

Figure 1 is a line graph showing Recall (Y-axis, ranging from 0 to 1) versus \log_{10} Samples (X-axis, ranging from 4 to 7). The graph compares the performance of two methods: extension (solid lines) and equality (dashed lines) for different values of t (1, 10, 100, 1000). The legend indicates the following series:

- 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 recall generally increases with the number of samples. For $t=1$, recall is low (around 0.55-0.6) for small sample sizes and increases to 1.0 as samples reach 10^7 . For $t=10$, recall is high (around 0.95-1.0) for small sample sizes and reaches 1.0. For $t=100$, recall is around 0.85-1.0 for small sample sizes and reaches 1.0. For $t=1000$, recall is around 0.55-1.0 for small sample sizes and reaches 1.0. The extension method (solid lines) generally performs better than the equality method (dashed lines) for $t=1$ and $t=1000$ at small sample sizes.

