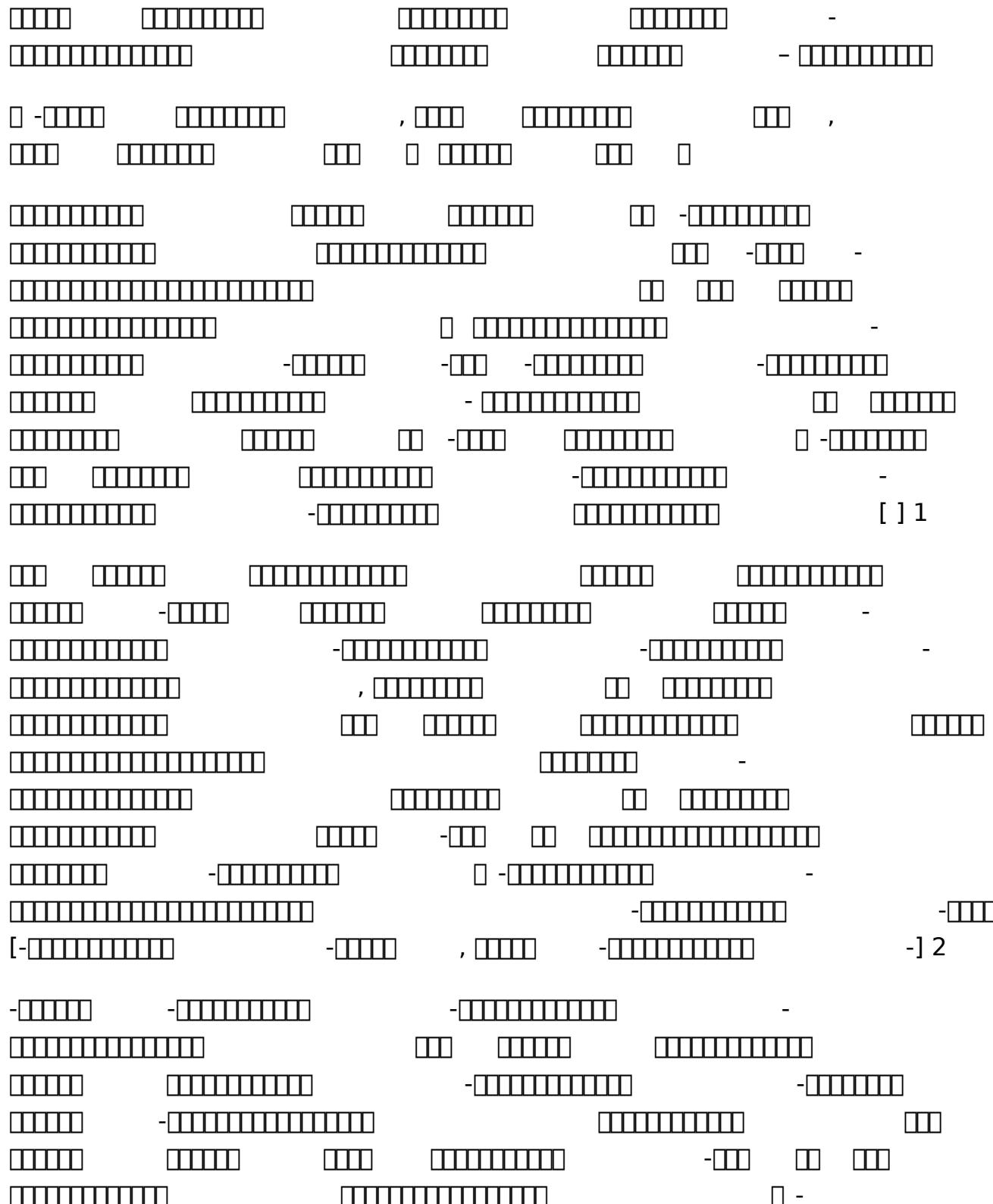


Amritanilayam Stotras

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The diagram illustrates the subtraction problem $20 - 13$ using base-10 blocks. It begins with two tens frames (representing 20). The first step shows the subtraction of one tens frame (representing 10), leaving one tens frame. The second step shows the subtraction of three ones (represented by three small squares), leaving seven ones. This visual representation helps in understanding the concept of borrowing in subtraction.

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The diagram illustrates the construction of a 5x5 matrix from smaller components. It consists of several horizontal rows of blocks:

- Row 1: A single 2x2 block.
- Row 2: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 3: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 4: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 5: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 6: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 7: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 8: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 9: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.
- Row 10: A 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block followed by a 3x2 gap, then a 2x2 block.

Below the 5x5 matrix, there is a label "5" enclosed in two small squares, indicating the size of the matrix.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings and their operations. The strings are represented by horizontal rows of black squares. Operations are indicated by symbols: a minus sign (-) followed by a row of squares, and a bracketed row of squares. The sequence starts with a single row of 8 squares, followed by a minus sign and a row of 10 squares. This is followed by another minus sign and a row of 10 squares. Then, there is a row of 10 squares followed by a plus sign (+) and a row of 8 squares. Next is a minus sign and a row of 8 squares. Then, there is a minus sign and a row of 10 squares. Following this is a row of 10 squares followed by a plus sign (+) and a row of 8 squares. Then, there is a minus sign and a row of 10 squares. Finally, there is a minus sign and a row of 10 squares, followed by a bracketed row of 10 squares, a comma (,), and a row of 10 squares.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings and their operations. The strings are represented by horizontal rows of squares. Operations between strings are indicated by symbols such as '+', '−', '×', and '÷'. The sequence starts with a string of 8 squares followed by a '+' sign, then a string of 10 squares followed by a '-' sign, and so on. The strings vary in length from 4 to 10 squares. The operations include addition (+), subtraction (−), multiplication (×), division (÷), and concatenation (indicated by a bracket []). The final result is shown as a string of 8 squares.

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A grid of 12 numbered boxes for drawing tally marks. The boxes are arranged in three rows of four. Each box contains a vertical line with a horizontal bar across it, representing a tally mark. The boxes are numbered 1 through 12.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings and their relationships. The strings are represented by horizontal bars of varying lengths, where each segment represents a bit value. The relationships are indicated by connecting lines between specific bits across different strings.

- Relationships include:
 - Horizontal connections between bits at the same position across multiple strings.
 - Vertical connections between bits at the same position across multiple strings.
 - Diagonal connections between bits at corresponding positions across multiple strings.

Specific examples shown in the diagram include:

- A vertical connection from the 4th bit of the first string to the 4th bit of the second string.
- A diagonal connection from the 2nd bit of the first string to the 4th bit of the second string.
- A horizontal connection between the 3rd and 4th bits of the third string.
- A vertical connection from the 3rd bit of the fourth string to the 3rd bit of the fifth string.
- A diagonal connection from the 1st bit of the fourth string to the 3rd bit of the fifth string.

The diagram consists of 10 horizontal rows of binary digits (0s and 1s). The first row is 0000000000. The second row is 1111111111. The third row is 0000000000. The fourth row is 1111111111. The fifth row is 0000000000. The sixth row is 0000000000. The seventh row is 1111111111. The eighth row is 0000000000. The ninth row is 1111111111. The tenth row is 0000000000.

The diagram illustrates the construction of a large 12x12 grid (represented by a 12x12 grid of small squares) from smaller square components. It shows how a 12x12 grid can be broken down into four 6x6 subgrids, each further divided into four 3x3 subgrids, and finally into 12 individual 2x2 blocks.

[00000000 , 00000001 , 00000010 , 00000011 , 00000100 , 00000101 , 00000110 , 00000111 , 00001000 , 00001001 , 00001010 , 00001011 , 00001100 , 00001101 , 00001110 , 00001111] 25

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The image displays a grid of 15 rows of binary code. Each row is composed of a sequence of black and white squares, representing binary digits (bits). The code is arranged in a staggered pattern, where each row is offset from the one above it. The first few rows show a repeating pattern of black and white squares, while later rows contain more complex sequences. The last row contains the text "() (. 7)".

- [] 41]

- [] 42]

- [] 43]

- [] 44]

Diagram illustrating a 16x16 matrix representation using binary strings:

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 | 111 -11111111 |
| 11111111 | 111 -11111111111111 | -11111111 | -11111111 |
| 111 -11111111 | -11111111111111 | -11111111 | - |
| 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111111111 | 11111111 |
| 11111111 | -11111111 | -11111111 | 11111111 |
| 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 |
| 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 |
| 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 |
| 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 | 11111111 |
| (1111 -11111111 -11111111 -11111111 -11111111 -11111111 -11111111 - | 111) (11 . 8) | 11111111 | 11111111 |

The image shows a series of horizontal binary code patterns, likely representing Japanese Katakana characters, arranged in a grid. The patterns are composed of black squares on a white background. Some patterns are preceded by a dash (-) and followed by a space, suggesting they are part of a larger sequence or command. The patterns vary in length and complexity, with some being simple single-line blocks and others more complex multi-line structures.

The diagram shows a sequence of binary strings representing a computation graph. The strings are arranged in four rows. Each string consists of a sequence of binary digits (0 or 1) followed by a '-' sign and another sequence of binary digits. The first row contains strings like 11111111, 00, 11111111, -11111111, -1111, 11111111. The second row contains strings like 11111111, 1111, -111111111111, 111111111111. The third row contains strings like 11111111, -1111, 11111111, 111111111111. The fourth row contains strings like 11111111, -11111111, 1111, -111111111111, 11111111, 0, 111111111111. The fifth row contains strings like 111111111111, 11111111, -1111, 111111111111. The sixth row contains strings like 111111111111, 11111111, 0, 11111111, -111111111111. The seventh row contains strings like 111111111111, 11111111, 1111, -111111111111. The eighth row contains strings like 111111111111, -111111111111, -111111111111, -111111111111. The ninth row contains strings like 111111111111, 0, 111111111111, -111111111111, 111111111111,] 47 [.

The diagram displays 10 binary strings arranged in two rows. Each string begins with a dash (-) and is followed by a sequence of binary digits (0 or 1). The lengths of the binary sequences increase sequentially from 1 digit to 10 digits. The strings are as follows:

- 0
- 00
- 000
- 0000
- 00000
- 000000
- 0000000
- 00000000
- 000000000
- 0000000000

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings and their differences. The strings are represented by horizontal rows of black squares. The first string is a 10-square row. Subsequent strings are 11-square rows, each starting with a minus sign followed by a 10-square row. The differences between consecutive strings are indicated by 11-square rows placed below the minus signs. The sequence continues until the 10th string, which is a 10-square row. The final difference row is a 11-square row ending with a bracketed square.

A 7x10 grid of 70 empty rectangles, representing a 7x10 matrix.

□ 55 □

The image shows a series of binary code blocks arranged in a grid. Each block consists of a sequence of vertical bars of varying heights, representing binary digits (bits). The blocks are organized into several horizontal rows. Some rows contain a single long block, while others contain multiple shorter blocks. There are also some isolated bits scattered between the main groups. The pattern suggests a transmission error or a specific data representation used in the broadcast.

The image shows a horizontal row of seven digital displays. Each display consists of a series of vertical bars of varying heights, representing binary digits (bits). From left to right, the displays show the following binary patterns:

- The first display shows a single short bar (bit 0).
- The second display shows two short bars stacked vertically (bits 0 and 1).
- The third display shows three short bars stacked vertically (bits 0, 1, and 2).
- The fourth display shows four short bars stacked vertically (bits 0, 1, 2, and 3).
- The fifth display shows five short bars stacked vertically (bits 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4).
- The sixth display shows six short bars stacked vertically (bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).
- The seventh display shows all seven bars at their maximum height (bits 0 through 6).

The image shows a sequence of binary code patterns, each consisting of a series of vertical bars of varying heights. These patterns are arranged in a grid-like structure. Below this grid, there is a sequence of numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

The diagram consists of several horizontal and vertical lines, each containing a series of small square boxes. The horizontal lines are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some lines being longer than others. Vertical lines are also present, some ending in a single box and others in a bracket. A large bracket on the right side groups several lines together.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary numbers and their differences. The sequence starts with a single binary number (1000) followed by a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101). This is followed by a subtraction operation (-) and another sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101). The next row shows a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101), followed by a subtraction operation (-), and a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101). The following row shows a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101), followed by a subtraction operation (-), and a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101). The next row shows a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101), followed by a subtraction operation (-), and a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101). The final row shows a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101), followed by a subtraction operation (-), and a sequence of 10 binary numbers (1000110101).

The diagram consists of a 4x10 grid of rectangles. The first column has 4 rows of 5 rectangles each. The second column has 2 rows of 5 rectangles each, with the top row labeled '(2)'. The third column has 2 rows of 5 rectangles each, with the top row labeled '(2)'. The fourth column has 2 rows of 5 rectangles each, with the top row labeled '(2)'.

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The diagram illustrates the construction of a large 64x64 matrix from smaller 8x8 blocks. It shows a 4x4 grid of 16 smaller 8x8 matrices. The top-left 8x8 matrix is filled with 1's. To its right, there are two 8x8 identity matrices (I8). Below the first 8x8 matrix, there are two 8x8 zero matrices (O8). The remaining 12 positions in the 4x4 grid are empty.

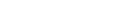
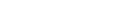
The diagram consists of a 10x10 grid of boxes. A box at position (i, j) is filled if $i + j$ is odd, and empty if $i + j$ is even. The pattern repeats every two rows and two columns.

The image displays a massive grid of binary digits (0s and 1s) arranged in a grid pattern. The grid is organized into several horizontal rows, each representing a line of text from the Japanese national anthem. The binary digits are represented by small squares, with a vertical line through the center of each square. The text is written in a mix of katakana and hiragana characters, with some punctuation marks like commas and brackets. The grid is extremely wide, spanning most of the page width.

□ □ [□ □ , □ □] □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □] □ 69 □

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary numbers and their sum. The sequence consists of 10 binary numbers arranged in two rows. The first row contains 5 numbers: 10101010, 11111111, 11111111, 11111111, and 11111111. The second row contains 5 numbers: 11111111, 10101010, 11111111, 11111111, and 11111111. Below the second row, the sum is shown as 10101010 00000000 11111111 11111111 11111111.

12)

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A horizontal row of 10 empty rectangular boxes, intended for the second digit of the 100th number in the sequence.