

The image displays a 100x100 grid of dots, where each dot represents a data point or a connection in a network. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a complex, interconnected network or a specific data structure. The dots are black and the background is white.

A large grid of 100 rows and 100 columns of black dots on a white background. The dots are arranged in a sparse, irregular pattern, with some rows having more dots than others. The dots are small and black, and the background is white. The pattern is dense in some areas and sparse in others, creating a complex, abstract visual structure. The dots are scattered across the entire grid, with some clusters and some empty spaces. The overall effect is a textured, pixelated appearance.

The figure consists of two rows of five diagrams each, labeled 1 through 10. Each diagram shows a pattern of black dots on a grid. The patterns are arranged in two rows of five. The top row shows a progression from a small cluster to a more complex shape. The bottom row shows a progression from a single dot to a large, complex shape. The patterns are labeled 1 through 10.

Figure 1: The six possible configurations of the 2D Ising model on a square lattice. Each configuration is represented by a 3x3 grid of dots (representing spins) and crosses (representing bonds). The configurations are labeled (a) through (f).

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

[illegible][illegible]

A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has two dots, the middle row has three dots, and the bottom row has two dots. The dot in the top-right position is missing.

