



Scatter plot of Precision vs. Index for the 'precision' variable. The x-axis is 'Index' (0 to 200) and the y-axis is 'Precision' (0.0 to 1.0). The data points show a sharp increase in precision from approximately 0.45 at index 0 to 1.0 at index 50, then remaining constant at 1.0 for the rest of the indices.

A histogram showing the frequency distribution of F-scores for the proposed method. The x-axis represents the F-score, ranging from 0.0 to 1.0 with major ticks every 0.2. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 150 with major ticks every 50. The distribution is highly skewed towards higher F-scores, with a very high frequency (approximately 150) in the 0.95-1.0 bin. There are also small frequencies in the 0.6-0.7, 0.7-0.8, 0.8-0.9, and 0.9-0.95 bins.

F-score Range	Frequency
0.6-0.7	~5
0.7-0.8	~5
0.8-0.9	~15
0.9-0.95	~20
0.95-1.0	~150

A histogram showing the frequency distribution of Recall values. The x-axis is labeled 'Recall' and ranges from 0.0 to 1.0 with major ticks every 0.2. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 150 with major ticks every 50. The distribution is highly skewed towards 1.0, with a peak frequency of approximately 160 for the bin [0.95, 1.0]. There are also small frequencies for recall values between 0.6 and 0.95.

Recall Bin	Frequency
[0.60, 0.65]	2
[0.65, 0.70]	2
[0.70, 0.75]	0
[0.75, 0.80]	5
[0.80, 0.85]	10
[0.85, 0.90]	15
[0.90, 0.95]	160
[0.95, 1.00]	160

This scatter plot shows the relationship between the 'Index' (x-axis, 0 to 200) and 'Recall' (y-axis, 0.0 to 1.0). The data points, represented by blue circles, show a rapid increase in recall from index 0 to approximately index 50, where recall reaches a plateau near 1.0. After index 50, the recall remains constant at 1.0 for the rest of the indices.