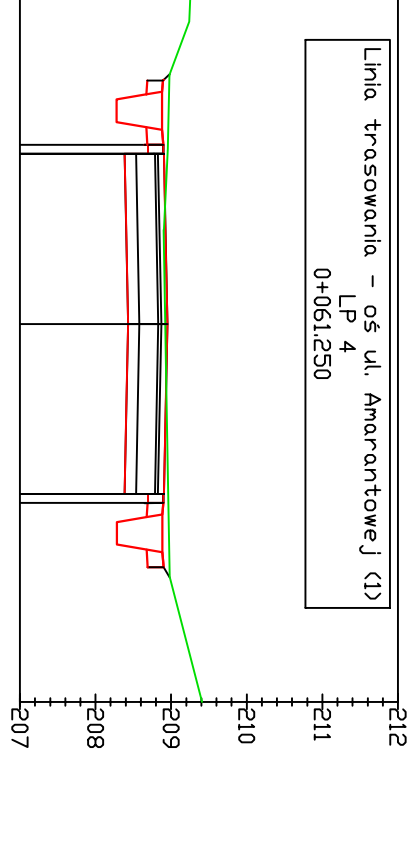
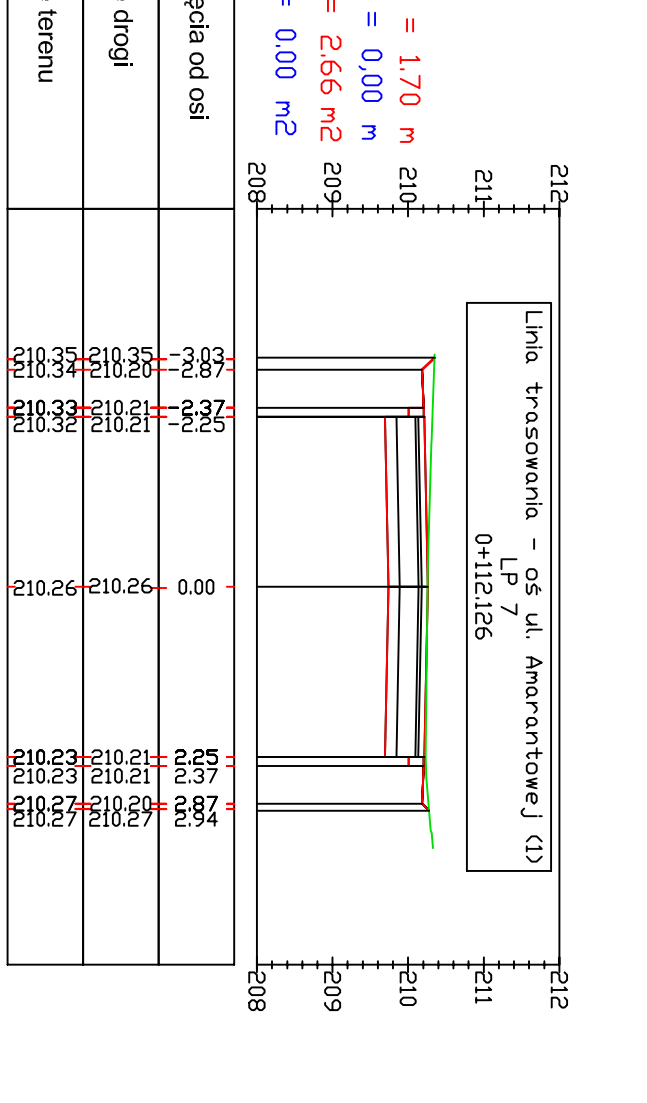
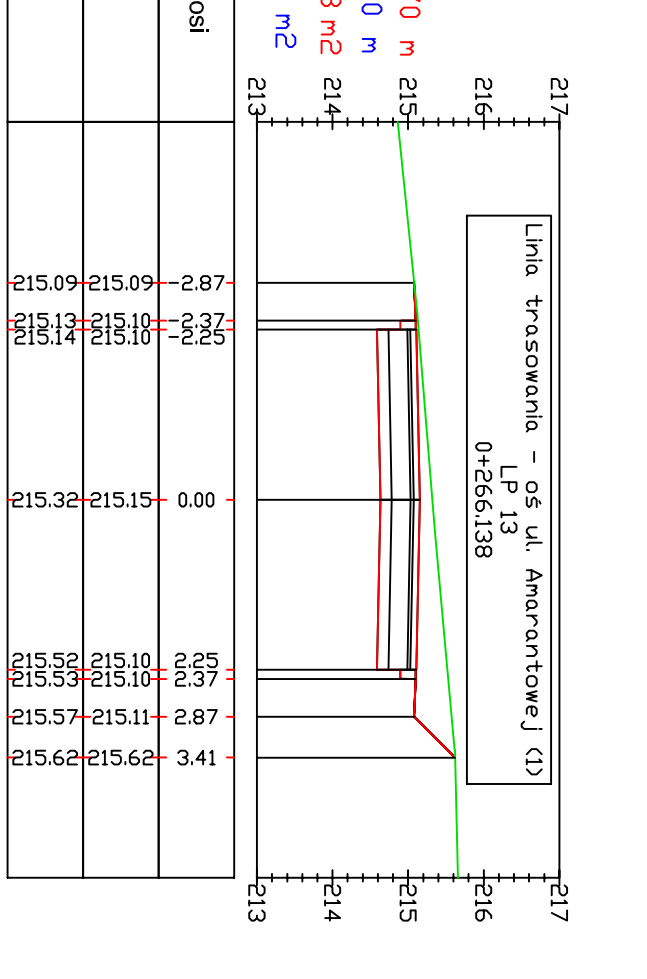
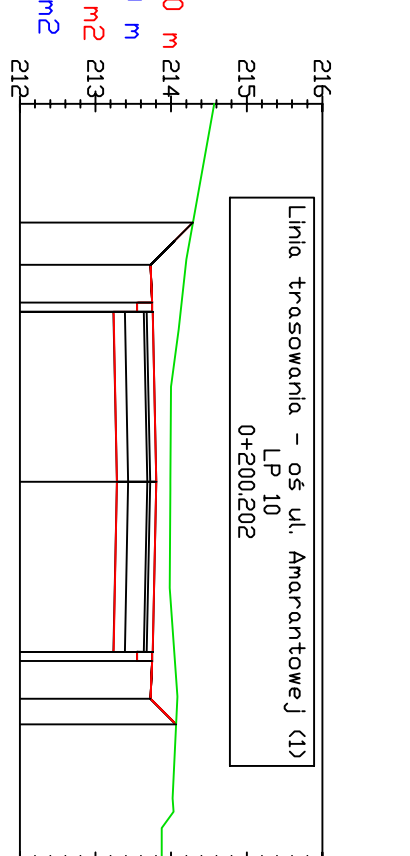
[illegible]

Figure 1: A schematic diagram of the experimental setup for measuring the time delay of a light signal. The diagram shows a light source (S) emitting a signal that travels through a fiber optic cable (F) and is detected by a photodetector (P). The distance between the source and the detector is labeled as L . The time delay is denoted by Δt . The diagram shows a cross-section of the fiber optic cable with a core and cladding. The light signal is shown as a red line traveling through the core. The distance L is indicated by a double-headed arrow. The time delay Δt is indicated by a double-headed arrow between the source and the detector. The diagram is labeled "L" and " Δt ".

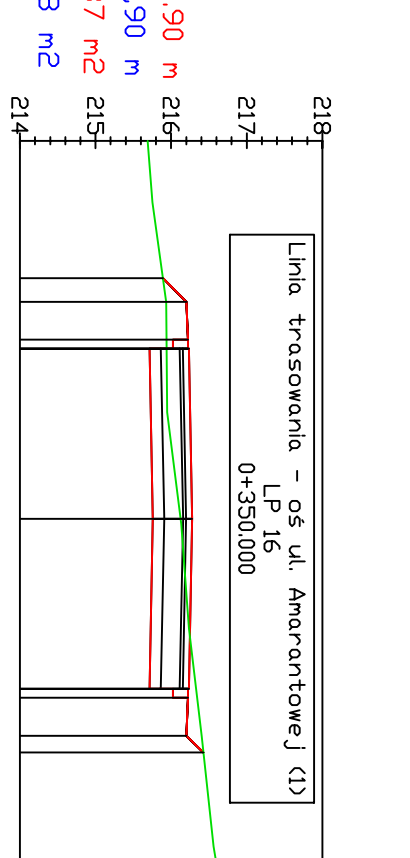
[illegible]

Odstúpenie od osi	
215.89	-3.18
215.89	-2.87
215.92	-2.77
215.92	-2.37
215.92	-2.37
215.92	-2.37
215.92	-2.37
215.92	-2.37
216.13	0.00

$W_h = 0.90 \text{ m}$
 $N_h = 0.90 \text{ m}$
 $W = 1.87 \text{ m}^2$
 $N = 0.18 \text{ m}^2$

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Linia trasovania - 05 ul. Am.
 LP 16
 0+350.000



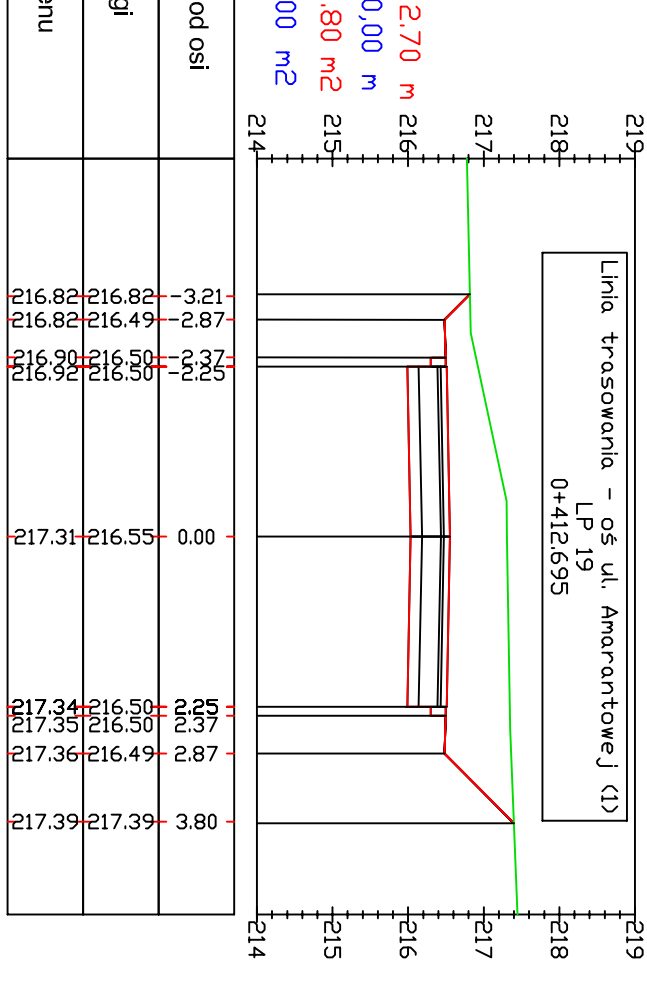
Two plots showing the evolution of the mass function $N(M)$ and the mass-weighted average mass $\langle M \rangle$ as a function of redshift z .

Left plot: $N(M)$ vs z . The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 10^0 to 10^4 . The x-axis is linear, ranging from $z=0$ to $z=21.4$. The green line represents the total mass function, and the red line represents the mass-weighted average. The mass function increases sharply as z increases.

Right plot: $\langle M \rangle$ vs z . The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 10^{-2} to 10^0 . The x-axis is linear, ranging from $z=0$ to $z=21.4$. The green line represents the total mass-weighted average, and the red line represents the mass-weighted average. The average mass decreases as z increases.

Legend:

- $N(M) = 2.70 \times 10^4$
- $\langle M \rangle = 0.00 \times 10^0$
- $M = 6.80 \times 10^{-2}$
- $N = 0.00 \times 10^2$



Odsunění od osi	
Rzédne drogi	216.27
Rzédne larenu	216.27

$W_h = 0.00 \text{ m}$
 $N_h = 1.80 \text{ m}$
 $W = 0.66 \text{ m}^2$
 $N = 0.43 \text{ m}^2$

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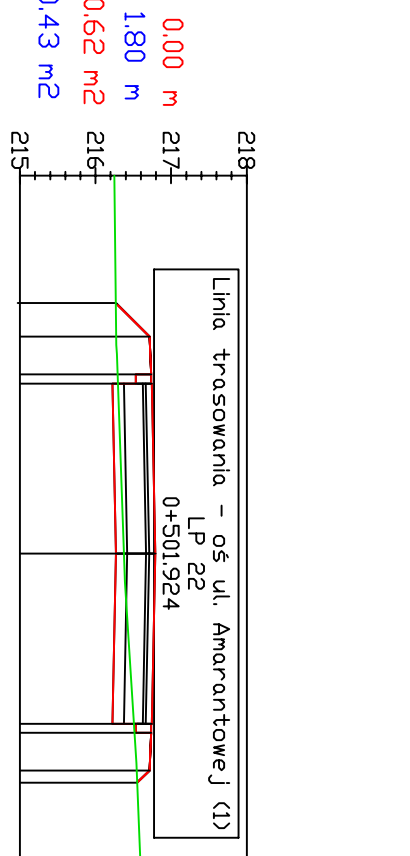
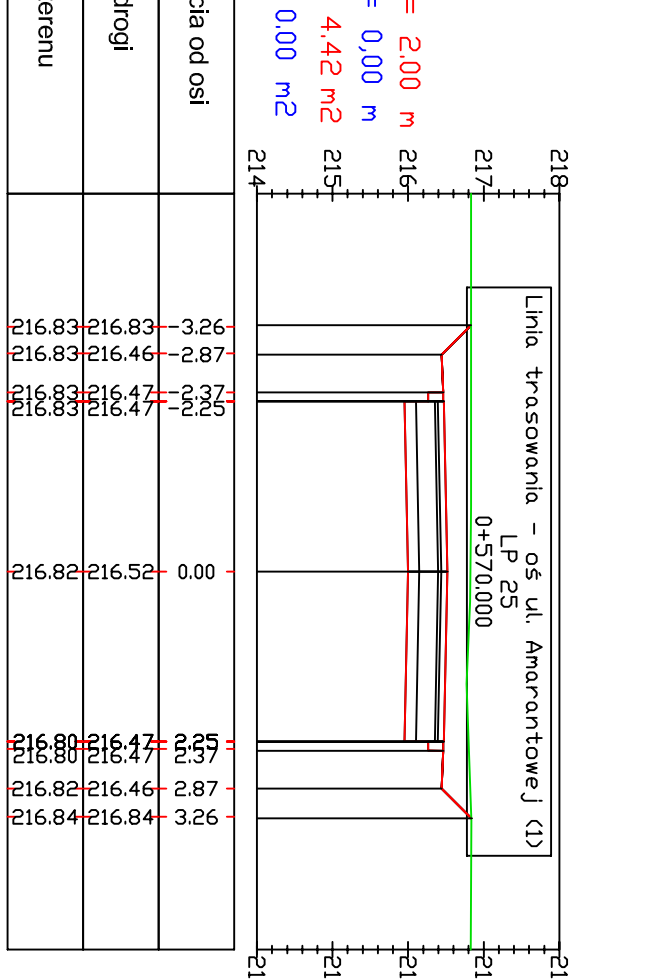
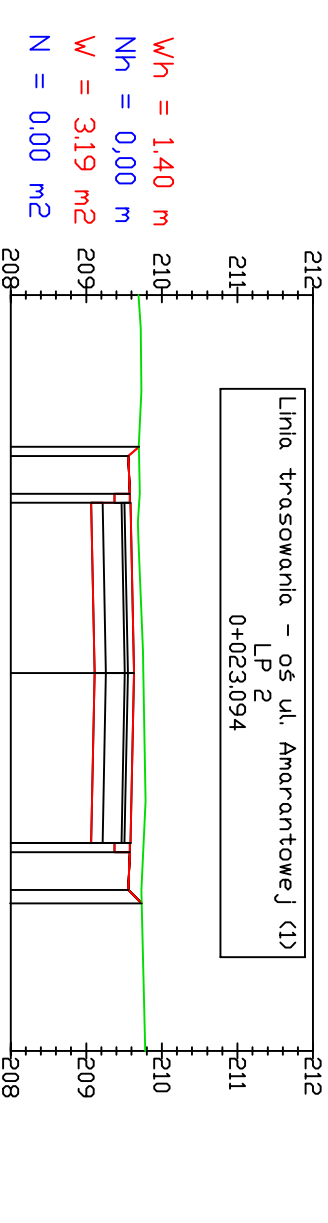
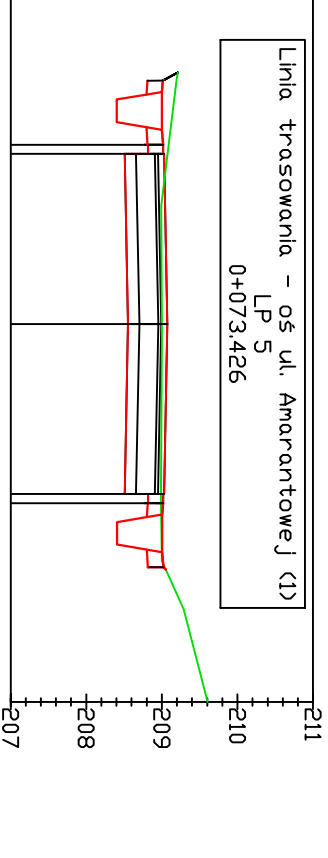


Figure 1 consists of two vertically stacked plots. The top plot shows the Lyapunov exponent (LE) on the y-axis (ranging from -2.18 to -2.15) versus the parameter N on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 25). The bottom plot shows the Lyapunov dimension (LD) on the y-axis (ranging from 2.14 to 2.18) versus N on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 25). Both plots show a sharp transition at $N = 2.00$. The top plot is labeled 'LE' and the bottom plot is labeled 'LD'. The x-axis for both plots is labeled with $N = 0.00, m_2$ at the origin and $N = 2.00, n$ at the transition point. The top plot also has a label $N = 0.00, m_2$ at the origin. The bottom plot has a label $N = 0.00, m_2$ at the origin and $N = 2.00, n$ at the transition point. The top plot also has a label $N = 0.00, m_2$ at the origin.





Linea trasversale - 05 ul. Anonim
04/07/2026



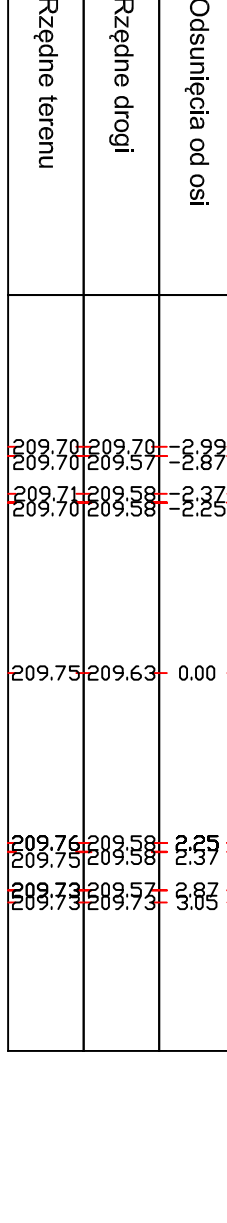
213

Linia trasowania - 05 ul. Amara
LP 8
0746874

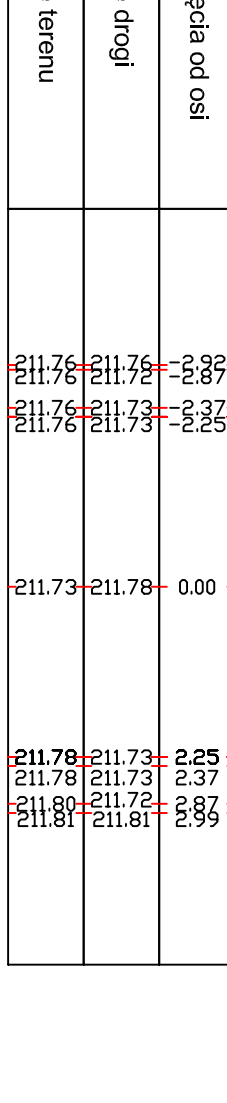
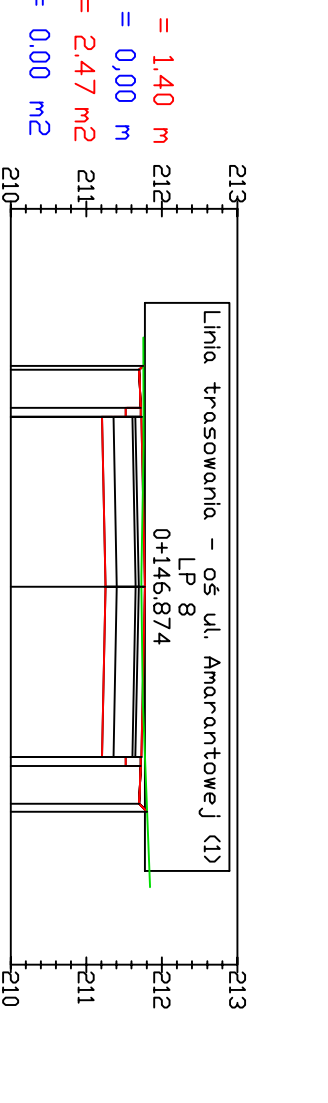
212

W_h = 140 m
N_h = 0,00 m
W = 247 m₂
N = 000 m₂

210



Odstąpienia od osi	2 37 2 25	
Rzędnie drogi	209.02	209.02
Rzędnie terenu	209.09 209.07	209.00
		2 25



Oslunění od osí	-0.00	+214.16 - -3.11 +287.95
Réžné drogi	+214.16 - -3.11 +287.95	+214.16 + -3.11 +287.95
Réžné teranu	+214.16 - -3.11 +287.95	+214.16 - -3.11 +287.95

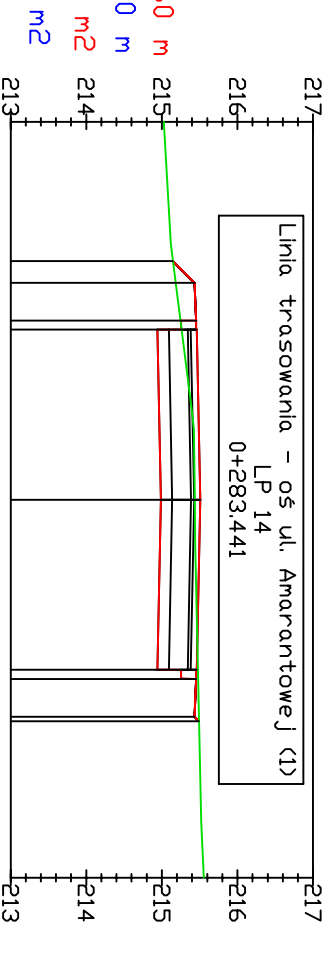
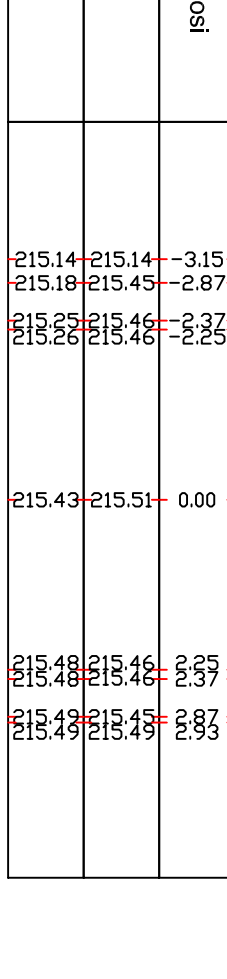
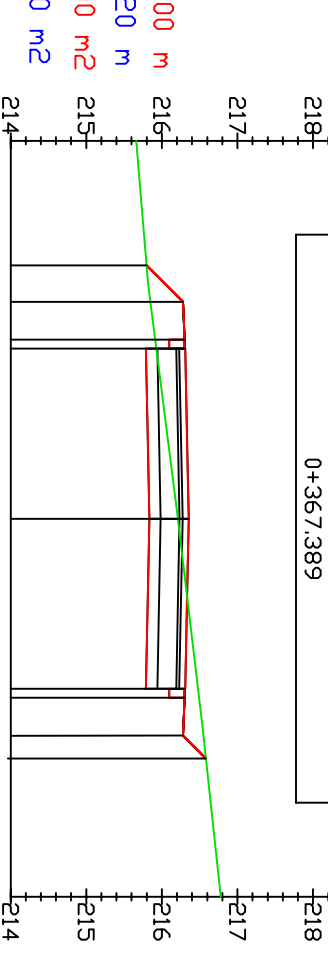


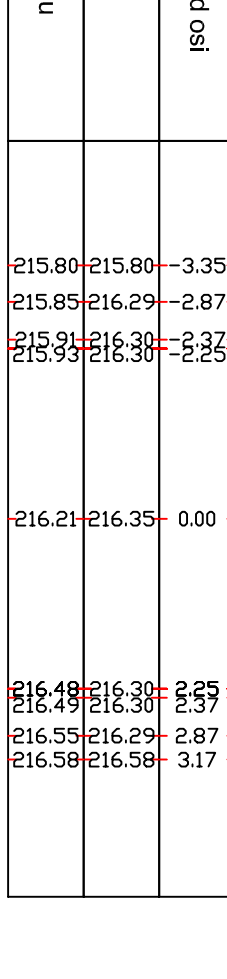
Figure 1: A plot of the logarithm of the probability density function, $\log P$, versus the logarithm of the mass, $\log m$. The plot shows several curves for different values of the parameters W , N , and m . The curves are labeled with their respective parameter values: $W/m = 1.00 \text{ m}$ (red), $N/h = 1.20 \text{ m}$ (blue), $W = 2.00 \text{ m}^2$ (green), and $N = 0.30 \text{ m}^2$ (purple). The x-axis ranges from 21.4 to 21.9, and the y-axis ranges from 21.4 to 21.9. A vertical line is drawn at $\log m = 21.6$. The curves show a peak around $\log m = 21.6$, with the peak height increasing as W/m increases and N/h decreases.



Odsuněná od osí	215.80	215.80	-3.35
	215.85	216.29	-2.87
Réžné drogi	215.91	216.30	-2.37
	215.93	216.30	-2.25
Réžné terenu	216.21	216.35	0.00



$\lambda_{\text{H}} = 0.80 \text{ m}$
 $\lambda_{\text{H}} = 0.60 \text{ m}$
 $\lambda = 2.48 \text{ m}^2$
 $N = 0.03 \text{ m}^2$



Odslučnjava od osi	216.57	216.57	-2.91
	216.56	216.52	-2.87
Razdne drogi	216.57	216.63	-2.37
	216.59	216.63	-2.25
Razdne teren	216.68	216.69	0.00

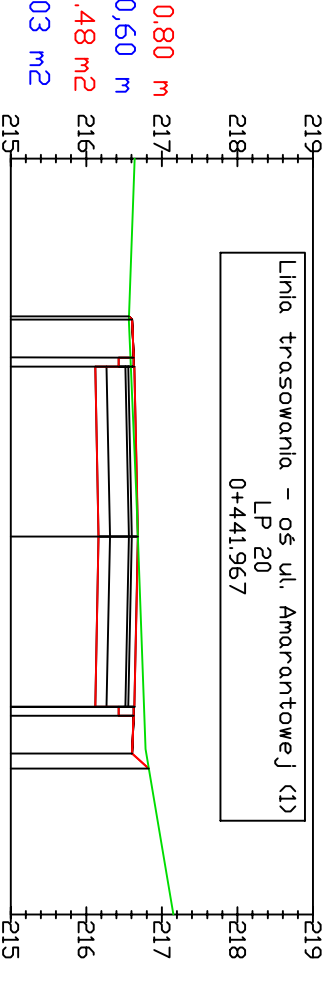
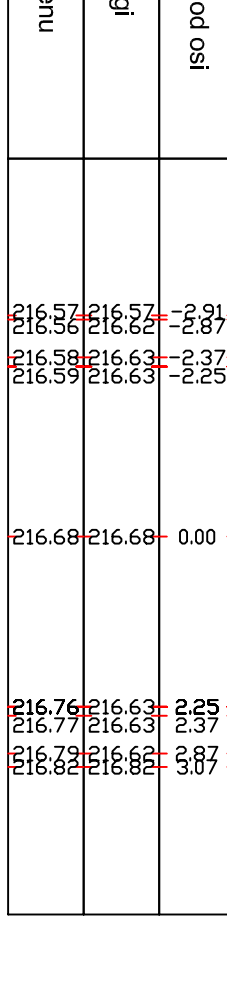
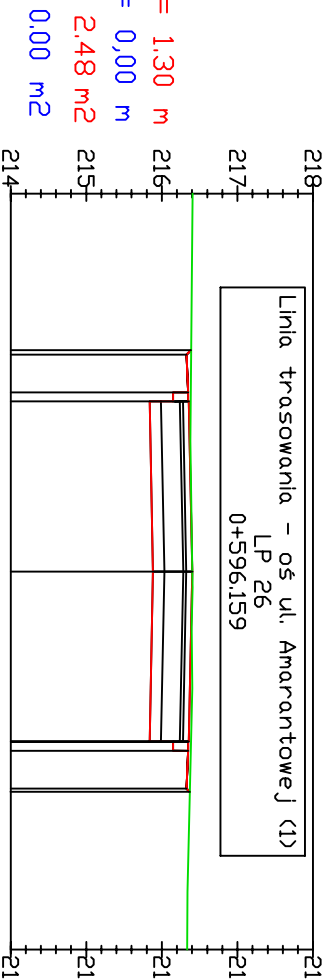


Figure 1: A plot of the logarithm of the probability density function, $\ln P$, versus the logarithm of the mass, $\ln m$, for the Lina transiente - 05 Jul LP 23. The plot shows several curves for different values of the parameter α (0.51, 0.78, 1.0, 1.28, 1.40, 1.57). The curves are labeled with their respective α values. The x-axis ranges from 21.5 to 21.9, and the y-axis ranges from 21.5 to 21.9. The curves show a peak around $\ln m = 21.75$.



Odsunięcia od osi		-0.00	216.74	216.46	
Rzędne drogi		-3.17	216.36	216.36	
Rzędne terenu		-2.87	216.69 216.68 216.65	216.39 216.38 216.36	



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