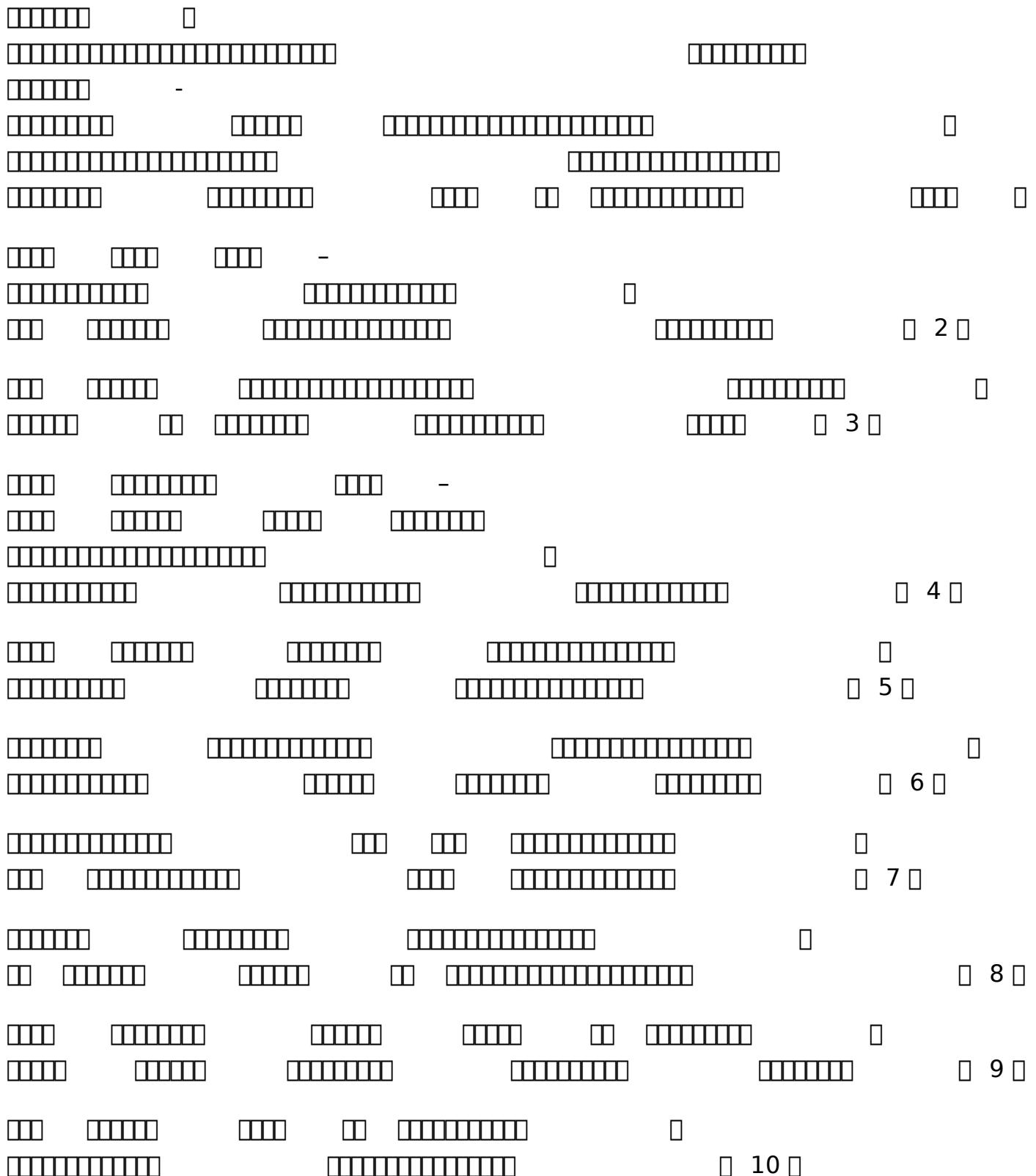


## Amritanilayam Stotras

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The image shows three identical sets of ten empty rectangular boxes arranged horizontally. Each set is intended for a student to write a number from 1 to 10 in each box. The sets are evenly spaced across the page.

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A horizontal row of four groups of ten empty rectangular boxes. Each group is intended for a two-digit number, with the tens digit in the left box and the ones digit in the right box.

The diagram illustrates the equivalence between 10 ones and 1 ten. It features two rows of boxes. The top row contains 10 small squares labeled "1" below them, representing 10 ones. The bottom row contains 1 large square labeled "10" below it, representing 1 ten. This visual representation shows that 10 individual units make up a single ten.

□ 41 □

A horizontal row of ten empty rectangular boxes, each divided into four quadrants by a grid pattern. These boxes are intended for students to draw or write in.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings and their lengths. The strings are represented by horizontal bars of black squares:

- String 1: 5 squares
- String 2: 6 squares
- String 3: 10 squares
- String 4: 1 square
- String 5: 8 squares
- String 6: 5 squares
- String 7: 6 squares
- String 8: 44 squares
- String 9: 1 square

The diagram consists of six horizontal rows of boxes. The first five rows each contain ten empty boxes arranged in a single row. The sixth row contains one empty box on the left, followed by a box containing the number 45, and then another empty box on the right.

The diagram consists of three groups of horizontal bars. The first group, on the left, contains 10 bars labeled 107 through 116. The second group, in the middle, contains 10 bars labeled 117 through 126. The third group, on the right, contains 10 bars labeled 127 through 136. Each bar is represented by a small square followed by a longer horizontal line.





The diagram consists of three rows of rectangles. The top row contains 10 small rectangles arranged horizontally. The middle row contains 1 large rectangle, which is twice as wide as each of the small rectangles. The bottom row contains 1 large rectangle followed by 10 small rectangles, arranged horizontally.

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A horizontal bar consisting of two rows of small squares, representing a progress bar or a data visualization.

□ 88 □

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84

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A horizontal bar consisting of 20 small squares, followed by a blank space, and then a single square.

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10 of 10

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The image shows five separate rectangles arranged horizontally. The first rectangle is divided into four equal vertical sections. The second rectangle is divided into two equal vertical sections. The third rectangle is divided into three equal vertical sections. The fourth rectangle is divided into ten equal vertical sections. The fifth rectangle is divided into one hundred equal vertical sections.

Figure 10. The effect of the number of hidden neurons on the performance of the proposed model.

□ 90 □

The image shows three distinct groups of vertical bars. The first group on the left has 10 bars. The second group in the middle has 11 bars. The third group on the right has 12 bars. Each bar is a thin vertical rectangle.

□ 91 □

92

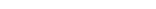
Figure 1. The four panels show the same data as Figure 1, but with different bin widths. The top row shows the data for the first 1000 observations, and the bottom row shows the data for the last 1000 observations. The left panel shows the data for the first 100 observations, and the right panel shows the data for the last 100 observations.



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 separated by small gaps. To the right of each row, there is a numerical label enclosed in brackets, representing the value of the binary pattern. The labels are: 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119. The patterns themselves are composed of approximately 10-12 vertical bars per row, with the height of each bar indicating a binary '1' and the absence of a bar indicating a binary '0'. The overall layout is a grid-like structure where each row represents a different binary value.

120

The diagram illustrates the sum of the first 14 natural numbers:  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 14 = 105$ . Below this, the number 121 is written, followed by two empty boxes.



□ 122 □

Diagram illustrating memory allocation or data structures. Seven horizontal bars represent memory blocks. The first bar has 10 segments, the second has 11, the third has 10, the fourth has 11, the fifth has 1 segment, the sixth has 10, and the seventh has 12 segments. Below the bars, the number 123 is written in a box.

The diagram consists of four separate horizontal rows of squares. Each row contains exactly 10 squares. The first three rows are positioned above a large, bold number '124'. The fourth row is positioned below the number '124'.

□ 125 □

The diagram illustrates the number 126 using a grid of squares. The top row contains 10 squares. The bottom row contains 12 squares. There are 5 rows of 10 squares each, and 1 row of 12 squares. This visual representation helps in understanding the composition of the number 126 as 5 tens and 12 ones.

The diagram shows a 10x10 grid of cells. Most cells are empty (white). There are several clusters of cells containing the values 1, 2, or 3. A bracket on the far left groups the first two columns. A bracket on the far right groups the last three columns. The distribution of values is as follows:

- Column 1: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 2: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 3: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 4: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 5: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 6: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 7: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 8: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 9: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.
- Column 10: Contains 1s in the first two rows and 2s in the last two rows.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of 18 rectangles arranged in two rows. The top row contains six distinct groups of rectangles. The first group has 2 rectangles, the second has 3, the third has 2, the fourth has 4, the fifth has 5, and the sixth has 1. The bottom row shows brackets under the first four groups, and a large bracket under the last two groups.

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Sri Amritananda Natha Guruvu Garu, Amrita Nilayam, Gowravaram Village & Post, Kavali Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Phone Number: +91 9493475515 | [www.amritanilayam.org](http://www.amritanilayam.org)