



















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 rows and columns, with each row containing 10 patterns and each column containing 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 and column contains 10 patterns, totaling 100 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 top row has two dots, the middle row has two dots, and the bottom row has two dots. The dot in the top-right position is missing.

A 4x10 grid of 40 small clusters of black dots, each forming a different abstract pattern. The patterns vary in complexity, from simple horizontal or vertical lines to more intricate, interconnected shapes.

The image shows five dot patterns arranged horizontally, each representing a digit from 1 to 5. Each pattern is formed by dots on a 3x3 grid. Pattern 1 (digit 1) has dots at (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,3), (3,1), and (3,3). Pattern 2 (digit 2) has dots at (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), and (3,2). Pattern 3 (digit 3) has dots at (1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), and (3,3). Pattern 4 (digit 4) has dots at (1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), and (3,2). Pattern 5 (digit 5) has dots at (1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1), (3,2), and (3,3).

Figure 1 shows four types of 2D hexagonal lattices: (a) Hexagonal lattice, (b) Honeycomb lattice, (c) Kagome lattice, and (d) Triangular lattice. Each lattice is represented by a set of black dots (sites) and lines (bonds) on a white background. The hexagonal lattice (a) has a central site surrounded by six sites, with each of these six sites further connected to three more sites. The honeycomb lattice (b) consists of two interlocking triangular sublattices. The kagome lattice (c) features a central site connected to three sites, which are then connected to three more sites in a way that forms a kagome-like pattern. The triangular lattice (d) is a simple arrangement of sites where each site is connected to six nearest neighbors.

The figure displays 10 diagrams of dot patterns on a grid, arranged in two rows of five. The patterns are labeled 1 through 10. The top row shows a progression from a small cluster to a more complex shape. The bottom row shows a progression from a small cluster to a more complex shape. The patterns are labeled 1 through 10.












The figure consists of six sub-diagrams arranged horizontally, showing the growth of a cluster on a 2D lattice. The lattice is represented by a grid of points. The cluster starts as a single point in the first diagram and grows by adding more points in subsequent diagrams, eventually forming a complex, interconnected structure in the sixth diagram.

[illegible]

The figure displays a sequence of 10 diagrams, each showing a pattern of black dots on a grid. The diagrams are arranged in two rows of five. The top row shows the initial pattern and its first four iterations. The bottom row shows the next four iterations. The pattern consists of a central cluster of dots that grows and changes shape over time, with some dots appearing to move or split.

A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has one dot in the center. The middle row has dots at the first, third, fourth, and fifth positions. The bottom row has dots at the second, third, fourth, and fifth positions.