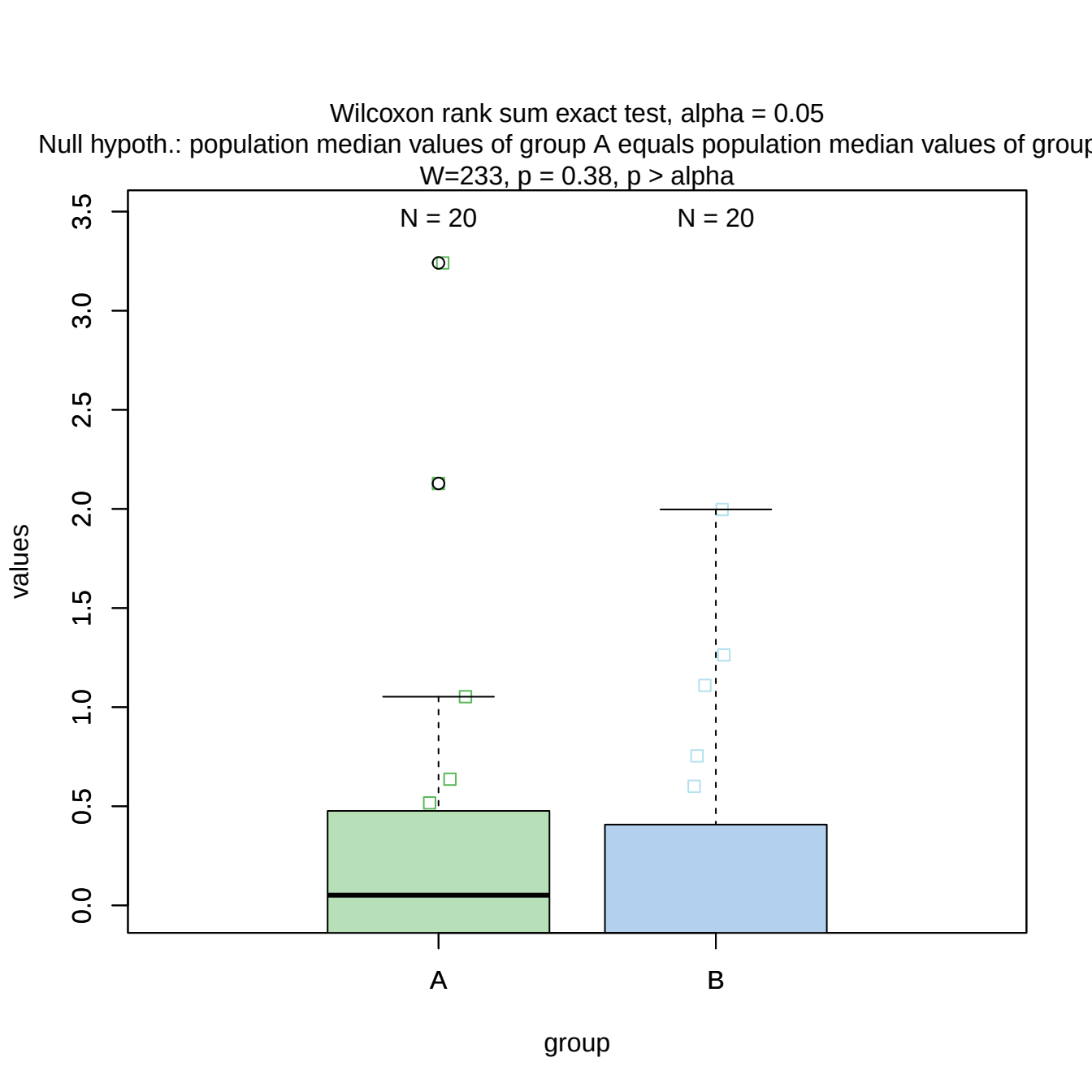
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.027 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.28



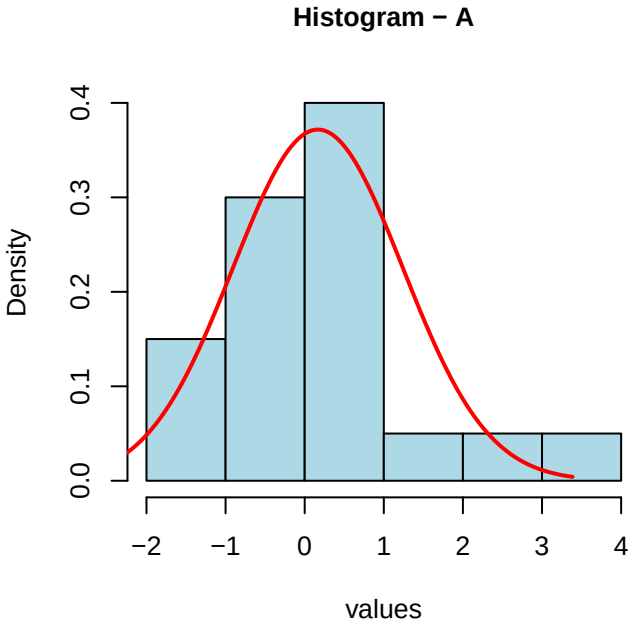


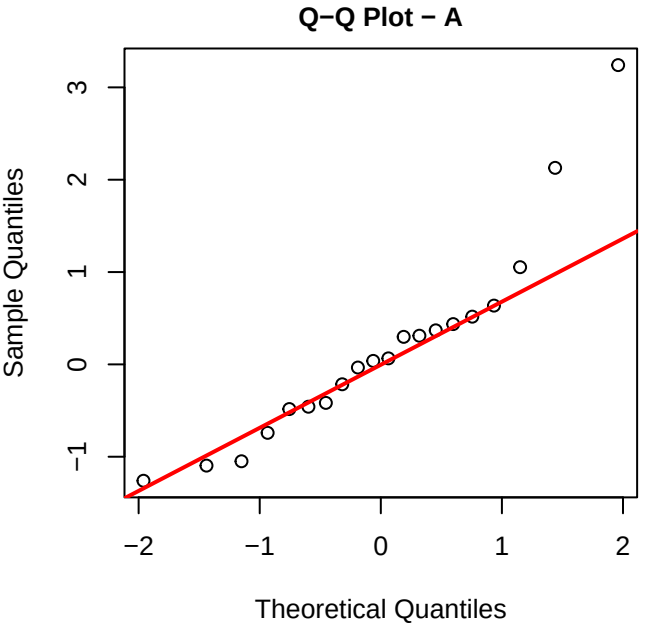


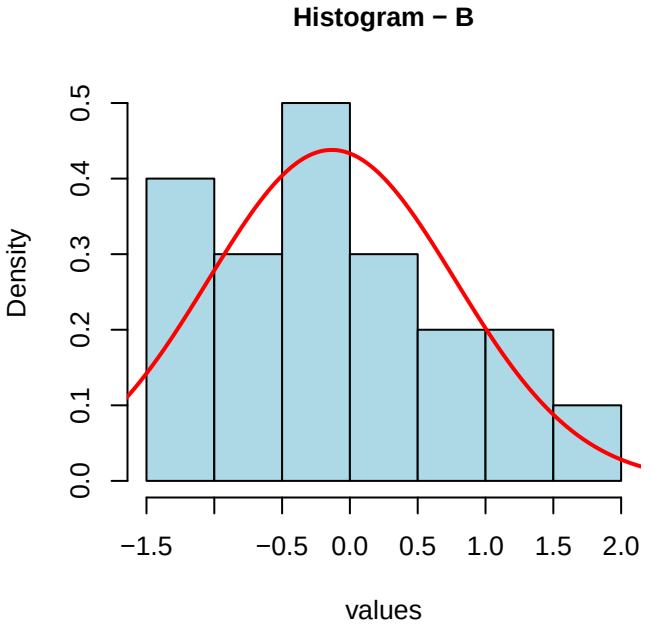


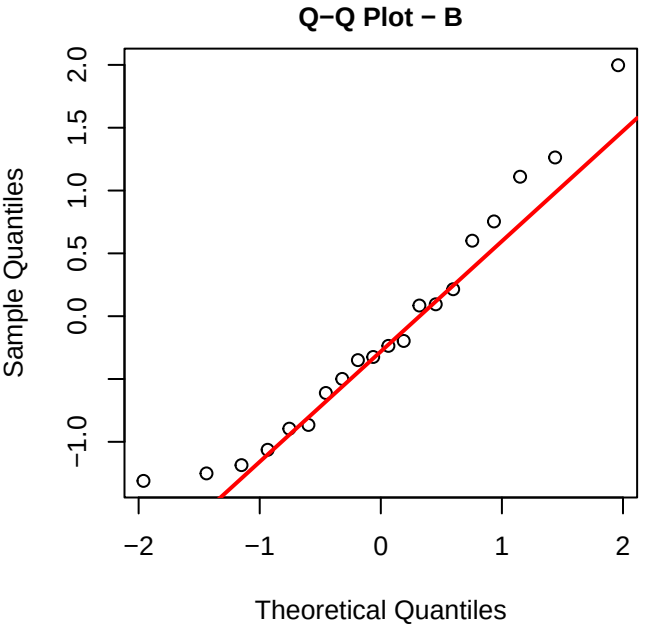

Wilcoxon rank sum exact test, alpha = 0.05
Null hypoth.: population median values of group A equals population median values of group
W=233, p = 0.38, p > alpha
N = 20
N = 20
values
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
A
B
group

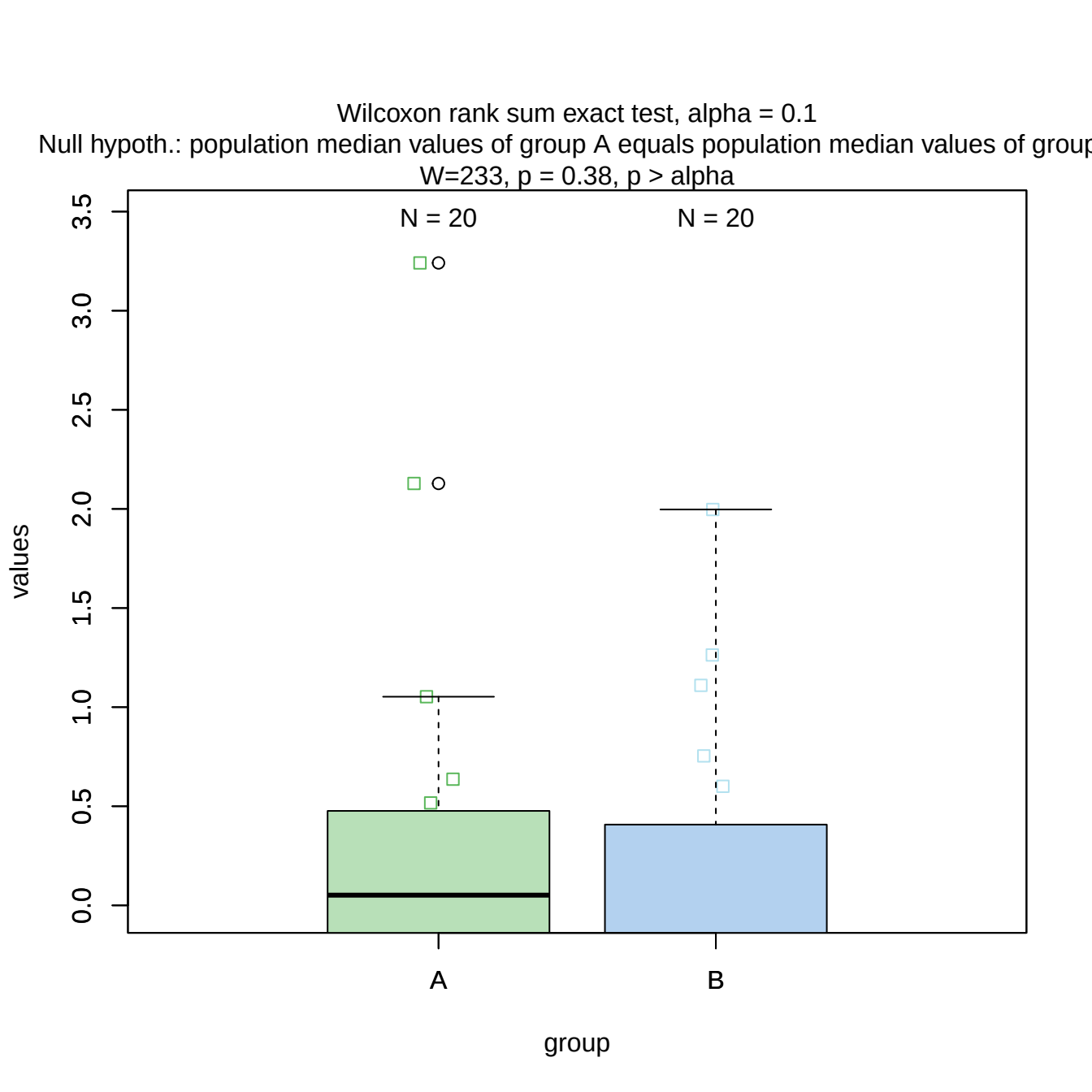
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.027 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.28



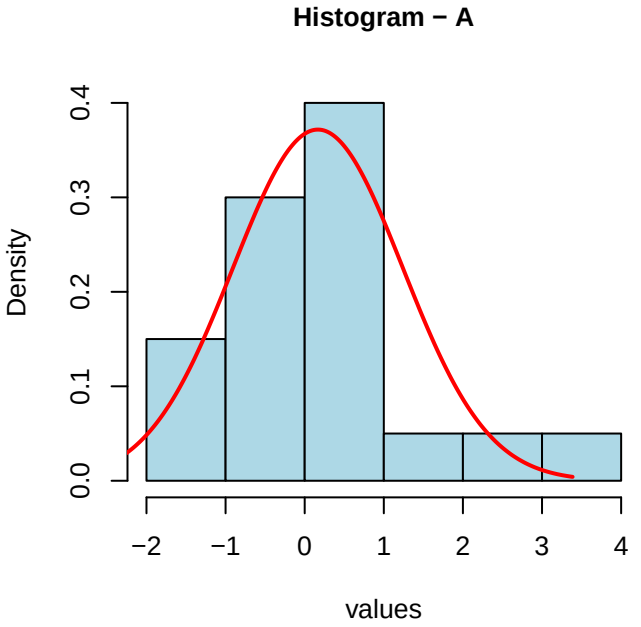


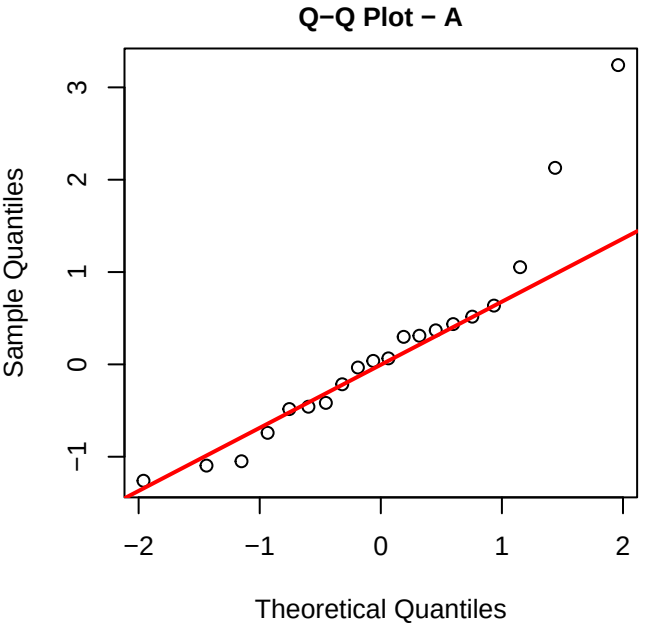


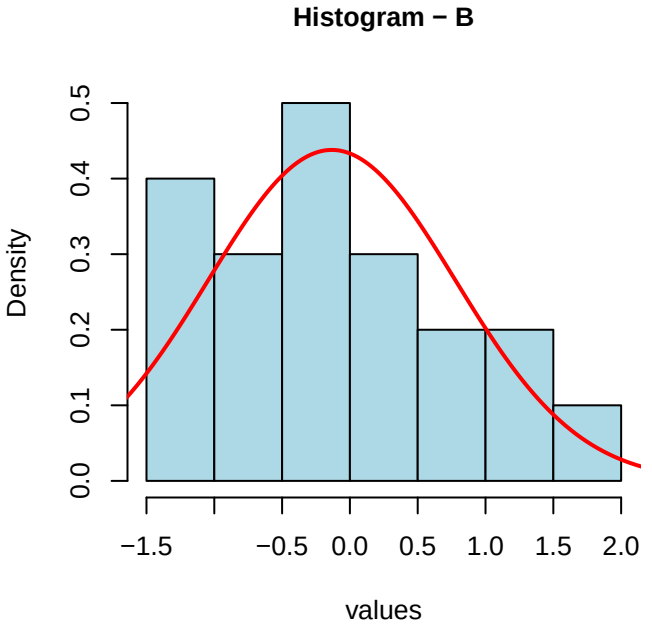


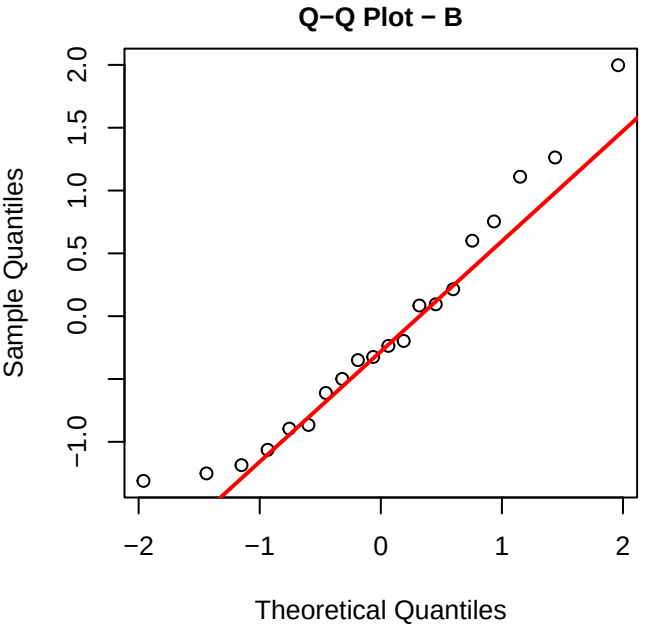

Wilcoxon rank sum exact test, alpha = 0.1
Null hypoth.: population median values of group A equals population median values of group
W=233, p = 0.38, p > alpha
N = 20
N = 20
values
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
A
B
group

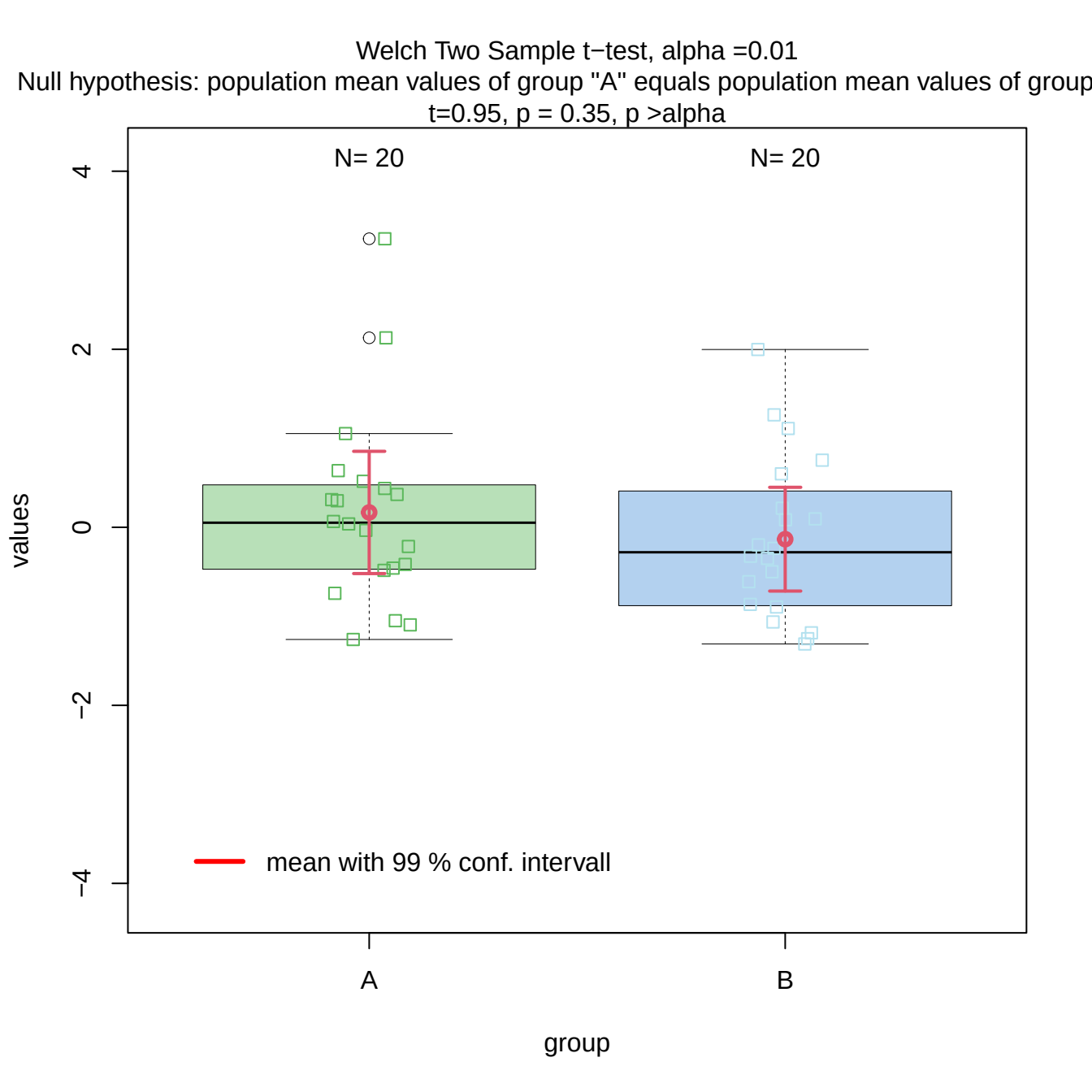
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.027 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.28



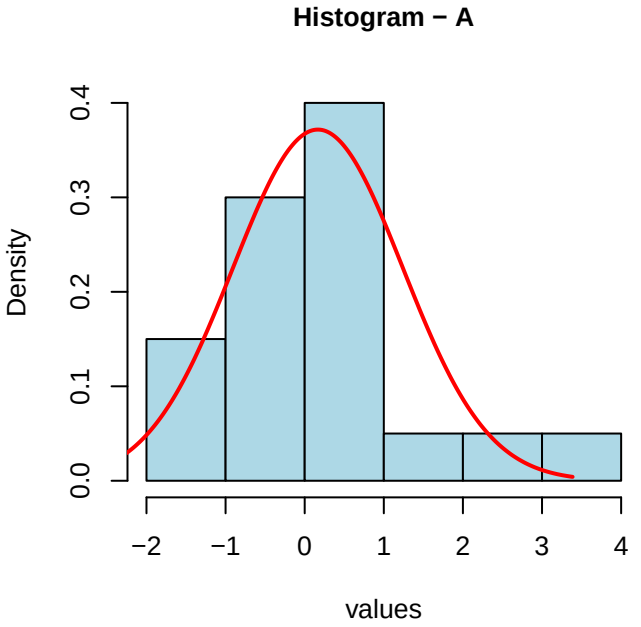


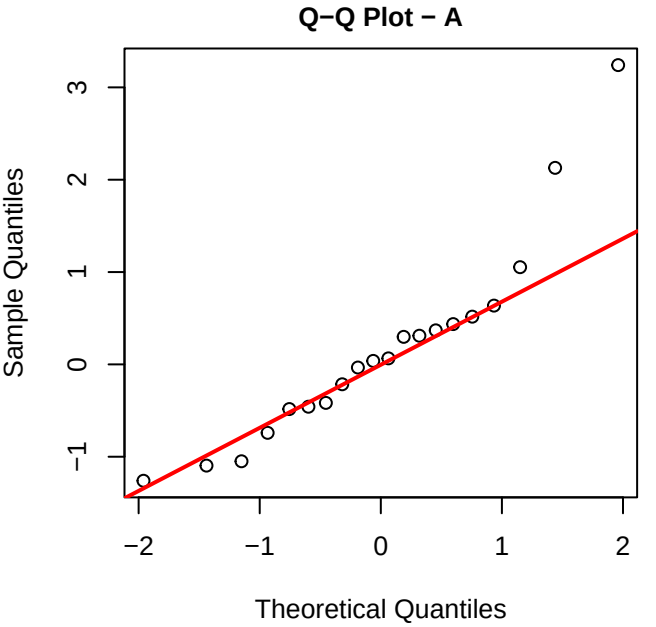


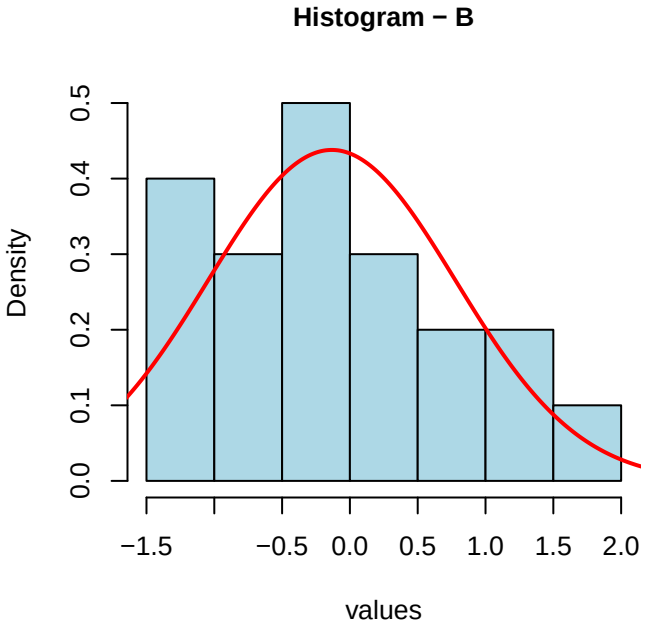


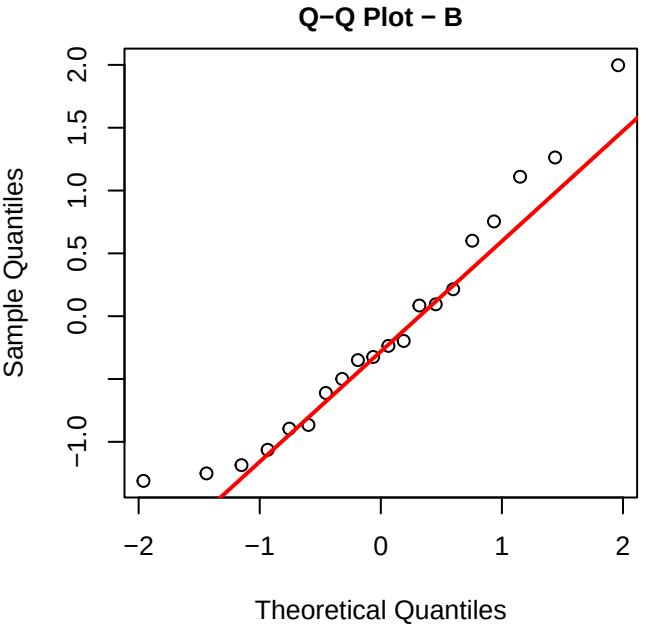

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.01
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=0.95, p = 0.35, p >alpha
N= 20
N= 20
values
4
2
0
−2
−4
mean with 99 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

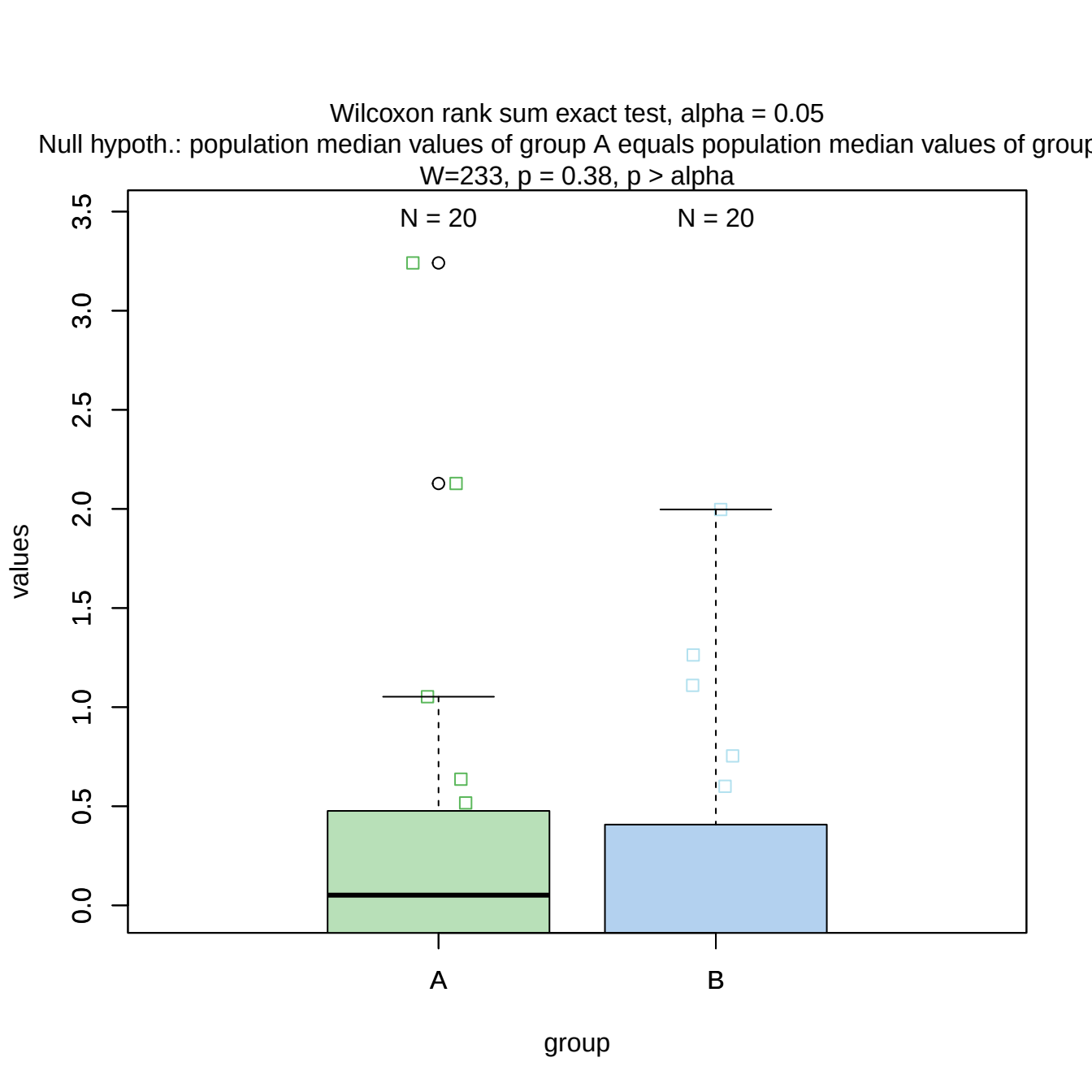
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.027 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.28



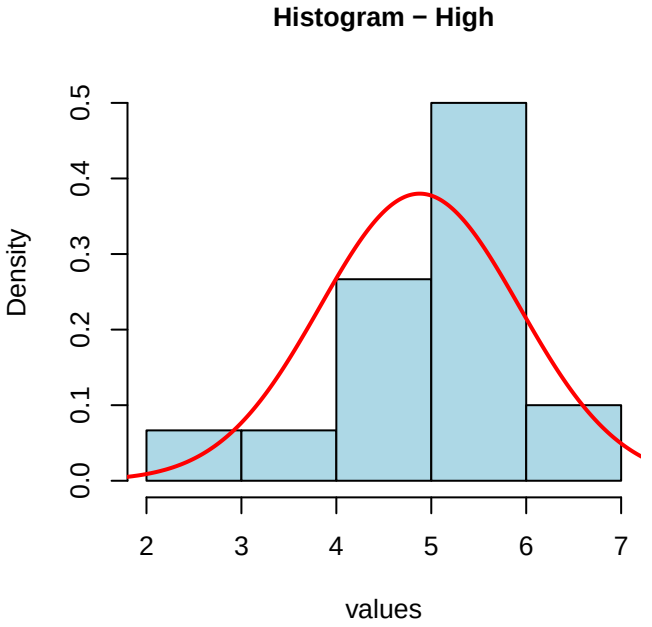


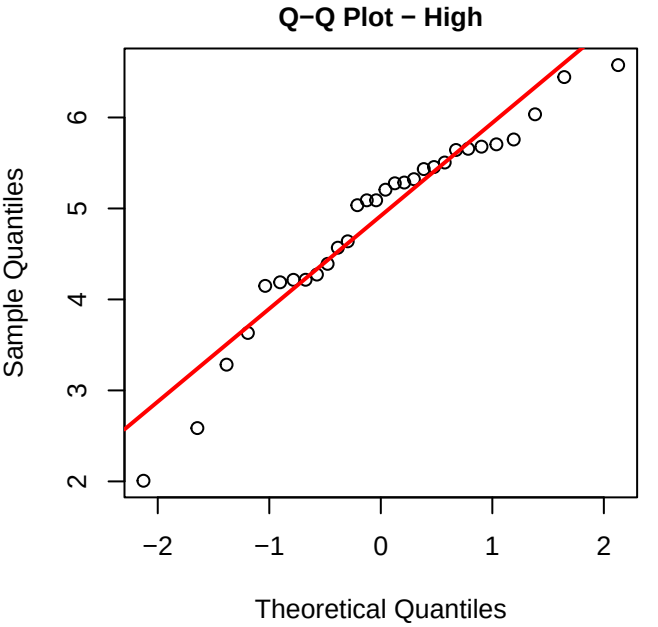


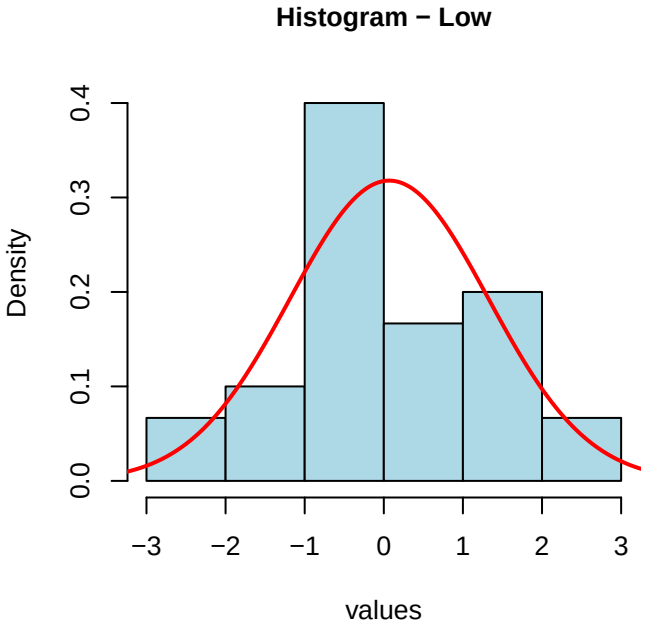


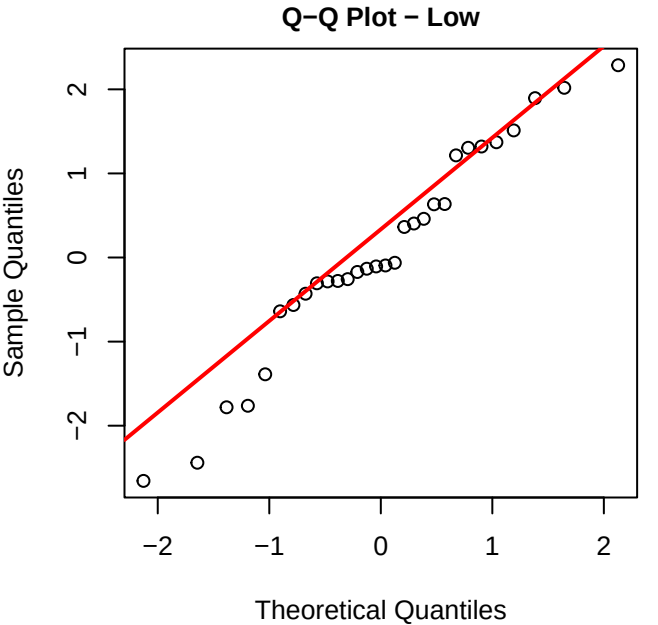

Wilcoxon rank sum exact test, alpha = 0.05
Null hypoth.: population median values of group A equals population median values of group
W=233, p = 0.38, p > alpha
N = 20
N = 20
values
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
A
B
group

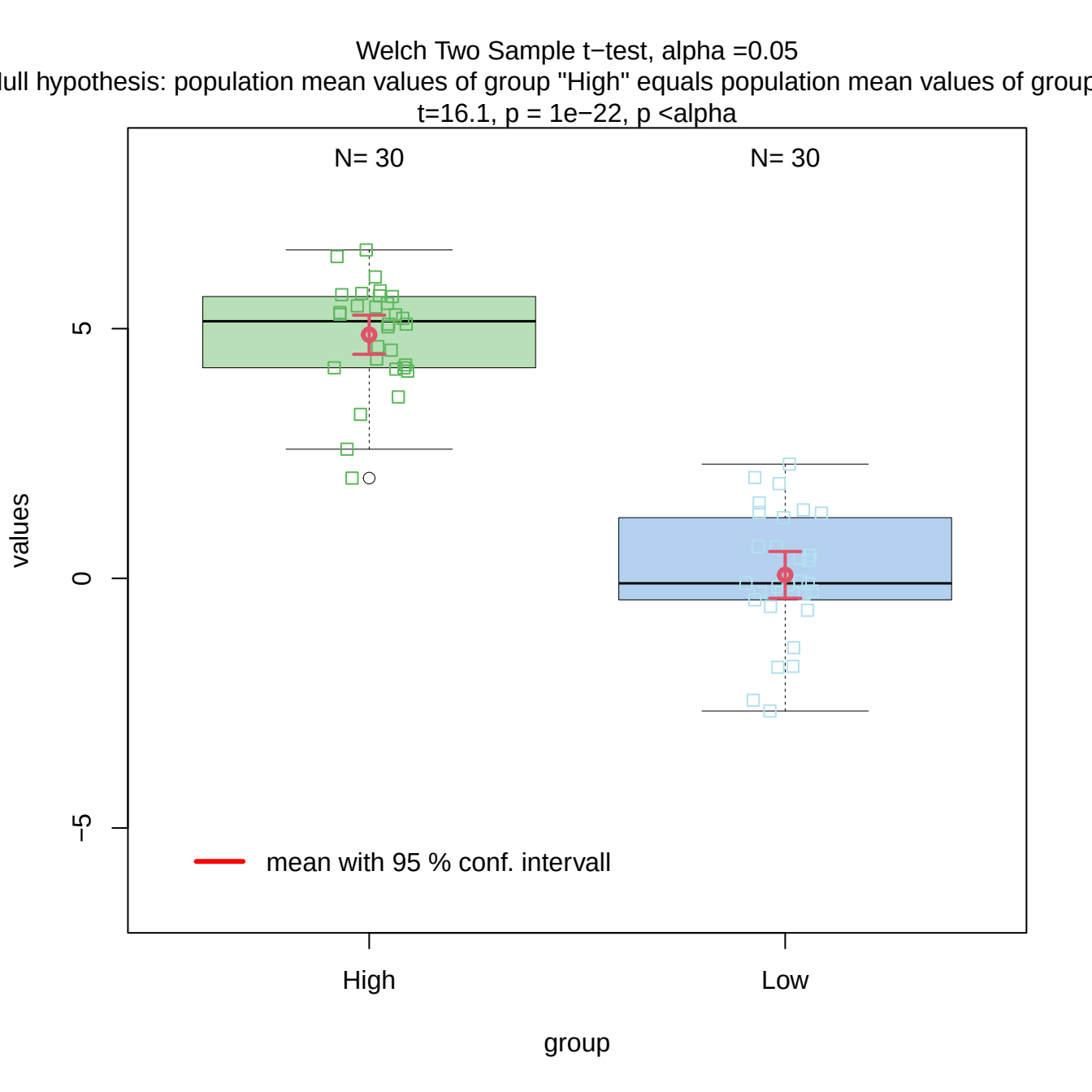
Check for normality of groups:
High − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.064 , Low − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.35

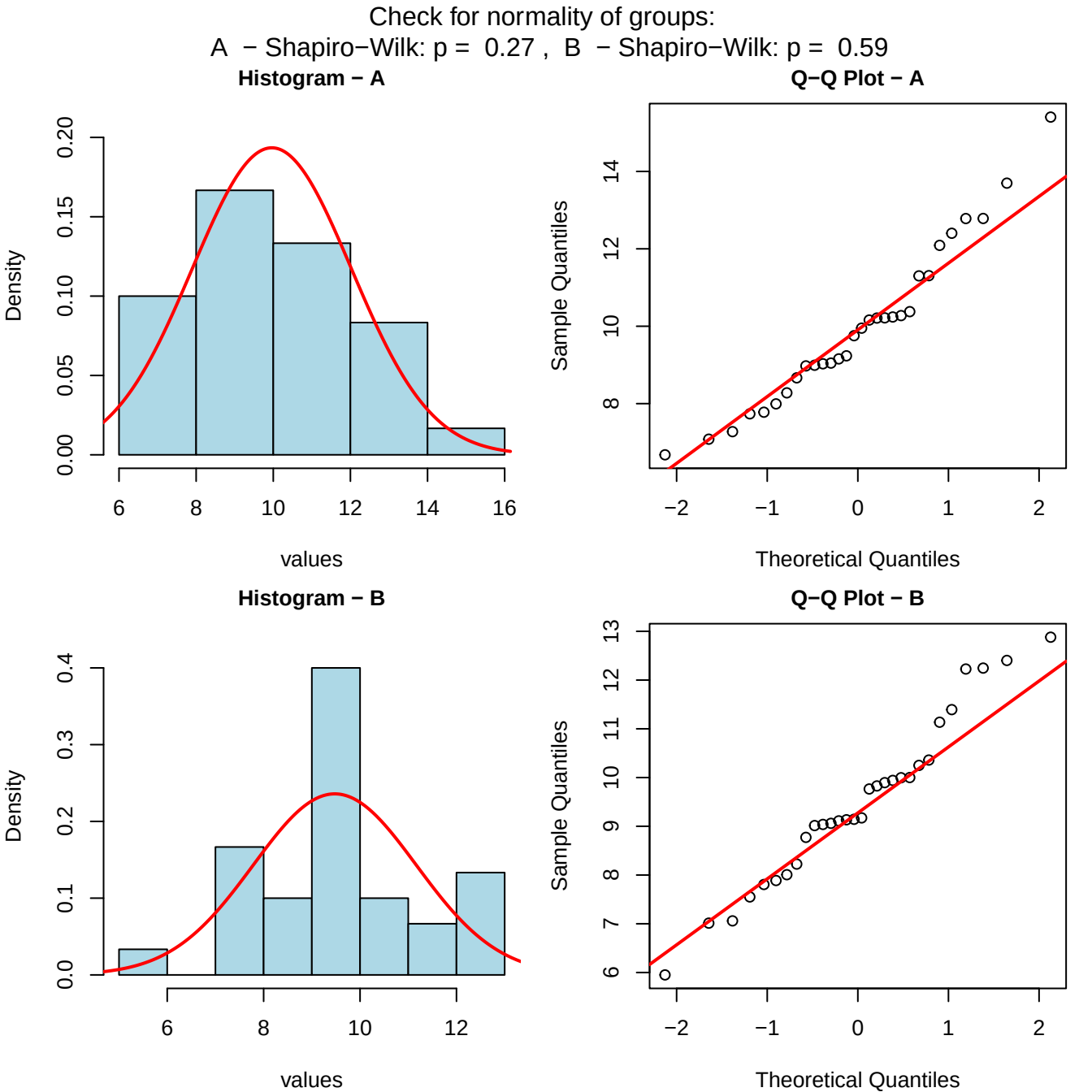


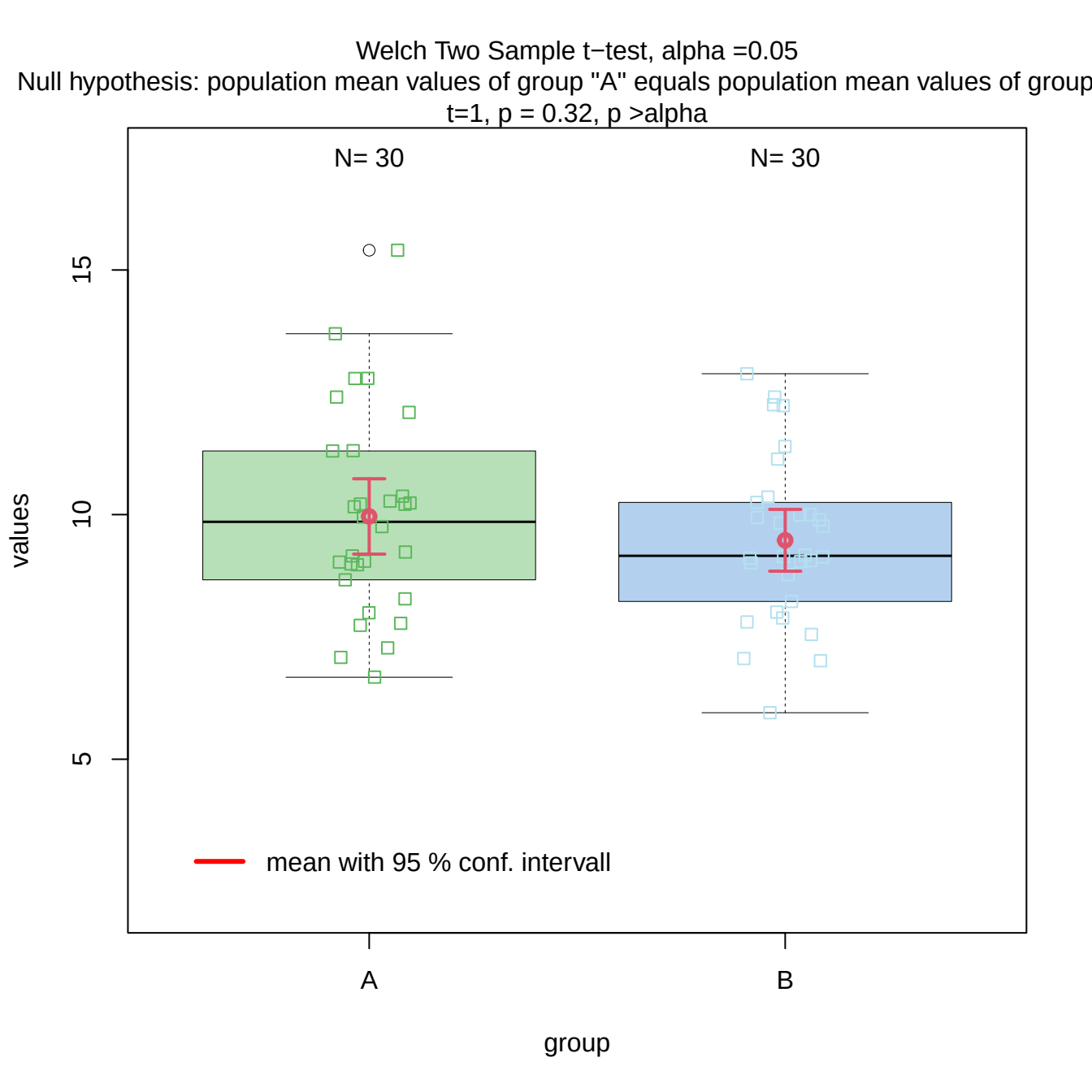


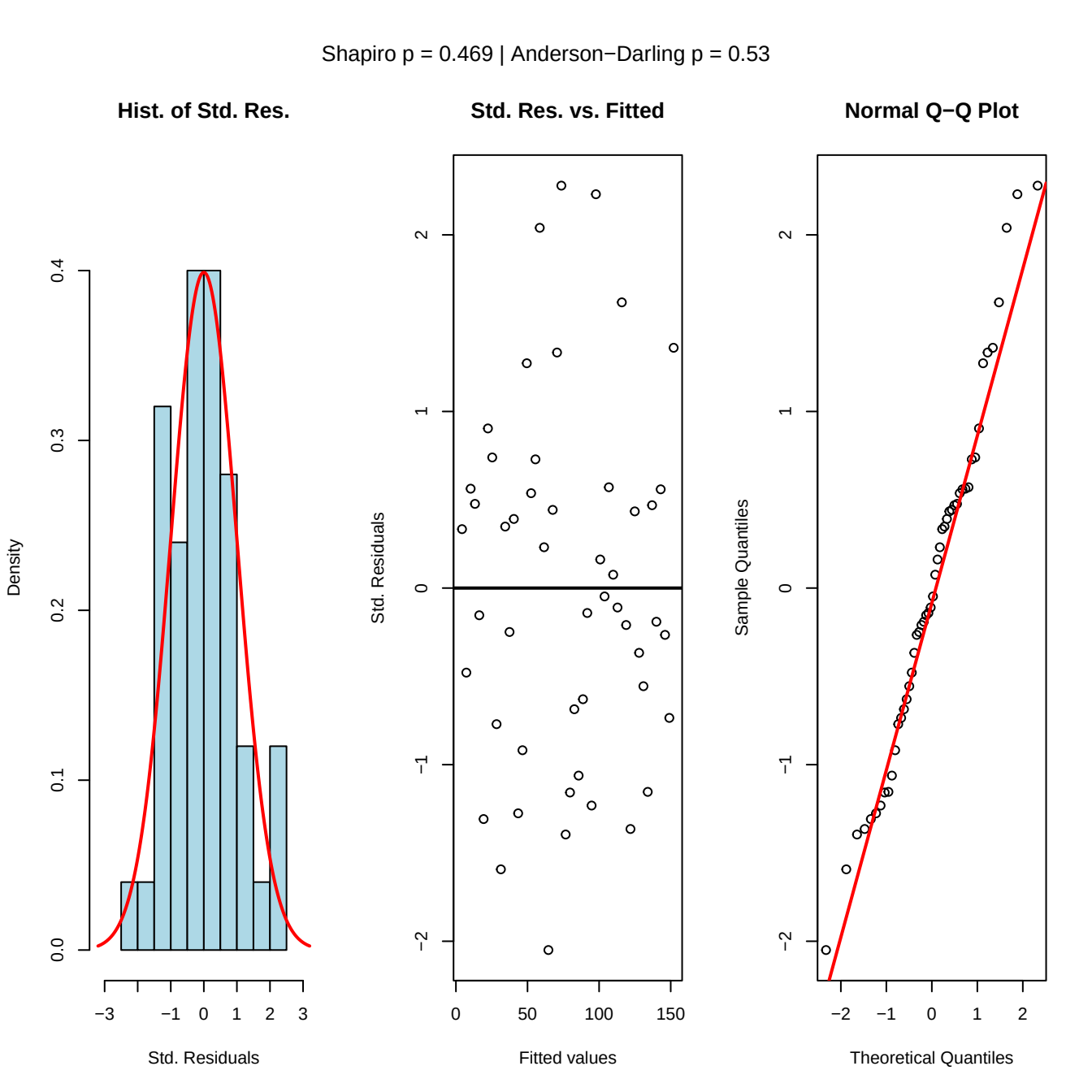


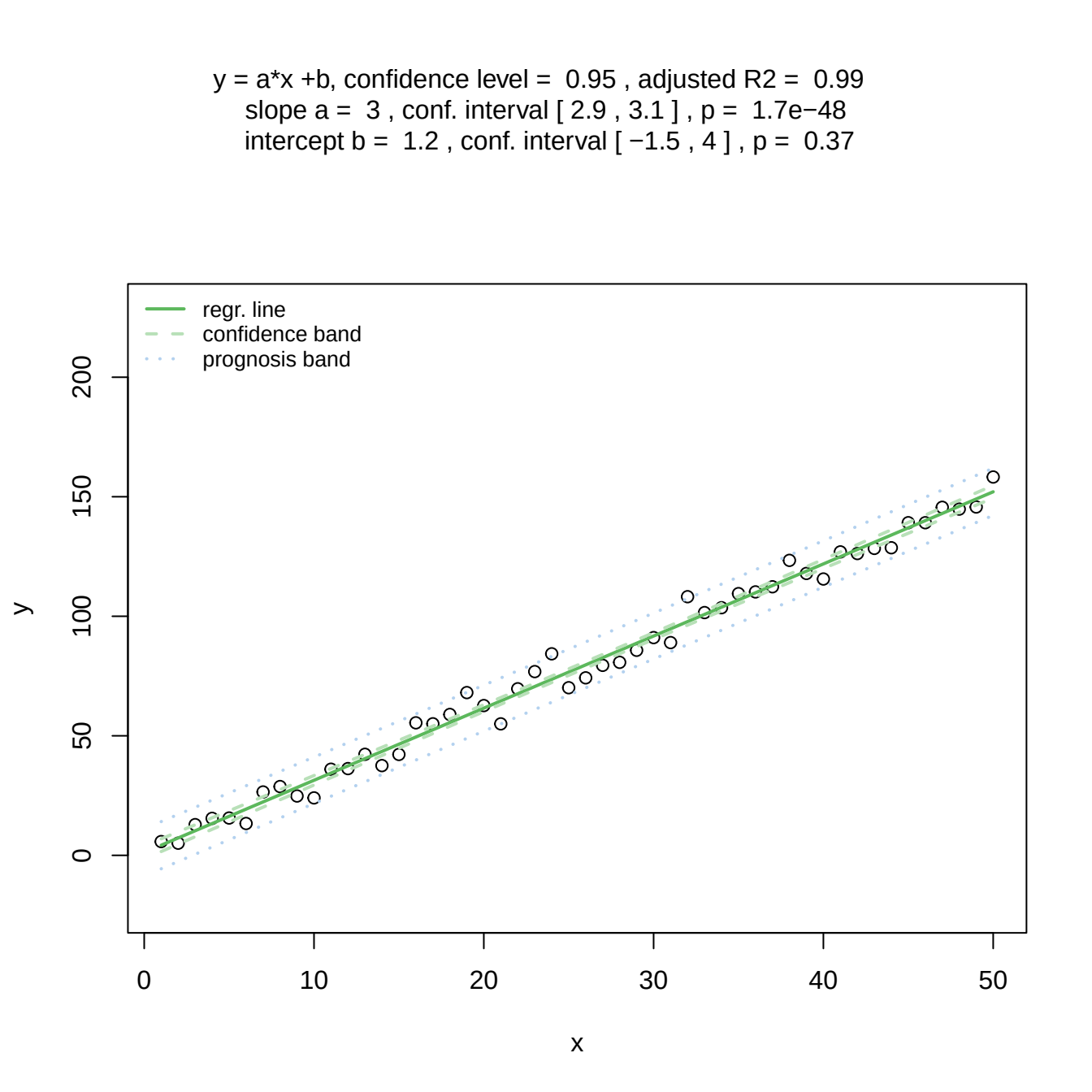



Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
ull hypothesis: population mean values of group "High" equals population mean values of group
t=16.1, p = 1e−22, p <alpha
N= 30
N= 30
5
0
−5
values
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
High
Low
group

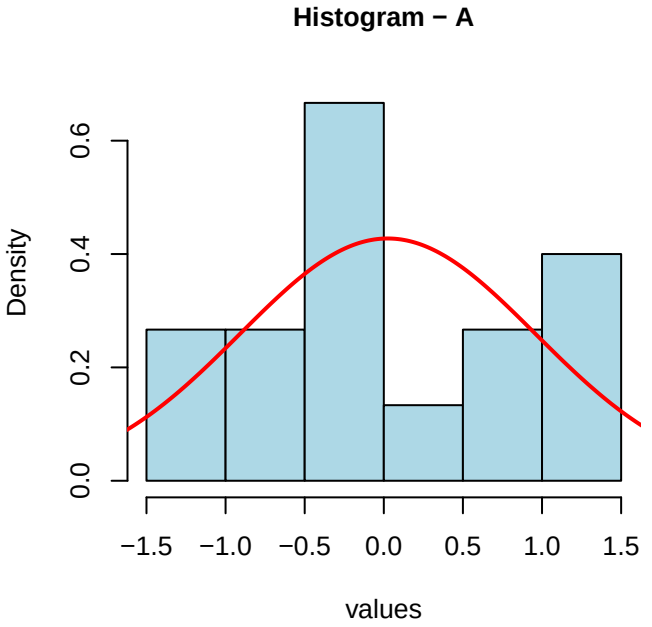

Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.27 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.59
Histogram − A
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − A
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles
Histogram − B
Density
values
Q−Q Plot − B
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

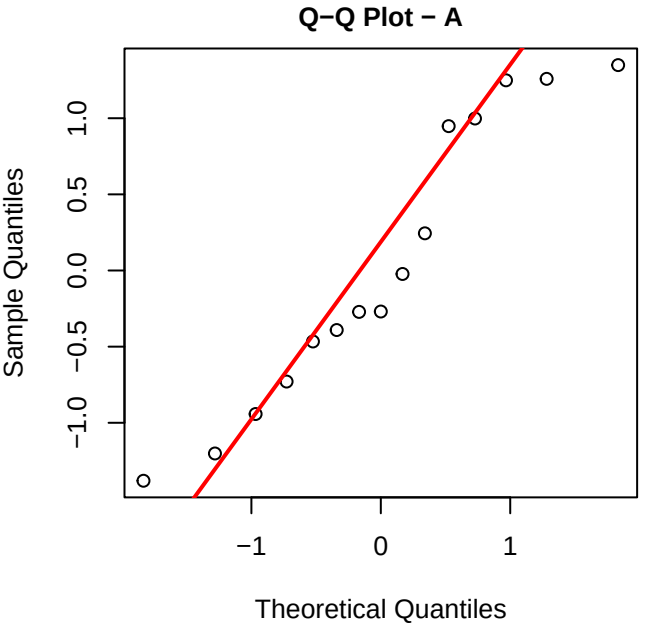

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=1, p = 0.32, p >alpha
N= 30
N= 30
15
10
5
values
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

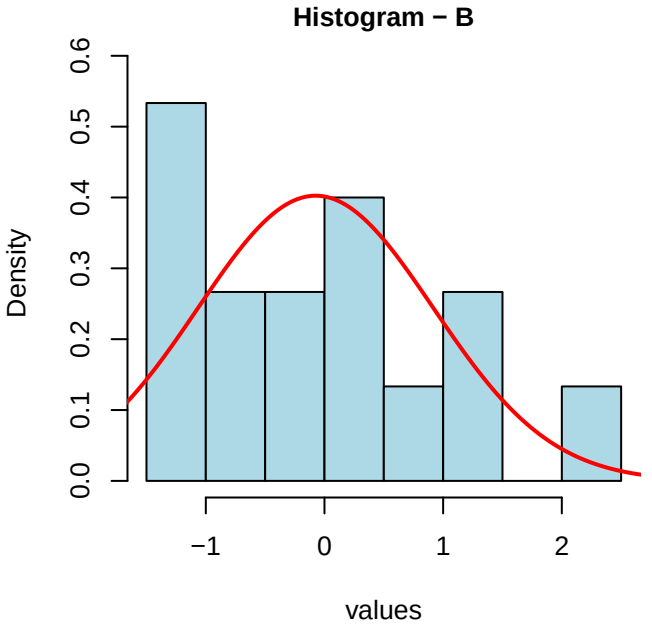

Shapiro p = 0.469 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.53
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles

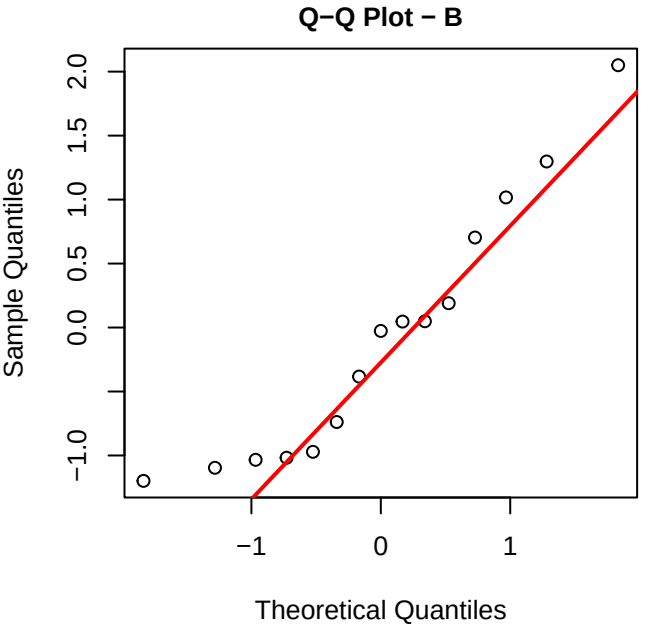

y = a*x +b, confidence level = 0.95 , adjusted R2 = 0.99
slope a = 3 , conf. interval [2.9 , 3.1] , p = 1.7e−48
intercept b = 1.2 , conf. interval [−1.5 , 4] , p = 0.37
regr. line
confidence band
prognosis band
y
0
50
100
150
200
x
0
10
20
30
40
50

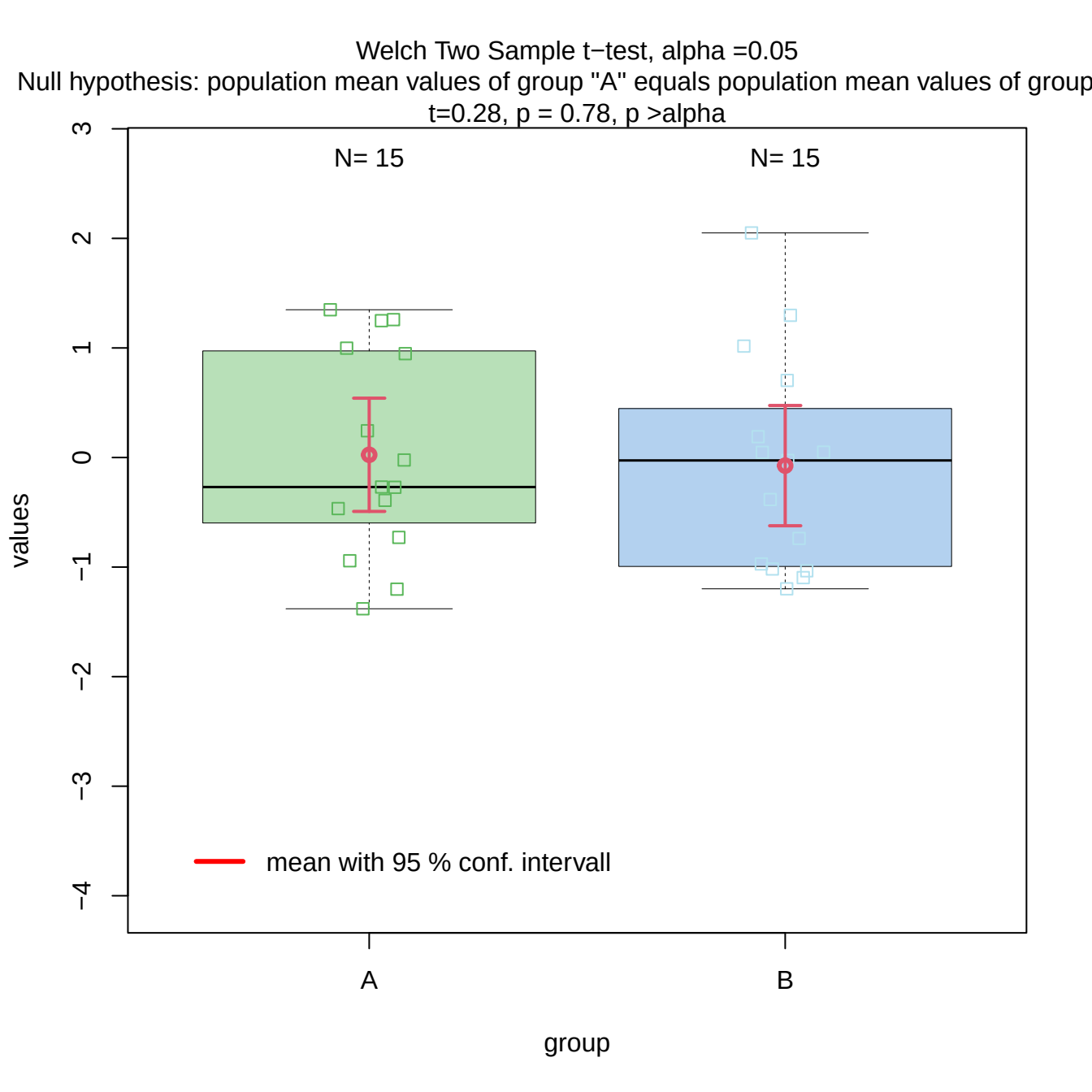
Check for normality of groups:
A − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.19 , B − Shapiro−Wilk: p = 0.15

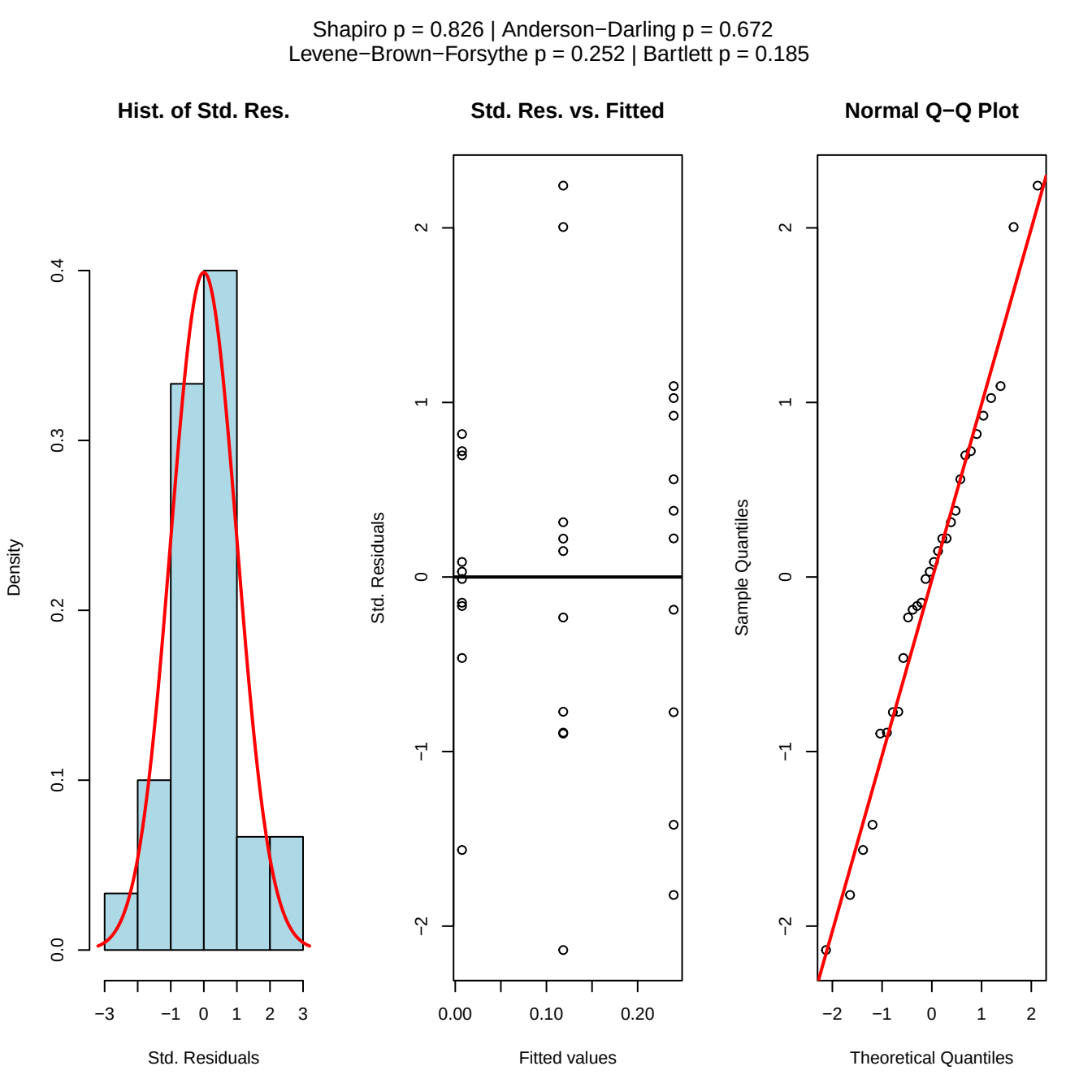


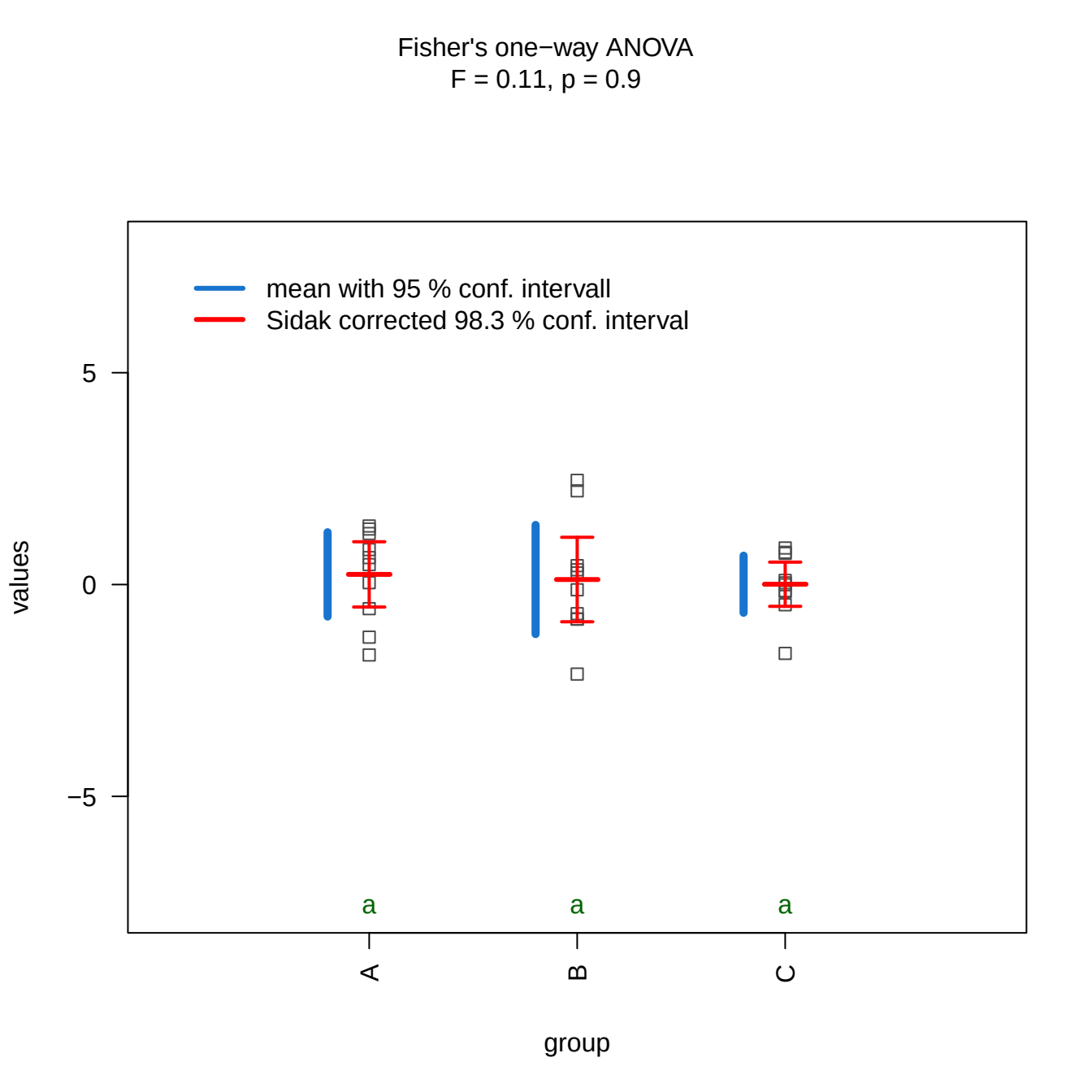


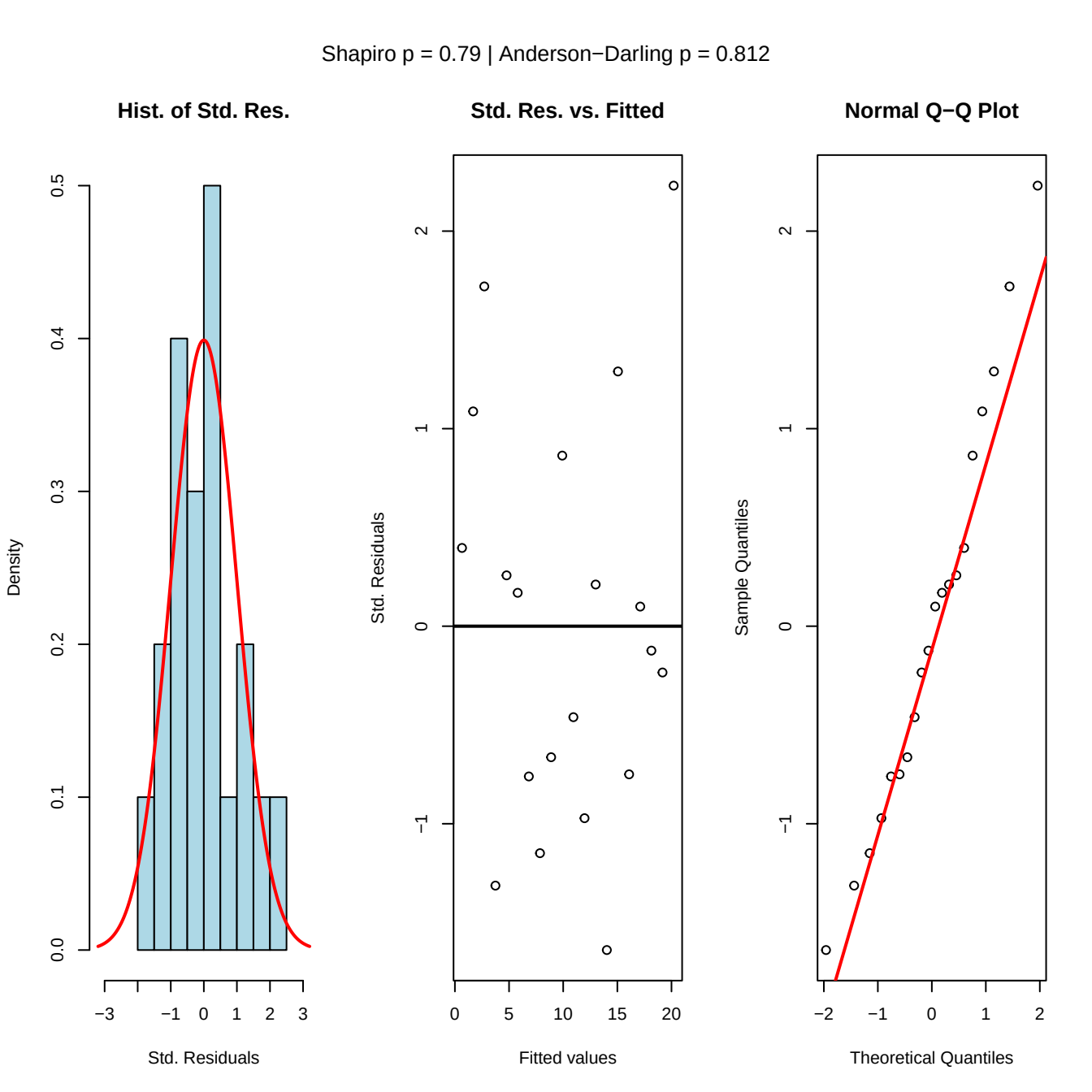


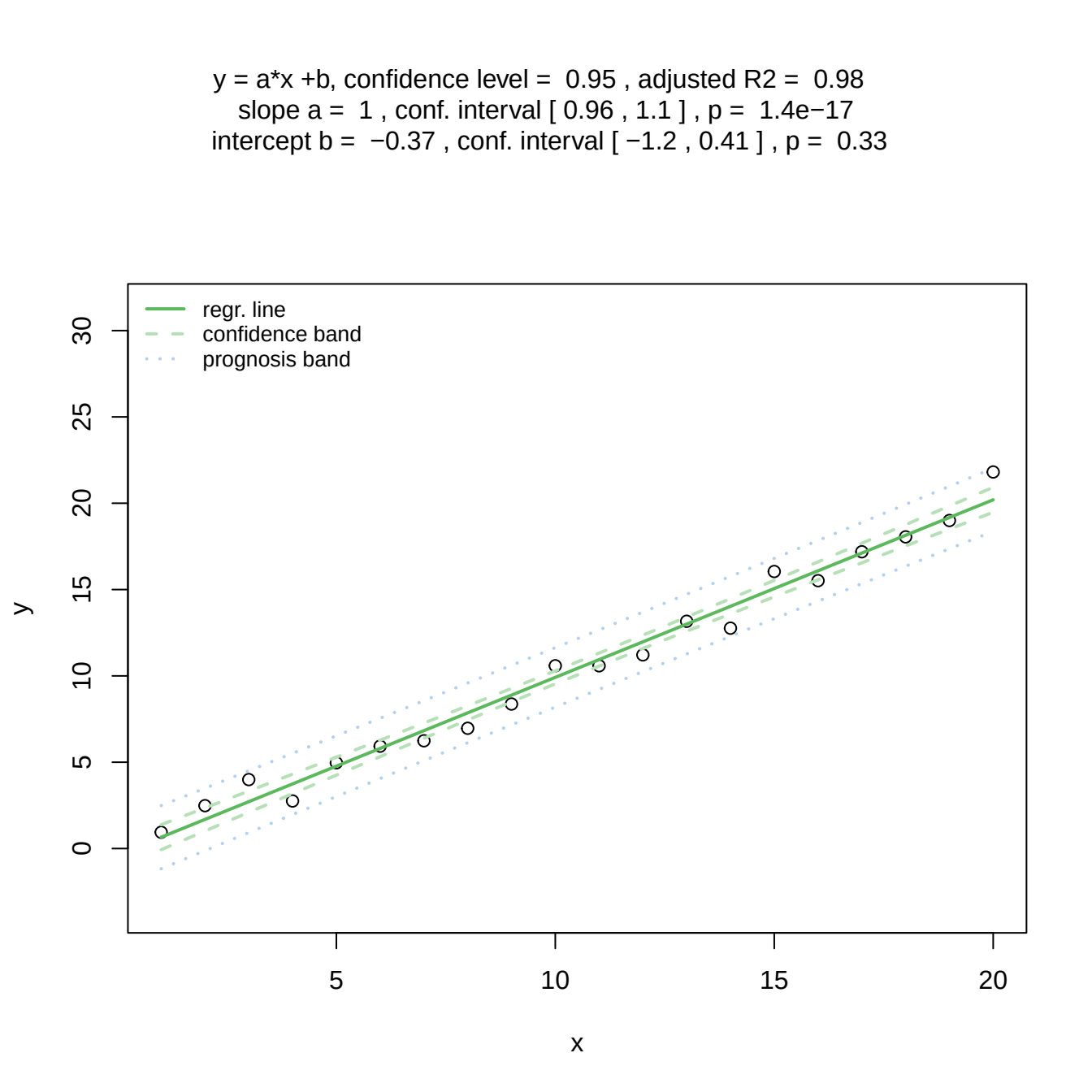


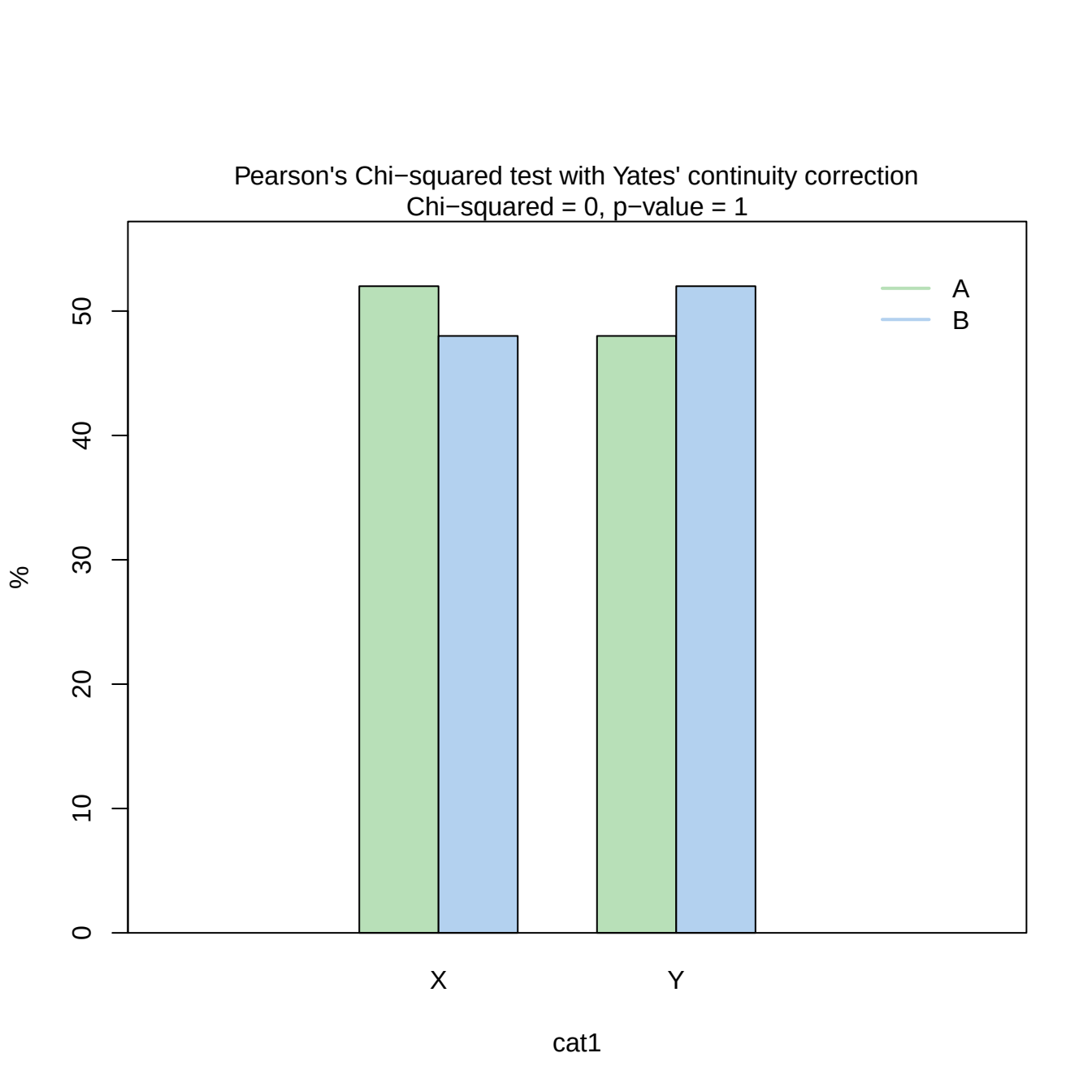

Welch Two Sample t−test, alpha =0.05
Null hypothesis: population mean values of group "A" equals population mean values of group
t=0.28, p = 0.78, p >alpha
N= 15
N= 15
values
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
−4
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
A
B
group

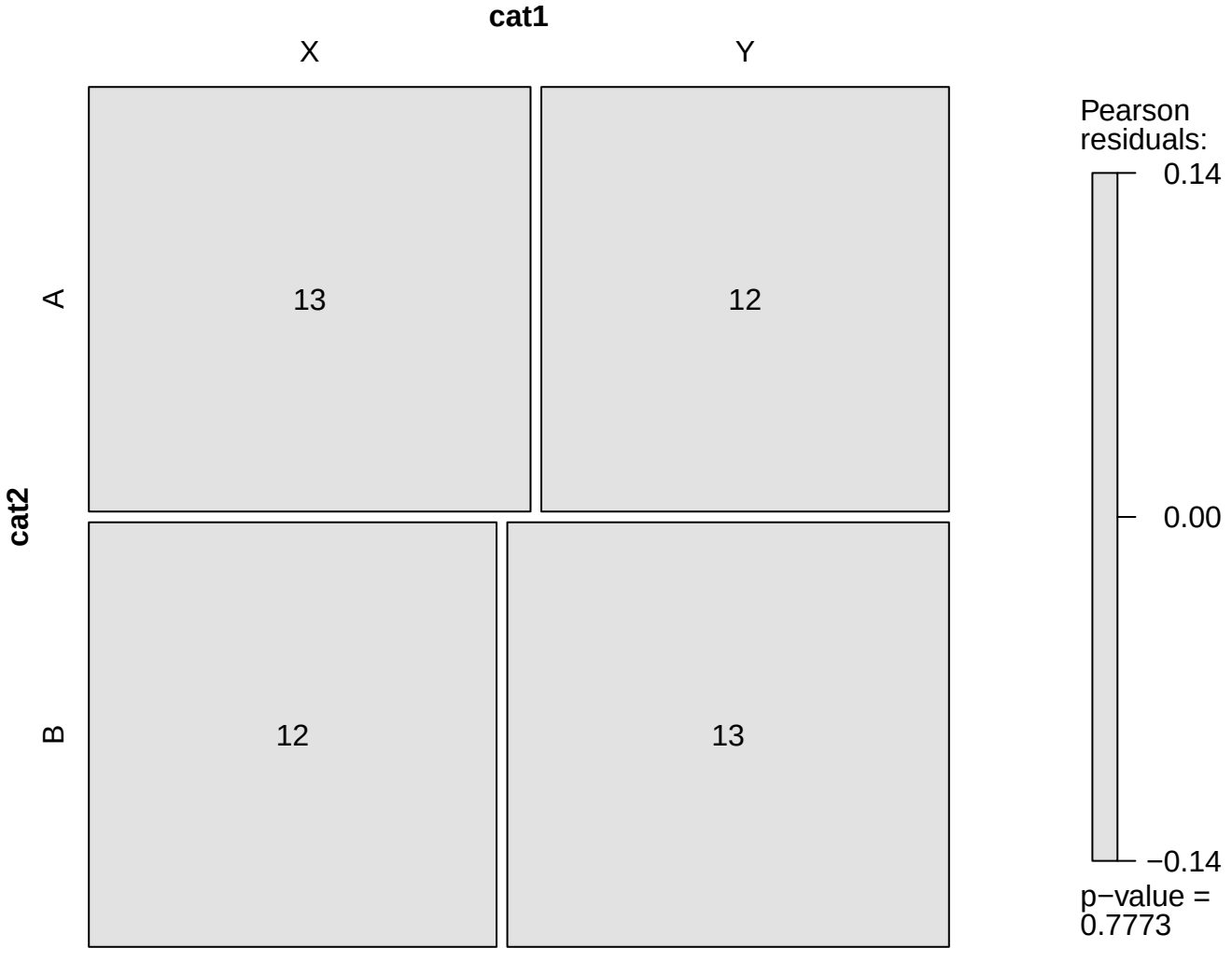

Shapiro p = 0.826 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.672
Levene−Brown−Forsythe p = 0.252 | Bartlett p = 0.185
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles


Fisher's one−way ANOVA
F = 0.11, p = 0.9
mean with 95 % conf. intervall
Sidak corrected 98.3 % conf. interval
5
0
−5
values
a
a
a
A
B
C
group


Shapiro p = 0.79 | Anderson−Darling p = 0.812
Hist. of Std. Res.
Density
Std. Residuals
Std. Res. vs. Fitted
Std. Residuals
Fitted values
Normal Q−Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
Theoretical Quantiles


y = a*x +b, confidence level = 0.95 , adjusted R2 = 0.98
slope a = 1 , conf. interval [0.96 , 1.1] , p = 1.4e−17
intercept b = −0.37 , conf. interval [−1.2 , 0.41] , p = 0.33
regr. line
confidence band
prognosis band
y
x
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
5
10
15
20


Pearson's Chi−squared test with Yates' continuity correction
Chi−squared = 0, p−value = 1
A
B
%
0
10
20
30
40
50
X
Y
cat1


cat1
X
Y
cat2
A
B
13
12
12
13
Pearson
residuals:
0.14
0.00
−0.14
p−value =
0.7773