

The figure consists of 10 small diagrams arranged horizontally, each showing a pattern of black dots on a white background. The patterns evolve from left to right, starting with a small cluster of dots and growing into a large, complex shape that resembles a stylized 'X' or a cross with many branches.

Figure 1 shows a 2x12 grid of dot patterns. Each pattern is a 2x4 grid of dots. The patterns represent the digits 0-9 and symbols like #, %, and *. The patterns are arranged in two rows of six. The first row contains patterns for 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The second row contains patterns for 6, 7, 8, 9, #, and %. Each pattern is a unique arrangement of dots in a 2x4 grid.

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The image displays a 100x100 grid of black dots on a white background. The dots are arranged in a sparse, irregular pattern, suggesting a complex, non-random structure. The pattern is dense in some areas and sparse in others, with a general trend of increasing density towards the bottom right corner. The dots are arranged in a way that suggests a complex, non-random structure, possibly representing a specific data set or a stylized representation of a natural phenomenon.

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique combination of 10 binary digits (0s and 1s), arranged in a 2x5 grid of dots. The patterns are organized into four groups of 25, corresponding to the four quadrants of the 10x10 grid. The patterns are arranged in a way that they represent all possible combinations of 10 binary digits, from 0000000000 to 1111111111.

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