



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]

[illegible]

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Diagram illustrating the sequence of boxes (1 to 30) and their corresponding colors (Black or Pink) for the first 30 steps of the process.

Step	Color
1	Black
2	Black
3	Black
4	Black
5	Black
6	Black
7	Black
8	Black
9	Black
10	Black
11	Black
12	Black
13	Black
14	Black
15	Black
16	Black
17	Pink
18	Pink
19	Pink
20	Pink
21	Pink
22	Pink
23	Pink
24	Pink
25	Pink
26	Pink
27	Pink
28	Pink
29	Pink
30	Pink

The diagram illustrates the composition of waste management costs across three categories:

- Top Row (Blue and Green Boxes):** Represents the total cost breakdown. It consists of 10 blue boxes followed by 10 green boxes.
- Middle Row (Blue, Green, and Yellow Boxes):** Breaks down the green boxes from the top row. It shows 10 blue boxes followed by 10 green boxes. These 10 green boxes are further detailed as two groups of five yellow boxes each, indicating a specific sub-breakdown of those costs.
- Bottom Row (Blue Boxes):** Represents a subset of the total costs, consisting of 10 blue boxes.

[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 rectangles containing two small squares.
- Row 3:** 4 groups of 2 pairs of bits, represented by larger rectangles containing two smaller rectangles.
- Row 4:** 2 groups of 4 pairs of bits, represented by the largest rectangles, each containing four smaller rectangles.
- Row 5:** The final structure is split into a 2-bit segment (two small squares) and a 14-bit segment (seven rectangles, each containing two small squares).

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A diagram illustrating 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]

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