



The image displays a 20x20 grid of black dots on a white background. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a sparse matrix, likely representing a discretized system. The distribution of dots is non-uniform, with a higher density along the main diagonal and some off-diagonal elements, particularly in the lower-left and upper-right quadrants, indicating a banded structure. The overall pattern is symmetric about the main diagonal, which is a common feature for matrices representing physical systems like finite difference approximations of differential equations.



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Figure 1 is a 2D scatter plot showing the frequency of the number of nodes in the largest component of a network. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of nodes in the largest component' and ranges from 0 to 100. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 10. The plot shows a distribution of points representing the frequency of different component sizes. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, peaking around 40-50 nodes.

A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has three dots. The middle row has three dots. The bottom row has two dots, with the leftmost position empty.