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v1.5·



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[illegible]

5



A number line from 0 to 100 is shown. The line is divided into 100 equal segments by 101 tick marks. Above the line, the number 0 is at the left end and 100 is at the right end. Below the line, there are two rows of boxes. The top row consists of 100 boxes, each corresponding to one segment of the number line. The bottom row consists of 20 boxes, also corresponding to the first 20 segments of the number line.

[illegible]

9

A horizontal number line starting at 0 and ending at 100. The line is marked with numbers 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100. The line is divided into 20 equal segments, each representing 5 units. The top row of segments is shaded light blue, and the bottom row is white.

[illegible]



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2 4 6 7 9

15



16



5544332 5544332

321 2333 222 355

123 131 323 44324

1 5

17



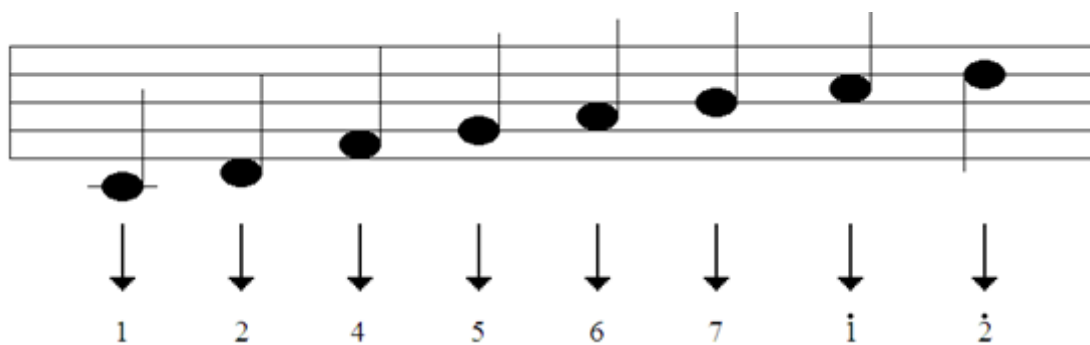
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The diagram illustrates the recursive splitting phase of merge sort. It starts with a single long horizontal array of 16 small squares. This array is split into two equal halves of 8 squares each. The top half is then split into two groups of 4 squares, and the bottom half is also split into two groups of 4 squares. Finally, each of these four groups of 4 is split into two groups of 2 squares. Arrows indicate the direction of the splitting process from the original array down to the smallest sub-arrays.

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The diagram illustrates the iterative construction of a 100x100 grid. It shows four stages: 1) A 10x10 grid. 2) A 10x10 grid with a 10x10 block added to the right, labeled '10'. 3) A 10x10 grid with a 10x10 block added below, labeled '10'. 4) A 10x10 grid with a 10x10 block added to the bottom-right, labeled '10'. The final grid is 100x100.

10

32 10

33  10









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0—□ 1—□ 2—□ 3

0

35

[illegible]

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