

Amritanilayam Stotras

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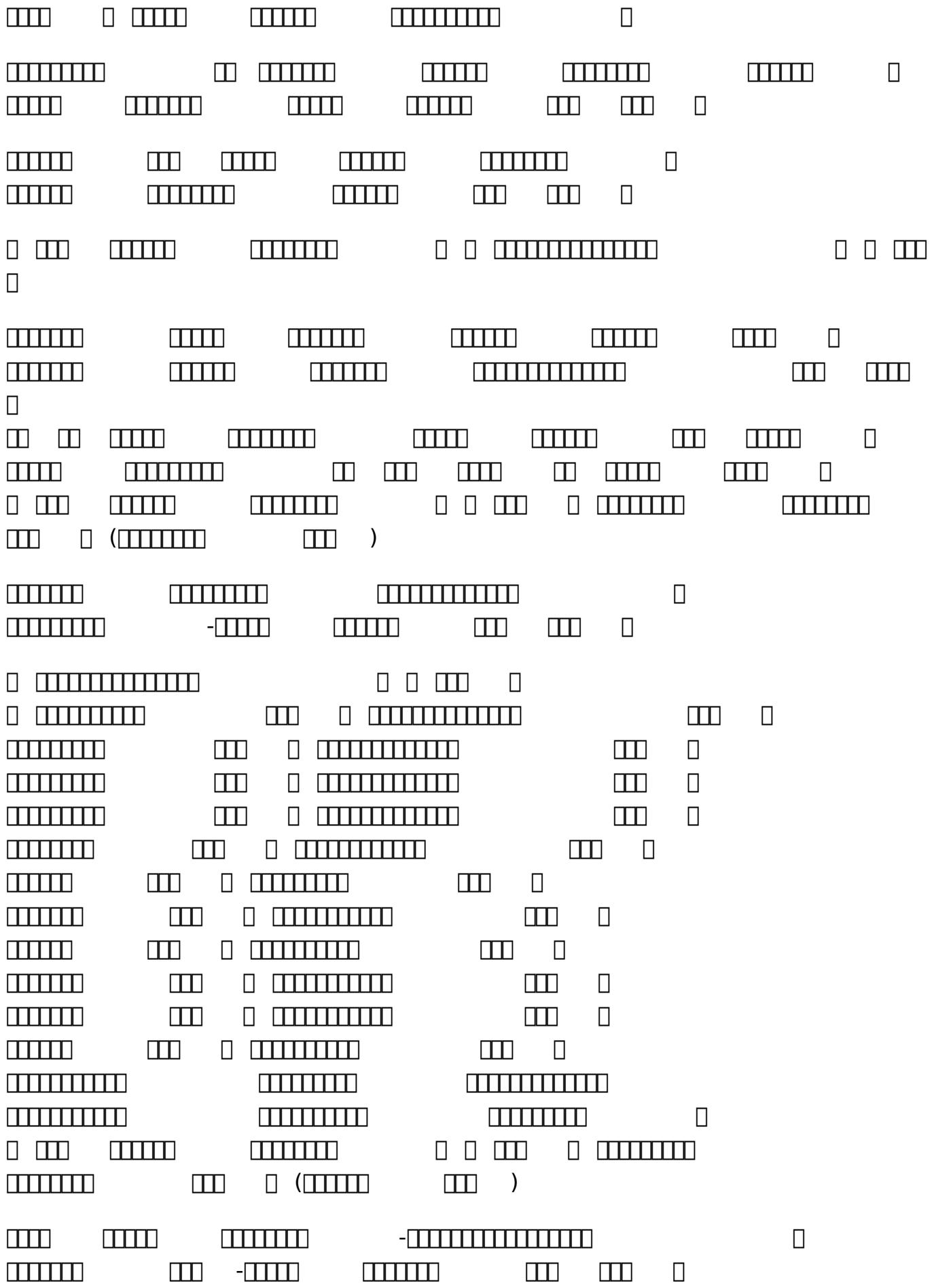
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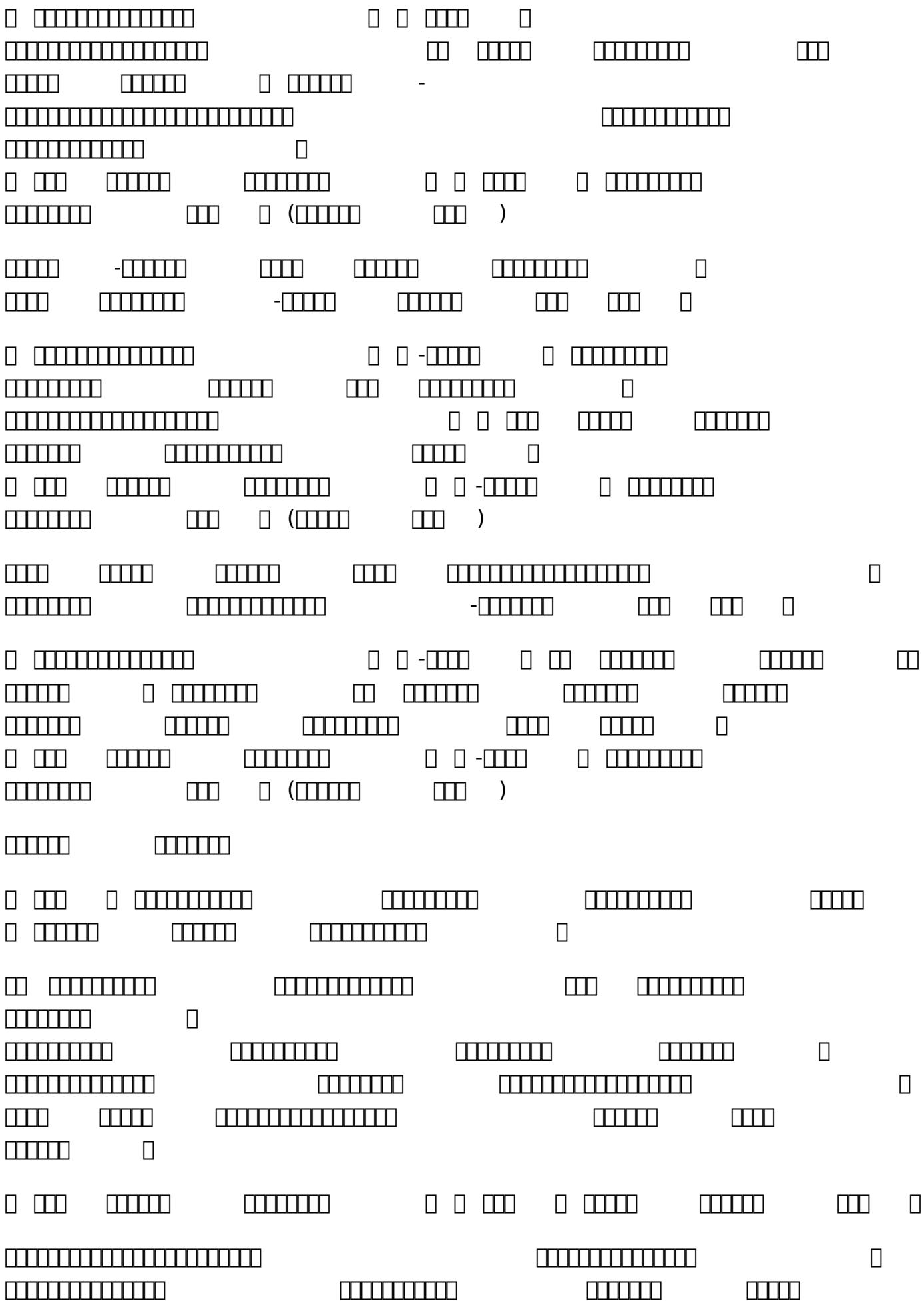
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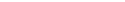
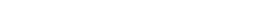
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This image shows a logic puzzle grid. Each row consists of 10 squares, some of which are empty and some of which contain a number from 1 to 9. The numbers are arranged as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 2: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 3: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 4: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 5: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 6: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 7: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 8: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 9: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 10: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 11: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 13: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 14: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 15: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 16: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 17: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 18: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 19: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
- Row 20: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1

Arrows indicate the movement of numbered squares to target positions:

- Row 1: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 2: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 3: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 4: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 5: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 6: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 7: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 8: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 9: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 10: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 11: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 12: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 13: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 14: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 15: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 16: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 17: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 18: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 19: Number 1 moves to square 10.
- Row 20: Number 1 moves to square 10.

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The image displays a sequence of binary code patterns, each consisting of a series of vertical bars of varying heights. These patterns are arranged in rows, with some rows containing multiple patterns. To the right of each row, there is a label enclosed in parentheses, such as '(1)', '(2)', etc., indicating the pattern number. The patterns are as follows:

- Row 1: (1)
- Row 2: (2)
- Row 3: (3)
- Row 4: (4)
- Row 5: (5)
- Row 6: (6)
- Row 7: (7)
- Row 8: (8)
- Row 9: (9.1)
- Row 10: (9.2)
- Row 11: (10)

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The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings and their manipulation:

- Row 1: Three horizontal binary strings of length 8 each.
- Row 2: A horizontal binary string of length 8 followed by a vertical binary string of length 8.
- Row 3: A vertical binary string of length 8 followed by a horizontal binary string of length 8.
- Row 4: A vertical binary string of length 4 followed by a vertical binary string of length 4.
- Row 5: A vertical binary string of length 4 followed by a horizontal binary string of length 4.
- Row 6: A vertical binary string of length 4 followed by a vertical binary string of length 4.
- Row 7: A vertical binary string of length 4 followed by a vertical binary string of length 4.

The diagram illustrates the assembly of a nanowire. It shows four rectangular blocks representing building blocks, each with internal vertical lines. The first three blocks are joined together horizontally, forming a larger structure. A fourth block is positioned to the right, ready to be joined. The total width of the joined blocks is labeled as 14.3.

Diagram illustrating a sequence of binary numbers represented by vertical bars:

- Row 1: 1 bar, 4 bars, 8 bars, 7 bars, 4 bars, 3 bars, 5 bars, 8 bars, 1 bar
- Row 2: 8 bars, 7 bars, 4 bars, 3 bars, 5 bars, 8 bars, 1 bar
- Row 3: 1 bar, 4 bars, 8 bars, 7 bars, 4 bars, 3 bars, 5 bars, 8 bars, 1 bar
- Row 4: 8 bars, 7 bars, 4 bars, 3 bars, 5 bars, 8 bars, 1 bar

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A horizontal row of ten empty rectangular boxes, each divided into four smaller squares by a vertical line on the left and a horizontal line on the top. These boxes are intended for students to draw their conclusions or answers.

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The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings and their relationships through various operators:

- String 1:** A horizontal bar of 8 squares.
- String 2:** A horizontal bar of 8 squares.
- String 3:** A horizontal bar of 8 squares.
- String 4:** A horizontal bar of 8 squares.
- String 5:** A horizontal bar of 8 squares.
- String 6:** A horizontal bar of 8 squares.

Relationships:

- 1 - 2 = 3**: The first 8 squares of String 1 minus the first 8 squares of String 2 results in String 3.
- 2 - 1 = 4**: The first 8 squares of String 2 minus the first 8 squares of String 1 results in String 4.
- 3 - 4 = 5**: The first 8 squares of String 3 minus the first 8 squares of String 4 results in String 5.
- (1 - 2) = 6**: The result of the subtraction of String 1 from String 2 (String 3) is String 6.
- 5 - 6 = 4**: The result of the subtraction of String 5 from String 6 (String 4) is String 4.

5.2

The image displays a massive grid of binary code patterns, consisting of numerous horizontal rows and vertical columns of black and white squares. The patterns are organized into several distinct sections. In the upper left, there are two rows of binary digits followed by a minus sign and another row of binary digits. To the right of this, a series of binary digits is preceded by a minus sign. Below these, a long horizontal row of binary digits is followed by a short vertical column of binary digits. Further down, a row of binary digits is preceded by a minus sign and followed by a short vertical column. A large section of binary digits is centered in the middle, flanked by two vertical columns of binary digits. On the far right, a single vertical column of binary digits is positioned above a long horizontal row. The entire grid is set against a plain white background.

The image shows a grid of binary digits (0s and 1s) arranged in a specific pattern. The top row contains four groups of four binary digits each. The first group has all 1s. The second group has the first three digits as 1s and the last as 0. The third group has the first two digits as 1s and the last two as 0. The fourth group has the first digit as 1 and the others as 0. Below this, there are two rows of binary digits followed by a subtraction sign (-). Then, there are several horizontal rows of binary digits of varying lengths, representing the multiplication of two matrices. The final result is shown at the bottom right.

The diagram consists of several horizontal rows of binary digits (0s and 1s) and various operators. The operators include minus signs (-), plus signs (+), multiplication signs (·), division signs (÷), and parentheses ((), ()). The binary strings vary in length, with some being single digits and others being longer sequences. The arrangement is non-linear, with some strings positioned above or below the operators.

Binary strings and operators:

- 1111
- 1111 111111
- 1 1111111111
- 1 111 11111111 - 1111111111
- 1111111111 1111111111 1
- 1111111111 1111111111 1 1111 1111
- 1111111111 1111111111 11111111 11111111
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- 1111111111 1111111111 11111111 11111111
- 1111111111 1111111111 11111111 11111111
- 1111 - 111111 111111 1111111111 (1111111111)
- 1111 111111 111111 111111 111111 6

The diagram illustrates several configurations of 1x2 and 2x2 rectangles on a 10x10 grid. The rectangles are represented by black squares. In the first row, two 2x2 rectangles are placed side-by-side, separated by a gap. The second row shows a 2x2 rectangle followed by a 1x2 rectangle. The third row contains a single 2x2 rectangle. The fourth row features a 1x2 rectangle followed by a 2x2 rectangle. The fifth row has a 2x2 rectangle. The sixth row consists of a 1x2 rectangle, a 2x2 rectangle, and a single square. The seventh row contains a 2x2 rectangle. The eighth row shows a 1x2 rectangle, a single square, and another 1x2 rectangle. The ninth row has a 2x2 rectangle. The tenth row features a 1x2 rectangle followed by a 2x2 rectangle. The eleventh row contains a single 2x2 rectangle. The twelfth row consists of a 1x2 rectangle, a 2x2 rectangle, and a single square. The thirteenth row has a 2x2 rectangle. The fourteenth row shows a 1x2 rectangle, a single square, and another 1x2 rectangle. The fifteenth row has a 2x2 rectangle. The sixteenth row features a 1x2 rectangle followed by a 2x2 rectangle. The seventeenth row contains a single 2x2 rectangle.

The image displays a large grid of binary code blocks, each consisting of a series of vertical rectangles. The blocks are arranged in a staggered pattern across the page. Several annotations are present:

- Top Left:** A block of four vertical rectangles followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Top Middle:** A block of four vertical rectangles followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Top Center:** A single vertical rectangle followed by two groups of four vertical rectangles, each preceded by a dash.
- Top Right:** A block of four vertical rectangles followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Middle Left:** A block of four vertical rectangles followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Middle Center:** A single vertical rectangle followed by a block of four vertical rectangles.
- Middle Right:** A block of four vertical rectangles followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Bottom Left:** A block of four vertical rectangles followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Bottom Center:** A single vertical rectangle followed by a block of four vertical rectangles.
- Bottom Right:** A block of four vertical rectangles followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Bottom Far Right:** Two blocks of four vertical rectangles each, followed by a dash and another block of four vertical rectangles.
- Annotations:** The number "9" is located near the bottom right of the first grid. The number "10" is located at the bottom left of the second grid. There are also several open parentheses and brackets scattered throughout the grid.

5.3

(□□ . □□ . 1.3.3.1)

The diagram consists of five horizontal rows, each representing a different number from 1 to 5. Each row is composed of a sequence of binary digits (0s and 1s) followed by a small square icon.

- Row 1:** Contains four binary digits (0001), followed by a small square icon.
- Row 2:** Contains five binary digits (0010), followed by a small square icon.
- Row 3:** Contains six binary digits (0011), followed by a small square icon.
- Row 4:** Contains seven binary digits (0100), followed by a small square icon.
- Row 5:** Contains eight binary digits (0101), followed by a small square icon.

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6.1  

The diagram illustrates a state transition process across five rows of a 5x5 grid. The first row shows the initial state with 15 filled squares. Subsequent rows show the progression of the transition, with the number of filled squares decreasing until all 25 squares are empty in the final row. The transition path is indicated by a dashed line connecting the centers of the squares.

() + 2 (. . 4.4.4.2)

The diagram illustrates the division of 10 boxes into groups. The first group contains 3 boxes, the second group contains 2 boxes, and the third group contains 3 boxes. This visual representation corresponds to the mathematical expression $10 \div 3 = 3 \text{ R } 1$.

($\square\square\square\square$ $\square\square\square\square$) \oplus 4 ($\square\square\square\square$. $\square\square\square\square$. 1.4.13.1)

The diagram illustrates binary representations of integers from 0 to 15. It consists of seven rows:

- Row 1: A 4-bit binary representation of 0 (0000).
- Row 2: A 3-bit binary representation of 1 (001).
- Row 3: A 2-bit binary representation of 2 (10).
- Row 4: A 5-bit binary representation of 3 (00011).
- Row 5: A 4-bit binary representation of 4 (0010).
- Row 6: A 6-bit binary representation of 5 (000101).
- Row 7: A 3-bit binary representation of 6 (011).
- Row 8: A 4-bit binary representation of 7 (0111).
- Row 9: A 5-bit binary representation of 8 (00100).
- Row 10: A 4-bit binary representation of 9 (0100).
- Row 11: A 6-bit binary representation of 10 (001010).
- Row 12: A 3-bit binary representation of 11 (101).
- Row 13: A 5-bit binary representation of 12 (00110).
- Row 14: A 4-bit binary representation of 13 (1101).
- Row 15: A 6-bit binary representation of 14 (011010).
- Row 16: A 3-bit binary representation of 15 (111).

Below the diagram, the text ". 3.10.5.1)" is present.

6.2

(□ . □□□□ . 2.3.11.1 - □ . □□□□ . 2.3.11.4)

The image displays a grid of binary strings, likely representing DNA sequence data. The grid consists of approximately 15 rows and 10 columns. Each row contains a sequence of binary digits (0s and 1s). Some rows have labels at the end: '1' is located in the third row from the bottom; '2' is in the fourth row; '3' is in the fifth row; and '4' is in the bottom-most row. The binary strings vary in length, with some being shorter than others. There are also several small white squares scattered across the grid, which appear to be artifacts or noise.

The diagram illustrates the construction of a large 10x10 grid using 100 smaller 2x2 blocks. The grid is organized into four horizontal rows, each containing 25 blocks. Each block is a 2x2 square divided into four quadrants. The symbols in the blocks include:

- Blank (most common)
- A small square in the top-left quadrant.
- A minus sign (-) in the top-left quadrant.
- A plus sign (+) in the bottom-right quadrant.
- A left parenthesis (in the bottom-right quadrant.
- A right parenthesis) in the bottom-right quadrant.

The arrangement of these symbols follows a specific pattern across the grid, suggesting a sequence or rule for their placement.

The diagram consists of two rows of rectangles. The top row has four groups of three rectangles each, with a dashed line at both ends. The bottom row has three groups of five rectangles each.

7.  

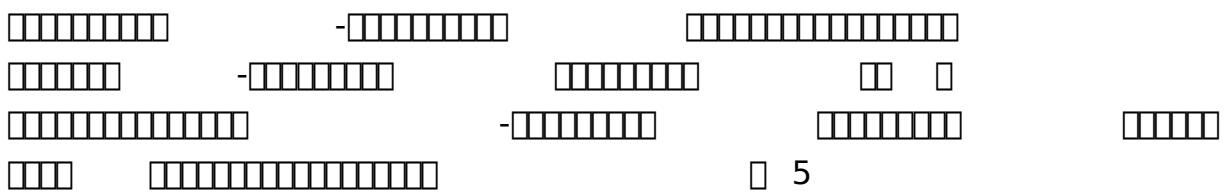
(□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ 4.11 9.1)

The diagram illustrates the multiplication of 123 by 45 using the area model. The top row shows 123 as three rectangles of length 1, 2, and 3. The middle row shows 45 as two rectangles of length 4 and 5. The bottom row shows the product as a large rectangle divided into sections: (1x4), (1x5), (2x4), (2x5), (3x4), and (3x5). Brackets group the first two columns and the last two columns. A box labeled '1' is at the bottom center.

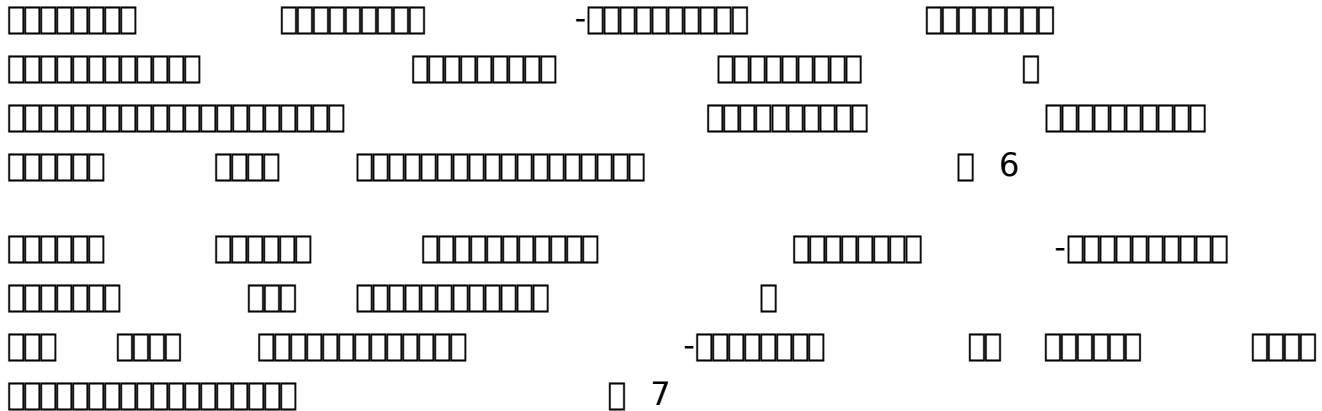
A 4x6 grid of rectangles representing a 4x6 matrix. The first three columns are filled with rectangles, while the fourth column contains only one rectangle at the top position.

42 - 37 = 5

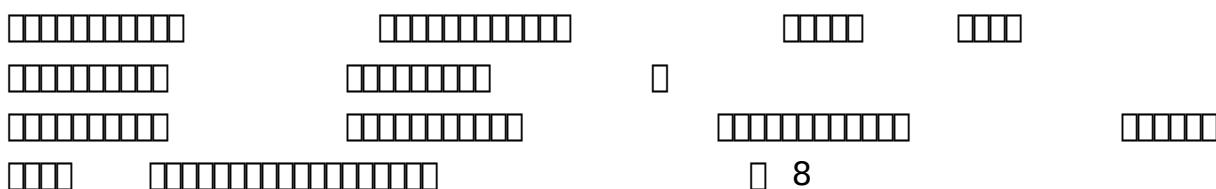
The diagram consists of two rows of 10 empty boxes each. The top row has a minus sign (-) placed between the first and second boxes. The bottom row has a plus sign (+) placed between the first and second boxes. The last box in the bottom row contains the number 4.



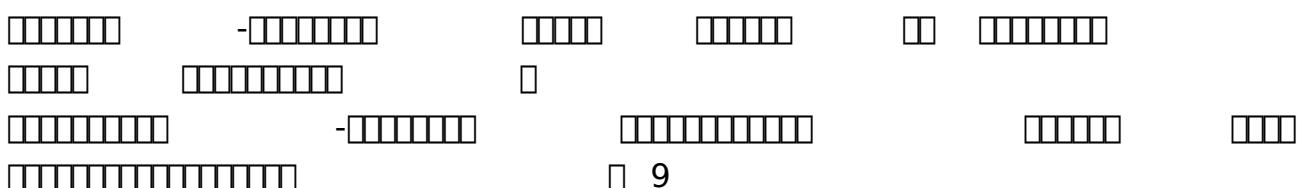
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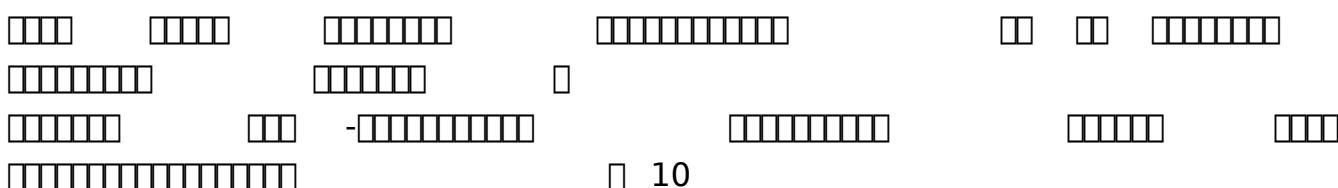
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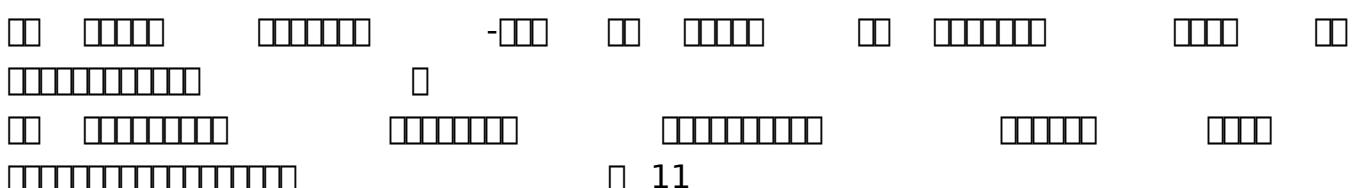
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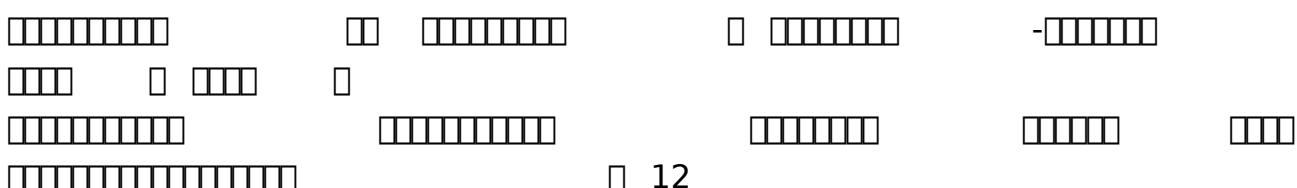
9



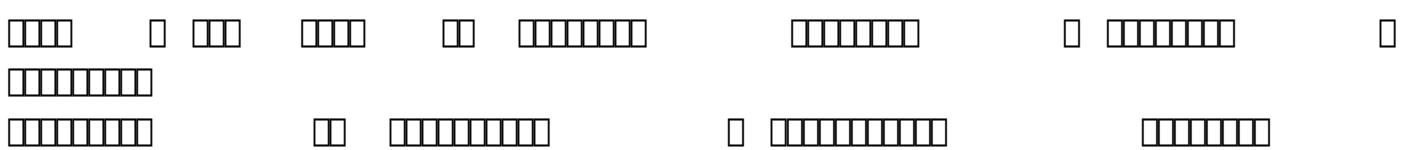
□ 10

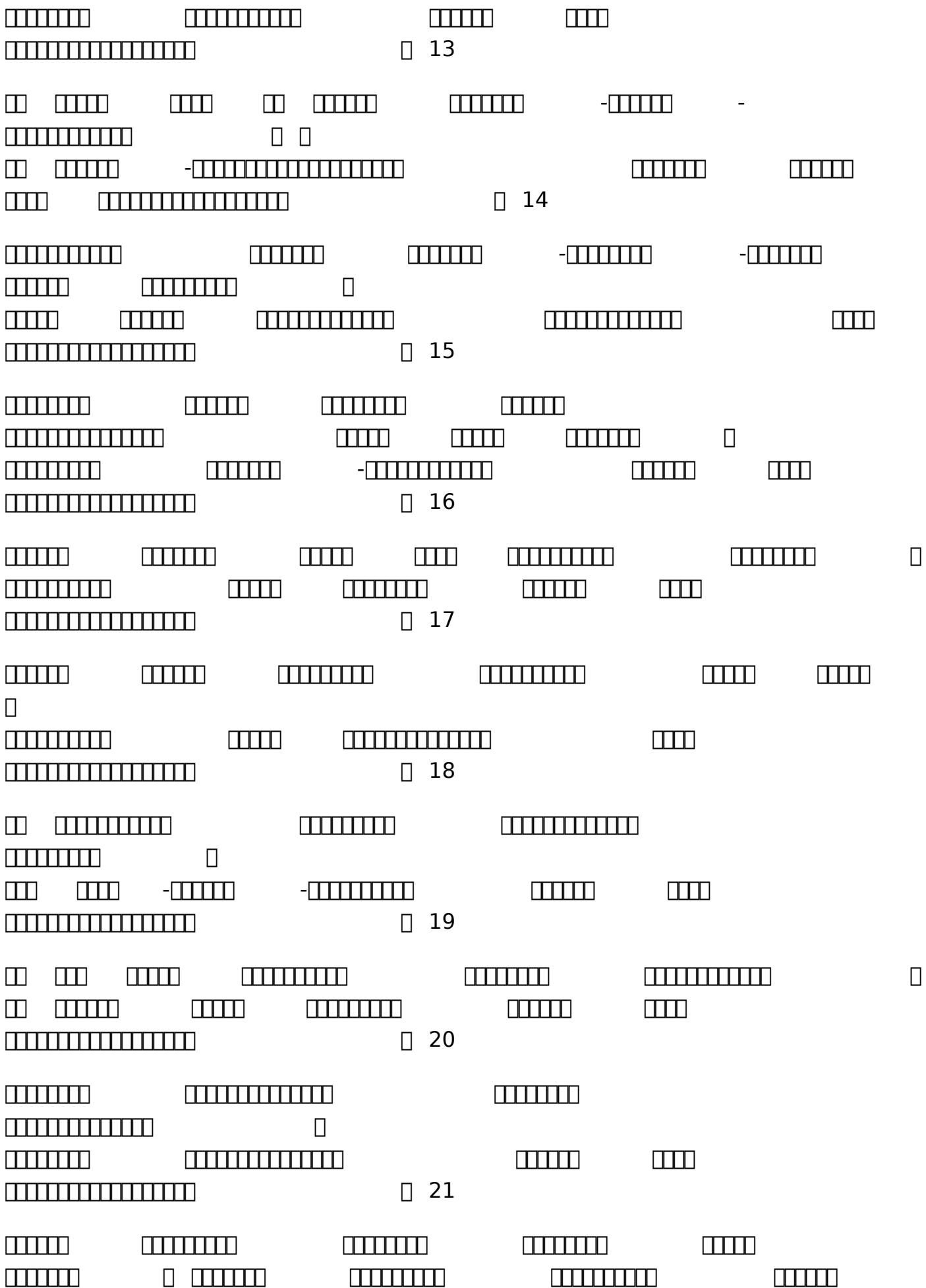


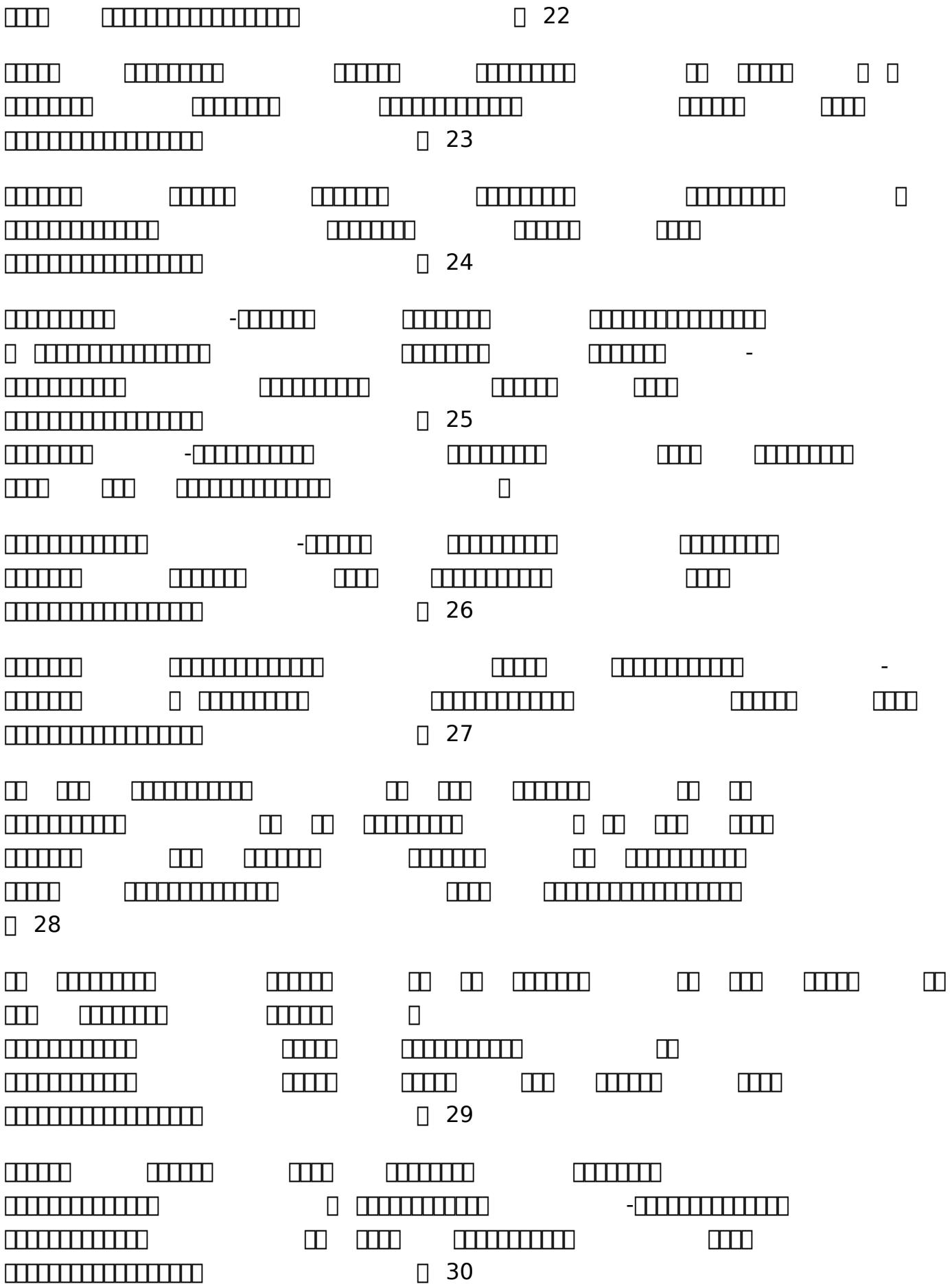
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□ 12







The diagram illustrates several ways to represent the number 10 using base-10 blocks. It includes:

- A single row of 10 empty boxes.
- A single column of 10 empty boxes.
- A 2x5 grid where the top row has 5 boxes and the bottom row has 5 boxes.
- A 1x5 row above a 1x5 square.
- A 2x5 grid where the top row has 2 boxes and the bottom row has 5 boxes.
- A 1x2 row above a 1x8 row.
- A 1x1 box (a single small box).
- A 1x10 row of empty boxes.
- A 10x1 column of empty boxes.
- A 2x5 grid where the top row has 2 boxes and the bottom row has 5 boxes.
- A 1x2 row above a 1x8 row.
- A 1x1 box (a single small box).

A 5x10 grid of 50 empty square boxes arranged in five rows and ten columns. The grid is composed of small squares with black outlines. The first four rows each contain 10 squares, while the fifth row contains only 5 squares.

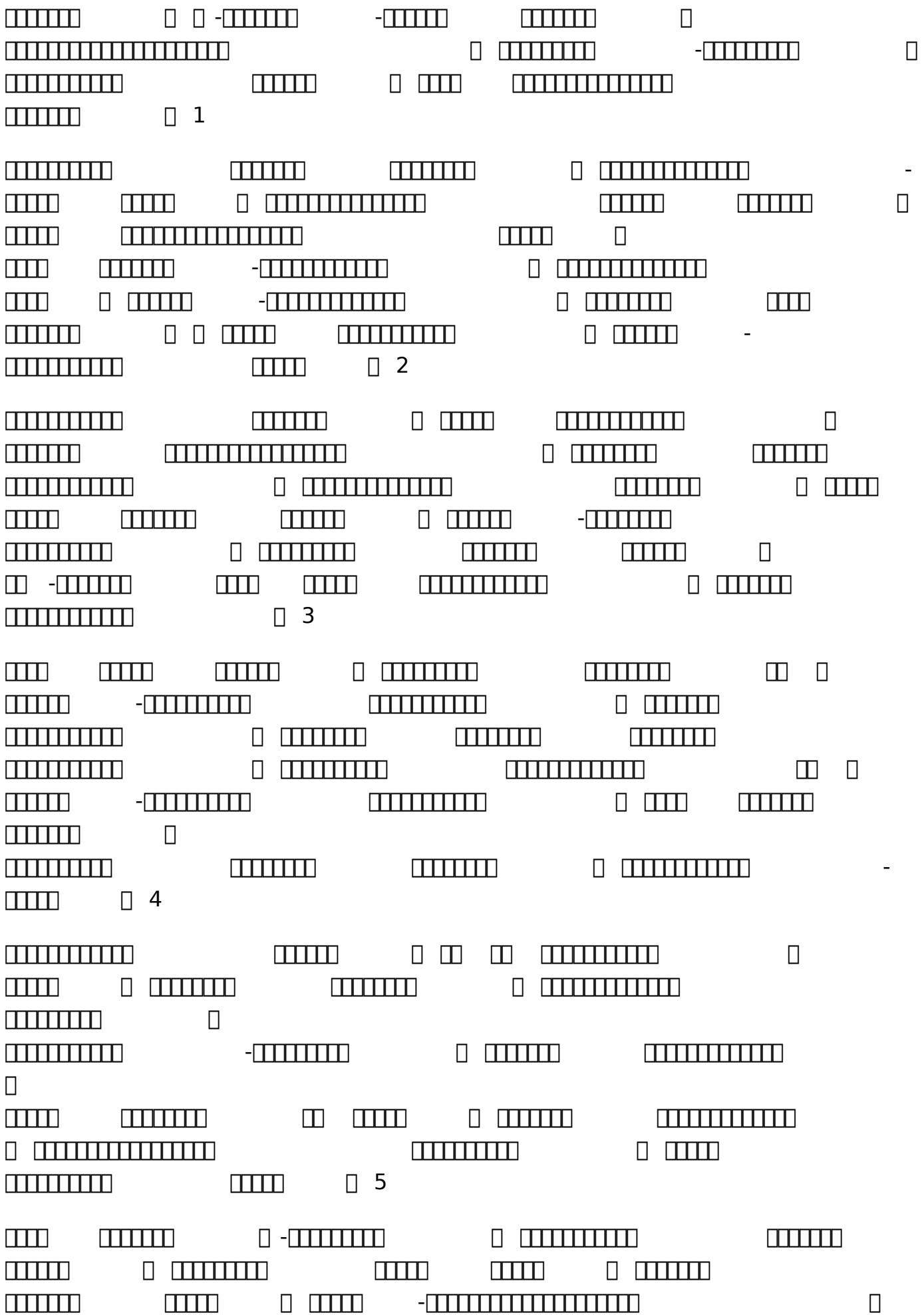
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7.2

(□ . □ . 3.12.1 - □ . □ . 3.12.7)

A diagram illustrating subtraction using horizontal bars. The first number is represented by a row of 10 bars. The second number is represented by a row of 4 bars. A minus sign is placed between the two rows. Below the second row, a bar is shown, representing the result of the subtraction.



The image displays a large grid of binary code blocks, each consisting of a series of vertical bars. The blocks are arranged in rows and columns. Some blocks are completely filled with vertical bars, while others have missing or incorrect bars, representing errors in the data. The grid is composed of several distinct sections, each containing a different pattern of binary blocks. The overall appearance is that of a corrupted or partially transmitted digital file.

7.3  

(□ . □ . 3.13.1 - □ . □ . 3.13.2)

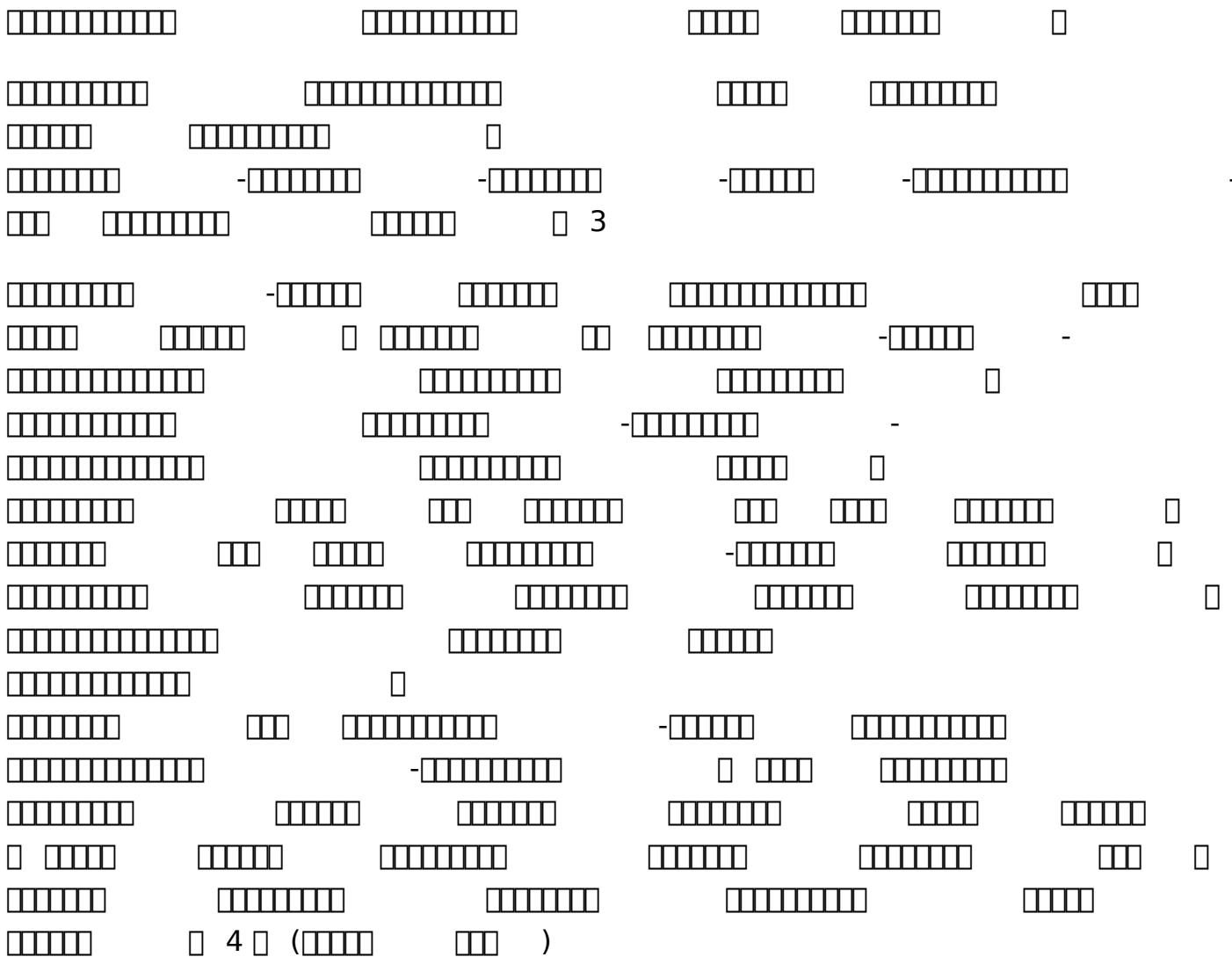
The image displays a massive grid of binary code patterns, likely representing a memory dump or a complex algorithm. The patterns are composed of small black rectangles arranged in horizontal rows. The overall structure is highly repetitive and organized into several distinct vertical columns. Some columns contain long, continuous horizontal patterns, while others are shorter or more fragmented. The patterns are set against a white background, creating a stark contrast.

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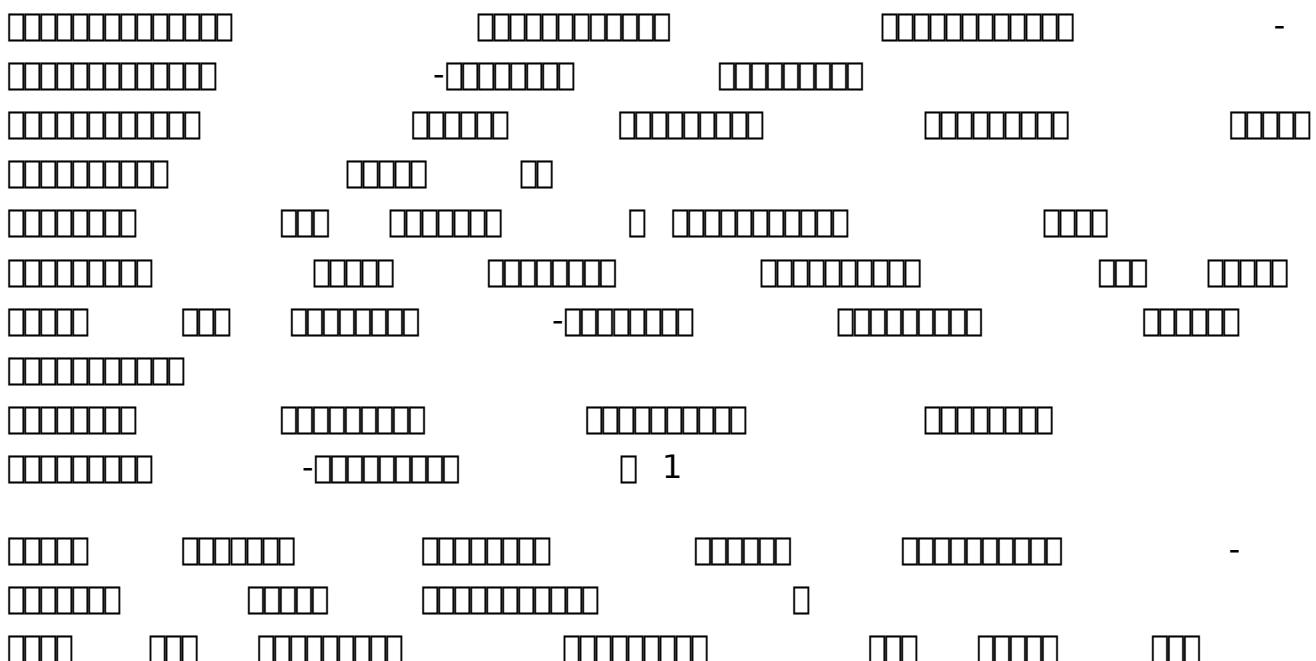
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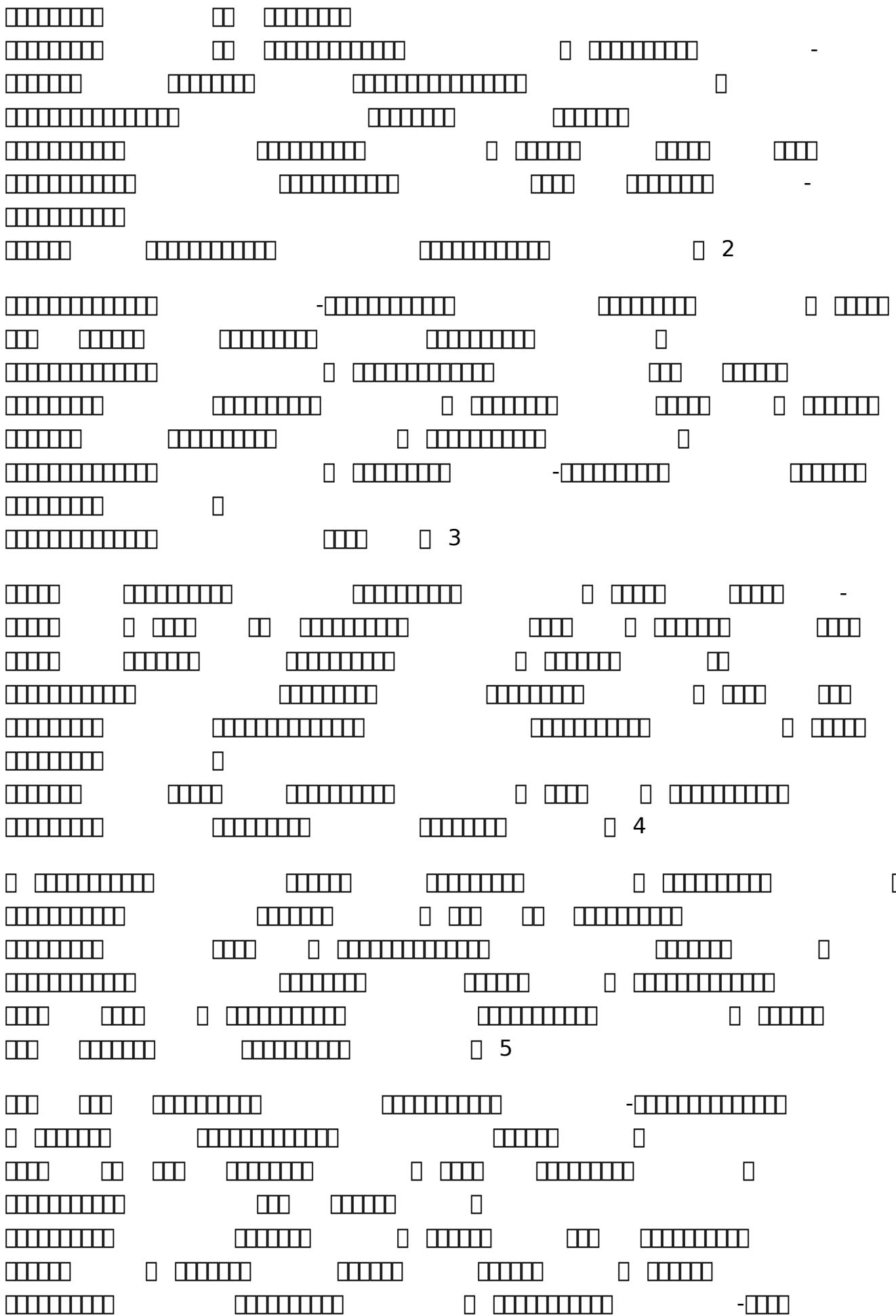
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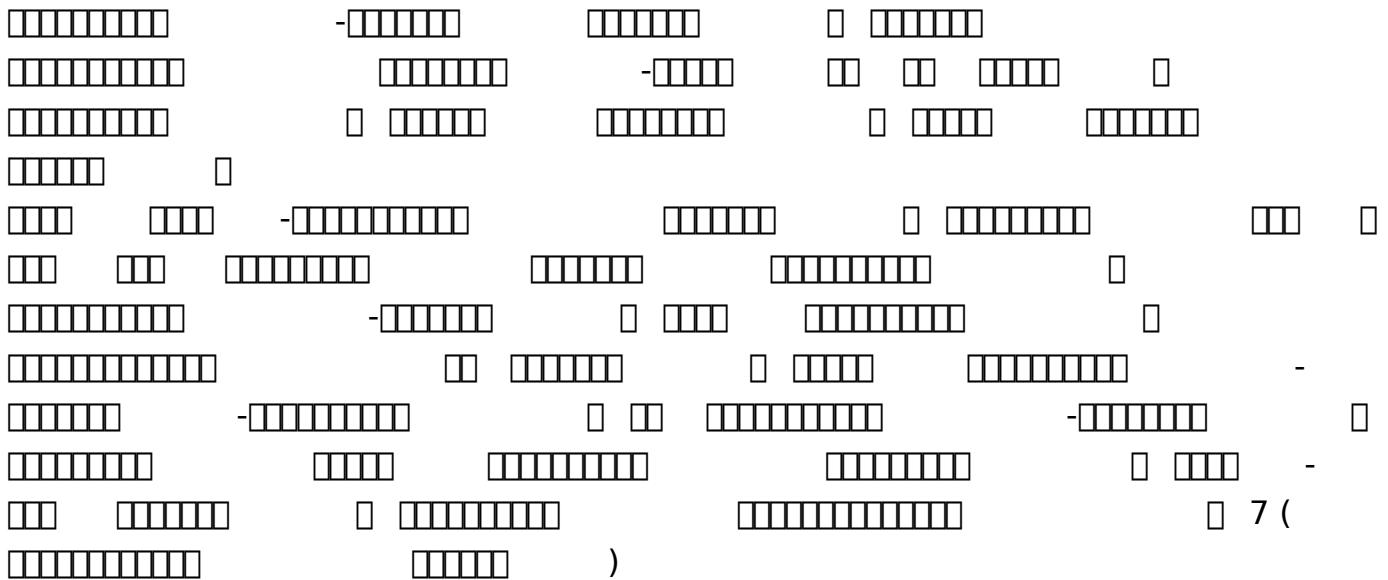
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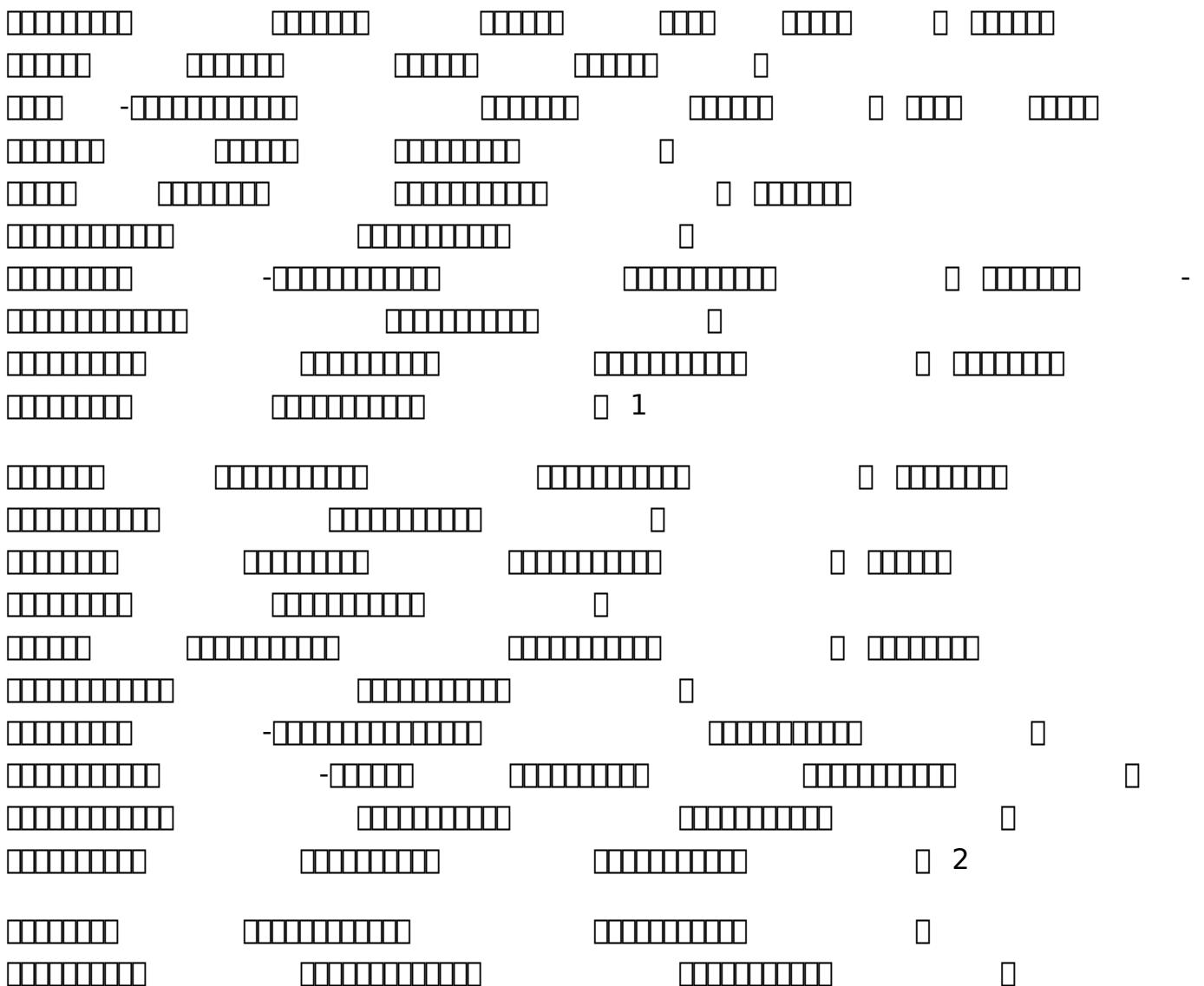
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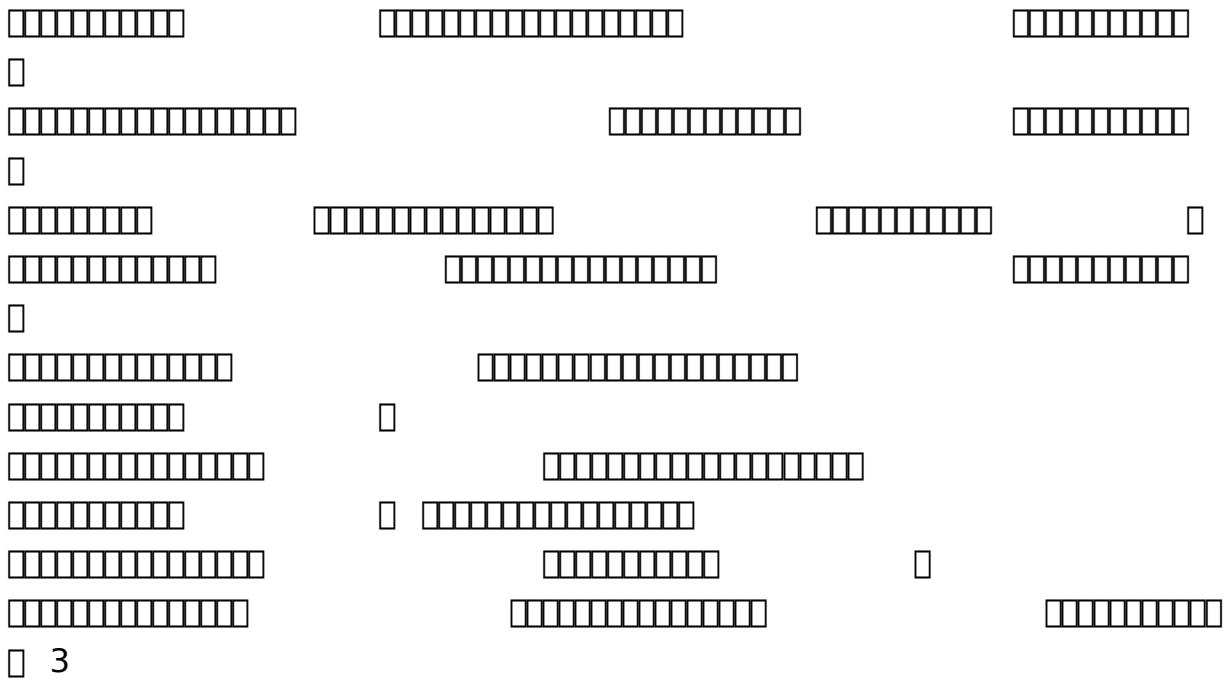
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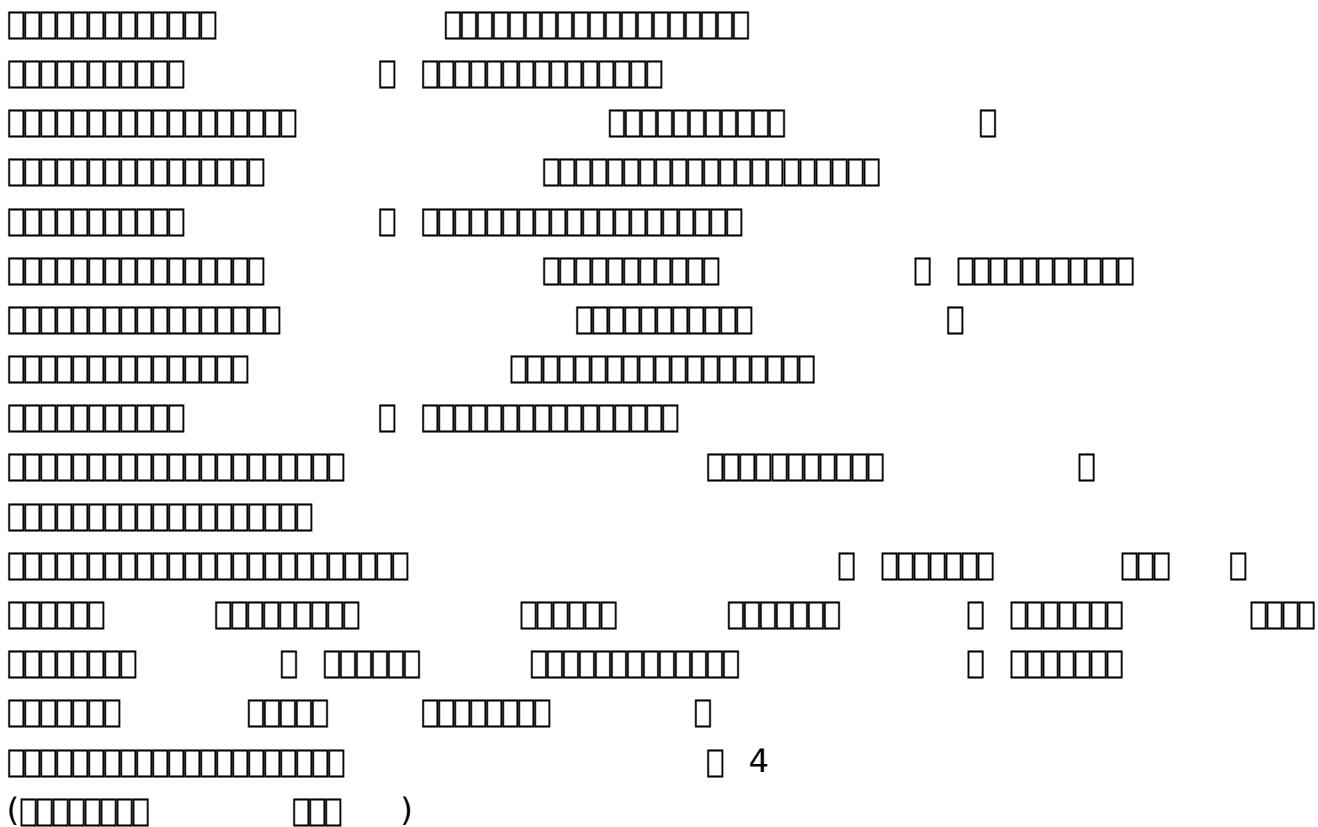
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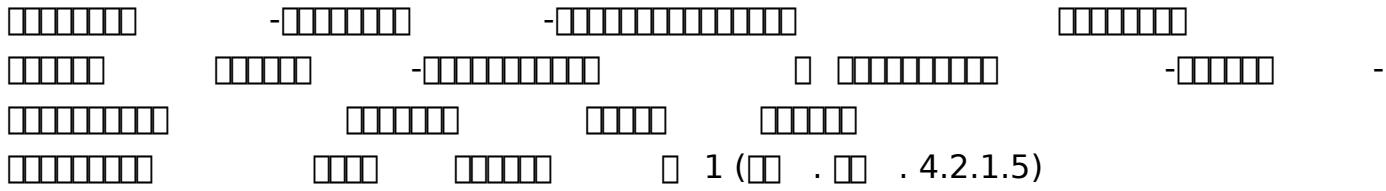
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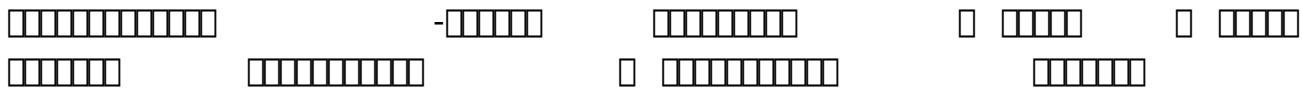
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7.7 □□□□□ □□



□ 1 (□ . □ . 4.2.1.5)



2 (. . 2.4.3.4)

The diagram illustrates the state of memory after a subtraction operation. The stack pointer (SP) points to the result of $1113 - 4$, which is 3 . The stack contains the values 1113 , 4 , and 3 .

Diagram illustrating a collection of 10 sets of 10 boxes each. The last set is partially cut off. Below the diagram, there are 5 boxes followed by a label '5 (1.13.1)'.

7.8  
 -  -  
    
     
    
)  1 ( .  . 4.1.8.3)

The diagram illustrates the construction of a large 16x16 grid (represented by a 4x4 grid of 16 small squares) from smaller 4x4 and 2x2 grids. It shows how multiple 4x4 grids are combined to form the larger structure, with some squares left empty or filled with a different pattern.

Diagram illustrating the subtraction of 25 from 46 using base ten blocks:

Top row: $46 - 25 = 21$

Bottom row: $46 - 25 = 21$

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ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్) 6 (ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్ . 1.1.14.3)

ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్
ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్) 7
(ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్ . 1.2.11.2)

ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్
ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్
ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్) 8 (ప్రాంతిక కెర్నల్ సెంటర్ . 2.6.12.6)

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