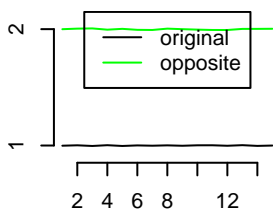
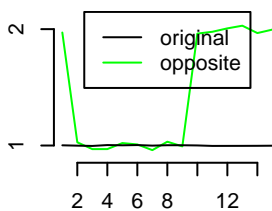


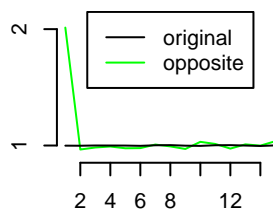
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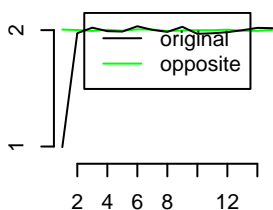
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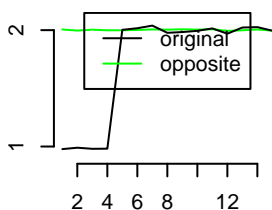
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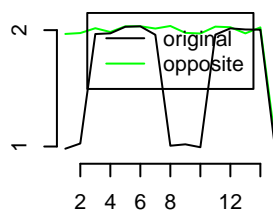
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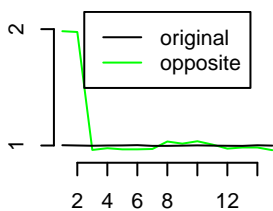
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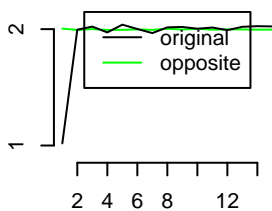
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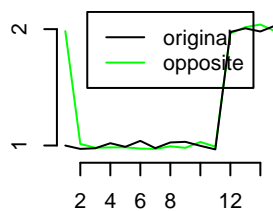
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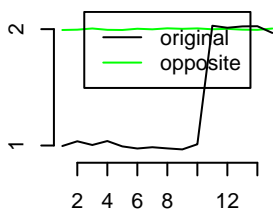
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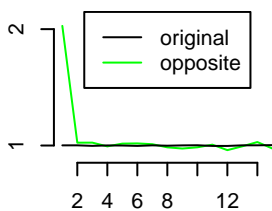
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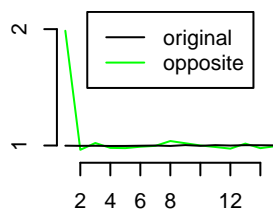
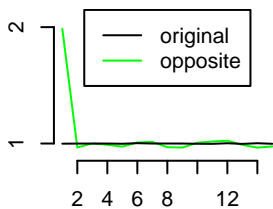
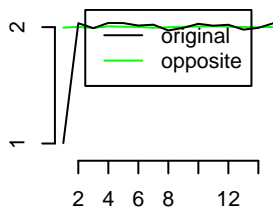


Figure 1 is a line graph showing the relationship between the number of trials (x-axis, 2 to 12) and the number of correct responses (y-axis, 1 to 2). Two lines are plotted: 'original' (black) and 'opposite' (green). The 'original' line starts at 1.0 for 2 trials, rises to 2.0 at 4 trials, and remains at 2.0 until 12 trials. The 'opposite' line starts at 2.0 for 2 trials, drops to 1.0 at 4 trials, rises to 2.0 at 6 trials, drops to 1.0 at 8 trials, rises to 2.0 at 10 trials, and drops to 1.0 at 12 trials.

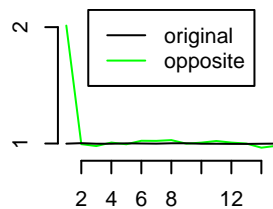
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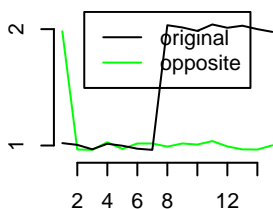
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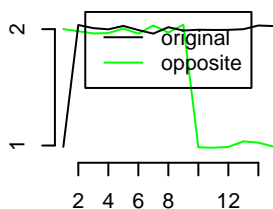
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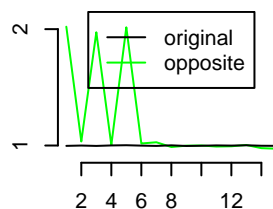
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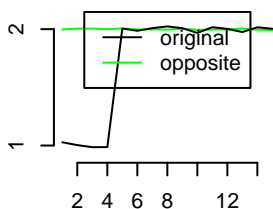
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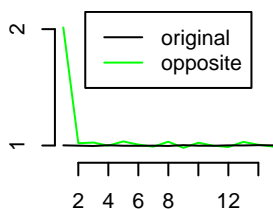
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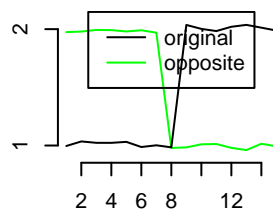
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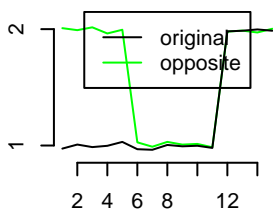
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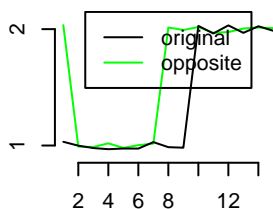
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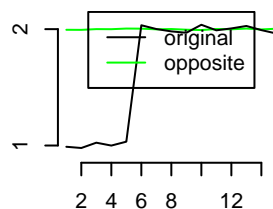


Figure 1: A line graph comparing the 'original' and 'opposite' functions. The x-axis represents distance from the center (0 to 12), and the y-axis represents the function value (1 to 2). The 'original' function (black line) is a step function that is 2 for $x < 4$ and 1 for $x \geq 4$. The 'opposite' function (green line) is a step function that is 2 for $x \geq 4$ and 1 for $x < 4$. Both functions converge to 1 as distance increases.

Figure 1: A line graph comparing the 'original' (black line) and 'opposite' (green line) functions. The x-axis represents time from 0 to 14, and the y-axis represents a value from 0 to 2. The 'original' function is a step function that is 2 from 0 to 2, 1 from 2 to 6, and 0 from 6 to 14. The 'opposite' function is 0 from 0 to 2, 1 from 2 to 6, and 2 from 6 to 14. The two functions are inverses of each other.

Figure 1: A line graph showing the evolution of the average number of nodes in the largest component over time. The x-axis represents time from 0 to 14, and the y-axis represents the number of nodes from 0 to 2. Two lines are plotted: 'original' (black) and 'opposite' (green). The 'original' line starts at 0, rises to 1 at time 2, and remains at 1 until time 12, then jumps to 2. The 'opposite' line starts at 2, drops to 1 at time 2, and remains at 1 until time 12, then jumps to 2.

Figure 1 is a line graph with the x-axis labeled from 0 to 12 in increments of 2, and the y-axis labeled from 0 to 2. Two lines are plotted: a black line labeled 'original' and a green line labeled 'opposite'. The 'original' line is a horizontal line at y=1. The 'opposite' line starts at y=2 for x from 0 to 2, drops to y=1 for x from 4 to 6, rises to y=2 for x from 8 to 10, and then drops back to y=1 for x from 12 onwards.

A graph showing the function $y = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} x$ (labeled 'original') and its opposite function $y = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2} x$ (labeled 'opposite'). The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 12 with increments of 2. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 2. The 'original' function is a sine wave starting at (0,0), peaking at (4,2), and returning to 0 at (8,0). The 'opposite' function is an inverted sine wave starting at (0,0), reaching a minimum at (4,-2), and returning to 0 at (8,0). A legend in the top right corner identifies the two curves.