



The figure consists of 10 sub-diagrams arranged horizontally, each showing a set of black dots on a grid. The dots represent the state of a system at discrete time steps. The pattern begins as a small, compact cluster of dots and evolves through several stages, showing increasing complexity and branching. The final stage shows a large, intricate pattern with many dots and a clear internal structure, including a central vertical column and several horizontal and diagonal branches.

The figure consists of 10 diagrams arranged in two rows of five. Each diagram shows a set of dots on a grid. The dots are arranged in a way that suggests a sequence or evolution of a pattern. The first row shows a progression from a single dot to a more complex shape. The second row shows a progression from a single dot to a more complex shape. The dots are arranged in a way that suggests a sequence or evolution of a pattern.

The sequence of diagrams illustrates the construction of a 3x3 magic square using dots. The steps are as follows:

- Diagram 1: A single dot is placed in the center cell (row 2, column 2).
- Diagram 2: Dots are added to the four cells immediately adjacent to the center (row 1, column 2; row 3, column 2; row 2, column 1; row 2, column 3).
- Diagram 3: Dots are added to the four corner cells (row 1, column 1; row 1, column 3; row 3, column 1; row 3, column 3).
- Diagram 4: The grid is now completely filled with 9 dots, forming a 3x3 square.
- Diagram 5: The grid is shown with all 9 dots, representing the completed magic square.
- Diagram 6: The grid is shown with all 9 dots, representing the completed magic square.

Figure 1 consists of five sub-diagrams, labeled (a) through (e), each showing a 4x4 grid of dots. The dots are arranged in two rows of four. In each diagram, a subset of four dots is highlighted with a different pattern (dots, lines, or a combination) to represent a partition. The partitions are: (a) four dots in the top row; (b) four dots in the top row and four dots in the bottom row; (c) four dots in the top row and four dots in the bottom row; (d) four dots in the top row and four dots in the bottom row; (e) four dots in the top row and four dots in the bottom row.

Figure 1 consists of five sub-diagrams, labeled (a) through (e), each showing a 4x4 grid of dots. The dots are arranged in four rows and four columns. In each diagram, the dots are partitioned into two sets of four dots each, represented by different symbols (dots and crosses).
 (a) The first two columns are dots, and the last two columns are crosses.
 (b) The first and third columns are dots, and the second and fourth columns are crosses.
 (c) The first and second columns are dots, and the third and fourth columns are crosses.
 (d) The first and fourth columns are dots, and the second and third columns are crosses.
 (e) The first and second rows are dots, and the third and fourth rows are crosses.



[illegible]

Figure 6. The effect of the number of iterations on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The figure shows four plots of Accuracy (%) versus Iterations (0 to 100) for different values of α : 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, and 0.3. In all cases, accuracy increases rapidly and stabilizes after approximately 20 iterations. Higher values of α generally result in higher final accuracies.

The figure consists of seven sub-diagrams labeled (a) through (g), each showing a graph with 10 nodes arranged in a grid-like pattern. The edges are represented by lines connecting the nodes. In each diagram, a subset of edges is highlighted in red, representing the current state of the minimum spanning tree construction. The sequence shows the algorithm adding edges and removing those that either create a cycle or result in a vertex with a degree greater than 2.

A horizontal sequence of seven distinct dot patterns. Each pattern consists of black dots on a white background, forming various geometric shapes like triangles, squares, and irregular clusters.

The figure consists of eight sub-diagrams arranged in a single row, each showing a grid of points. The points are represented by small black dots. The grids are of varying sizes, ranging from 2x2 to 4x4. The points are colored either black or white. The sequence shows a progression from a simple 2x2 grid to a more complex 4x4 grid, with the number of black points increasing and the arrangement becoming more complex over time.

A 2D grid of 100 points representing a random distribution. The points are scattered across the grid, with some clusters and some empty space.



The image displays a 16x16 grid of 256 small clusters of black dots. Each cluster represents a unique 4x4 arrangement of dots, where each dot in the 4x4 grid is either present or absent. The clusters are arranged in a way that visually represents the 256 possible combinations of a 4x4 binary matrix. The clusters are arranged in a way that visually represents the 256 possible combinations of a 4x4 binary matrix. The clusters are arranged in a way that visually represents the 256 possible combinations of a 4x4 binary matrix.

A 10x10 grid of 100 small clusters of black dots on a white background. Each cluster is a unique arrangement of dots, representing a different number from 0 to 99. The clusters are arranged in rows, with the first row containing clusters for numbers 0-9, the second row for 10-19, and so on, up to the tenth row for 90-99. The clusters are of varying sizes and shapes, reflecting the different dot patterns for each number.

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