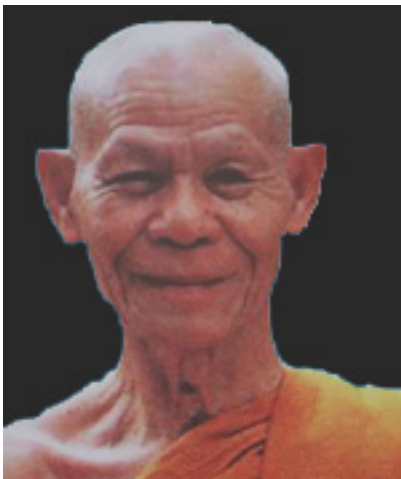


[illegible]

A diagram showing a sequence of 100 small squares arranged in 10 rows of 10. The squares are arranged in a pattern that resembles a staircase or a series of steps, with the number of squares in each row decreasing from 10 in the first row to 1 in the tenth row.

2 / 24

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

6 / 24

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible][illegible]



[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The diagram illustrates the hierarchical structure of a 16-bit bus. It is organized into five rows of blocks:

- Row 1: 16 individual bits, represented by small squares.
- Row 2: 8 pairs of bits, represented by larger rectangles.
- Row 3: 4 groups of 2 pairs of bits, represented by larger rectangles.
- Row 4: 2 groups of 4 pairs of bits, represented by larger rectangles.
- Row 5: The final 2-bit and 14-bit segments, represented by larger rectangles.

[illegible]

A diagram illustrating a sample of 100 individuals, represented by 10 rows of 10 boxes each. The first 10 boxes in the first row are black, and the remaining 90 boxes are pink. This represents a 10% black population in a 100-individual sample.

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The diagram illustrates a sequence of 100 boxes arranged in 10 rows of 10. The first 90 boxes are black, and the last 10 boxes are pink. The boxes are arranged in a grid pattern, with the pink boxes forming a single row at the bottom.

[illegible][illegible]

