

A.3 Reduced-length Maze task

A.3.1 Bipolar disorder versus matched controls

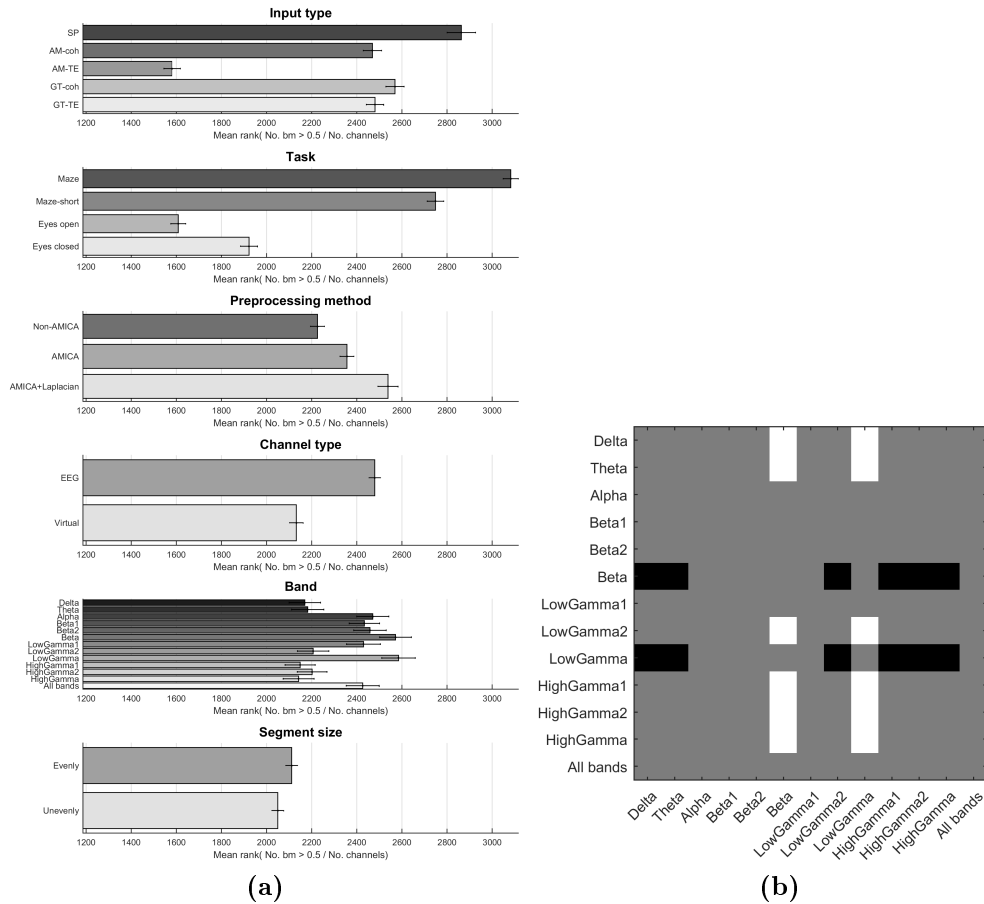


Figure A.369 – (a) Mean ranks and standard errors of the proportion of informative channels (number of channels with a bookmaker score greater than or equal to 0.5 divided by the number of channels) in the classification of participants with bipolar disorder and their matched controls for each condition within each independent variable (input type, task, processing method, channel type, band, segment size). (b) Post hoc comparisons of the band main effect. A black square indicates a significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) higher number of informative channels for the band in the row compared to the band in the column. While a white square indicates a significantly lower number of informative channels. A grey square indicates no significant difference or no comparison was conducted (diagonal).

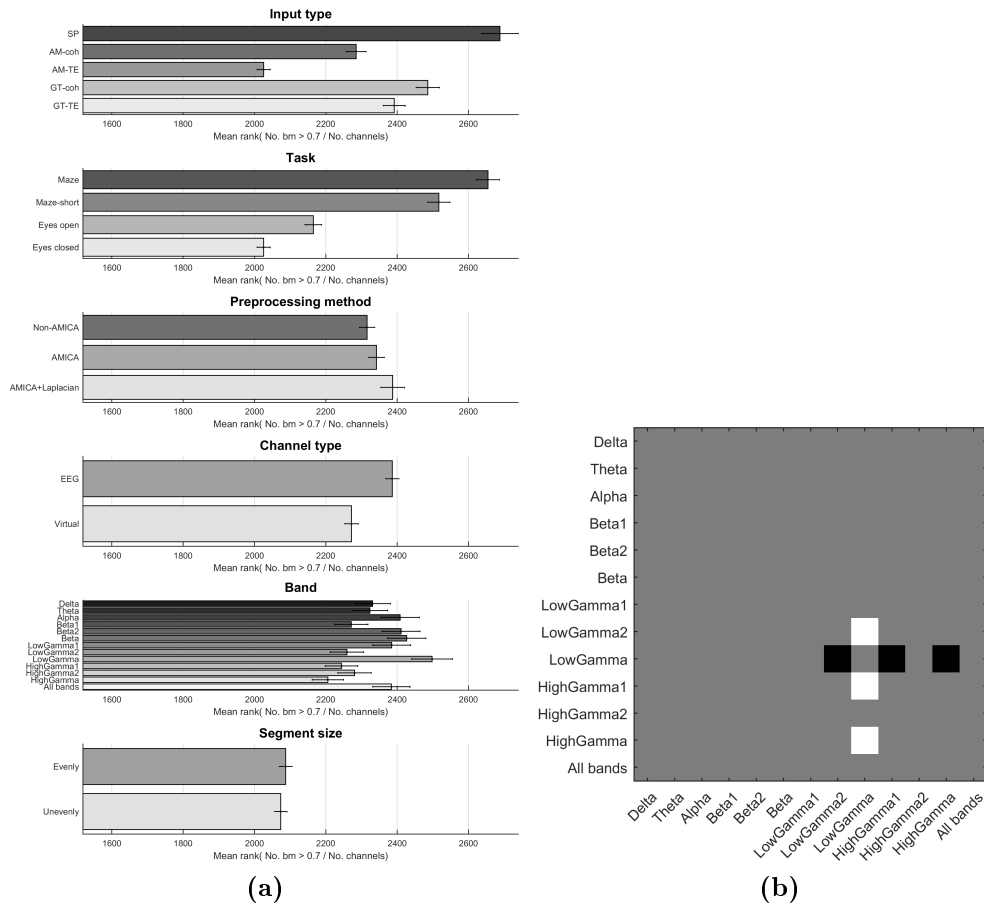


Figure A.370 – (a) Mean ranks and standard errors of the proportion of informative channels (number of channels with a bookmaker score greater than or equal to 0.7 divided by the number of channels) in the classification of participants with bipolar disorder and their matched controls for each condition within each independent variable (input type, task, processing method, channel type, band, segment size). (b) Post hoc comparisons of the band main effect. A black square indicates a significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) higher number of informative channels for the band in the row compared to the band in the column. While a white square indicates a significantly lower number of informative channels. A grey square indicates no significant difference or no comparison was conducted (diagonal).

A.3.2 Schizophrenia versus matched controls

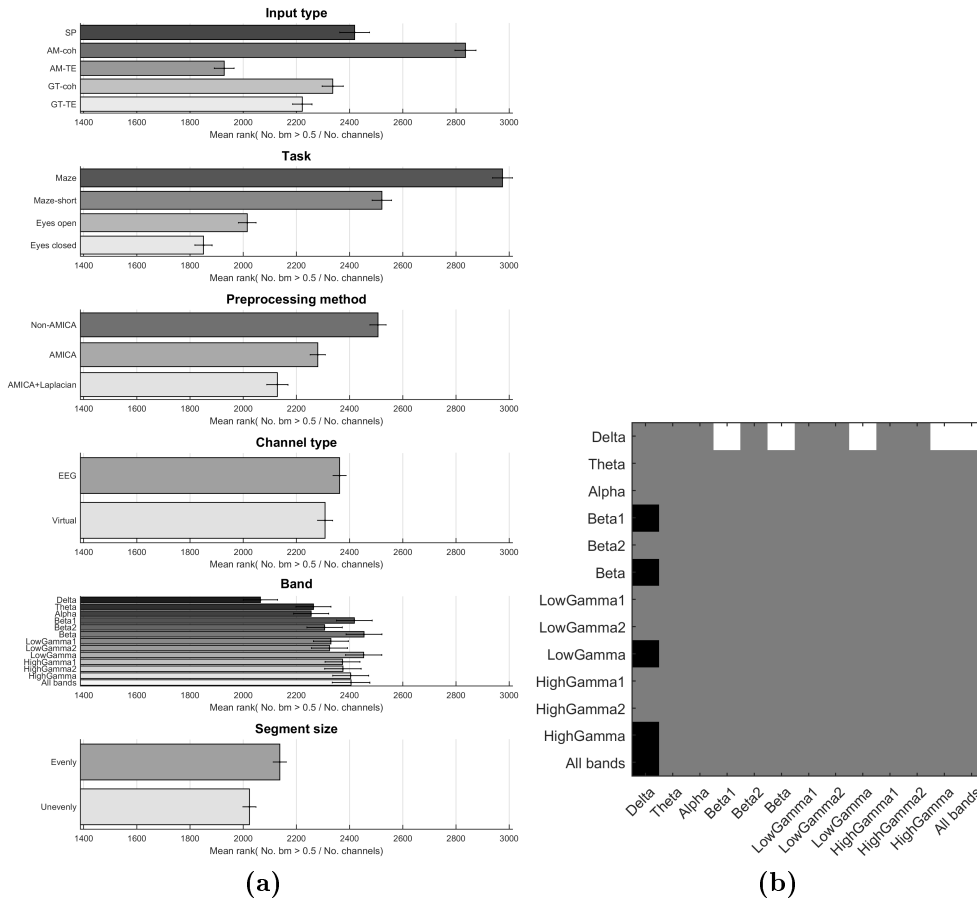


Figure A.371 – (a) Mean ranks and standard errors of the proportion of informative channels (number of channels with a bookmaker score greater than or equal to 0.5 divided by the number of channels) in the classification of participants with bipolar disorder and their matched controls for each condition within each independent variable (input type, task, processing method, channel type, band, segment size). (b) Post hoc comparisons of the band main effect. A black square indicates a significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) higher number of informative channels for the band in the row compared to the band in the column. While a white square indicates a significantly lower number of informative channels. A grey square indicates no significant difference or no comparison was conducted (diagonal).

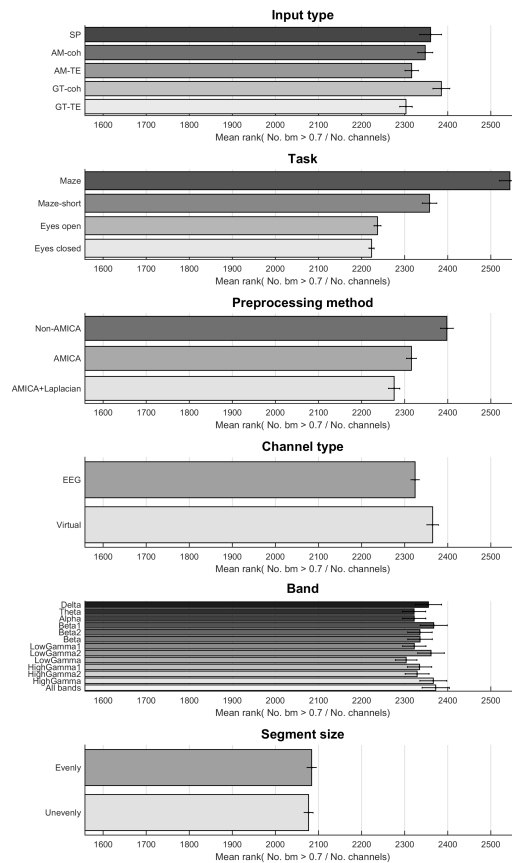


Figure A.372 – Mean ranks and standard errors of the proportion of informative channels (number of channels with a bookmaker score greater than or equal to 0.7 divided by the number of channels) in the classification of participants with bipolar disorder and their matched controls for each condition within each independent variable (input type, task, processing method, channel type, band, segment size).

A.3.3 Dementia versus matched controls

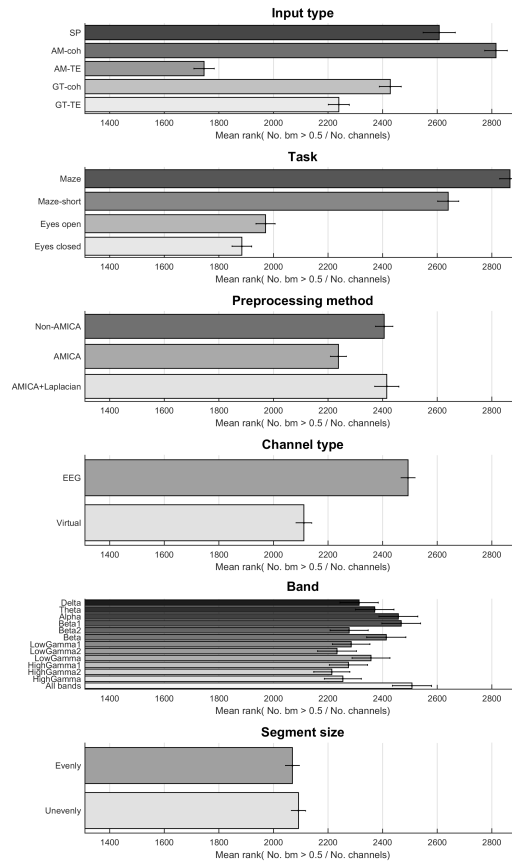


Figure A.373 – Mean ranks and standard errors of the proportion of informative channels (number of channels with a bookmaker score greater than or equal to 0.5 divided by the number of channels) in the classification of participants with bipolar disorder and their matched controls for each condition within each independent variable (input type, task, processing method, channel type, band, segment size).

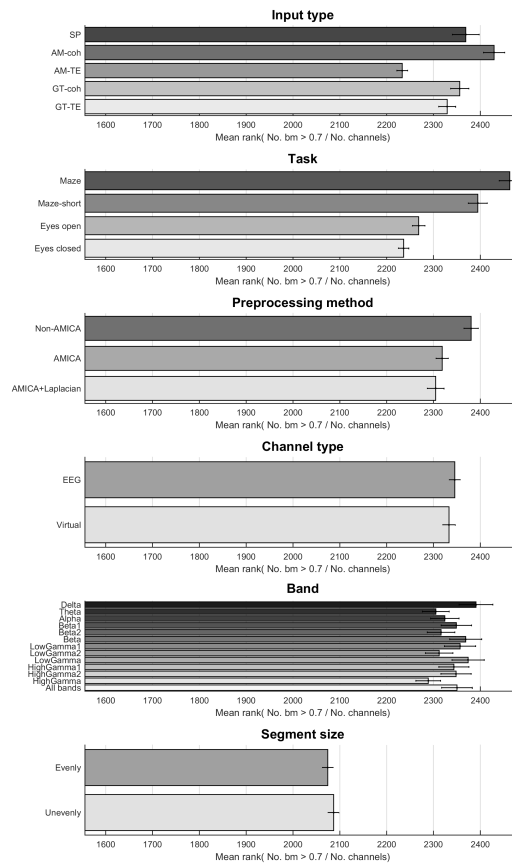


Figure A.374 – Mean ranks and standard errors of the proportion of informative channels (number of channels with a bookmaker score greater than or equal to 0.7 divided by the number of channels) in the classification of participants with bipolar disorder and their matched controls for each condition within each independent variable (input type, task, processing method, channel type, band, segment size).