

Amritanilayam Stotras

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The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 squares. Each square is composed of a 4x4 sub-grid of smaller squares, creating a total of 1600 small squares. The arrangement of black and white squares within each 4x4 sub-grid is unique, representing a binary code. The overall pattern of black and white squares across the entire 10x10 grid is complex and non-repeating, suggesting a high-dimensional binary space or a specific encoding scheme.




A 10x10 grid of 100 small squares, each containing a number from 1 to 10. The numbers are arranged in a pattern that resembles a 10x10 grid of dots, with some numbers appearing multiple times and others appearing once.



[illegible]

The image shows a 7x15 grid of rectangles. The rectangles are arranged in a sparse pattern, with some cells empty. The rectangles are of various sizes and are placed in a way that suggests a hidden word or message. The rectangles are arranged in a way that suggests a hidden word or message.





















































































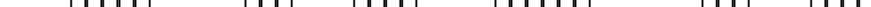




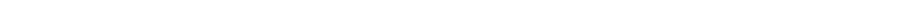





The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 squares. Each square contains a unique arrangement of horizontal bars of varying lengths, representing a binary-like data structure. The bars are composed of small segments, and their presence or absence in each square creates a complex, non-repeating pattern across the entire grid. The pattern of bars in each square is unique, suggesting a high level of information density or a complex encoding scheme.



The figure shows a 10x10 grid of rectangles, each representing a matrix element. The rectangles are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded structure, with most non-zero elements concentrated along the main diagonal and a few off-diagonal elements. The rectangles are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded structure, with most non-zero elements concentrated along the main diagonal and a few off-diagonal elements.



A 10x10 grid of 100 squares. Each square contains a different number of small black squares (ranging from 1 to 10), arranged in a pattern that resembles a multiplication table or a grid of small numbers. The pattern is as follows:

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



A 10x10 grid of 100 rectangles. Each rectangle is defined by its width and height in terms of the grid units. The rectangles vary in size and orientation, representing different combinations of area and perimeter. For example, a 1x1 square has an area of 1 and a perimeter of 4, while a 10x1 rectangle has an area of 10 and a perimeter of 22. The grid is used to explore the relationship between the area and perimeter of rectangles.

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A 4x15 grid of rectangles representing a sparse matrix. The rectangles are arranged in four rows and fifteen columns, with varying widths and heights, indicating a sparse structure.

A 3x10 grid of rectangles. The heights of the rectangles in each row are as follows:

Row	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	2	1
2	3	1	1	4	4	2	4	1	3	
3	5	1								

A 4x10 grid of rectangles. The rectangles are arranged in four rows and ten columns. The heights and widths of the rectangles vary, representing a data matrix. The first row has rectangles of heights 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The second row has rectangles of heights 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The third row has rectangles of heights 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The fourth row has rectangles of heights 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

















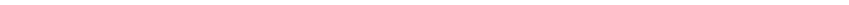


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A 2x10 grid of rectangles. The top row contains 10 rectangles with widths of 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, and 1 unit respectively. The bottom row contains 10 rectangles with widths of 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, and 2 units respectively. All rectangles have a height of 1 unit.

The figure shows a 4x15 grid of rectangles. The rectangles are arranged in four rows and fifteen columns. The first row has rectangles at columns 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15. The second row has rectangles at columns 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The third row has rectangles at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The fourth row has rectangles at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The rectangles are arranged in a way that suggests a sparse matrix structure, with many empty spaces between them.

The image displays a 10x10 grid of rectangles, each representing a pixel in a binary image. The rectangles are arranged in 10 rows and 10 columns. Each rectangle is either filled with a light blue color or left white, forming a sparse pattern of shapes across the grid. The pattern consists of various small clusters and individual rectangles, creating a noisy or abstract visual representation.























18













































































































The image displays a 10x10 grid of rectangles, each representing a data point or feature in a dataset. The rectangles are arranged in a sparse pattern, with varying widths and heights, suggesting different values or categories. The grid is composed of 10 rows and 10 columns, with the rectangles positioned at the intersections of these rows and columns. The rectangles are drawn with black outlines and are filled with a light gray color. The overall layout is clean and minimalist, focusing on the spatial arrangement of the rectangles.
























































































































The figure displays a 15x15 grid of rectangles, each representing a matrix element. The rectangles are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded structure, with most non-zero elements concentrated along the main diagonal and a few scattered elsewhere. The rectangles are of varying sizes, indicating different values or weights. The overall layout is sparse, with many empty spaces between the rectangles.

$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$

A 10x10 grid of 100 small squares, each containing a number from 1 to 100. The numbers are arranged in a standard 100-chart format, with 1 in the top-left and 100 in the bottom-right.



Eight empty 10-frame grids, each consisting of two rows of five squares.



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 24




The image is a 15x15 grid of squares. Each square is either black or white. The pattern of black squares is as follows (row by row, from top to bottom):

- Row 1: (1,1)-(1,5) black, (1,10)-(1,14) black, (1,15) white.
- Row 2: (2,1)-(2,7) black, (2,10) black, (2,11)-(2,15) white.
- Row 3: (3,1) black, (3,2)-(3,4) black, (3,7)-(3,10) black, (3,11)-(3,12) black, (3,13) black, (3,14) black, (3,15) black.
- Row 4: (4,1)-(4,7) black, (4,10) black, (4,11)-(4,15) white.
- Row 5: (5,1) black, (5,2)-(5,4) black, (5,7) black, (5,8)-(5,10) black, (5,12)-(5,13) black, (5,14)-(5,15) black.
- Row 6: (6,1)-(6,6) black, (6,10) black, (6,11)-(6,15) white.
- Row 7: (7,1)-(7,5) black, (7,7) black, (7,8)-(7,10) black, (7,12)-(7,13) black, (7,14)-(7,15) black, (7,16) black.
- Row 8: (8,1)-(8,5) black, (8,7) black, (8,8) black, (8,9)-(8,11) black, (8,12)-(8,13) black, (8,14) black, (8,15) black.
- Row 9: (9,1)-(9,5) black, (9,7)-(9,10) black, (9,12) black, (9,13) black, (9,14) black, (9,15) black.
- Row 10: (10,1)-(10,7) black, (10,10) black, (10,11)-(10,15) white.
- Row 11: (11,1)-(11,5) black, (11,7) black, (11,8)-(11,10) black, (11,12)-(11,13) black, (11,14) black, (11,15) black.
- Row 12: (12,1) black, (12,2) black, (12,3) black, (12,4) black, (12,5) black, (12,6) black, (12,7) black, (12,8) black, (12,9) black, (12,10) black, (12,11) black, (12,12) black, (12,13) black, (12,14) black.
- Row 13: (13,1) black, (13,2)-(13,4) black, (13,7) black, (13,8)-(13,10) black, (13,12)-(13,13) black, (13,14)-(13,15) black.
- Row 14: (14,1)-(14,7) black, (14,10) black, (14,11)-(14,15) white.
- Row 15: (15,1)-(15,4) black, (15,7) black, (15,8)-(15,10) black, (15,12)-(15,13) black, (15,14) black, (15,15) black.
























































































































A 4x10 grid of rectangles. The heights of the rectangles in each row are as follows:

- Row 1: 3, 4, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3
- Row 2: 5, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
- Row 3: 4, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 5, 1
- Row 4: 2, 3, 2, 4, 4, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3

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