Appendix Comparison between two dependent Spearman correlation coefficients

1. Background		
A. Data	(a)Sample: (b)Design:	12 patients 4 measurements per patient Pre: Left hand, Right hand
B. Null C. H ₁ : 2. Procedure	Hypothesis:	Post: Left hand, Right hand Pre correlation between hands = Post correlation between hands Two-tail
A. Notation		
	(a) Let r_{ab} represented the representation of the representa	esent the Spearman correlation coefficients between variable a and variable b
	And let	<i>i</i> correspond to Pre, Left hand <i>k</i> Pre, Right hand <i>h</i> Post, Left hand <i>m</i> Post Right hand
	(b) Then	r_{jk} is the correlationbetween Pre-Left and Pre-Right hands r_{hm} between Post-Left and Post-Right hands r_{jh} between Pre-Left and Post-Left hands r_{jm} between Pre-Left and Post-Right hands r_{kh} between Pre-Right and Post-Left hands r_{km} between Pre-Right and Post-Left hands
B. Com	putation	
	(a) Compute al	$1.6 r_{ab}$ coefficients
	(b) Define	$c1 \equiv r_{jh}^{2} + r_{jm}^{2} + r_{kh}^{2} + r_{km}^{2}$
		$c2 \equiv \gamma_{jh} \gamma_{km} + \gamma_{jm} \gamma_{kh}$
		$c3 \equiv \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{jk} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{jh} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{jm} + \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{jk} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{kh} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{km} + \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{jh} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{kh} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{hm} + \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{jm} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{km} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{hm}$
		$c4 = (1 - \gamma_{jk}^{2})(1 - \gamma_{hm}^{2})$
	(c) Then	$c = (0.5r_{jk}r_{hm}c1 + c2 - c3) / c4$
C. Test		
	(a) standard deviation $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.06)(1-c)}{n-3}}$	
	where	n = sample size
	Note: expression from Dunn (1969), p368, eq.9 factor 1.06 from Zar (2010), §19.9, p400	
	(b) Fisher's tran	nsformation $z_{jk} = \tanh^{-1}(\mathbf{r}_{jk})$
		$z_{hm} = \tanh^{-1}(\mathbf{r}_{hm})$
	Note:	applicable only for $r_{ab} \le 0.9$ and $n \ge 10$
	(c) Finally $z =$	$\frac{z_{jk} - z_{hm}}{\sigma}$ which is N (0,1) under H ₀
D. Results		
	(a) <i>p</i> -value	
	lf And	<i>p</i> 1 is the upper tail
	Ana Then	$p \ge 1$ is the lower tain $p = 2\min(p1, p2)$
	(b)Features	r
Analyse each of the 4 features separately		