From the graph, I observe that increasing the number of processes from 2 to 8 leads to a noticeable reduction in execution time. This indicates that parallelizing the task among multiple processes effectively speeds up the computation. However, when the process count goes beyond 8, the execution time levels off, hovering around 0.29 to 0.30 seconds. This plateau happens because the overhead associated with creating and managing additional processes starts to negate the benefits of parallelism. Also, the hardware limitations, like the number of available CPU cores, mean that adding more processes doesn’t necessarily translate to better performance, as they begin to compete for the same resources without gaining further efficiency.