

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 randomization as a key paradigm for asynchronous methods.	yES: no reference
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).	different text in Quotation mark
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.	

¹ 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

Publication

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. Comparison of the asynchronous convergence rate with its synchronous counterpa

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Sample 2

Publication

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. Comparison of the asynchronous convergence rate with its synchronous counterpa

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Sample 3

Publication 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. Comparison of the asynchronous convergence rate with its synchronous counterpart

The fundamental ¹idea 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).

Sample 4

Internet source Full Source View

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These principles are advocated for by ²The Society for Neuroscience, which is the world's largest organization dedicated to understanding the nervous system.