

The histogram displays the frequency of non-zero elements in sparse matrices. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 60. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 10. The data shows a sharp peak at 1 non-zero element with a frequency of 10. The frequency drops to 1 for 2 non-zero elements and then to 0 for 3 non-zero elements. The distribution then resumes at 4 non-zero elements with a frequency of 1, continuing to 12 non-zero elements with a frequency of 1. There is a gap in the data between 12 and 13 non-zero elements, with the frequency returning to 1 at 14 non-zero elements and then to 0 for 15 non-zero elements. The distribution ends at 16 non-zero elements with a frequency of 1.

Number of non-zero elements	Frequency
1	10
2	1
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	1
7	0
8	1
9	0
10	1
11	0
12	1
13	0
14	1
15	0
16	1

0 10 20 30 60