

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a 10x10 grid of dots, where some dots are turned on (black) and others are turned off (white). The patterns are organized into 10 rows and 10 columns, with each row and column containing a different set of patterns. The patterns are created by turning specific dots on or off, resulting in a variety of shapes and configurations. The patterns are arranged in a way that each row and column contains a unique set of patterns, and the patterns are organized in a way that they can be used to create a larger pattern by turning on the dots that are on in the patterns.

The sequence of diagrams illustrates the construction of a 5x5 grid. Each diagram shows a grid of dots with a new dot added to the previous grid. The dots are arranged in a grid, and the new dot is added to the end of each row, one row at a time. The final diagram is a complete 5x5 grid.

A 5x10 grid of 50 small clusters of black dots. Each cluster is a unique arrangement of dots, ranging from a single dot to a group of up to 10 dots. The patterns are abstract and do not form recognizable letters or symbols.



The figure consists of five sub-diagrams labeled (a) through (e), each showing a horizontal row of boxes containing numbers. The numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. In (a), the numbers are in their initial unsorted positions. In (b), the numbers 9 and 10 are compared and swapped. In (c), the numbers 8 and 9 are compared and swapped. In (d), the numbers 7 and 8 are compared and swapped. In (e), the numbers 6 and 7 are compared and swapped. The diagrams illustrate the first pass of the bubble sort algorithm, where the largest number (10) is bubbled up to its correct position at the end of the array.



