

Supplementary material for LHCb-PAPER-2018-041

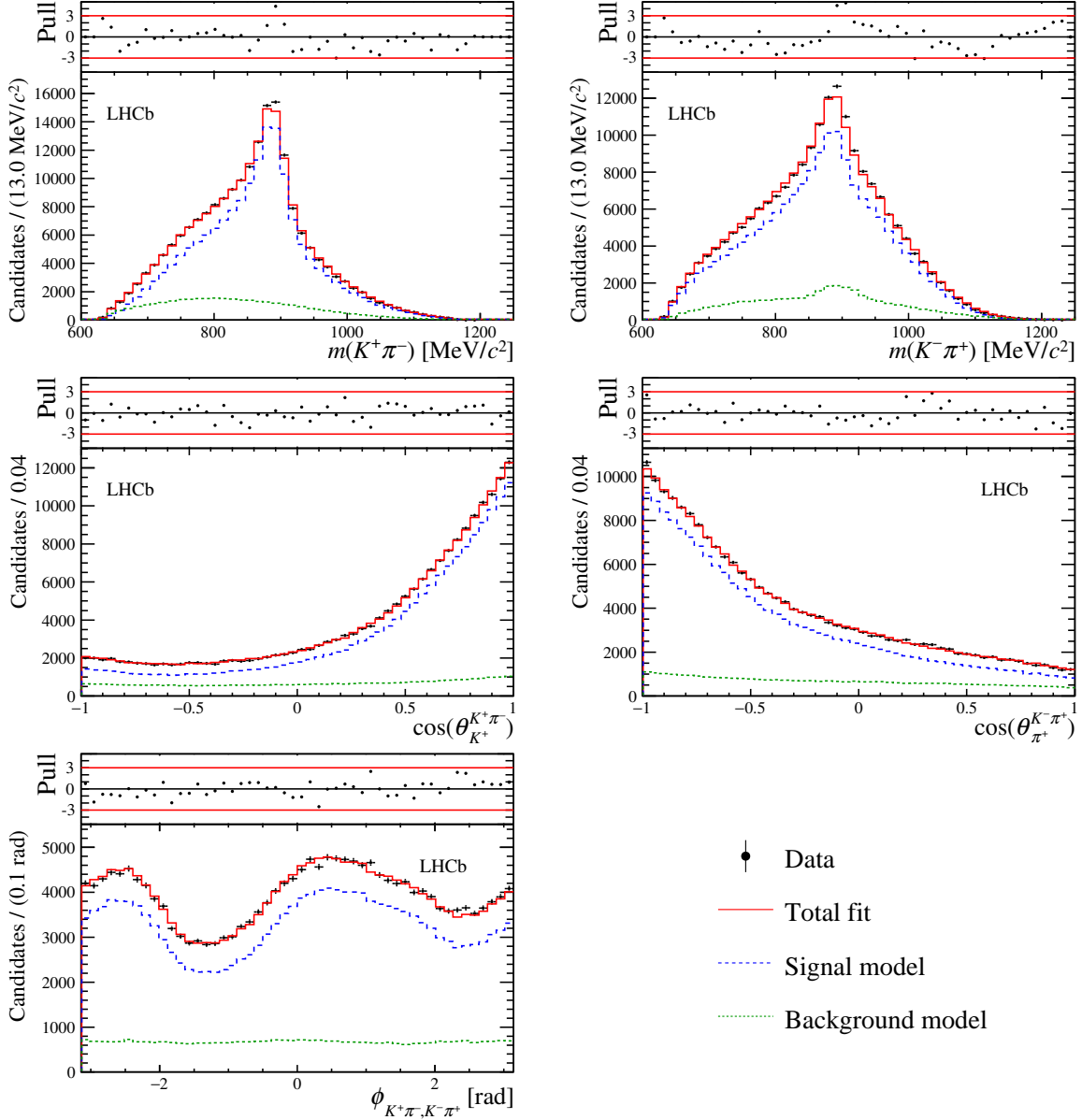


Figure 1: Distributions of five variables defined using the opposite-sign $K\pi$ system for the selected D^0 and CP -transformed \bar{D}^0 candidates (black points with error bars). The results of the five-dimensional amplitude fit is superimposed with the signal model (dashed blue), the background model (dotted green) and the total fit function (plain red). The plot on top of each distribution shows the normalised residuals, where the error is defined as the quadratic sum of the statistical uncertainties of the data and simulated samples.

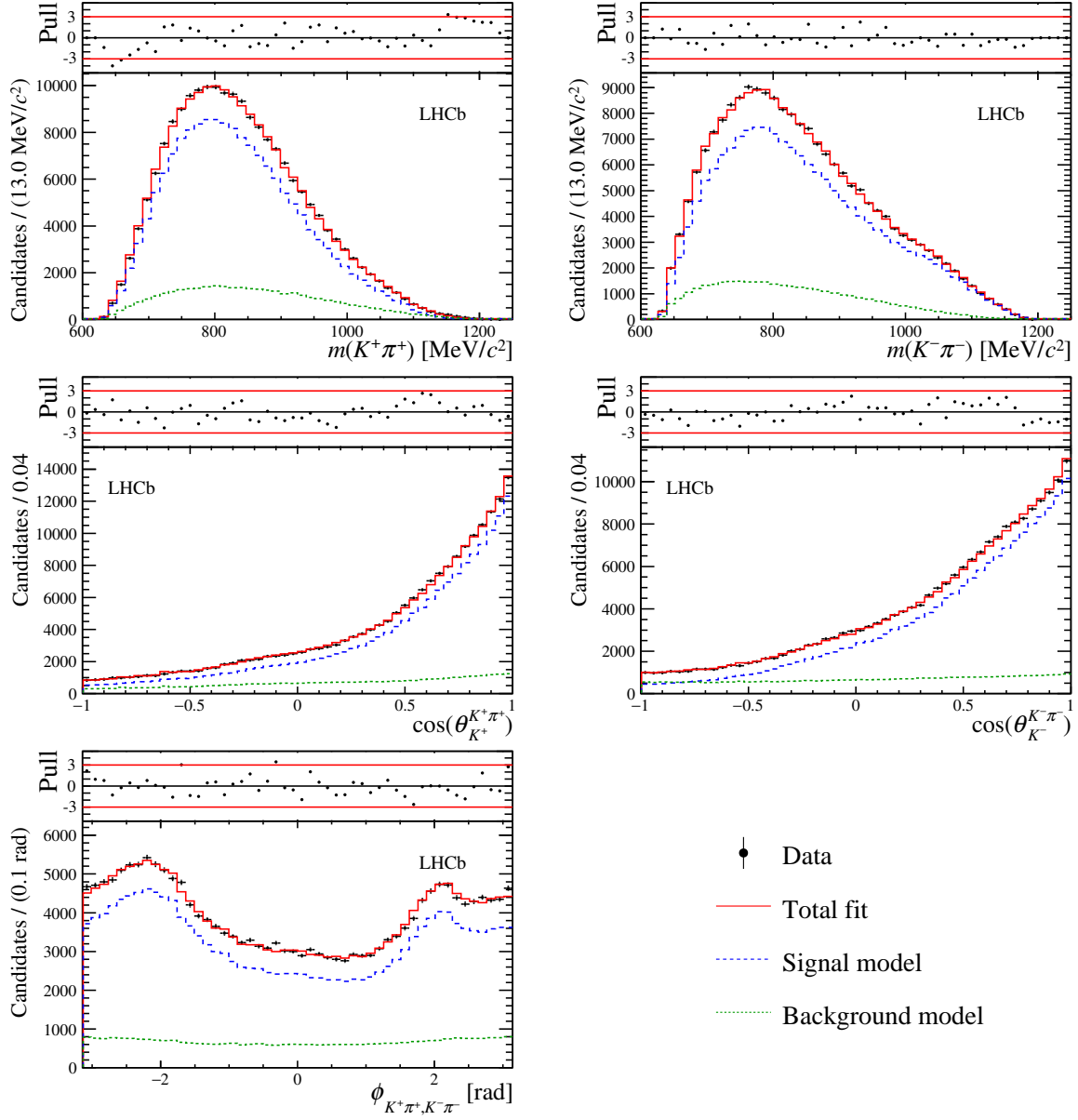


Figure 2: Distributions of five variables defined using the same-sign $K\pi$ system for the selected D^0 and CP -transformed \bar{D}^0 candidates (black points with error bars). The results of the five-dimensional amplitude fit is superimposed with the signal model (dashed blue), the background model (dotted green) and the total fit function (plain red). The plot on top of each distribution shows the normalised residuals, where the error is defined as the quadratic sum of the statistical uncertainties of the data and simulated samples.

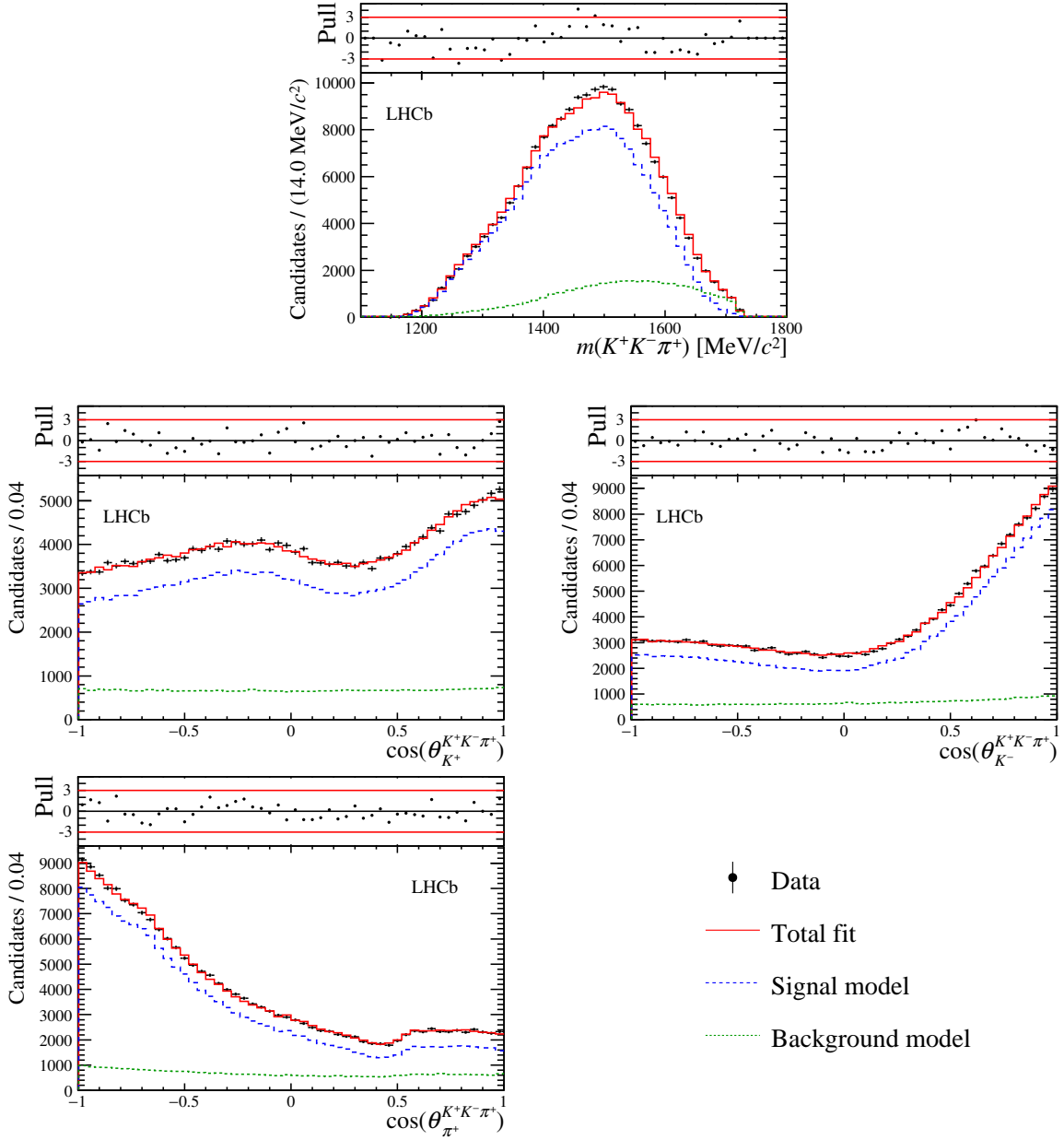


Figure 3: Distributions of four variables defined using the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ system for the selected D^0 and CP -transformed \bar{D}^0 candidates (black points with error bars). The results of the five-dimensional amplitude fit is superimposed with the signal model (dashed blue), the background model (dotted green) and the total fit function (plain red). The plot on top of each distribution shows the normalised residuals, where the error is defined as the quadratic sum of the statistical uncertainties of the data and simulated samples.

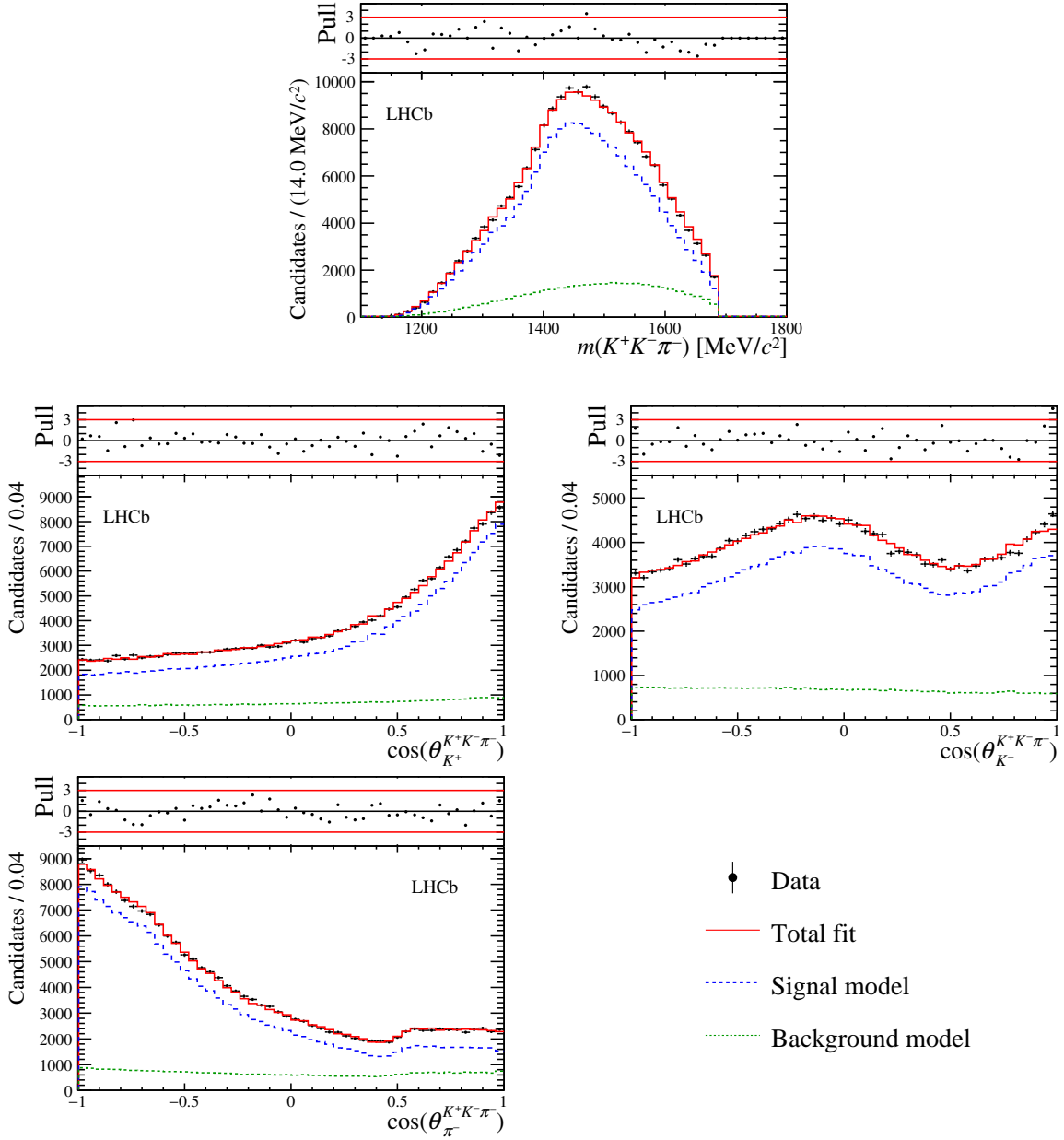


Figure 4: Distributions of four variables defined using the $K^+K^-\pi^-$ system for the selected D^0 and CP -transformed \bar{D}^0 candidates (black points with error bars). The results of the five-dimensional amplitude fit is superimposed with the signal model (dashed blue), the background model (dotted green) and the total fit function (plain red). The plot on top of each distribution shows the normalised residuals, where the error is defined as the quadratic sum of the statistical uncertainties of the data and simulated samples.

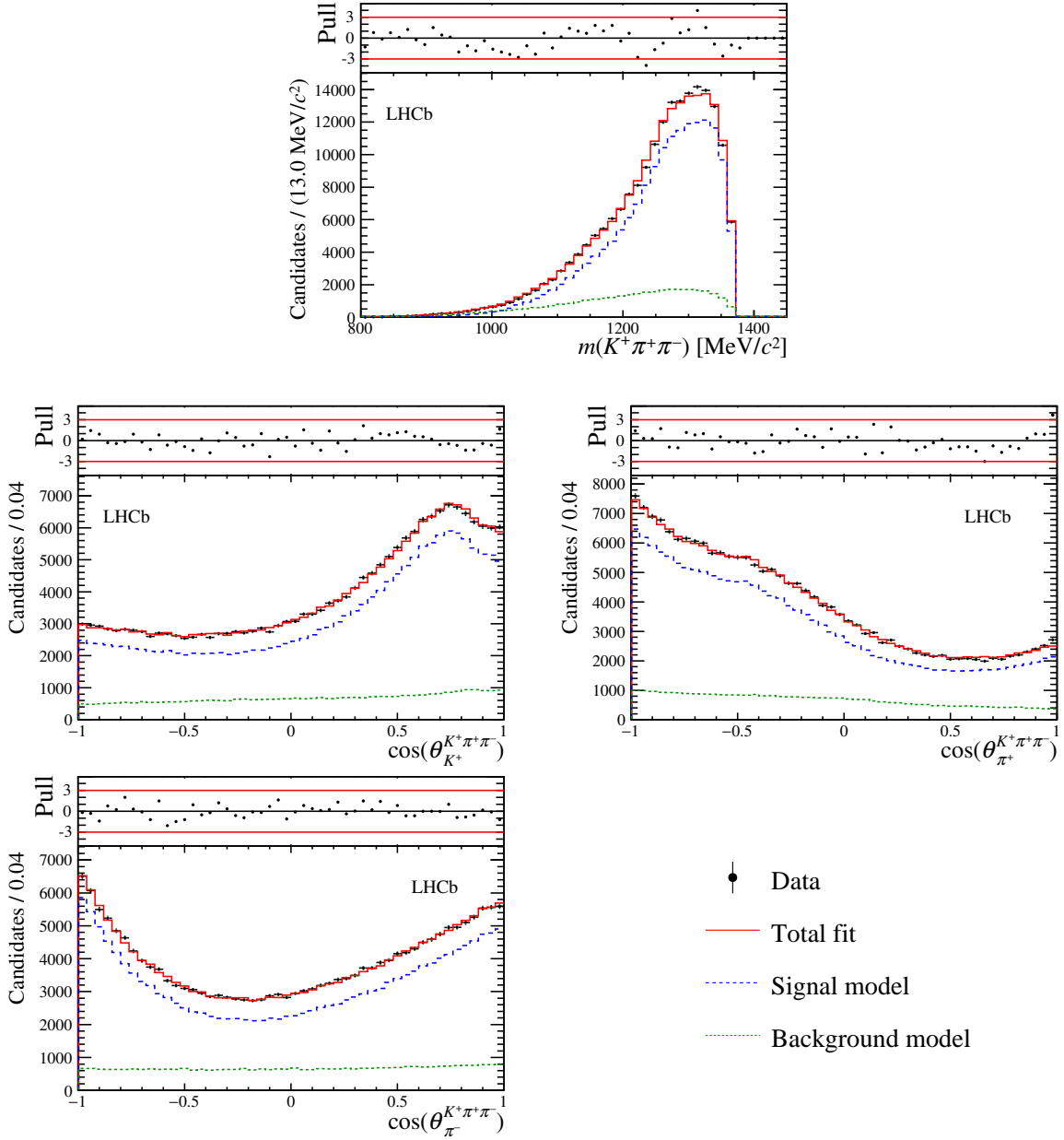


Figure 5: Distributions of four variables defined using the $K^+\pi^+\pi^-$ system for the selected D^0 and CP -transformed \bar{D}^0 candidates (black points with error bars). The results of the five-dimensional amplitude fit is superimposed with the signal model (dashed blue), the background model (dotted green) and the total fit function (plain red). The plot on top of each distribution shows the normalised residuals, where the error is defined as the quadratic sum of the statistical uncertainties of the data and simulated samples.

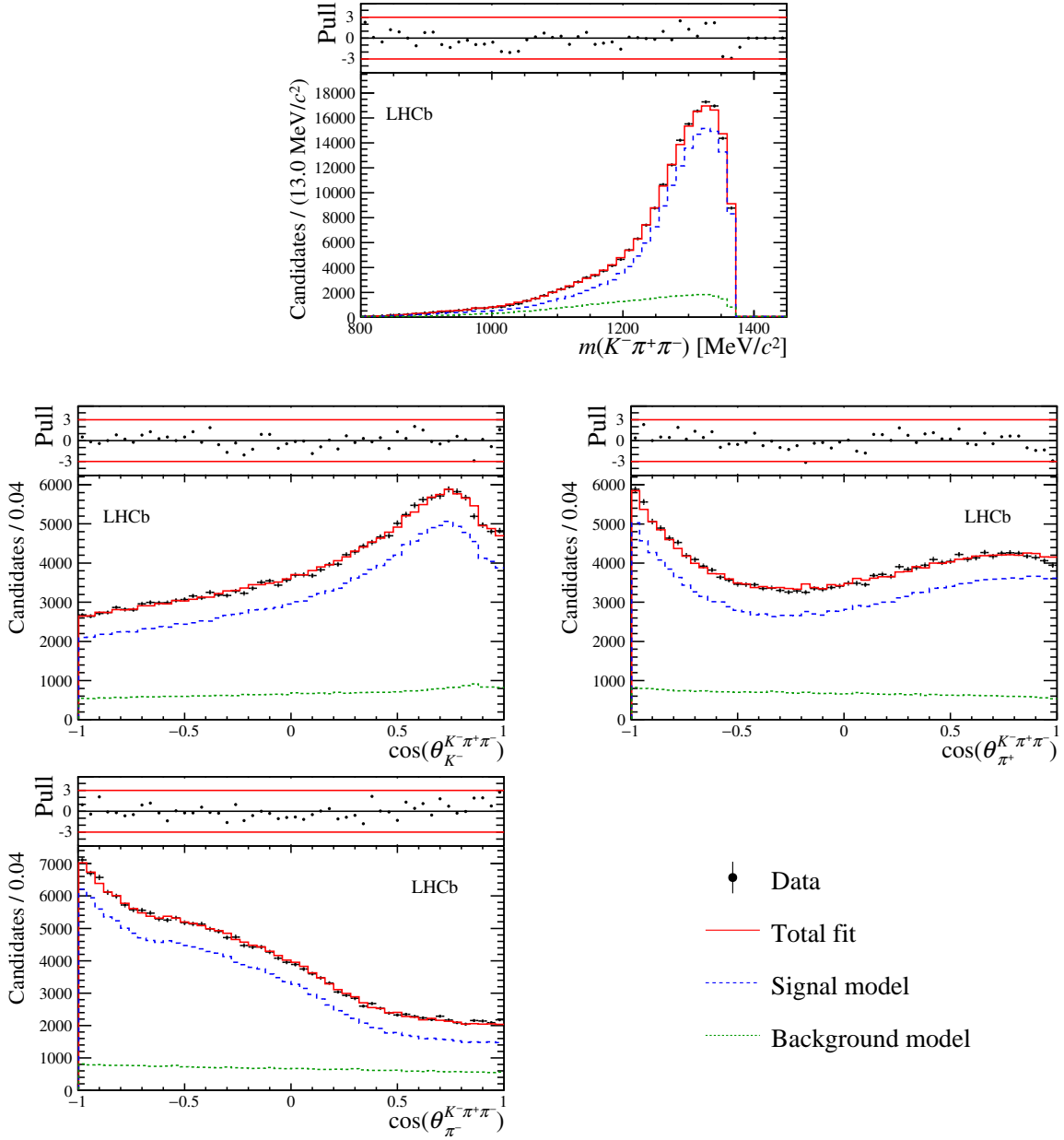


Figure 6: Distributions of four variables defined using the $K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ system for the selected D^0 and CP -transformed \bar{D}^0 candidates (black points with error bars). The results of the five-dimensional amplitude fit is superimposed with the signal model (dashed blue), the background model (dotted green) and the total fit function (plain red). The plot on top of each distribution shows the normalised residuals, where the error is defined as the quadratic sum of the statistical uncertainties of the data and simulated samples.