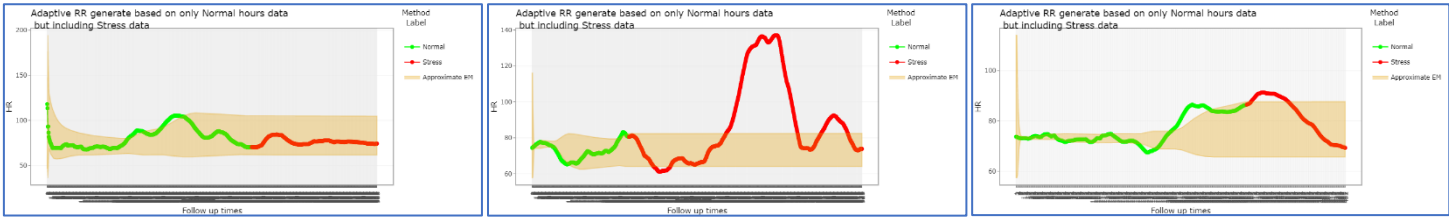
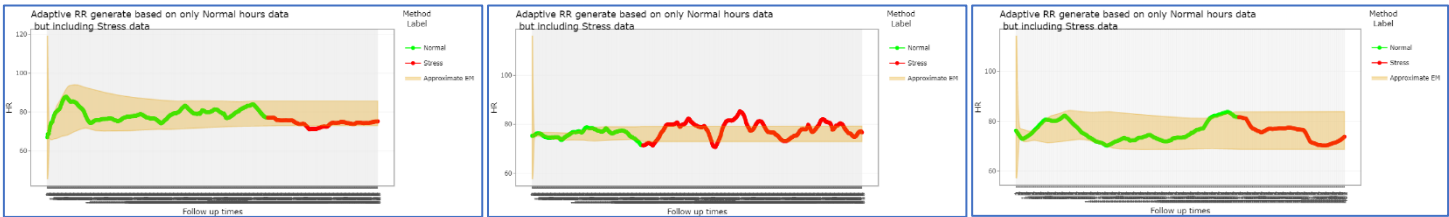


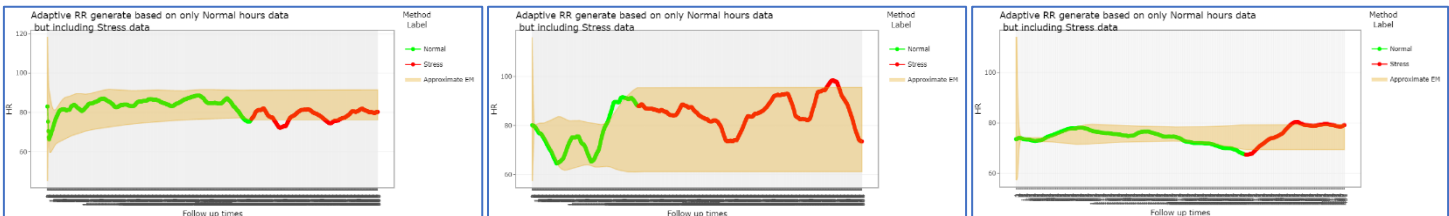
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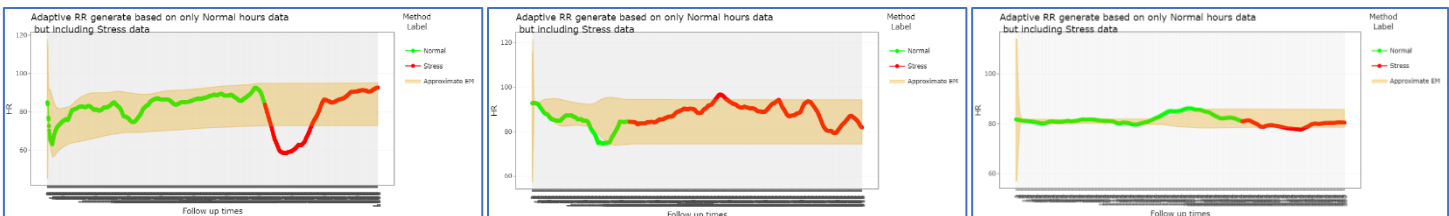
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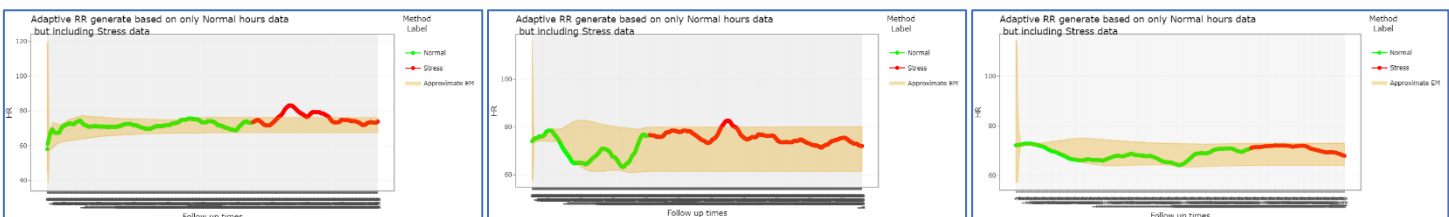
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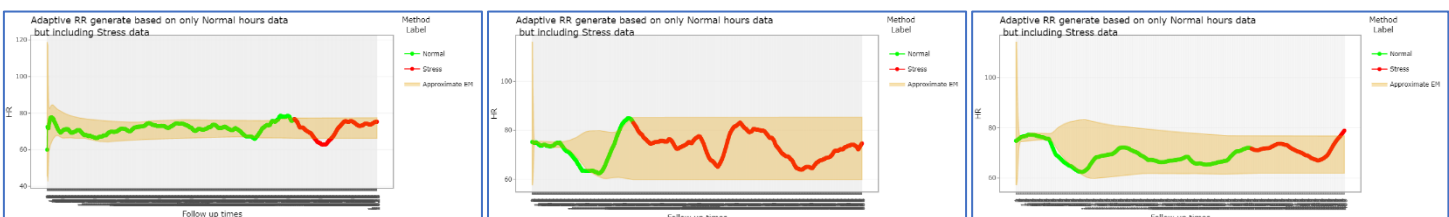
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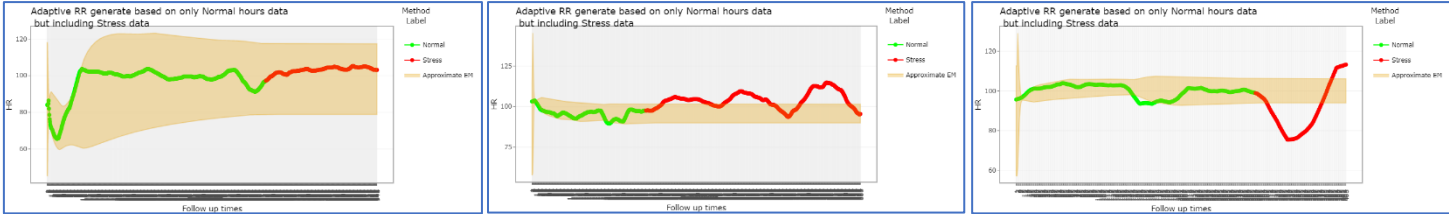
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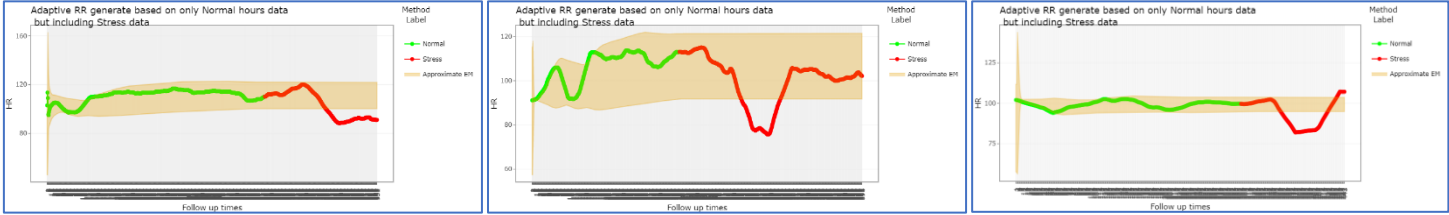
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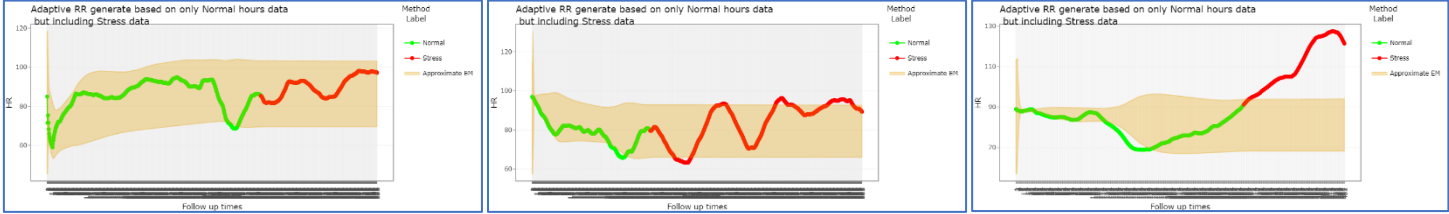
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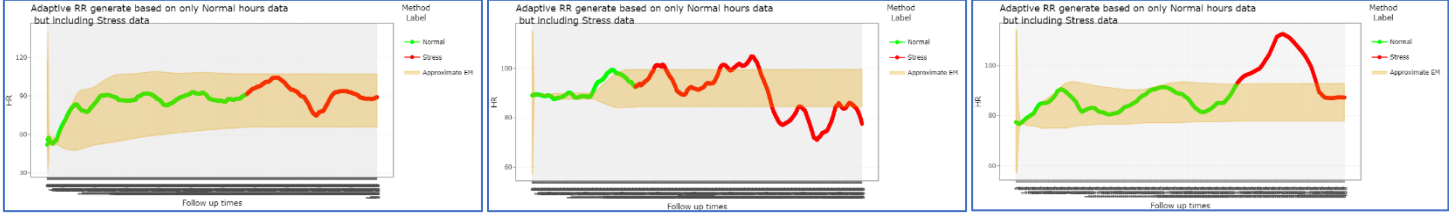
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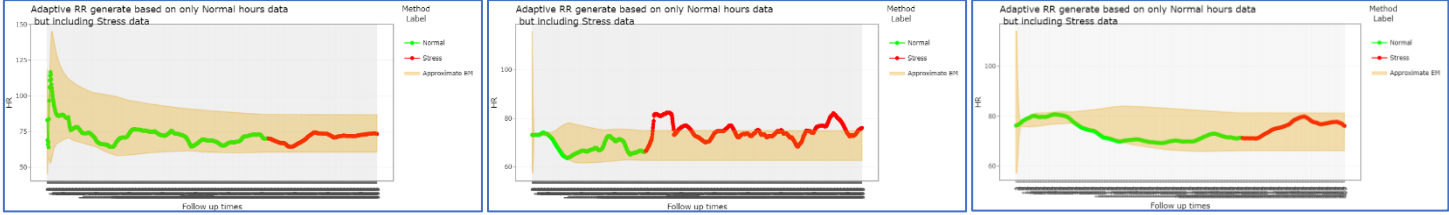
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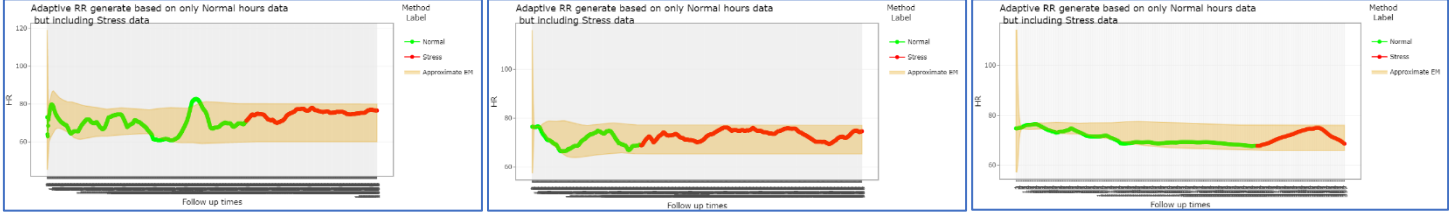
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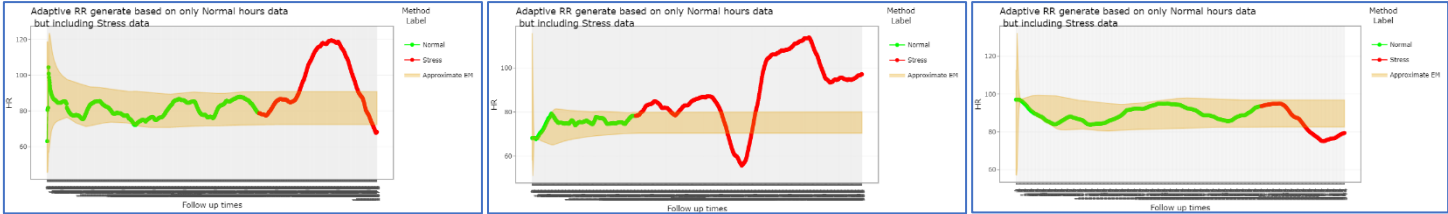
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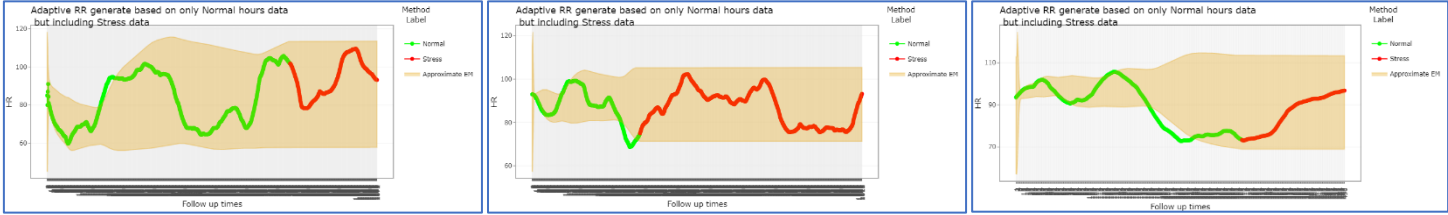
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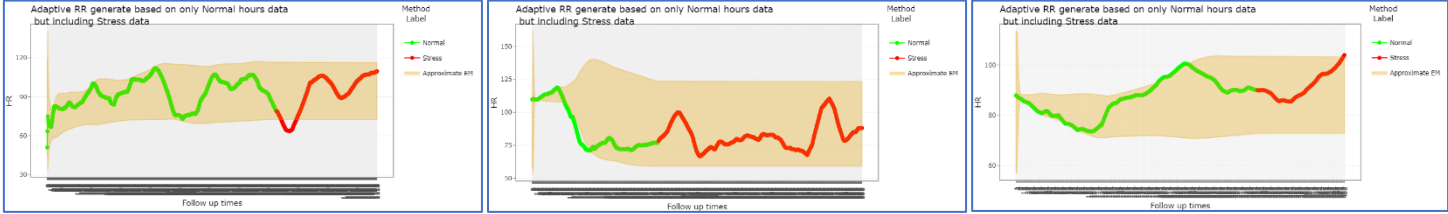
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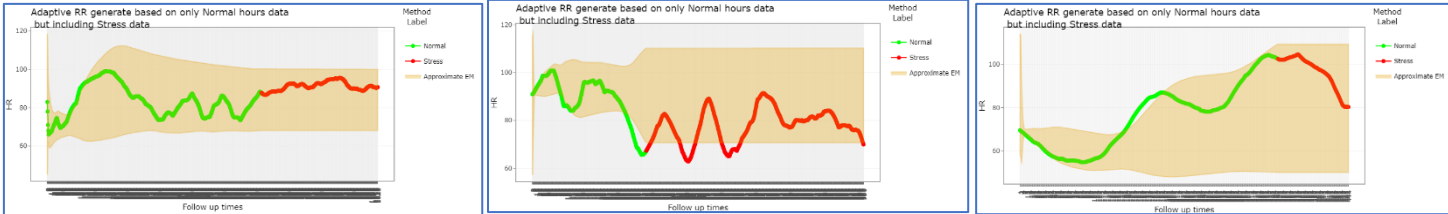
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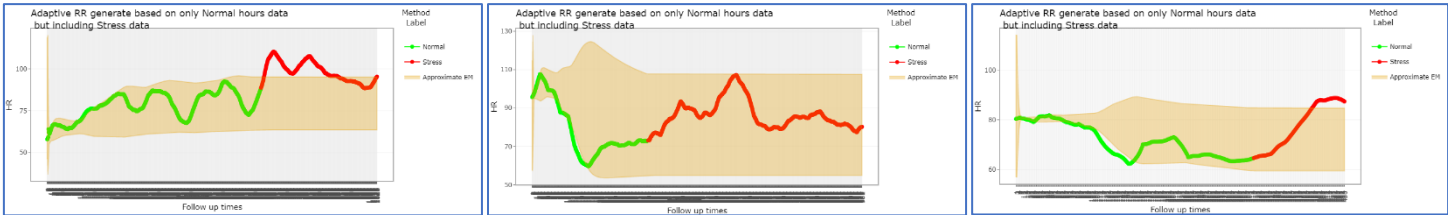
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P17:



P18:



P19:

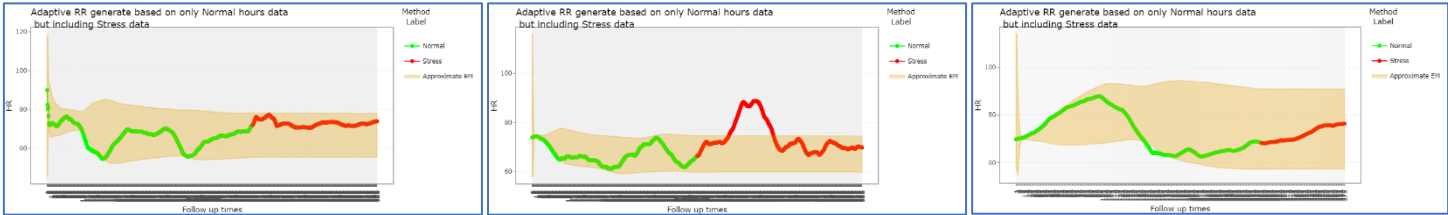
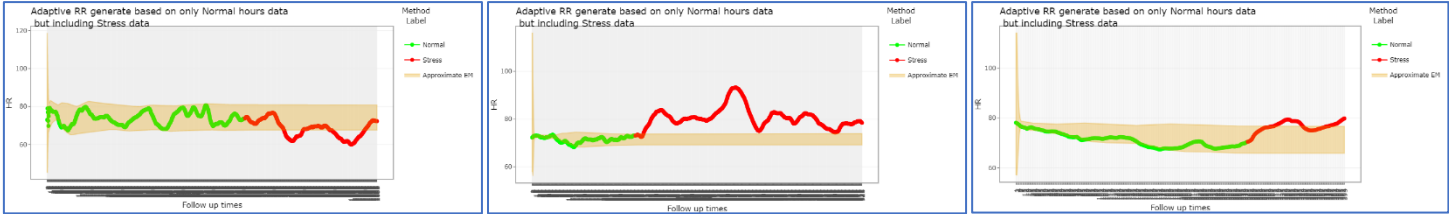


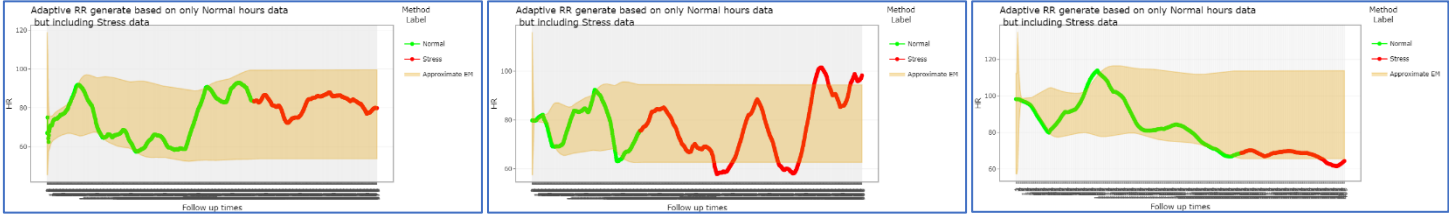
Figure 1 consists of three side-by-side line plots, each titled "Adaptive RR generate based on only Normal hours data but including Stress data". Each plot has "RR" on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 100) and "Follow up times" on the x-axis. A legend in the top right of each plot indicates: "Normal" (green line with dots), "Stress" (red line with dots), and "Approximate RR" (yellow shaded area). The plots show the performance of the adaptive RR method under different conditions, comparing the results for Normal and Stress data against the Approximate RR baseline.

Figure 1 consists of three subplots, each showing the performance of the Adaptive RR generate model based on only Normal hours data but including Stress data. The y-axis represents the Percentage of Correct Predictions (PCC) from 60 to 120. The x-axis represents Follow up times. The legend indicates three series: Normal (green line with circles), Stress (red line with circles), and Approximate 80% (yellow shaded area). The plots show that the Normal method generally performs better than the Stress method, with the Normal method's PCC staying above the 80% threshold for most follow-up times, while the Stress method's PCC drops below the threshold for many follow-up times.

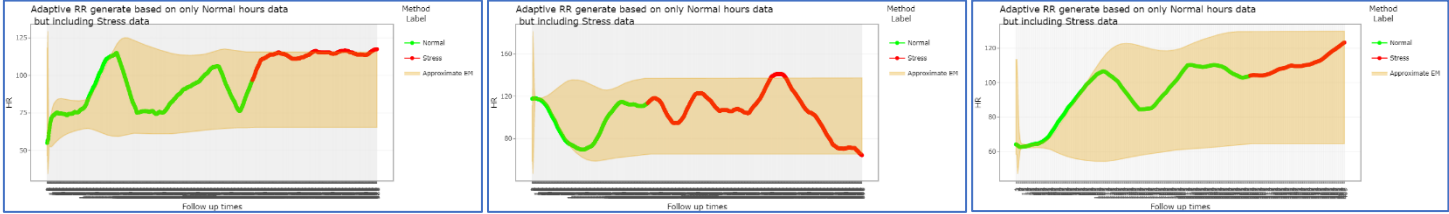
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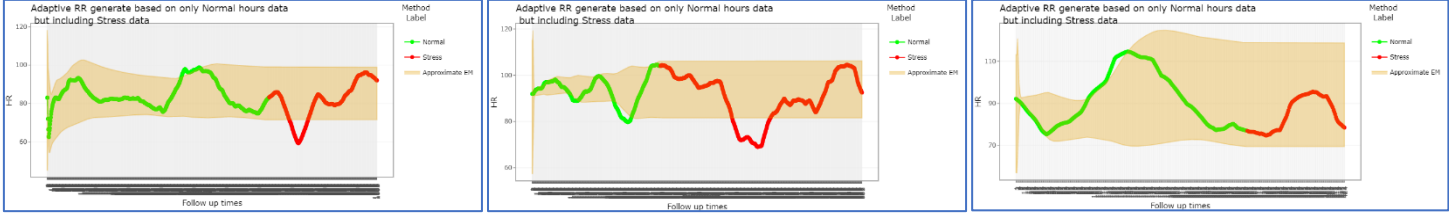
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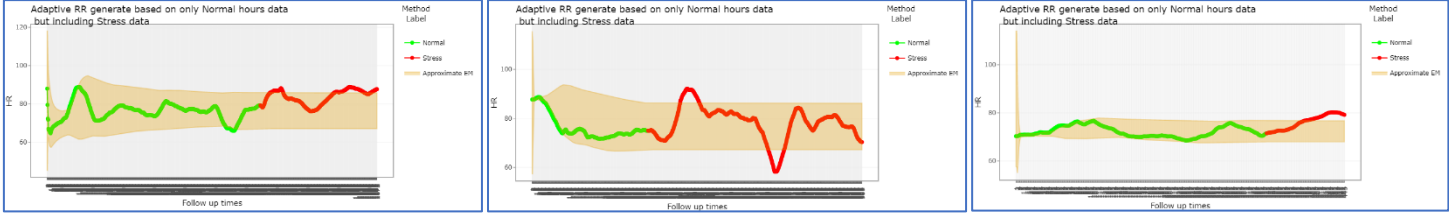
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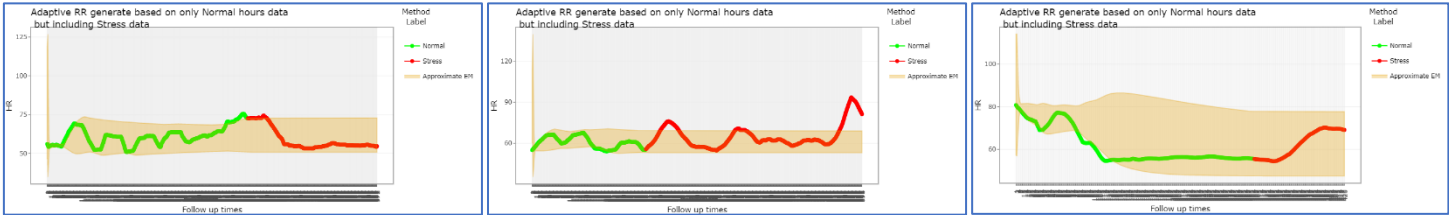
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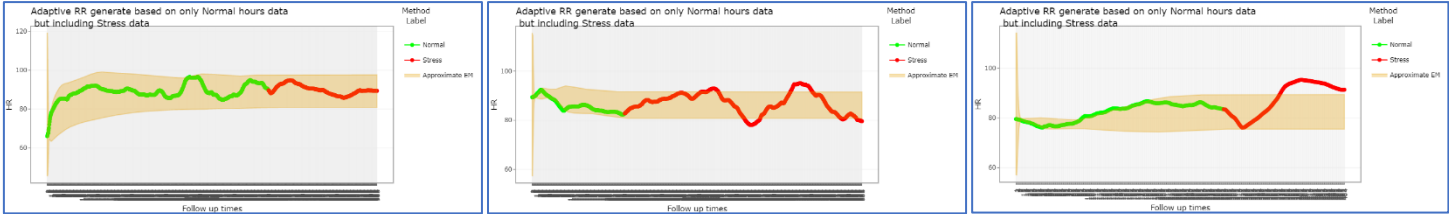
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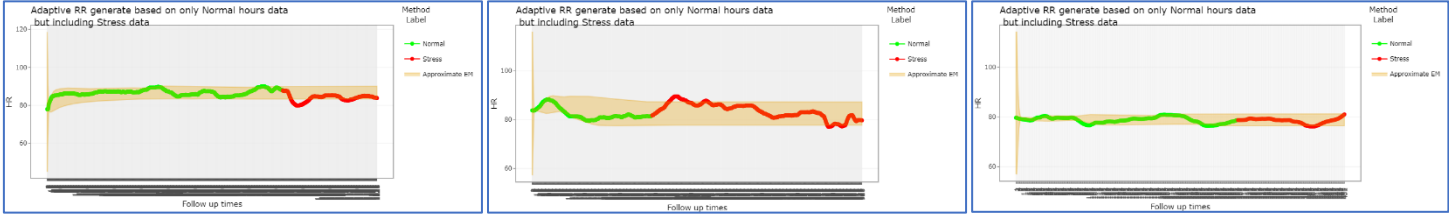
P32:



P33:



P34:



P35:

