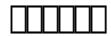
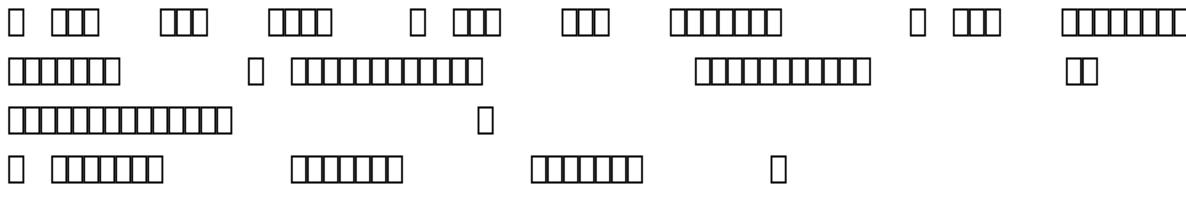


Amritanilayam Stotras

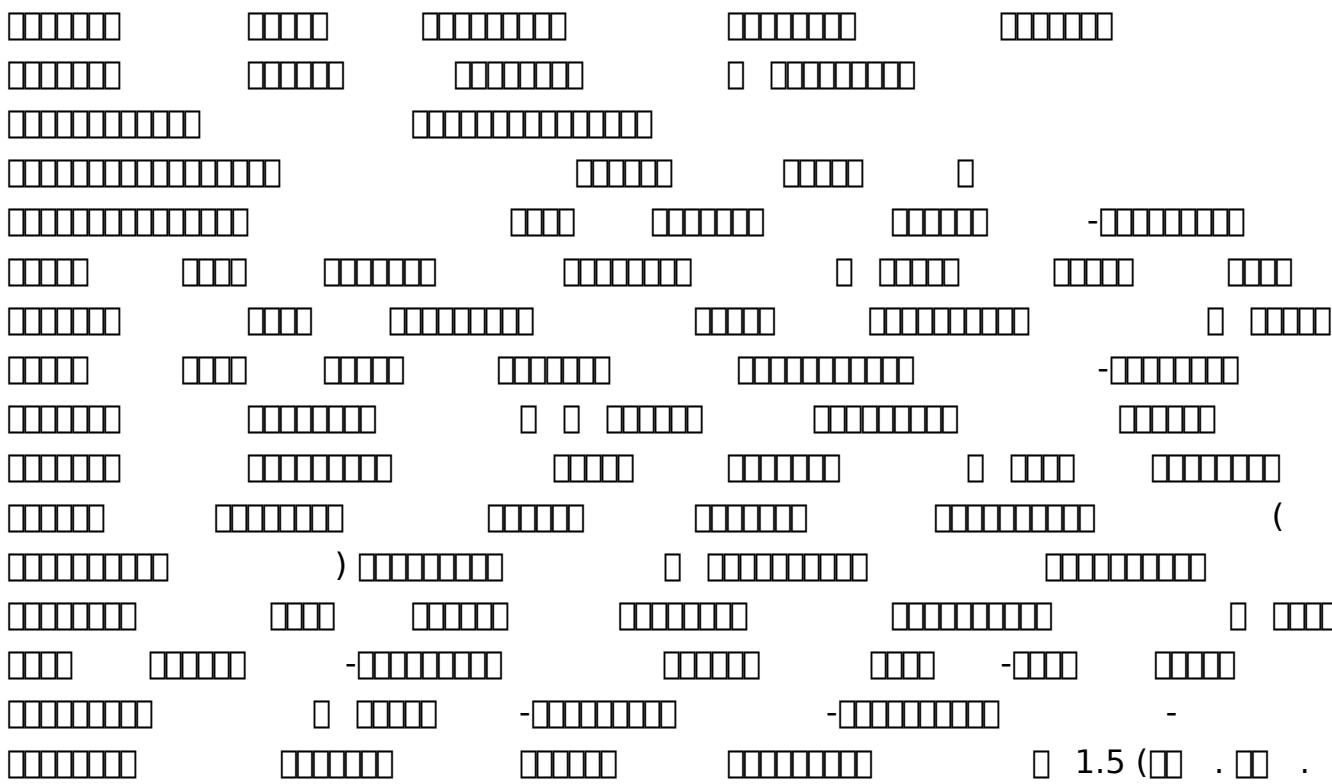
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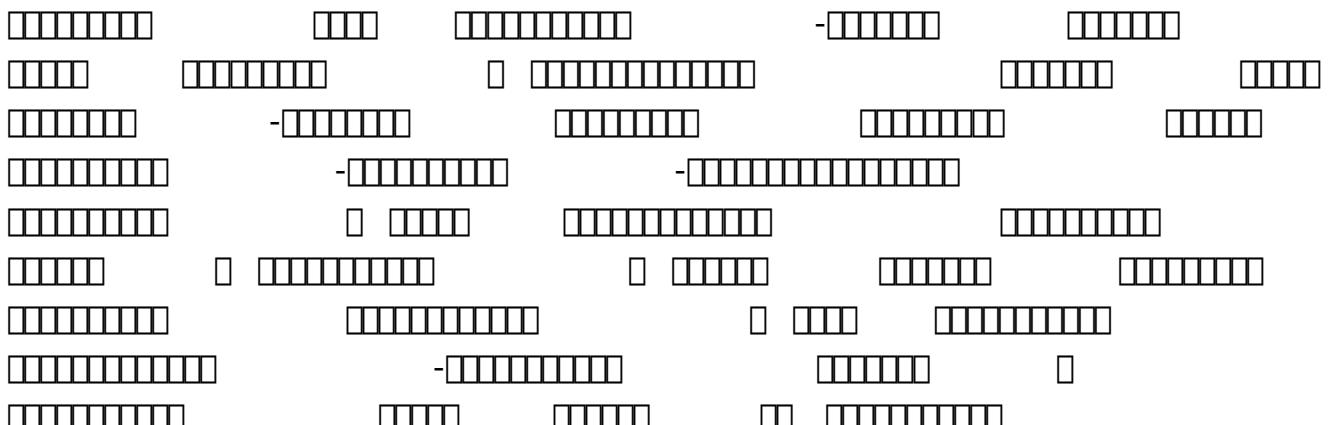
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(4.1)



6.1.1)



The diagram illustrates the construction of a 16x16 matrix from smaller 4x4 blocks. It shows a 4x4 grid of 16 smaller 4x4 blocks. The top-left, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners each contain a 4x4 block. A central 4x4 hole is also indicated. Below the main grid, a separate 2x2 block is shown.

The diagram illustrates a highly interconnected network structure, likely representing a complex system or a large dataset. The nodes are represented by horizontal bars of different lengths, and the connections between them are shown as lines. The network is distributed across several horizontal layers, with many nodes having multiple connections to other nodes both within and between layers.

121 (11 . 11 . 6.1.5)

(4.2)

(4.2)

This diagram illustrates a network structure, likely representing a system of interconnected nodes or components. The nodes are depicted as horizontal bars of different lengths, with some featuring small square markers. The connections are shown as a complex web of lines linking the nodes, indicating relationships or data flow between them.

(4.3)

(4.4)

A 10x10 grid of 100 empty square boxes, with a central box containing the text '(4.5)'. The grid is composed of 10 rows and 10 columns of boxes.

A horizontal row of ten empty ten-frame boxes, each consisting of a 2x5 grid of squares. These boxes are intended for students to draw their own addition problems using the ten-frame model.

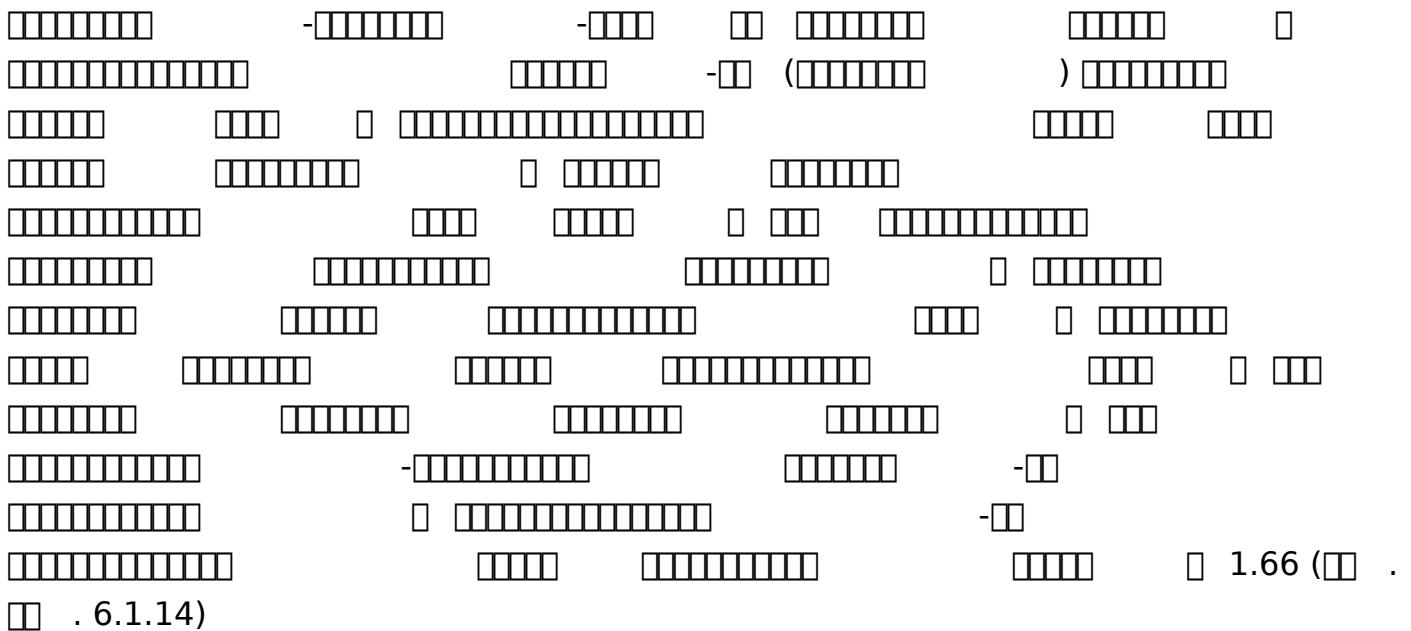
The diagram consists of a 10x10 grid of rectangles. The rectangles vary in size and some contain internal horizontal lines. The pattern is a complex arrangement of overlapping and nested rectangles.

(4.6)

1.57

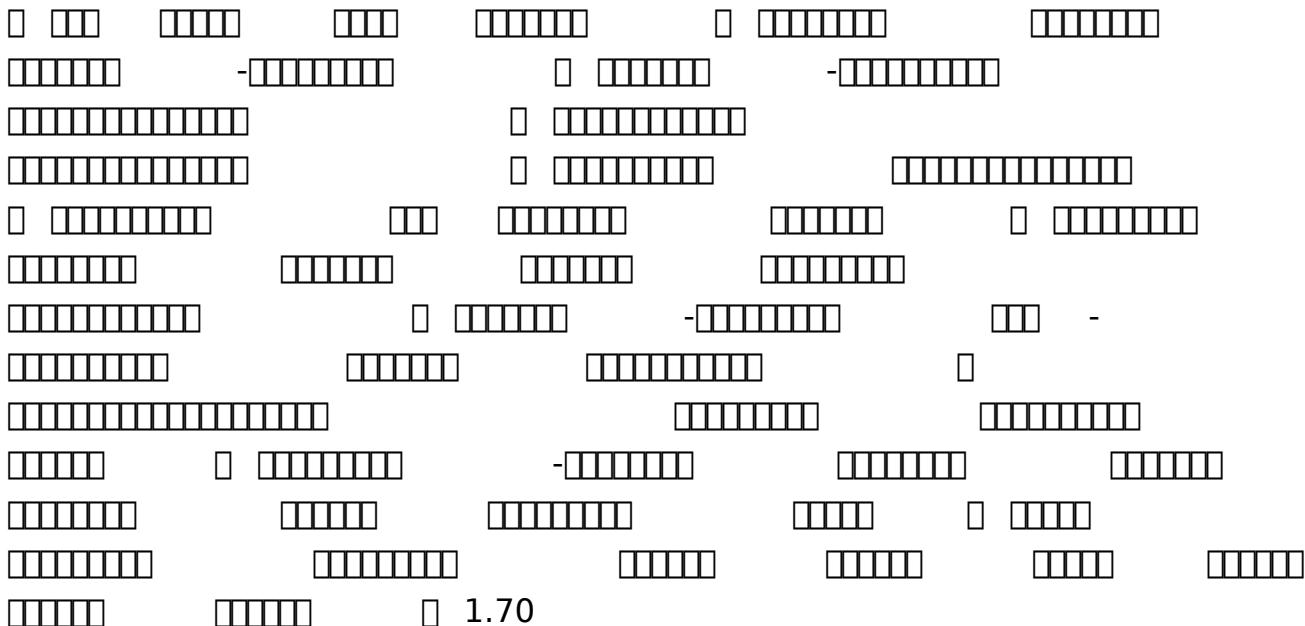
The image shows a 4x4 grid of binary numbers. Each number is represented by a 4x4 grid of squares, where each square's state (white or black) corresponds to a bit value. The numbers are arranged in a sequence from 0 to 15, starting at the top-left and moving right and down. The sequence is as follows:
Row 1: 0, 1, 2, 3
Row 2: 4, 5, 6, 7
Row 3: 8, 9, 10, 11
Row 4: 12, 13, 14, 15The binary representation for each decimal value is:
0: 0000
1: 0001
2: 0010
3: 0011
4: 0100
5: 0101
6: 0110
7: 0111
8: 1000
9: 1001
10: 1010
11: 1011
12: 1100
13: 1101
14: 1110
15: 1111

1.63 (□ . □ . 6.1.13)

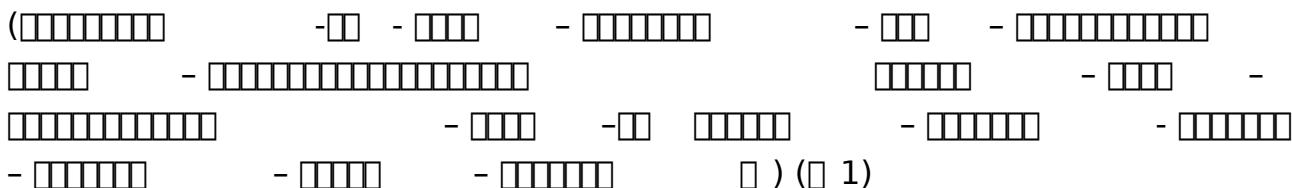


□ 1.66 (□ .

□ . 6.1.14)

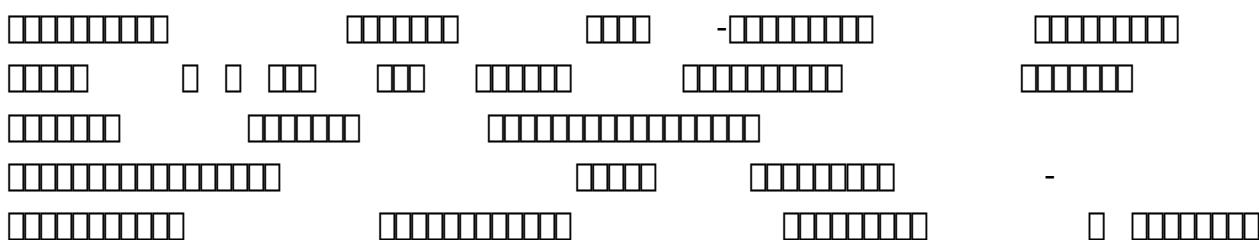


□ 1.70



□) (□ 1)

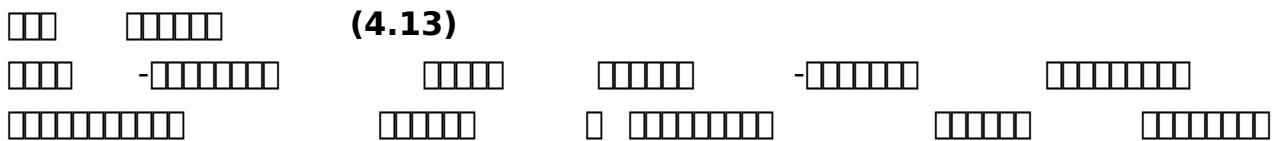
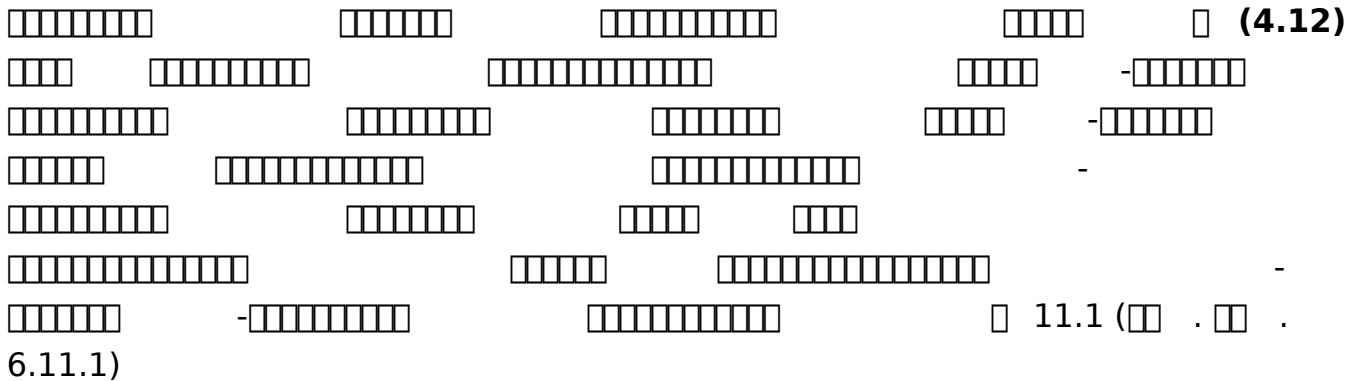
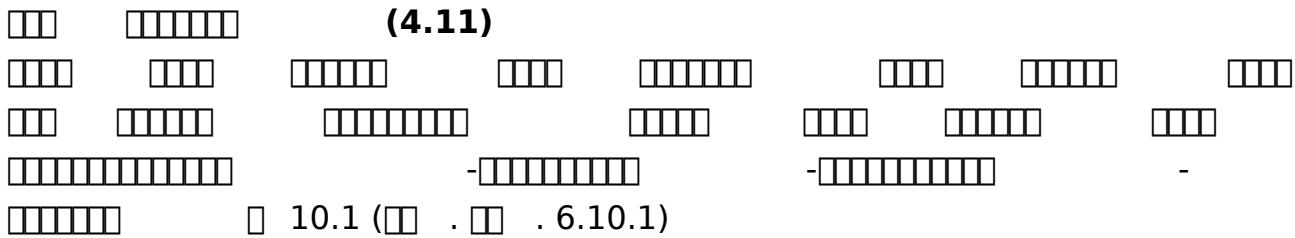
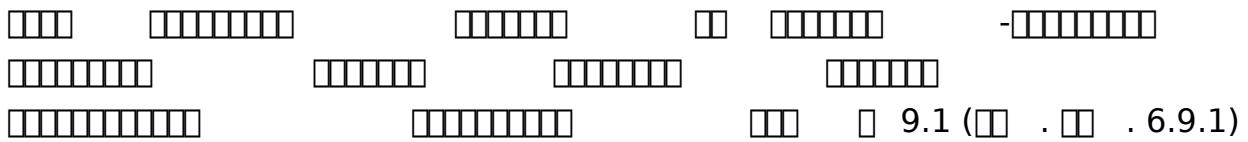
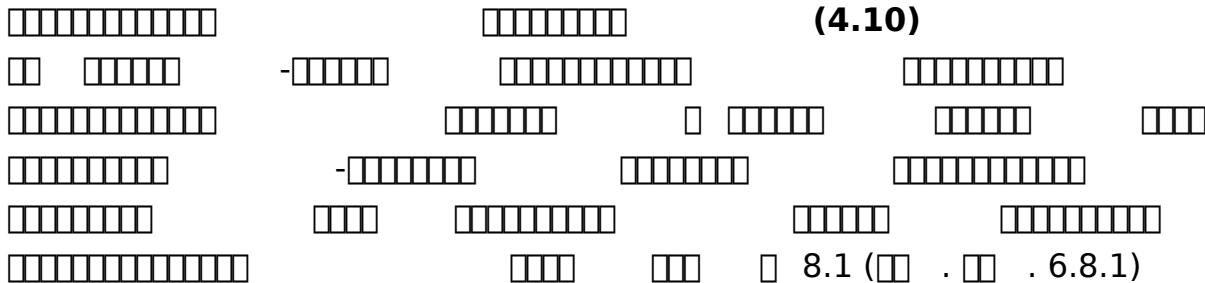
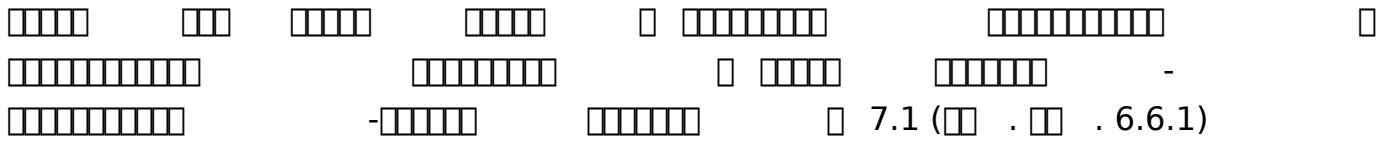
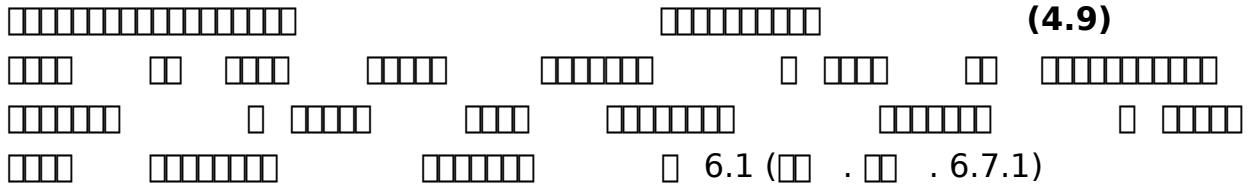
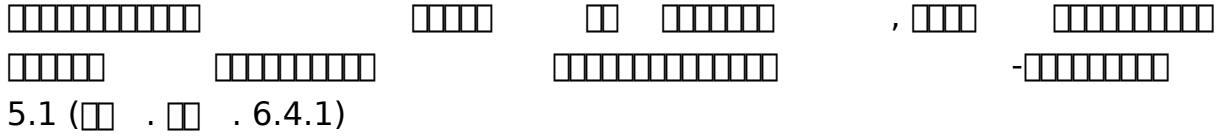
(4.7)

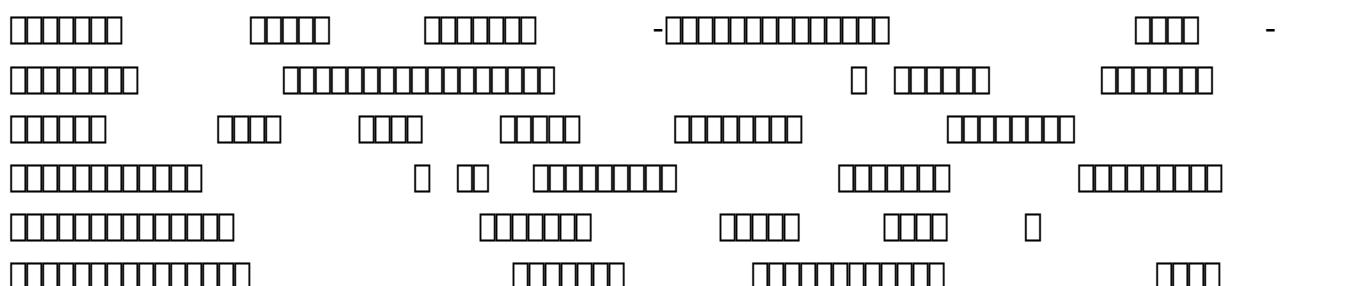
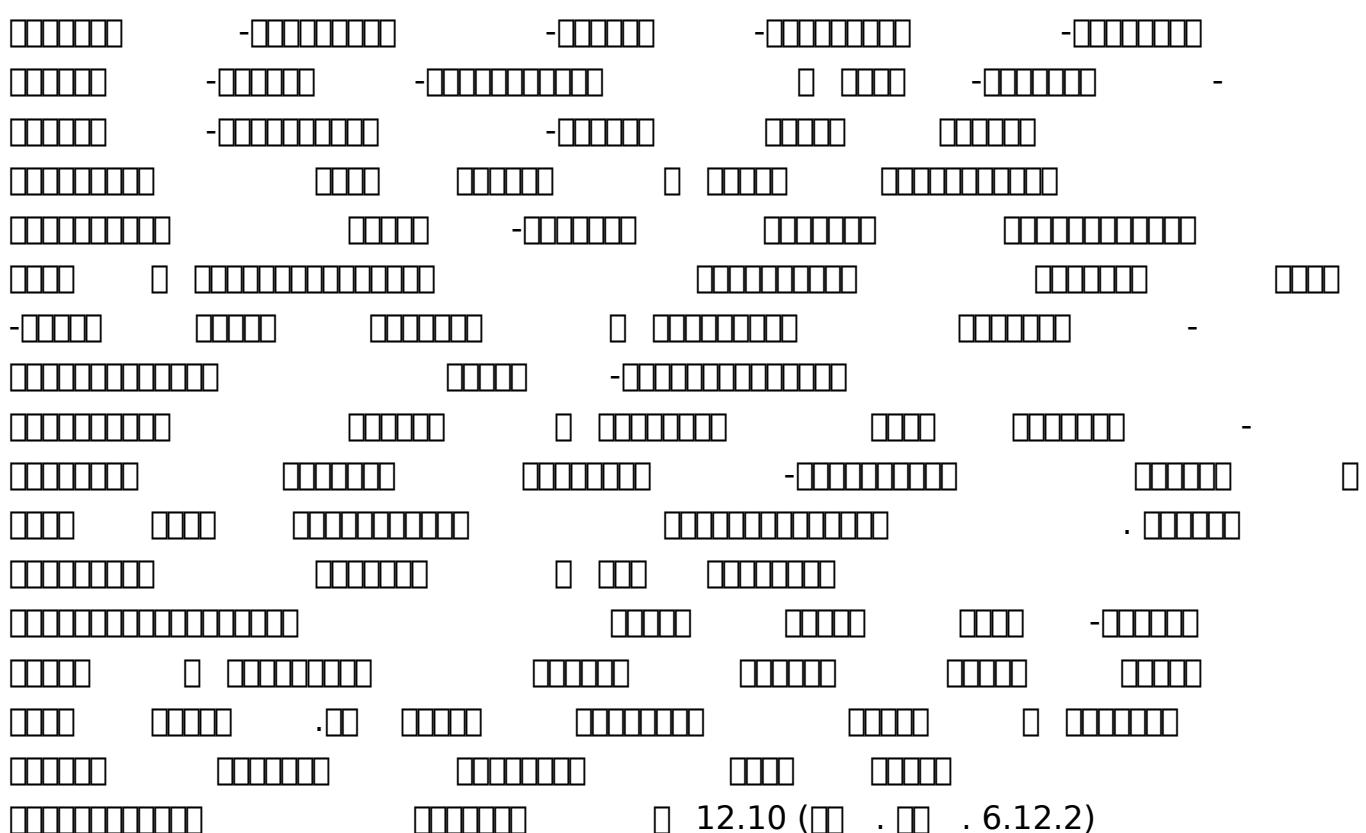
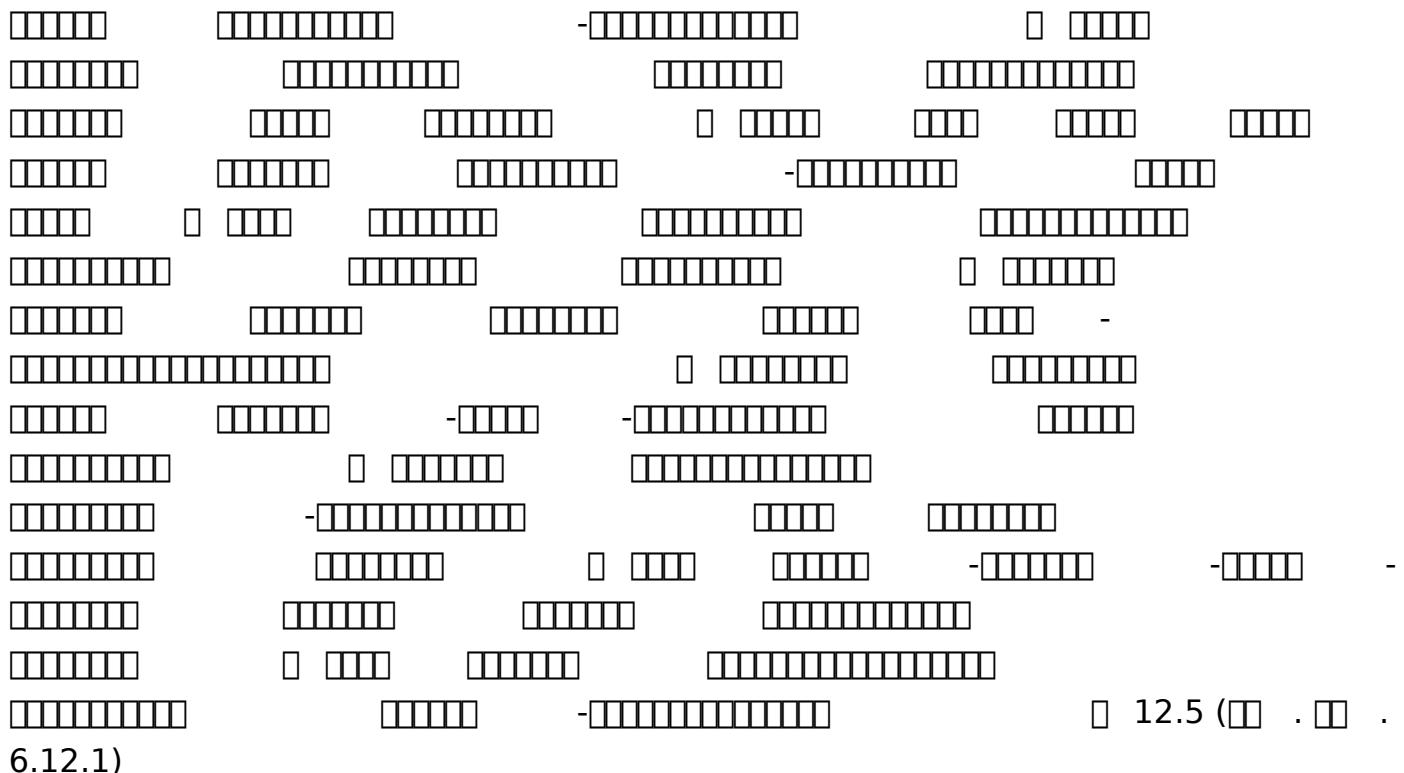


The diagram illustrates the sequential assembly of a protein complex. It begins with a single subunit A at the left end. Subunits B through Z are added sequentially from left to right, with each new subunit extending the length of the complex. The final product is a long polypeptide chain ending with subunit Z at the right.

			(4.8)	
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		-		3.1 (. . 6.3.1)

The image shows a sequence of binary patterns. It starts with a pattern of two squares followed by a dash and a sequence of seven squares. This is followed by a sequence of eight squares, a sequence of six squares, a comma, and a sequence of four squares. Below this, there is a long sequence of twelve squares. Another sequence of six squares follows, then a sequence of four squares, a comma, a sequence of two squares followed by a dash and a sequence of nine squares. Below this, there is a sequence of five squares, a sequence of three squares, a sequence of four squares, and finally a sequence of ten squares.





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□□□□□ □□□□ (4.14)

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□ □ 13.4 (□ . □ . 6.13.1)

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The diagram illustrates a network structure with numerous nodes, each represented by a horizontal bar divided into segments. The nodes are interconnected by small squares (representing edges) at the ends of the bars. The network is highly distributed, with many nodes having only one or two connections, while others are part of larger clusters. The nodes are arranged in several horizontal rows, with some rows containing more nodes than others. The overall structure is complex and suggests a decentralized system.

(4.15)

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6.16.2)

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(4.22)

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□ . 6.21.1)

(4.23)

22.1 (. . 6.22.1)

The diagram illustrates a 2D array structure with 10 columns and 10 rows, totaling 100 elements. The array is partitioned into four quadrants:

- Top-Left Quadrant:** Contains a 5x5 subarray of 25 smaller squares.
- Top-Right Quadrant:** Contains a 5x5 subarray of 25 smaller squares.
- Bottom-Left Quadrant:** Contains a 5x5 subarray of 25 smaller squares.
- Bottom-Right Quadrant:** Contains a 5x5 subarray of 25 smaller squares.

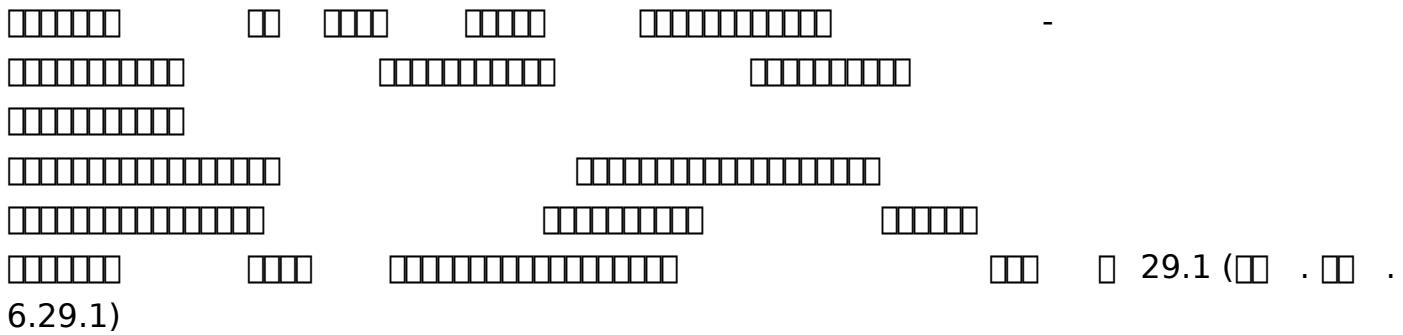
Each small square represents an individual element in the array. The entire structure is enclosed in a large rectangular frame.

The diagram consists of ten horizontal bars, each divided into four segments by vertical lines. The first bar on the left is labeled "6.25.1)" below it. The other nine bars are arranged in three rows of three. The first row has two bars, the second row has three bars, and the third row has four bars. This visual representation likely corresponds to a 10-bit binary number.

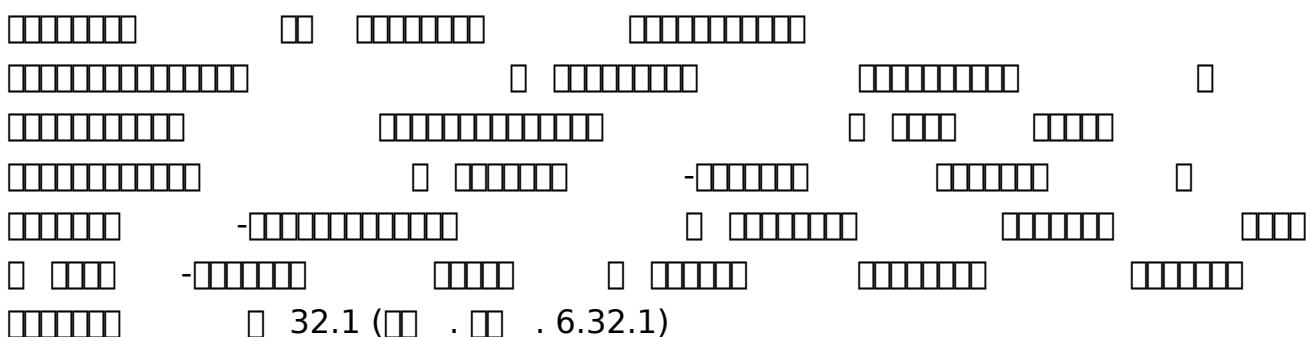
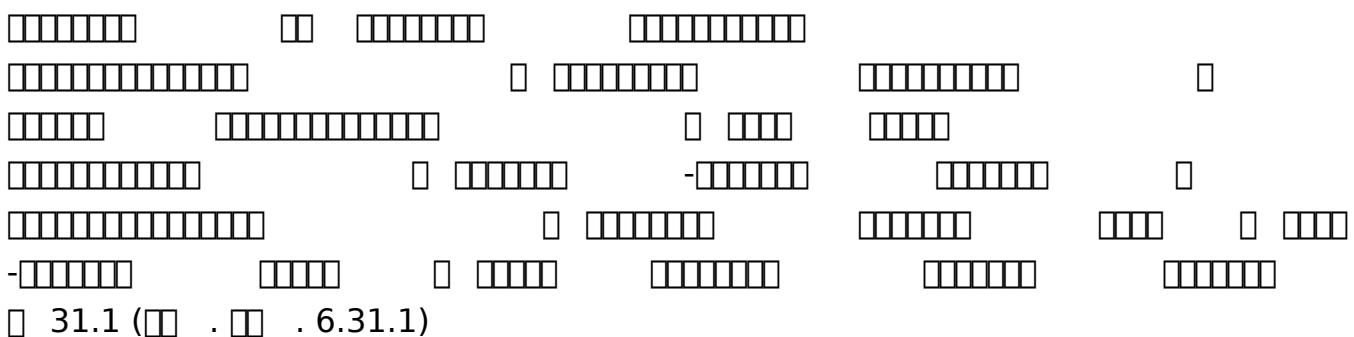
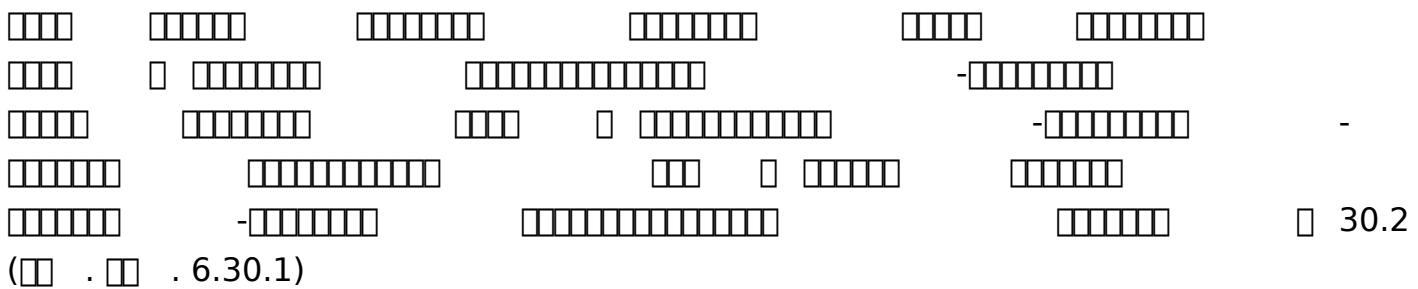
(4.24-25)

- 26.1 (□ . □ . 6.26.1)

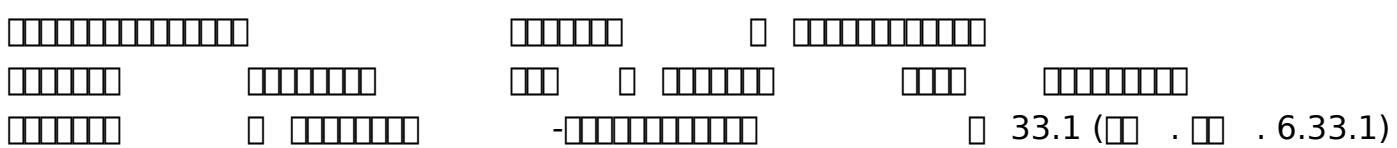
4 4 4 4 (4.27)



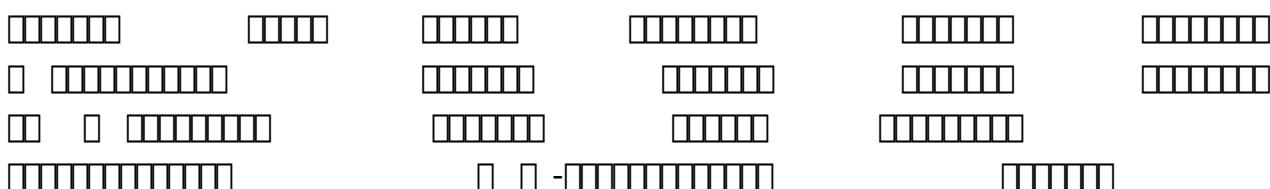
(4.28)



(4.29)



(4.30)



34.2 (□ . □ . 6.34.1)

35.2 (□ . □ . 6.35.1)

(4.31)

		(4.32)		
			 	 
 	  	 	 	  
				
	 		 	  

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□□□ □ □ 39.7 (□□ . □□ . 6.39.1)

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(4.34)

43.1 (4 . 5 . 6.43.1)

44.1 (□ . □ . 6.44.1)

(4.35)

The diagram illustrates the addition of 45.1 to 6. The top row shows the numbers as groups of boxes: 6 is shown as 6 boxes, and 45.1 is shown as 4 groups of 10 boxes (labeled '十') and 1 group of 1 box (labeled '一'). The bottom row shows the sum as 51, represented by 5 groups of 10 boxes and 1 group of 1 box.

46.1 (□ □ □ 6.46.1)

A sequence of ten sets of four horizontal bars. The first set has 2 bars. The second set has 3 bars. The third set has 4 bars. The fourth set has 5 bars. The fifth set has 6 bars. The sixth set has 7 bars. The seventh set has 8 bars. The eighth set has 9 bars. The ninth set has 10 bars. The tenth set has 11 bars.

□ 47.1 (□ . .
□ . 6.47.1)

□ 48.1 (□ . □ . 6.48.1)

□ 49.1 (□ . □ . 6.49.1)

□ 50.1 (□ . □ . 6.50.1)

□ 51.1 (□ . □ . 6.51.1)

□ 52.1 (□ . □ . 6.52.1)

□ 53.1 (□ . □ . 6.53.1)

(4.36)

(4.37)

		(4.38)		
	- 			
 			- 	-
				56.1 ( .  . 6.56.1)

58.1 ([] . [] . 6.57-58)

(4.39)

The diagram illustrates various binary representations of numbers, likely for memory addresses or data values. It shows:

- Groups of 4-bit binary numbers (e.g., 0000, 0001, ..., 1111).
- Groups of 8-bit binary numbers (e.g., 00000000, 00000001, ..., 11111111).
- Decimal values corresponding to the binary numbers.
- Some numbers are preceded by a minus sign (-), indicating they represent negative values in two's complement form.
- A specific value is highlighted at the bottom right: 59.1 (00 . 00 . 6.59.1).

For example, the row $-0000\ 0000$ represents the decimal value -65, and the row $0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$ represents the decimal value 0.

(4.40)

60.1 (. . 6.60.1)

██████████ ███ 62.1 (██ . ██ . 6.62.1)

(4.42)

63.3 (. . 6.63.1)

64.3 (. . 6.64.1)

65.5 (. . 6.65.1)

□ 66.10 (□ . □ . 6.66.1)

Diagram illustrating the memory layout of a 64-bit system, showing the address space and data space.

The address space (top) and data space (bottom) are each 64 bits wide, divided into four 16-bit segments:

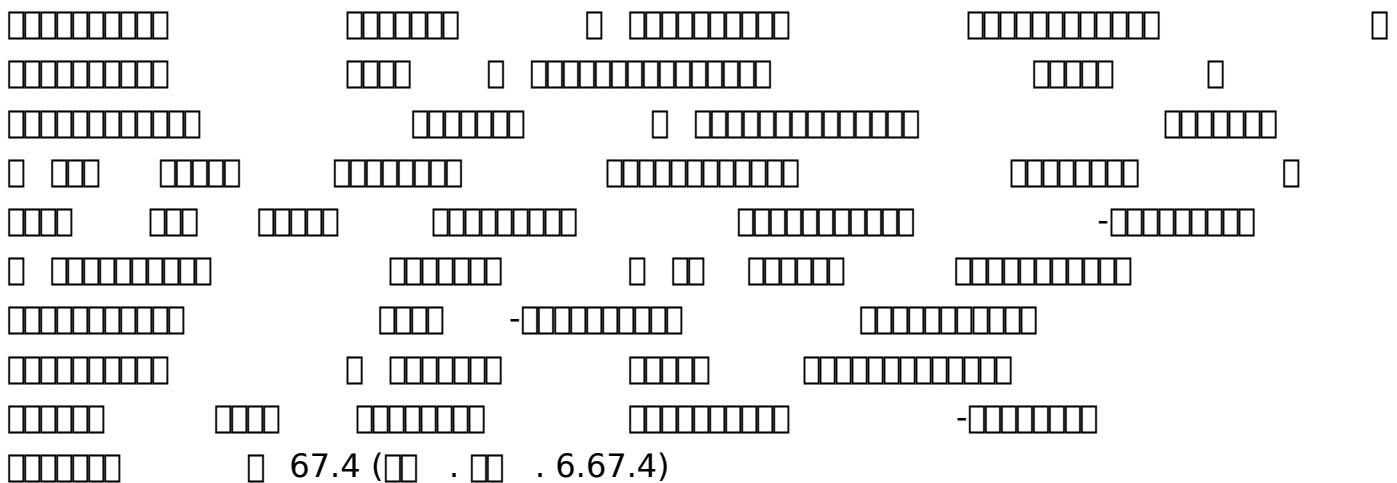
- Address Space Segments:
 - Segment 0: 0x0000-0x000F
 - Segment 1: 0x0010-0x001F
 - Segment 2: 0x0020-0x002F
 - Segment 3: 0x0030-0x003F
- Data Space Segments:
 - Segment 0: 0x0000-0x000F
 - Segment 1: 0x0010-0x001F
 - Segment 2: 0x0020-0x002F
 - Segment 3: 0x0030-0x003F

Each segment contains 16 memory cells, represented by small squares.

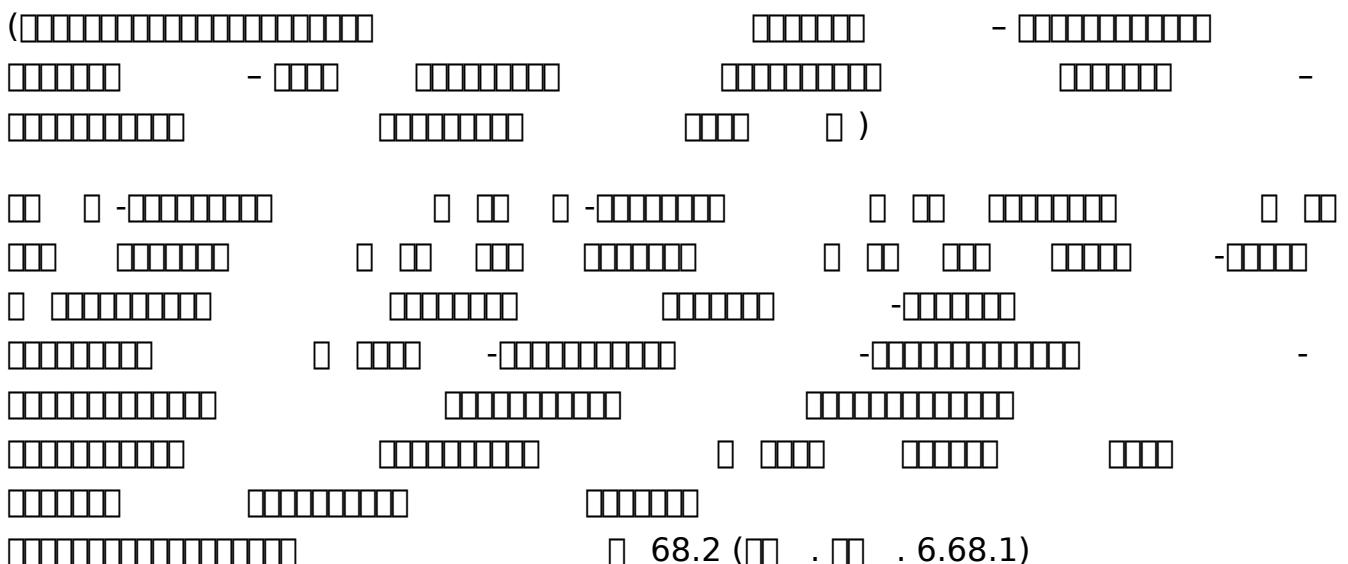
A diagram illustrating a sequence of 10 sets of 10 small squares each, arranged in two rows of five. The first set is fully shaded. Subsequent sets have decreasing numbers of unshaded squares from left to right: set 2 has 9 unshaded, set 3 has 8, set 4 has 7, set 5 has 6, set 6 has 5, set 7 has 4, set 8 has 3, set 9 has 2, and set 10 has 1 unshaded square.

□□□□□

□ 67.3 (□ . □ . 6.67.3)

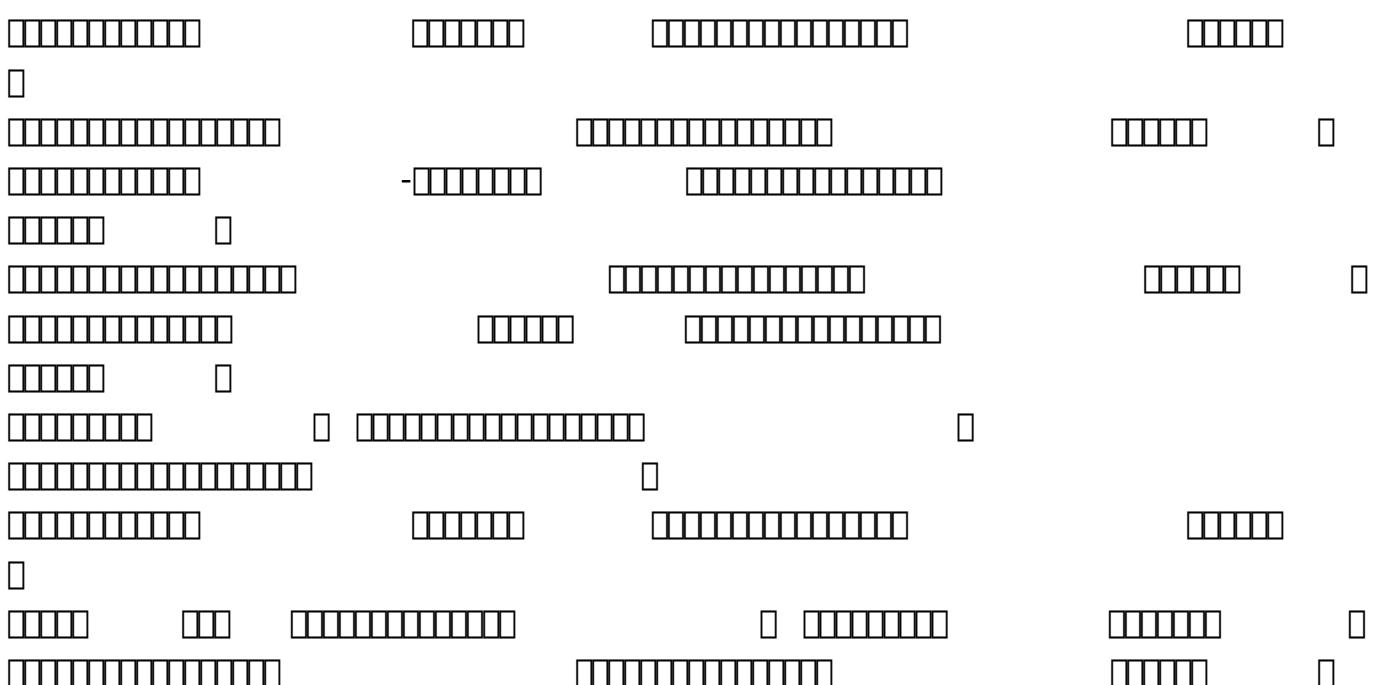


□ 67.4 (□ . □ . 6.67.4)



□ 68.2 (□ . □ . 6.68.1)

4.44 □□□□□



The diagram illustrates the assembly of a large rectangular structure labeled **70.1 (4.45)**. It is composed of several smaller rectangular components arranged in a grid-like pattern. The top row consists of two 10-unit wide rectangles. The second row contains a 1-unit rectangle, a 2-unit rectangle, a 10-unit rectangle, and a 1-unit rectangle. The third row has a 10-unit rectangle, a 1-unit rectangle, and a 10-unit rectangle. The fourth row features a 1-unit rectangle, a 10-unit rectangle, a 1-unit rectangle, and a 1-unit rectangle. The fifth row includes a 1-unit rectangle, a 2-unit rectangle, a 1-unit rectangle, and a 1-unit rectangle. The sixth row consists of two 10-unit wide rectangles. The seventh row contains a 1-unit rectangle, a 2-unit rectangle, a 1-unit rectangle, and a 1-unit rectangle. The eighth row has a 1-unit rectangle, a 10-unit rectangle, and a 1-unit rectangle. The ninth row features a 1-unit rectangle, a 10-unit rectangle, a 1-unit rectangle, and a 1-unit rectangle. The tenth row includes a 1-unit rectangle, a 2-unit rectangle, a 1-unit rectangle, and a 1-unit rectangle. The eleventh row consists of two 10-unit wide rectangles.

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of a large 4x6 grid into smaller components. It shows how a single large 4x6 grid can be broken down into four 2x3 rectangles and two 1x3 rectangles. The components are arranged in a way that demonstrates their compatibility and how they fit together to form the original shape.

(4.47)

-

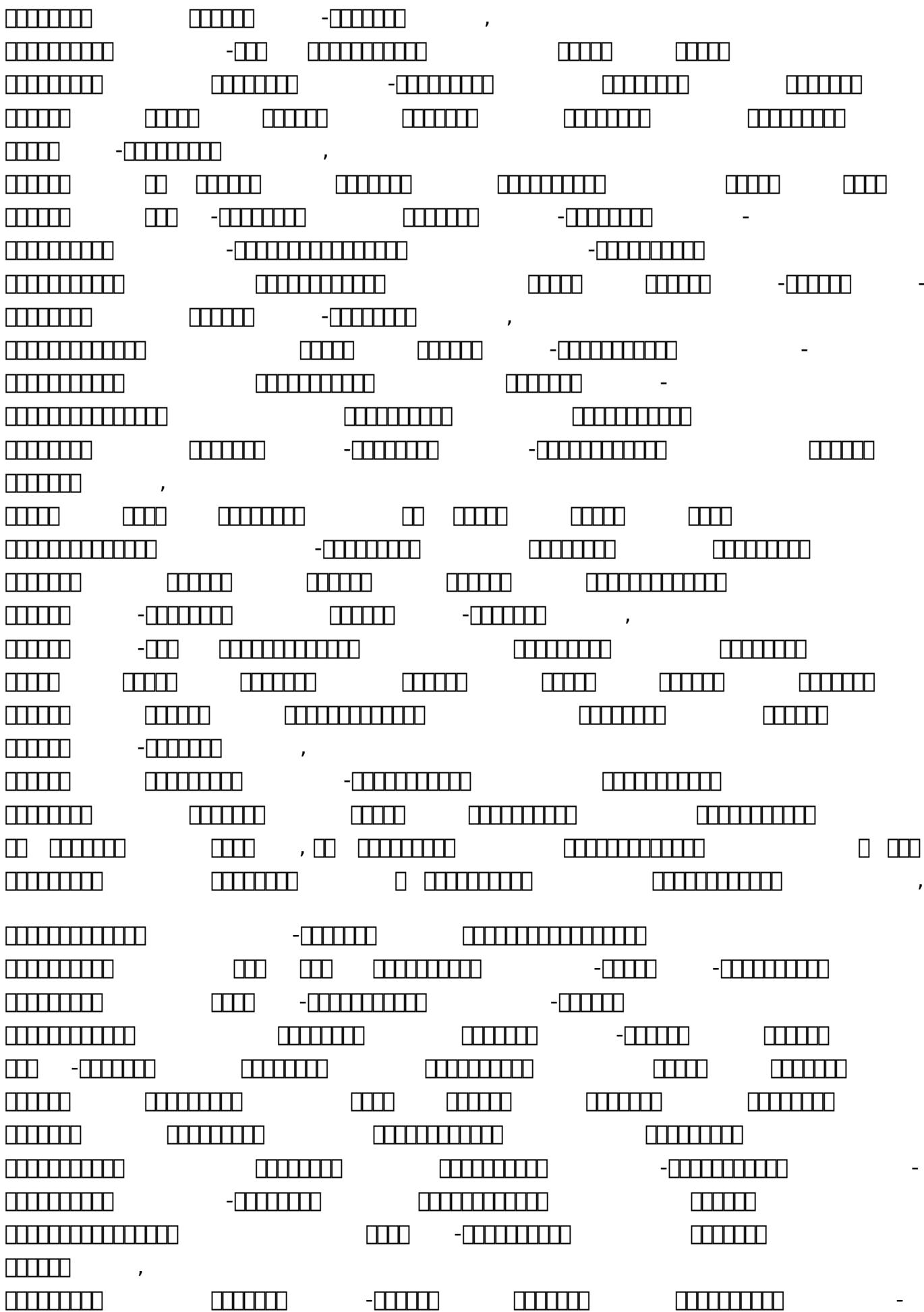
$72.1 (\square . \square . 6.72.1)$

██████████ 73.1 (██ . ██ . 6.73.1)

(4.51)

(4.52)

(4.53)



The diagram illustrates a complex network topology, likely representing a physical or logical connection between multiple nodes. It features several horizontal bus segments, each consisting of a series of small squares connected by lines. These segments are interconnected through various junction points and switches, indicated by larger square symbols. The network is highly branched, with many lines connecting to larger clusters of nodes, suggesting a distributed system or a multi-tiered architecture. The overall structure is intricate, reflecting the complexity of the underlying network design.

(4.55)

The image displays a 10x10 grid of binary strings, each consisting of 8 bits. The strings are arranged in a staggered pattern across the grid. Some strings are preceded by a minus sign (-), indicating they are part of a population or a specific set of solutions. The strings vary in their bit patterns, with some showing more zeros and others more ones. The overall layout suggests a structured search space, likely used for a genetic algorithm's population or a specific subset of solutions.

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