



The figure consists of 11 sub-diagrams arranged horizontally, each showing a pattern of black dots on a grid. The patterns evolve from left to right, starting with a small cluster of dots and becoming increasingly complex and fractal-like. The dots are arranged in a way that suggests a recursive or self-similar growth process.

The figure consists of 10 sub-diagrams arranged horizontally, each showing a pattern of black dots on a grid. The patterns evolve from left to right, starting with a small cluster of dots and growing into a more complex, branching structure.

Figure 1 consists of six sub-diagrams labeled (a) through (f), each showing a different type of point pattern on a grid. (a) Poisson: A sparse, random distribution of points. (b) Poisson cluster: Points are grouped into several distinct clusters. (c) Poisson cluster with inhibition: Points are clustered, but there is a noticeable gap or 'hole' in the center of the main cluster. (d) Poisson cluster with attraction: Points are tightly grouped together in a single, dense cluster. (e) Poisson cluster with inhibition and attraction: Points are clustered, but there is a gap in the center, and the points are more spread out than in (c). (f) Poisson cluster with inhibition and attraction and repulsion: Points are clustered, but there is a gap in the center, and the points are more spread out than in (e).

The figure consists of 10 sub-diagrams arranged in a single row, each showing a pattern of black dots on a grid. The patterns evolve from left to right, starting with a small cluster of dots and growing into a more complex, branching structure.

Figure 1 consists of six sub-diagrams labeled (a) through (f), each showing a different pattern of points within a unit square. (a) shows a uniform distribution of points. (b) shows a random distribution of points. (c) shows a clustered distribution of points. (d) shows a boundary distribution of points. (e) shows a concentric distribution of points. (f) shows a concentric distribution of points with a central cluster.

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A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has two dots, the middle row has two dots, and the bottom row has one dot on the left. The dot at the bottom-right position is missing.

Figure 1 displays a sequence of 30 small plots arranged in a 3x10 grid, illustrating the evolution of a system over time. The top row shows the initial state with a few points. The middle row shows the system spreading and forming a central cluster. The bottom row shows the system reaching a steady state with a large, dense central cluster and smaller clusters at the edges.

A 3x10 grid of 30 small clusters of black dots. Each cluster is a unique arrangement of 1 to 10 dots, forming various abstract shapes. The shapes are arranged in three rows of ten. The first row contains shapes that are mostly horizontal or slightly curved. The second row contains shapes that are more varied in orientation. The third row contains shapes that are mostly vertical or slightly curved. The dots are small and black, and the background is white.

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique visual representation of a 10-bit binary string. The patterns are arranged in a grid where each row contains 10 patterns and each column contains 10 patterns. The patterns are generated by a random process, resulting in a diverse set of visual representations for each 10-bit binary string. The patterns are arranged in a grid where each row contains 10 patterns and each column contains 10 patterns. The patterns are generated by a random process, resulting in a diverse set of visual representations for each 10-bit binary string.

A 3x3 grid of dots. The dots are located at the following positions (row, column): (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3). The dots are arranged in a sparse pattern, with some cells empty.





A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has three dots. The middle row has three dots. The bottom row has two dots, with the leftmost position empty.



