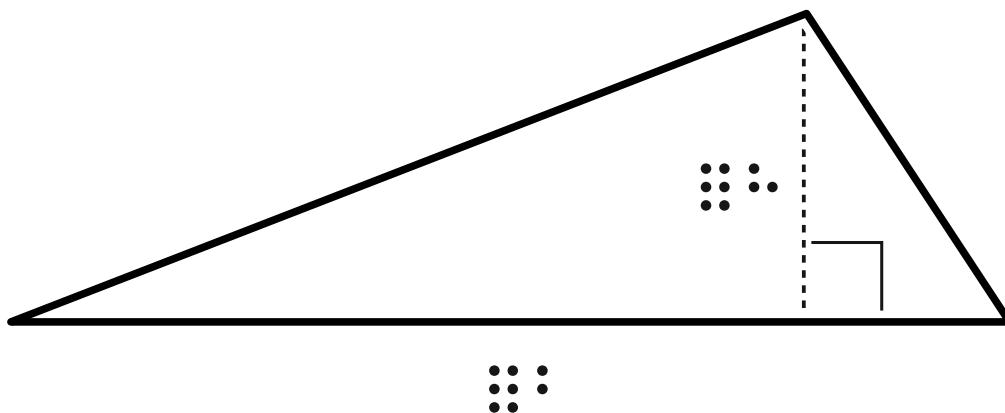




The image shows a sequence of Braille characters arranged horizontally. The first character is a single dot at the top left. This is followed by two dots in a row, then three dots in a row, then four dots in a row, then five dots in a row, then six dots in a row, and finally seven dots in a row at the far right.





A 3x3 grid of nine black dots arranged in three rows and three columns.

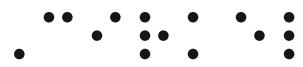
..M' P' M' M' P' M' P' M' P'

.. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

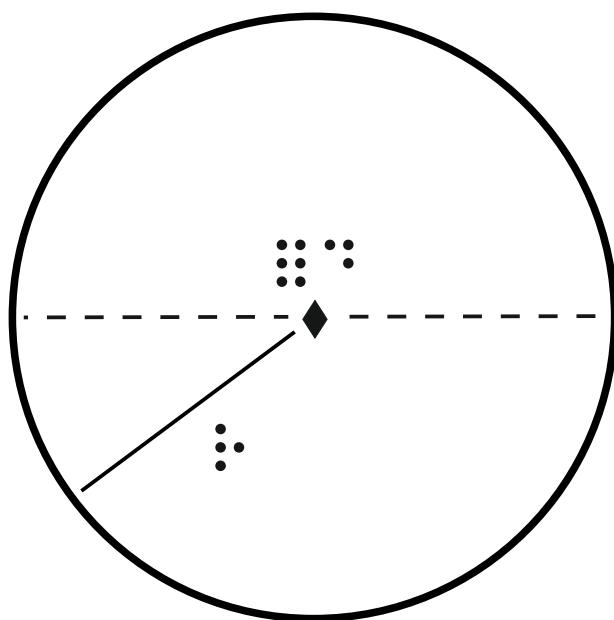
: : :

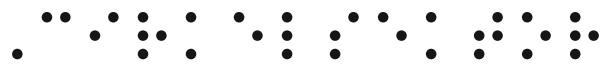


: : :

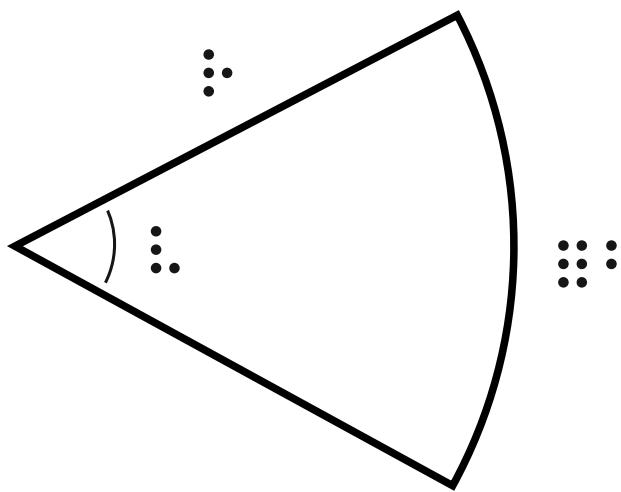


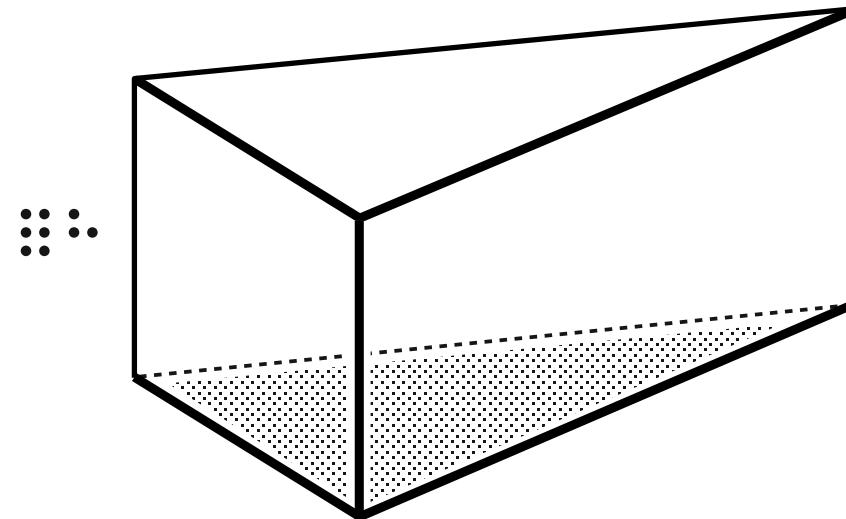
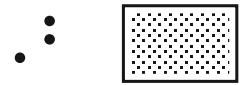
The diagram illustrates a 2D convolution process. It shows an input matrix of size 2x2 (top row) and an output matrix of size 1x2 (bottom row). The input matrix has values 1, 2, 3, 4. The output matrix has values 5, 6. Above the input matrix, a 2x2 kernel with values 1, 2, 3, 4 is shown, along with its stride of 2 and padding of 1. The diagram uses dots to represent zero elements in the kernel and padding.





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 : BULLARD : : : : : :



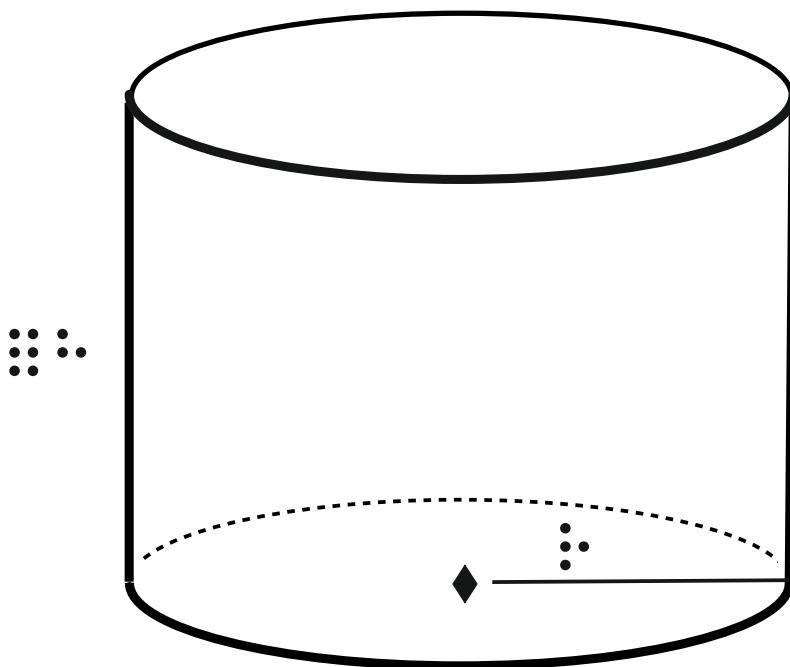


Cylinder



• • • • • • •

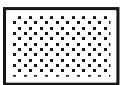
• • • • • • • • • • • • •

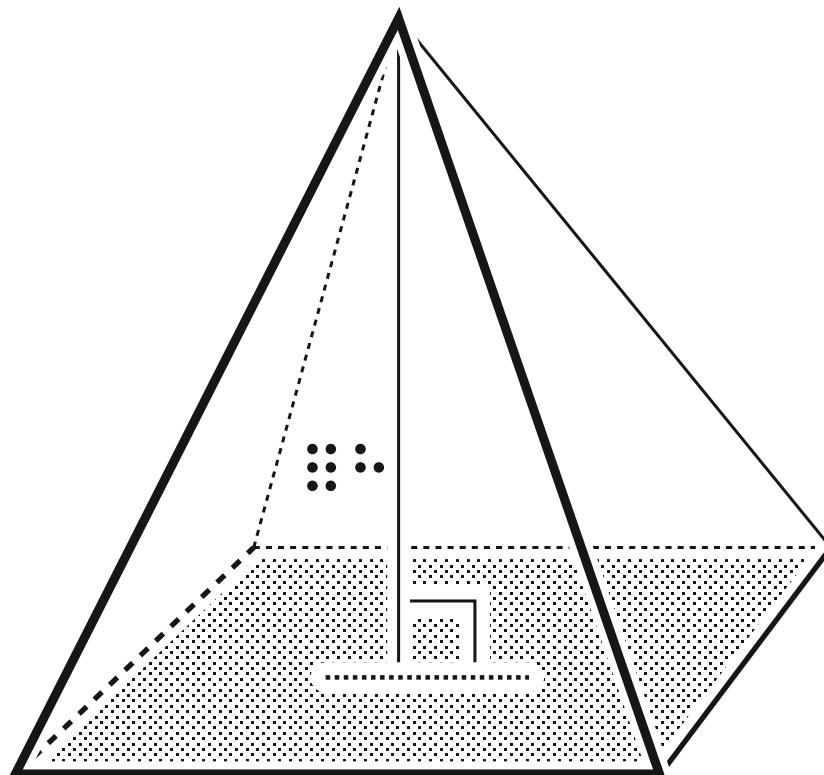


Pyramid



• • • • • • •

• • 

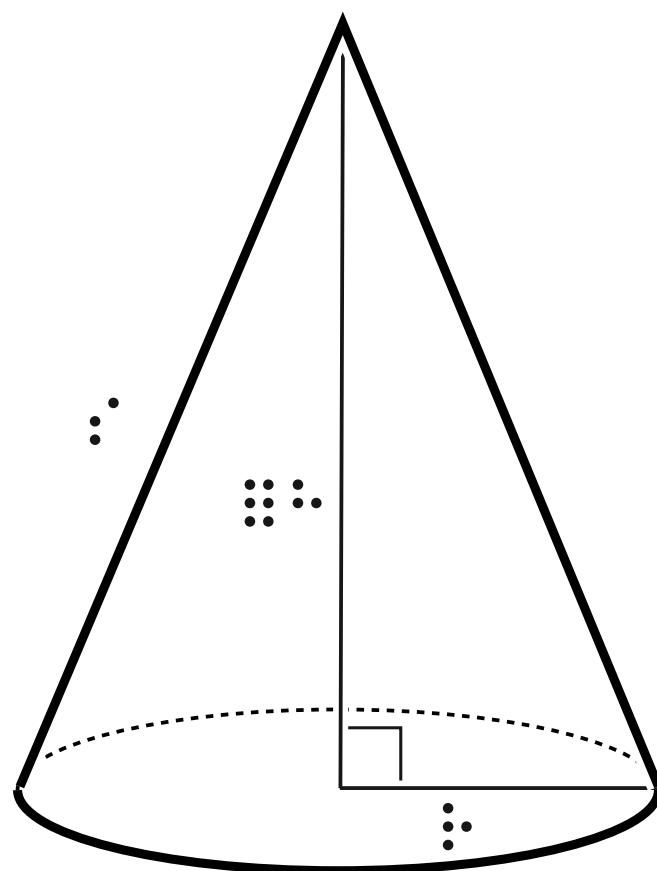


Kon

• • •

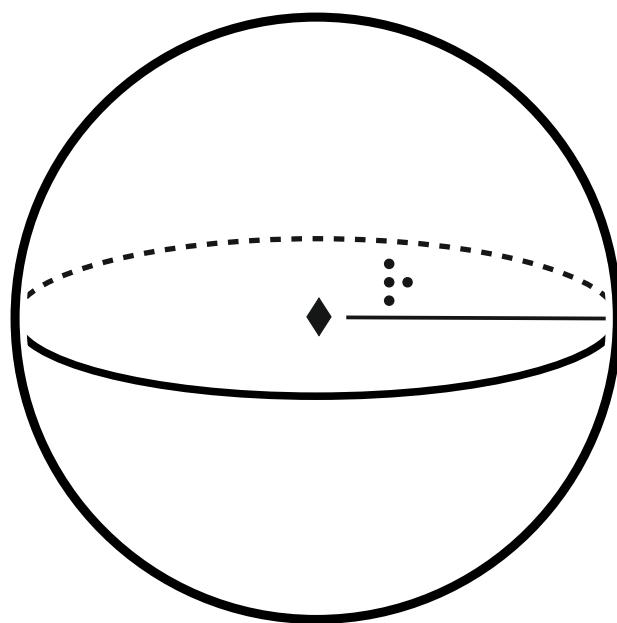
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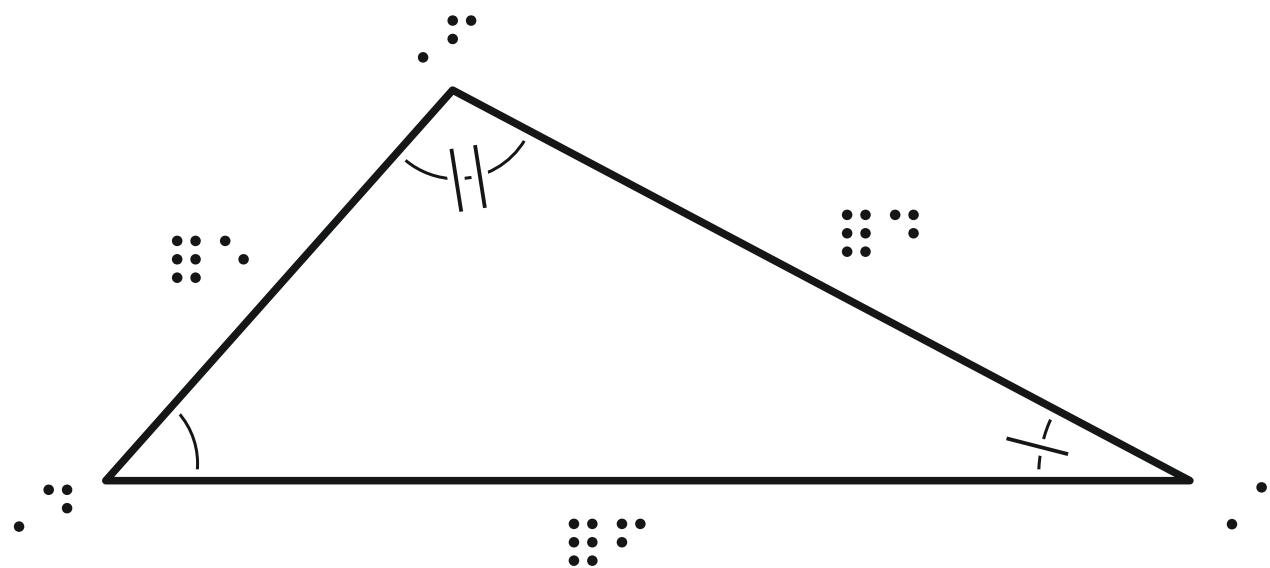
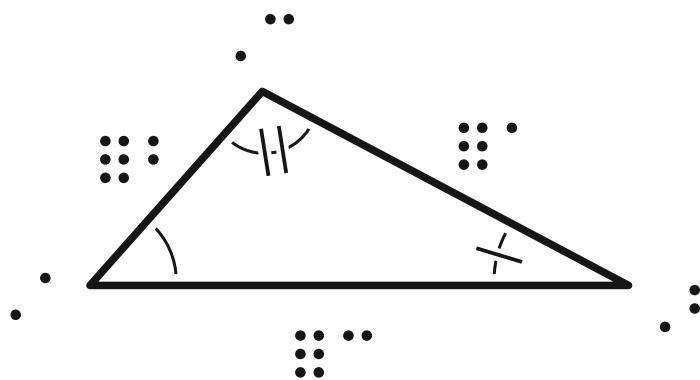
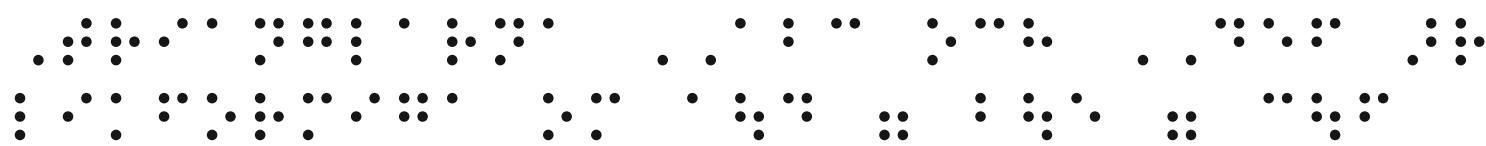
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1

A 2x3 grid of dots representing a 2x3 matrix.

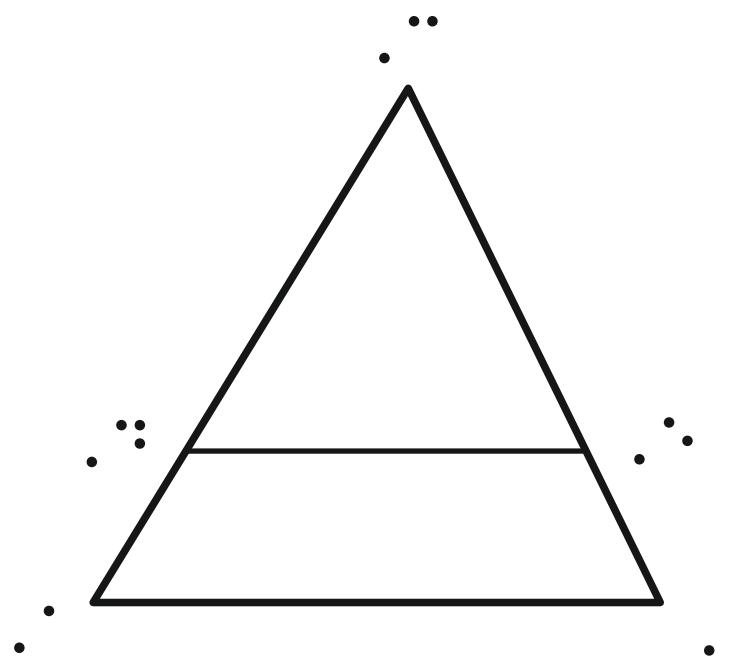


Om en linje skär en triangel från sida till sida, är den
vinkelsumman i den inneslutna triangeln lika med vinkelsumman
i den ursprungliga triangeln.

Om en linje skär en triangel från sida till sida, är den
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i den ursprungliga triangeln.

Om en linje skär en triangel från sida till sida, är den
vinkelsumman i den inneslutna triangeln lika med vinkelsumman
i den ursprungliga triangeln.

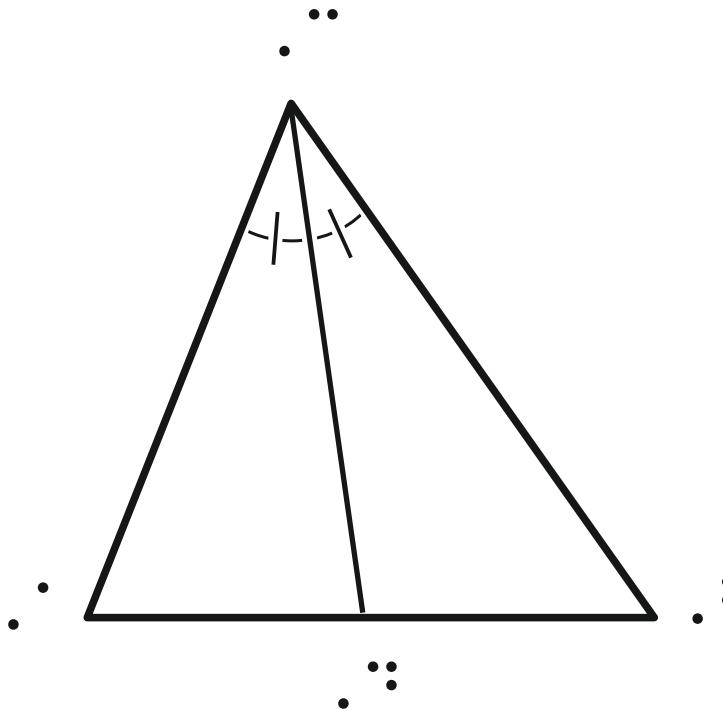
Om en linje skär en triangel från sida till sida, är den
vinkelsumman i den inneslutna triangeln lika med vinkelsumman
i den ursprungliga triangeln.





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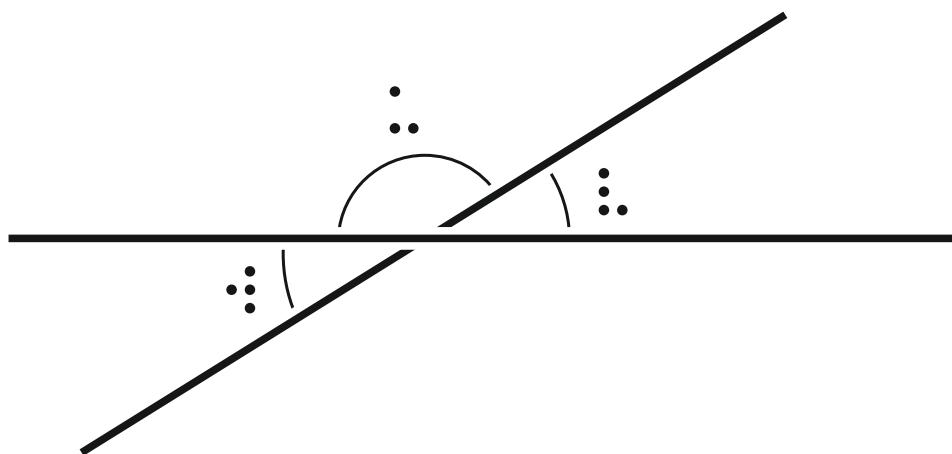
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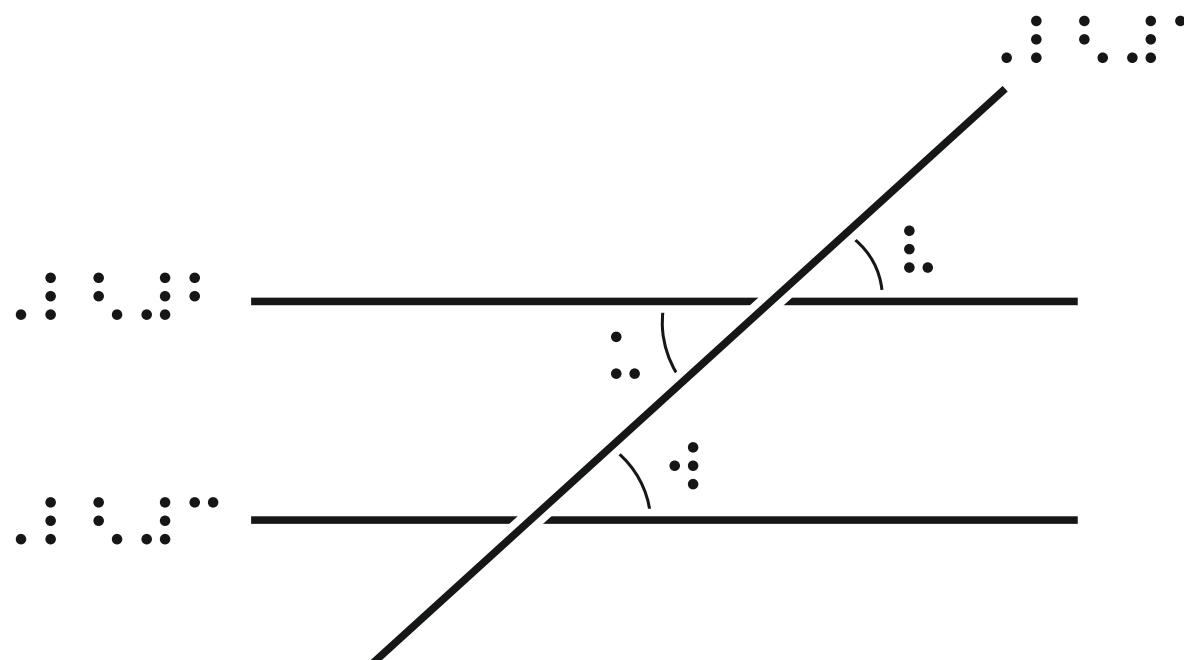


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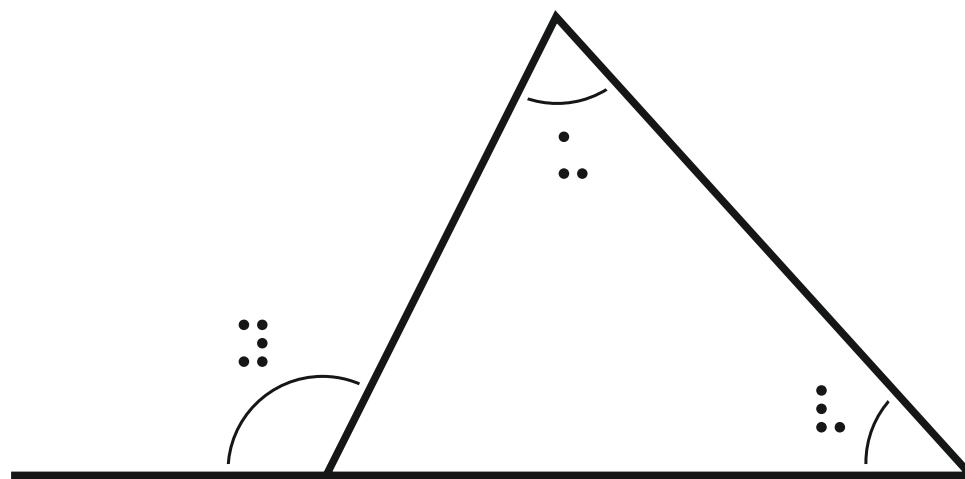
• • • • • • • • •

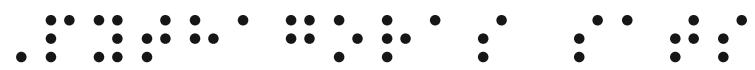




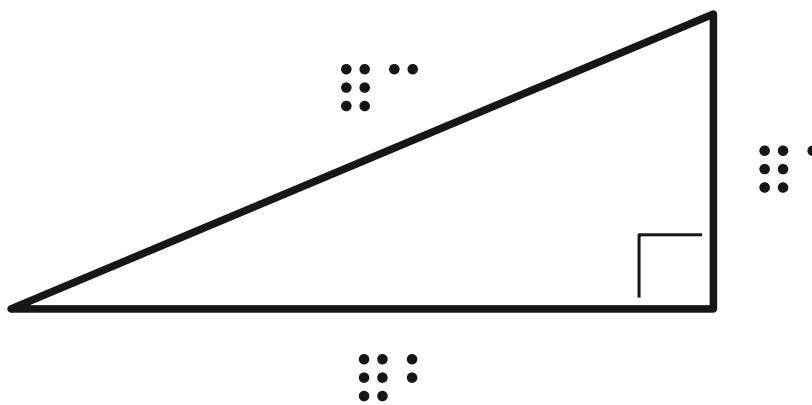


∴ $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$



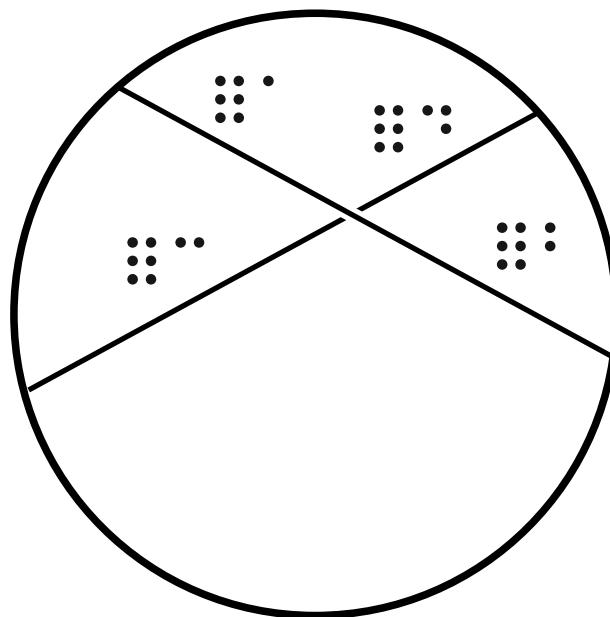


• • • • • :: :: :: :: ::



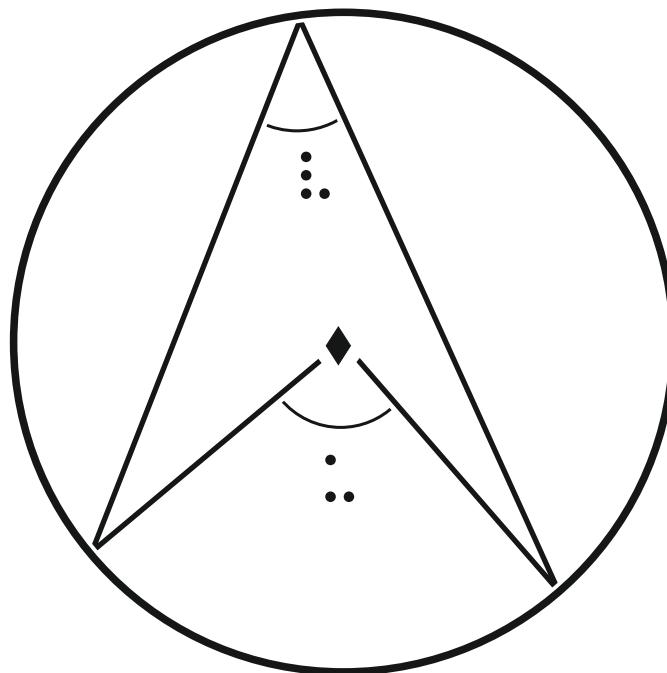
..: : : : : : : : : : : :

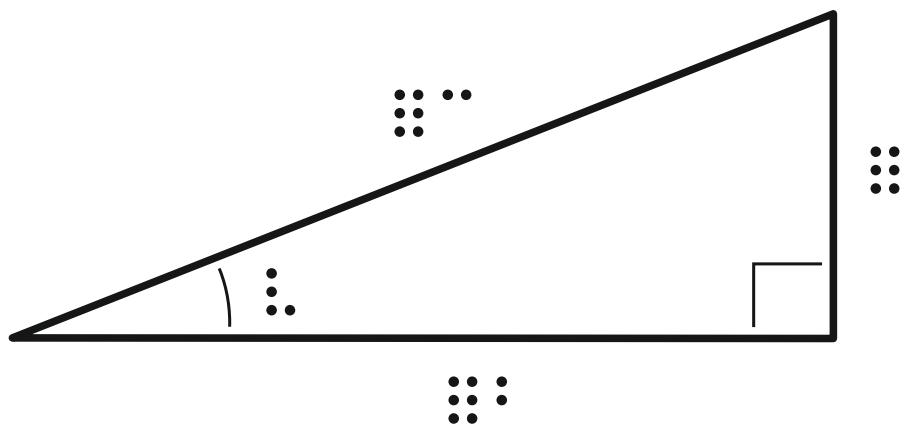
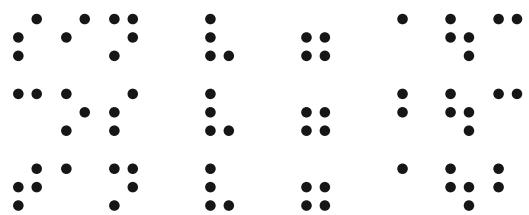
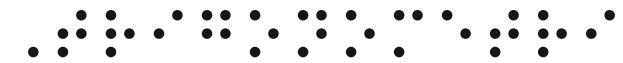
• • : : : : : : : : : :





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The image shows a sequence of Braille characters arranged horizontally. Each character consists of a 2x5 grid of dots. The first character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), and (1,5). The second character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3). The third character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3). The fourth character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3). The fifth character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3). The sixth character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3). The seventh character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3). The eighth character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3). The ninth character has dots in positions (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), and (2,3).

The image shows a 5x10 grid of Braille characters. The first four rows each contain one complete Braille character for the letters 'H', 'E', 'L', and 'L' respectively. The fifth row contains the final 'O'. Each character is formed by a 2x5 grid of dots, where the presence of a dot at a specific position indicates a raised dot in the physical Braille cell.

