# Plagiarism or not?

Read the original sentence below and see if you can determine whether or not the sentences in the table are using good scholarly practice.

# Original sentence:

The underlying idea of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor idle time by allowing the processors to continue to make progress even if not all progress made by other processors has been communicated to them. ... Our work presents a significant improvement in the applicability of asynchronous linear solvers as well as in their convergence analysis, and suggests randomization as a key paradigm to serve as a foundation for asynchronous methods.1

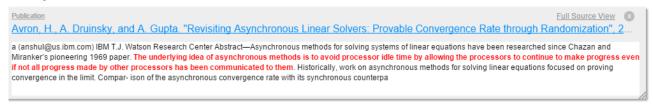
Examples	Plagiarism: yes/no? Why?
The core principle of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor idle time by allowing these processors to continue to progress regardless of whether other processors progress has not been communicated to them. Work has shown that it is possible to improve the applicability of asynchronous solvers using	yES: no reference
randomization as a key paradigm for asynchronous methods.	
It has been argued that 'the underlying idea of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor idle time by allowing the processors to continue to make progress even if not all progress made by other processors has been communicated to them' (Avron, Druinsky & Gupta, 2015, p. 1).	erent text in Quotation marl
The fundamental idea of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor wait time by permitting the processors to continue to	
make advances even if not all progress made by other processors	
has been conversed to them. Important research presents a substantial advance in the applicability of asynchronous linear	
solvers as well as in their convergence analysis, and suggests randomization as a vital paradigm to serve as a basis for asynchronous methods (Avron, Druinsky & Gupta, 2015, p. 1).	
Avron and colleagues (2015, p. 1) propose a novel randomization method that produces a significant improvement in the use of asynchronous linear solvers as well as in their convergence	
analysis.	
Methods have been produced which show significant improvements with processor times using asynchronous methods and randomization techniques.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Avron, H., Druinsky, A. & Gupta, A. 2015. 'Revisiting Asynchronous Linear Solvers: Provable Convergence Rate through Randomization', Journal of the ACM, Vol 62, No. 6, Article 51, p. 1-27.

#### **Turnitin**

Look at the samples from a Turnitin originality report below. The report highlights where the text matches the original source. Is the match a problem? If so, how could you fix it?

#### Sample 1



It has been argued that the underlying idea of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor idle time by allowing the processors to continue to make progress even if not all progress made by other processors has been communicated to them' (Avron, Druinsky & Gupta, 2015, p. 1).

## Sample 2

Full Source View Avron, H., A. Druinsky, and A. Gupta. "Revisiting Asynchronous Linear Solvers: Provable Convergence Rate through Randomization", 2014.. a (anshul@us.ibm.com) IBM T.J. Watson Research Center Abstract—Asynchronous methods for solving systems of linear equations have been researched since Chazan and Miranker's pioneering 1969 paper. The underlying idea of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor idle time by allowing the processors to continue to make progress even if not all progress made by other processors has been communicated to them. Historically, work on asynchronous methods for solving linear equations focused on proving convergence in the limit. Compar- ison of the asynchronous convergence rate with its synchronous counterpa

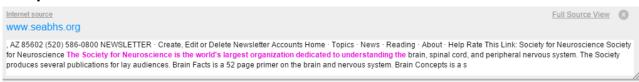
It has been argued that the underlying notion of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor idle time by permitting the processors to continue to make progress even if not all progress made by other processors has been communicated to them' (Avron, Druinsky & Gupta, 2015, p. 1).

#### Sample 3

Full Source View Avron, H., A. Druinsky, and A. Gupta. "Revisiting Asynchronous Linear Solvers: Provable Convergence Rate through Randomization", m.com) IBM T.J. Watson Research Center Abstract—Asynchronous methods for solving systems of linear equations have been researched since Chazan and Miranker's pioneering 1969 paper. The underlying idea of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor idle time by allowing the processors to continue to make progress even if not all progress made by other processors has been communicated to them. Historically, work on asynchronous methods for solving linear equations focused on proving convergence in the limit. Compar- ison of the asynchronous convergence rate with its synchronous counterpa

The fundamental idea of asynchronous methods is to avoid processor wait time by permitting the processors to continue to make advances even if not all progress made by other progessors has been conversed to them. Important research presents a substantial advance in the applicability of asynchronous linear solvers as well as in their convergence analysis, and suggests randomization as a vital paradigm to serve as a basis for asynchronous methods (Avron, Druinsky & Gupta, 2015, p. 1).

## Sample 4



These principles are advocated for by The Society for Neuroscience, which is the world's largest organization dedicated to understanding the nervous system.