



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 10 rows and 10 columns. The patterns are created by placing black dots on a white background in various configurations, representing the 10 bits of a 10-bit binary number. The patterns are arranged in a way that each row contains 10 patterns and each column contains 10 patterns, forming a complete set of all possible 10-bit binary combinations.

Figure 1 consists of six diagrams labeled (a) through (f), each showing a horizontal array of five numbers. In (a), the numbers are 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. In (b), the numbers are 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, with a small circle above the 4 and 3. In (c), the numbers are 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, with a small circle above the 4 and 2. In (d), the numbers are 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, with a small circle above the 4 and 1. In (e), the numbers are 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, with a small circle above the 4 and 5. In (f), the numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

The image displays a 5x10 grid of 50 small, abstract black-and-white patterns. Each pattern is a unique arrangement of black dots on a white background, forming shapes that loosely correspond to the letters of the alphabet. The patterns are organized into five rows and ten columns. The first row contains 10 patterns, the second row contains 10 patterns, the third row contains 10 patterns, the fourth row contains 10 patterns, and the fifth row contains 10 patterns. The patterns are highly stylized and vary significantly in their dot distribution and overall shape, suggesting a complex mapping or transformation process.

A 4x16 grid of 64 small, abstract black-and-white patterns. Each pattern is a unique arrangement of black dots on a white background, forming a variety of shapes that resemble stylized letters, symbols, or geometric forms. The patterns are organized into four rows and sixteen columns, with each cell containing exactly one pattern.