

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.

Figure 1 consists of three sub-diagrams labeled (a), (b), and (c).
 (a) A 2D grid of points in the xy -plane. The points are arranged in a roughly rectangular shape with some internal structure, representing the base of the grid.
 (b) The same set of points from (a) is shown, but now they are being lifted into the 3D space. Vertical lines (arrows) indicate the direction of lifting along the z -axis.
 (c) The final 3D grid G is shown. The points are now located at various heights along the z -axis, forming a 3D structure. The points are distributed across a range of z -coordinates, creating a layered appearance.

The figure consists of two diagrams, (a) and (b), illustrating the structure of the set of all paths. Diagram (a) shows a root node at the top, which branches into two nodes. The left branch further branches into two nodes, and the right branch branches into two nodes. The nodes are labeled with letters: the root is 'a', the left child is 'b', the right child is 'c', the left child of 'b' is 'd', the right child of 'b' is 'e', the left child of 'c' is 'f', and the right child of 'c' is 'g'. Diagram (b) shows a root node at the top, which branches into two nodes. The left branch further branches into two nodes, and the right branch branches into two nodes. The nodes are labeled with letters: the root is 'a', the left child is 'b', the right child is 'c', the left child of 'b' is 'd', the right child of 'b' is 'e', the left child of 'c' is 'f', and the right child of 'c' is 'g'.

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The image shows three dot patterns arranged horizontally. The first pattern consists of 10 dots arranged to form the number '1'. The second pattern consists of 10 dots arranged to form the number '2'. The third pattern consists of 10 dots arranged to form the number '3'.

Figure 1 displays 20 small plots arranged in a 2x10 grid, showing the evolution of a system over time. The top row shows the evolution of a single system, and the bottom row shows the evolution of a system with a different initial condition. Each plot contains a grid of points representing the system's state at a specific time step.

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