

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.

The image displays a 12x12 grid of black dots on a white background. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded structure, with higher density along the main diagonal and some off-diagonal elements, particularly in the lower-left and upper-right quadrants. This visual representation likely corresponds to the sparse matrix A mentioned in the text, which is used to illustrate the performance of the proposed algorithm compared to the standard LU decomposition.

Figure 1 is a dot plot showing the number of subjects in each age group (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85-94) for each gender (Male, Female). The y-axis represents the number of subjects (0 to 100). The x-axis represents the age groups. The legend indicates that black dots represent Male subjects and white dots represent Female subjects.

Age Group	Male (Black Dots)	Female (White Dots)
18-24	4	4
25-34	4	4
35-44	4	4
45-54	4	4
55-64	4	4
65-74	4	4
75-84	4	4
85-94	4	4

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 at the bottom-left position is missing.

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 a 2x5 grid of dots. The patterns are organized into four groups of 25, corresponding to the four 2-bit binary values (00, 01, 10, 11) in the first two bits of the 10-bit sequence. The patterns are arranged in a way that they can be read as a sequence of 100 binary digits, grouped into four sets of 25.

A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has dots in the middle and right positions. The middle row has a dot in the middle position. The bottom row has dots in the left and middle positions.

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique combination of 10 binary digits (0s and 1s). The patterns are arranged in a 10x10 grid, with each row and column containing 10 distinct patterns. The patterns are created by placing black dots on a white background, with the number of dots in each of the 10 positions corresponding to the binary value of that digit. The patterns are arranged in a 10x10 grid, with each row and column containing 10 distinct patterns. The patterns are created by placing black dots on a white background, with the number of dots in each of the 10 positions corresponding to the binary value of that digit.

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique combination of 10 binary digits (0s and 1s). The patterns are arranged in a grid where each row and column contains all possible combinations of the 10 digits. The patterns are arranged in a grid where each row and column contains all possible combinations of the 10 digits. The patterns are arranged in a grid where each row and column contains all possible combinations of the 10 digits.

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The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a 5x5 grid of dots, where the presence or absence of a dot represents a binary digit (0 or 1). The patterns are arranged in a way that shows the progression of binary values from 00000 to 11111 for each of the 10 digits. The patterns are arranged in a way that shows the progression of binary values from 00000 to 11111 for each of the 10 digits.

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 roughly rectangular, with the dots concentrated in the center and fewer dots towards the edges. The dots are arranged in a way that suggests a random or semi-random distribution, but with some underlying structure or pattern. The dots are of uniform size and color, and the grid is perfectly square. The dots are scattered across the entire grid, with some rows having no dots at all and some rows having many dots. The overall effect is a complex, abstract pattern of black dots on a white background.

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