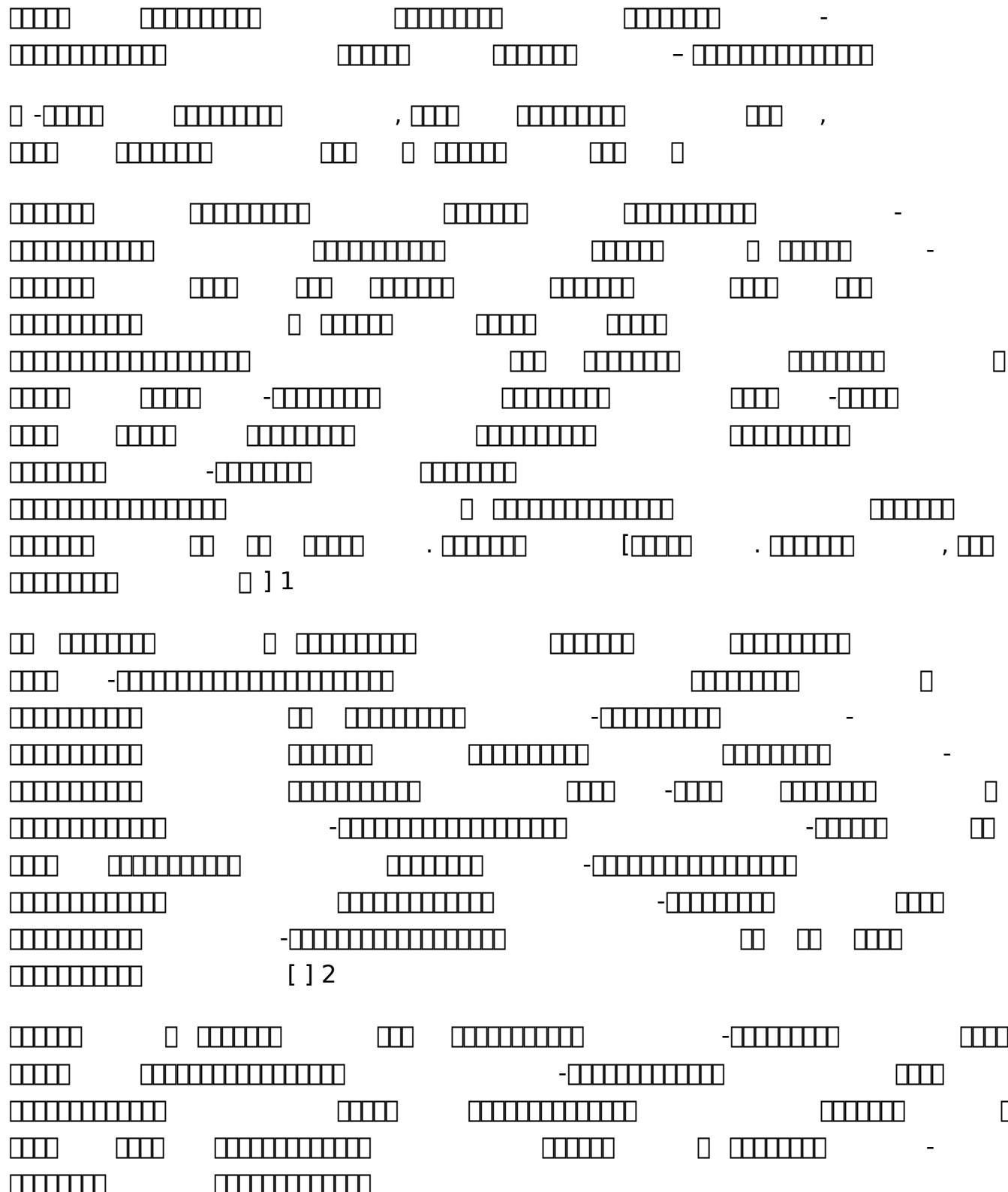


Amritanilayam Stotras

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The image displays a large grid of binary code, likely representing a sequence of data or instructions. The code is composed of horizontal bars of varying lengths, where each bar represents a bit. A '1' is indicated by a bar of a specific length, and a '0' is indicated by a bar of a different specific length. The grid is organized into several columns and rows, with some segments of code being annotated with labels such as '13', '4 0', and '15'.

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The diagram shows a sequence of binary strings representing a permutation of length 10. The strings are arranged in two rows. The top row contains strings of lengths 2, 3, 4, 3, and 5. The bottom row contains strings of lengths 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, and 1. The strings are composed of vertical bars of varying heights.

The image shows a grid of 11 rows of binary code. Each row consists of 8 vertical bars representing binary digits (0 or 1). The grid is used to demonstrate binary addition. The first 10 rows show the addition of two binary numbers, while the last row shows the result of the addition.

1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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)	(1	1	1	1	1	1

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(-00000000 -00000001 -00000010 -00000011
-00000010 -00000011 -00000100 -00000101
-00000100 -00000101 -00000110 -00000111
-00000110 -00000111 -00001000 -00001001
-00001000 -00001001 -00001010 -00001011
-00001010 -00001011 -00001100 -00001101
-00001100 -00001101 -00001110 -00001111
-00001110 -00001111 -00010000 -00010001
-00010000 -00010001 -00010010 -00010011
-00010010 -00010011 -00010100 -00010101
-00010100 -00010101 -00010110 -00010111
-00010110 -00010111 -00011000 -00011001
-00011000 -00011001 -00011010 -00011011
-00011010 -00011011 -00011100 -00011101
-00011100 -00011101 -00011110 -00011111
-00011110 -00011111 -00010000 18 00
(-00000000 -00000001 -00000010 -00000011
-00000010 -00000011 -00000100 -00000101
-00000100 -00000101 -00000110 -00000111
-00000110 -00000111 -00001000 -00001001
-00001000 -00001001 -00001010 -00001011
-00001010 -00001011 -00001100 -00001101
-00001100 -00001101 -00001110 -00001111
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) (0 . 5)

The diagram consists of a grid of binary strings and labels. The labels are:

- A: - []
- B: []
- C: []
- D: []
- E: - []
- F: []
- G: []
- H: []
- I: - []
- J: []
- K: []
- L: []
- M: - []
- N: []
- O: []
- P: []
- Q: - []
- R: []
- S: []
- T: []
- U: - []
- V: []
- W: []
- X: []
- Y: []
- Z: , []

The binary strings are represented by horizontal rows of squares. Some strings are preceded by a minus sign (-) or followed by a comma (,) or a bracket ([]). The strings vary in length and position.

The diagram illustrates binary representations of integers from 0 to 15. It is organized into four horizontal rows:

- Row 1:** Contains four groups of four binary boxes each. The first group contains binary 0 (0000). The second group contains binary 1 (0001). The third group contains binary 2 (0010). The fourth group contains binary 3 (0011).
- Row 2:** Contains three groups of five binary boxes each. The first group contains binary 4 (0100). The second group contains binary 5 (0101). The third group contains binary 6 (0110).
- Row 3:** Contains two groups of six binary boxes each. The first group contains binary 7 (0111). The second group contains binary 8 (1000).
- Row 4:** Contains two groups of seven binary boxes each. The first group contains binary 9 (1001). The second group contains binary 10 (1010). The third group contains binary 11 (1011). The fourth group contains binary 12 (1100). The fifth group contains binary 13 (1101). The sixth group contains binary 14 (1110). The seventh group contains binary 15 (1111).

28 □

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The diagram illustrates several binary-like strings and their operations:

- Concatenation: A string followed by another string (e.g., '101' followed by '0101').
- Subtraction: A string minus another string (e.g., '11111111' minus '11111111' resulting in '00000000').
- Negation: A bar followed by a minus sign followed by a string (e.g., a bar followed by '11111111').
- String length: A string followed by a bracketed range (e.g., '11111111' followed by '[11111111]').

The image shows a grid of binary strings (0s and 1s) arranged in rows and columns. The strings vary in length and are separated by spaces. Some strings are preceded by a minus sign (-). The grid is composed of approximately 100 binary strings of varying lengths.

The diagram illustrates the assembly of a protein complex from several subunits, each represented by a horizontal bar divided into segments. The subunits are arranged in two rows. The top row shows a large subunit with 10 segments, a smaller subunit with 5 segments, and a very long subunit with 20 segments. The bottom row shows a subunit with 5 segments, a small subunit with 2 segments, a subunit with 5 segments, a long subunit with 10 segments, and a short subunit with 3 segments. The subunits are connected by lines, indicating their relative positions and interactions during assembly.

