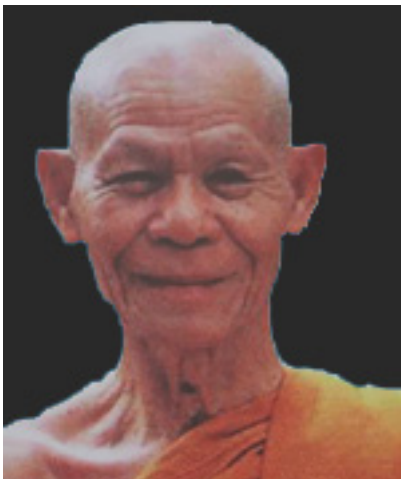


[illegible]

The diagram consists of 100 small squares arranged in a grid-like pattern. The squares are organized into 10 rows and 10 columns. The first row has 10 squares, the second row has 10 squares, the third row has 10 squares, the fourth row has 10 squares, the fifth row has 10 squares, the sixth row has 10 squares, the seventh row has 10 squares, the eighth row has 10 squares, the ninth row has 10 squares, and the tenth row has 10 squares. The squares are arranged in a way that suggests a sequence of data points or a timeline, with the first square in the first row being the starting point and the last square in the tenth row being the ending point.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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The diagram illustrates memory allocation across three rows:

- Row 1:** A continuous sequence of 20 black boxes.
- Row 2:** A sequence of 16 black boxes followed by 8 magenta boxes.
- Row 3:** A sequence of 3 magenta boxes.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The diagram illustrates the hierarchical structure of a 2D grid. It shows a large grid composed of smaller squares, which are further grouped into larger blocks. The structure is recursive, with each block being composed of four smaller blocks. The diagram shows the grid being composed of 16x16 small squares, which are grouped into 4x4 blocks of 4x4 squares each. These blocks are further grouped into 4x4 blocks of 4x4 blocks each. The diagram illustrates the recursive nature of the grid structure.

[illegible]

Diagram illustrating a mixture of 10% black and 90% pink. The mixture is represented by 100 boxes (10 rows of 10 boxes each). The first 10 boxes in the first row are black, and the remaining 90 boxes are pink.

[illegible]

[illegible]

