

Figure 1 shows the results of the 1000 randomizations for each of the six models. The figure is organized into six panels, A through F, corresponding to the models. Each panel displays the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the matrix \mathbf{A} for the 1000 randomizations. The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements, and the y-axis represents the frequency. The distributions are as follows:

- Panel A:** The distribution is highly skewed towards zero, with a peak at zero and a long tail extending to 16. The x-axis is labeled with 0, 4, 8, and 16. The y-axis is labeled with 0, 1, and 16.
- Panel B:** The distribution is highly skewed towards zero, with a peak at zero and a long tail extending to 16. The x-axis is labeled with 0, 4, 8, and 16. The y-axis is labeled with 0, 1, and 16.
- Panel C:** The distribution is highly skewed towards zero, with a peak at zero and a long tail extending to 16. The x-axis is labeled with 0, 4, 8, and 16. The y-axis is labeled with 0, 1, and 16.
- Panel D:** The distribution is highly skewed towards zero, with a peak at zero and a long tail extending to 16. The x-axis is labeled with 0, 4, 8, and 16. The y-axis is labeled with 0, 1, and 16.
- Panel E:** The distribution is highly skewed towards zero, with a peak at zero and a long tail extending to 16. The x-axis is labeled with 0, 4, 8, and 16. The y-axis is labeled with 0, 1, and 16.
- Panel F:** The distribution is highly skewed towards zero, with a peak at zero and a long tail extending to 16. The x-axis is labeled with 0, 4, 8, and 16. The y-axis is labeled with 0, 1, and 16.

Figure 1 consists of a 3x3 grid of histograms. The columns are labeled 'one eighth inch = one foot', 'one quarter inch = one foot', and 'three eighths inch = one foot'. The rows are labeled '0', '4', '8', and '16'. Each histogram shows the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the product of two random matrices. The x-axis for each histogram represents the number of non-zero elements, and the y-axis represents the frequency. The histograms show that as the number of non-zero elements increases, the distribution becomes more concentrated around the diagonal.

Figure 4 is a bar chart titled 'Have you ever been in a car accident?'. The x-axis represents age groups in 4-year increments from 0 to 100. The y-axis represents the percentage of respondents, ranging from 0 to 100. The chart shows that the percentage of 'Yes' responses is highest for the 16-20 age group (approximately 85%) and decreases as age increases, with a slight increase for the 80-84 age group (approximately 15%).

Age Group	Percentage of 'Yes' Responses
0-4	0
4-8	0
8-12	0
12-16	0
16-20	85
20-24	75
24-28	65
28-32	55
32-36	45
36-40	35
40-44	25
44-48	15
48-52	10
52-56	5
56-60	5
60-64	5
64-68	5
68-72	5
72-76	5
76-80	5
80-84	15
84-88	5
88-92	5
92-96	5
96-100	5

one eighth inch = one foot

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<u>Project Manager</u>	<u>Architect</u>
BRAY MOONEY CONSULTING	ARRAY FACILITY SOLUTIONS
410 E. 21 STREET CHESTER, PA, 19013 Tel (610) 872-3716	2520 RENAISSANCE SUITE 110 KING OF PRUSSIA, PA Tel (610) 271-1100

Structural Engineer
**WZG, STRUCTURAL
CONSULTING
ENGINEERS**
P.O. BOX 24
40 LITTLE ROAD
ZIEGLERVILLE, PA. 19492
Tel (610) 287-3194

DESIGN
HARRINGTON
GROUP
7508 E. INDEPENDENCE
BLVD., SUITE 116
CHARLOTTE, NC 28277
Tel (704) 531-9077

Aquatic Consultant
**ATLANTIC
AQUATIC
ENGINEERING**
1823 DEEP RUN ROAD
PIPERSVILLE, PA, 18947
Tel (215) 766-0409

Bray
Moo
Cons

Approved: Project D

Bray
Mooney
Consulting

Director

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