

Figure 1 is a line graph showing Recall (Y-axis, 0 to 1) versus \log_{10} Samples (X-axis, 3 to 7). The graph compares the performance of the extension and equality algorithms for different values of t (1, 10, 100, 1000). The legend indicates:

- extension:t=1 (Red solid line)
- equality:t=1 (Red dashed line)
- extension:t=10 (Blue solid line)
- equality:t=10 (Blue dashed line)
- extension:t=100 (Black solid line)
- equality:t=100 (Black dashed line)
- extension:t=1000 (Green solid line)
- equality:t=1000 (Green dashed line)

The graph shows that the extension algorithm generally achieves higher recall than the equality algorithm for the same t value. For $t=1$, the extension algorithm reaches a recall of 1.0 at \log_{10} Samples = 4, while the equality algorithm reaches 1.0 at \log_{10} Samples = 5. For $t=10$, the extension algorithm reaches 1.0 at \log_{10} Samples = 5, while the equality algorithm reaches 1.0 at \log_{10} Samples = 6. For $t=100$ and $t=1000$, the extension algorithm reaches 1.0 at \log_{10} Samples = 6, while the equality algorithm reaches 1.0 at \log_{10} Samples = 7.

