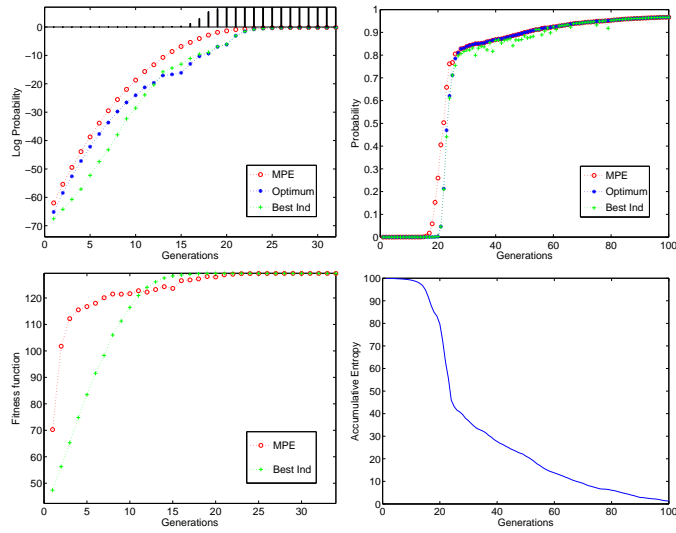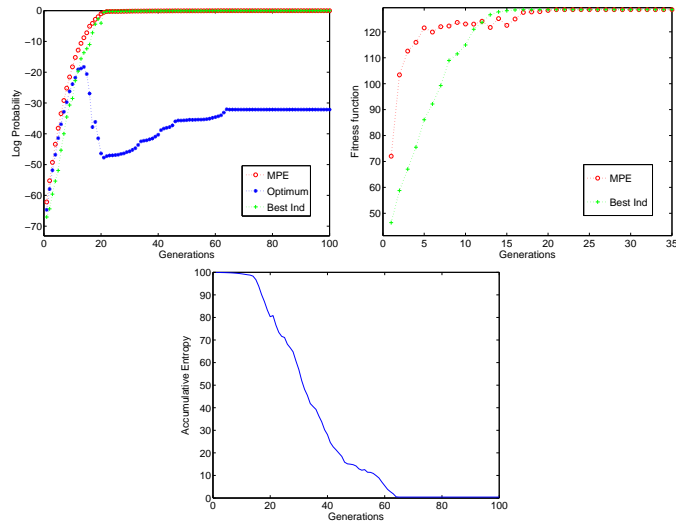# 1. Structural learning (B algorithm)

1.1. Population size: bisection

1.1.1. 46 successful runs
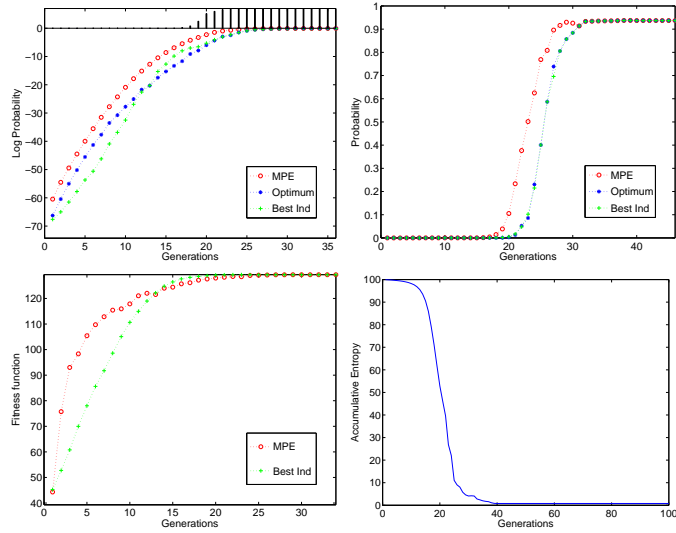

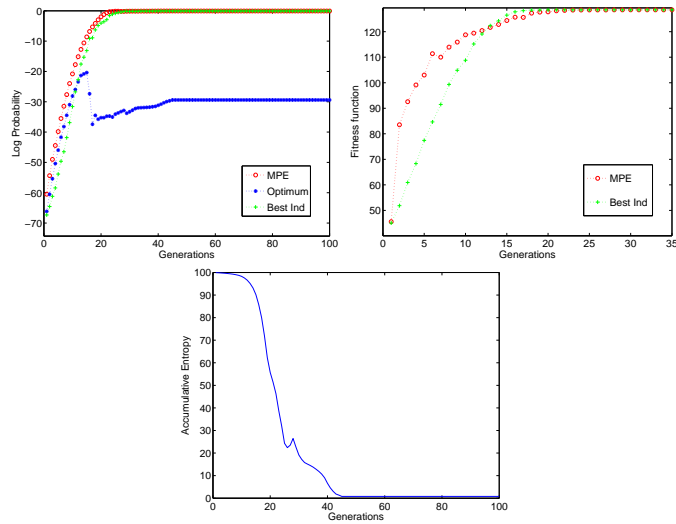### 1.1.2. 4 unsuccessful run

1.2. Population size: half of bisection
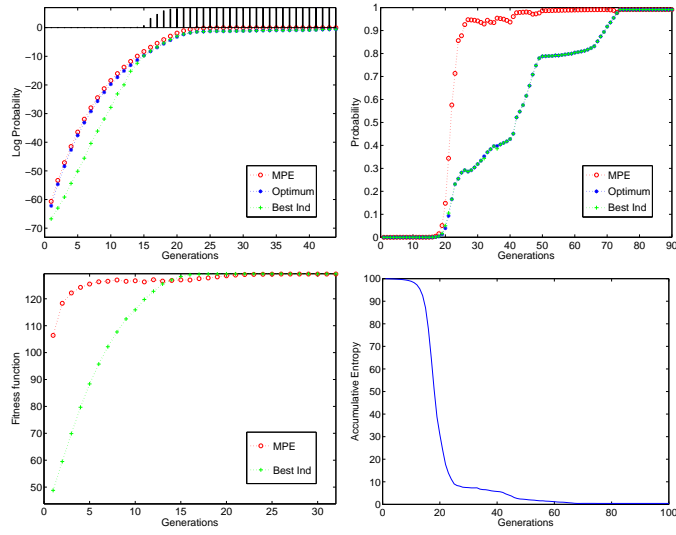
1.2.1. 34 successful runs

1.2.2. 16 unsuccessful runs
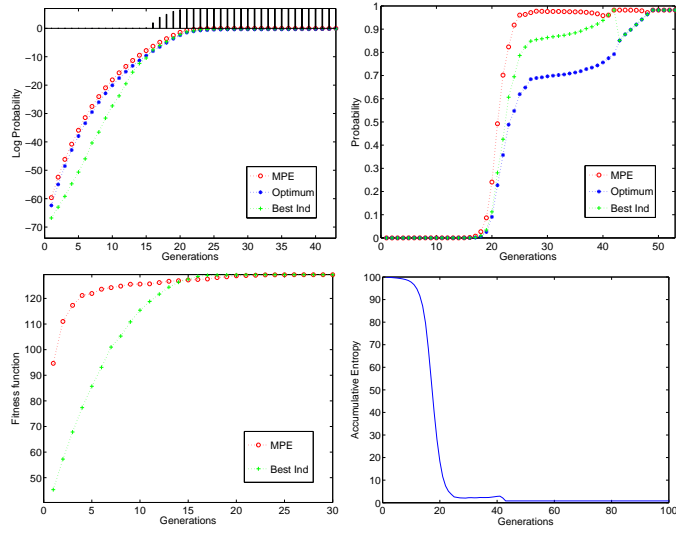
2.   Using Complete structure

2.1.   Population size: bisection

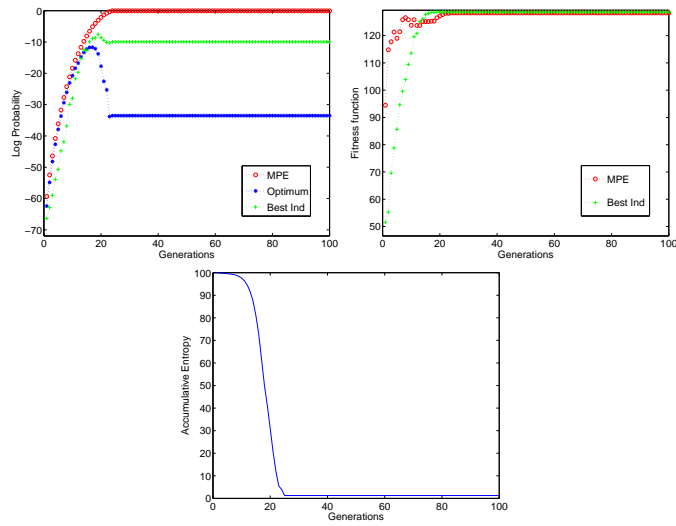### 2.1.1.   50 successful runs

2.2. Population size: half of bisection
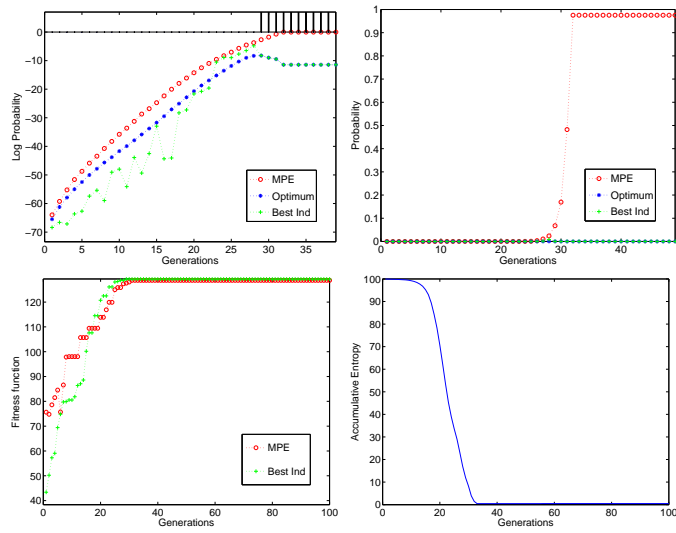
2.2.1. 47 successful runs
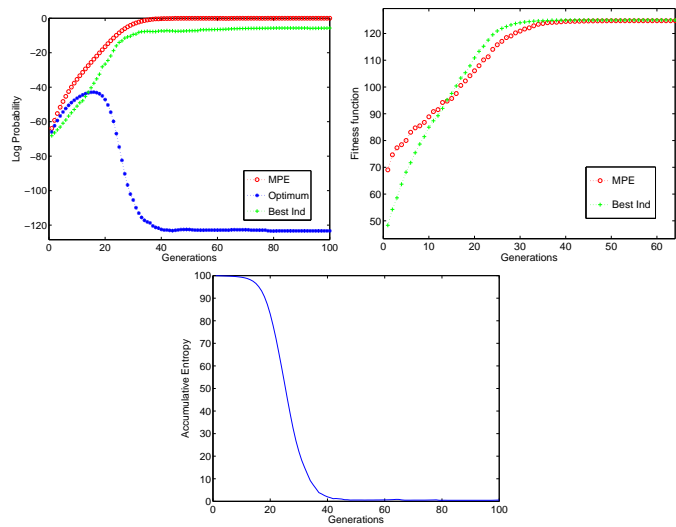

2.2.2. 3 unsuccessful runs

3. Using Bivariate structure

3.1. Population size: bisection

3.1.1. 1 successful runs

3.1.2. 49 unsuccessful runs

3.2. Population size: half of bisection

3.2.1. 0 successful runs