

# Supplementary Materials

**Table 1.** Task effect on HRV indices (standard statistics and Bayesian equivalents are reported).

Statistic test	Features											
	meanRR*			RMSSD*			LF*			HF*		
	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$
<b>ANOVA</b>	0.96	<0.001	2.33	0.93	0.75	-1.52	0.64	0.26	1.60	0.83	0.29	-0.93
<b>Post-hoc tests</b>												
<b>baseline/SCWT</b>	3.89	<0.001	1.28	0.61	1.00	-1.47	0.52	1	0.52	1.73	0.516	0.06
<b>baseline/SST</b>	0.75	0.98	-1.50	0.47	1.00	-1.09	0	1	-1.12	0.75	1	-1.66
<b>baseline/GNGT</b>	0.98	0.98	-0.97	0.14	1.00	-1.33	1.73	0.516	1.71	0.14	1	-1.65
<b>SCWT / SST</b>	3.14	<0.05	2.74	1.08	1.00	-0.33	0.52	1	-0.88	0.98	1	-0.39
<b>SCWT / GNGT</b>	2.91	<0.05	1.98	0.75	1.00	0.08	1.22	0.904	-0.85	1.59	0.571	0.22
<b>SST / GNGT</b>	0.23	0.98	-1.52	0.33	1.00	-1.64	1.73	0.516	0.99	0.61	1	-1.69
Statistic test	LF/HF*			MFI*			E <sub>i</sub>					
	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$			
	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$	<i>F</i>	<i>p.value</i>	$\log(BF_{10})$			
<b>ANOVA</b>	0.72	0.16	-2.02	0.46	<0.01	2.14	4.67	<0.01	2.19			
<b>Post-hoc tests</b>												
<b>baseline/SCWT</b>	1.92	0.35	-1.18	0.61	0.86	-1.63	-3.56	<0.01	2.76			
<b>baseline/SST</b>	1.50	0.57	-1.69	2.44	0.08	1.03	-0.87	0.81	-1.41			
<b>baseline/GNGT</b>	0.33	1	-1.69	0.80	0.86	-0.40	-1.11	0.81	-1.24			
<b>SCWT / SST</b>	0.42	1	-0.79	1.83	0.28	0.08	2.69	<0.05	2.29			
<b>SCWT / GNGT</b>	1.59	0.57	-0.42	1.41	0.49	-0.20	2.45	0.06	1.43			
<b>SST / GNGT</b>	1.17	0.73	-1.69	3.23	<0.01	3.46	-0.24	0.81	-1.66			

meanRR = mean interbeat interval duration; RMSSD = root mean square of successive difference; LF = low frequency power in HRV power spectrum; HF = high frequencies power in HRV power spectrum; LF/HF = ratio of low frequencies on high frequencies; E<sub>i</sub> = entropy index; MFI = multifractal index. SCWT = Stroop color and word task; GNGT = go/no-go task; SST = stop signal task. \* Indicates that distribution of feature values violated at least one parametric test assumption. In that case, nonparametric tests were conducted.

**Table 2.** - Interpretation scale of log (BF<sub>10</sub>) factor based on Jeffreys 1961.

	Log (BF <sub>10</sub> )	Interpretation	Symbol
Growing evidence in favor of H <sub>1</sub>	> 2	extreme evidence for H <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>1</sub> ****
	[1.48 ; 2]	very strong evidence for H <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>1</sub> ***
	[1 ; 1.48]	strong evidence for H <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>1</sub> **
	[0.48 ; 1]	moderate evidence for H <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>1</sub> *
	[0 ; 0.48]	anecdotal evidence for H <sub>1</sub>	ns
	0	no evidence	ns
Growing evidence in favor of H <sub>0</sub>	[-0.48 ; 0]	anecdotal evidence for H <sub>0</sub>	ns
	[-1 ; -0.48]	moderate evidence for H <sub>0</sub>	H <sub>0</sub> *
	[-1.48 ; -1]	strong evidence for H <sub>0</sub>	H <sub>0</sub> **
	[-2 ; -1.48]	very strong evidence for H <sub>0</sub>	H <sub>0</sub> ***
	< -2	extreme evidence for H <sub>0</sub>	H <sub>0</sub> ****

BF<sub>10</sub> = bayes factor; ns = non-significant; H<sub>0</sub> = null hypothesis; H<sub>1</sub> = alternative hypothesis. Interpretation scale: \*\*\*\*, \*\*\*, \*\* and \* mean respectively, extreme, very strong, strong and moderate evidence for the null or the alternative one.

#### Supplementary reference:

Jeffreys, H. *Theory of Probability*, 3rd ed.; Oxford University Press: Oxford, United Kingdom, 1961.