

Experiment	$p$ -value
Example1.E0	$3 \times 10^{-21}$
Example1.E1	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-8}$
Example1.E2	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-8}$
Example1s.E0	$3 \times 10^{-21}$
Example1s.E1	$1 - 4 \times 10^{-7}$
Example1s.E2	$1 - 5 \times 10^{-8}$
Example2.E0	$2 \times 10^{-6}$
Example2.E1	$2 \times 10^{-6}$
Example2.E2	$5 \times 10^{-6}$
Example2s.E0	$7 \times 10^{-5}$
Example2s.E1	$8 \times 10^{-5}$
Example2s.E2	$2 \times 10^{-4}$
Example3.E0	0.01
Example3.E1	$7 \times 10^{-3}$
Example3.E2	0.02
Example3s.E0	0.35
Example3s.E1	0.21
Example3s.E2	0.35

Table 1:  $p$ -value for IRMv1A vs. IRMv1 on the LinearUnitTests experiment.  $p$ -value is computed using Welch’s  $t$ -test [1]. The effective degrees of freedom are computed using the Welch–Satterthwaite equation.

[1] Welch, Bernard L. “The generalization of ‘Student’s’ problem when several different population variances are involved.” *Biometrika* 34.1-2 (1947): 28-35.