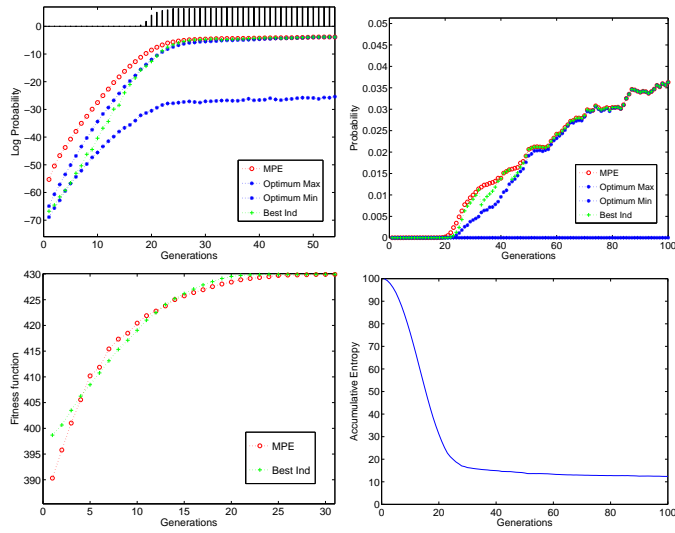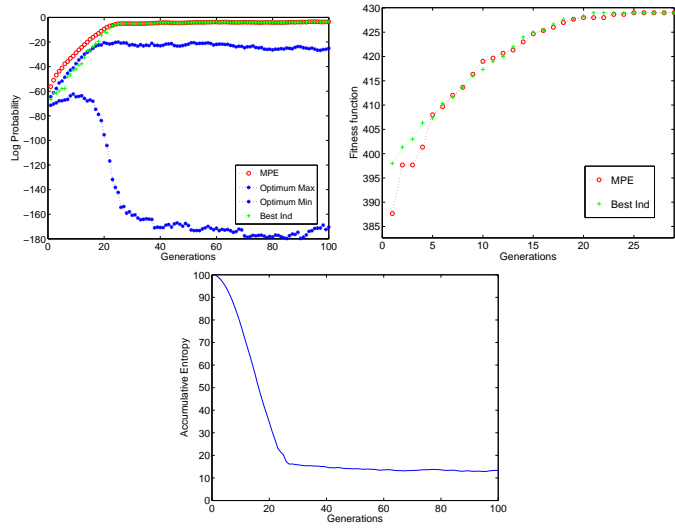# 1. Structural learning (B algorithm)

1.1. Population size: bisection

1.1.1. 47 successful runs
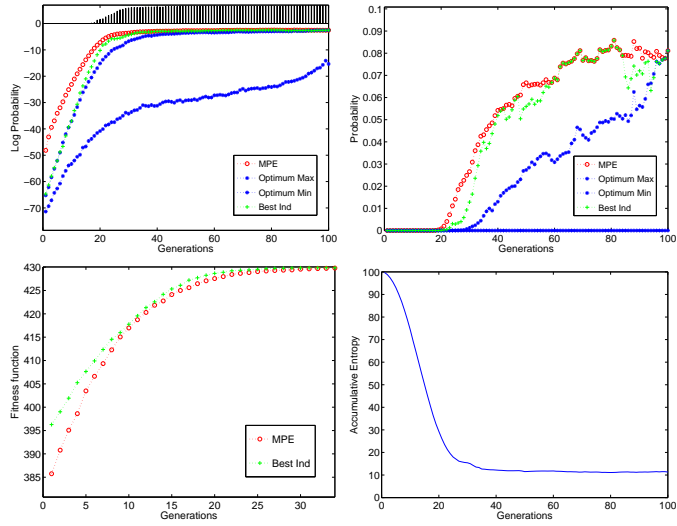

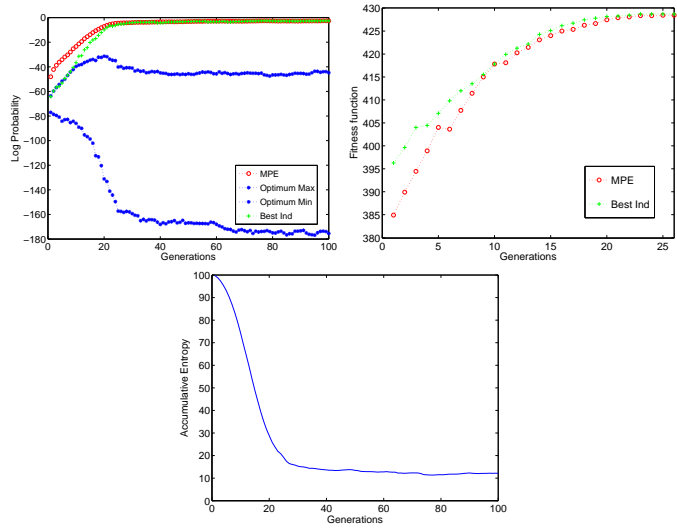### 1.1.2. 3 unsuccessful runs

1.2. Population size: half of bisection
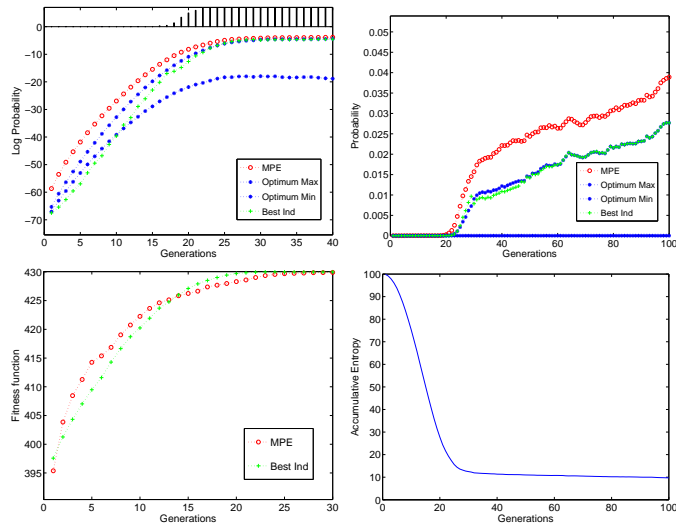
1.2.1. 39 successful runs
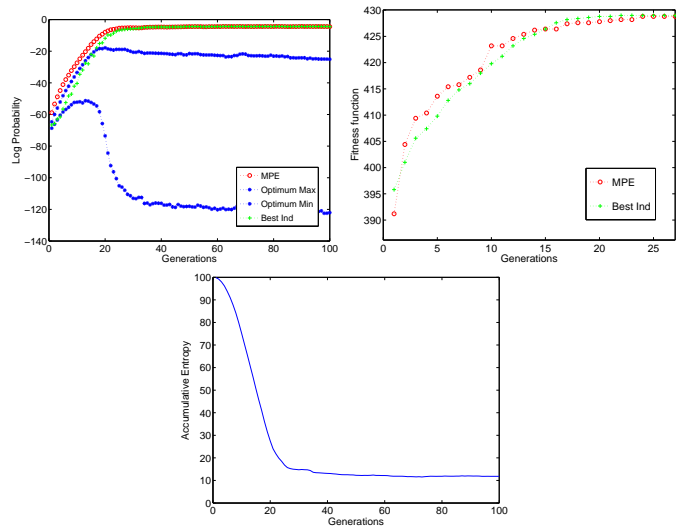

1.2.2. 11 unsuccessful runs

2.   Using Complete structure

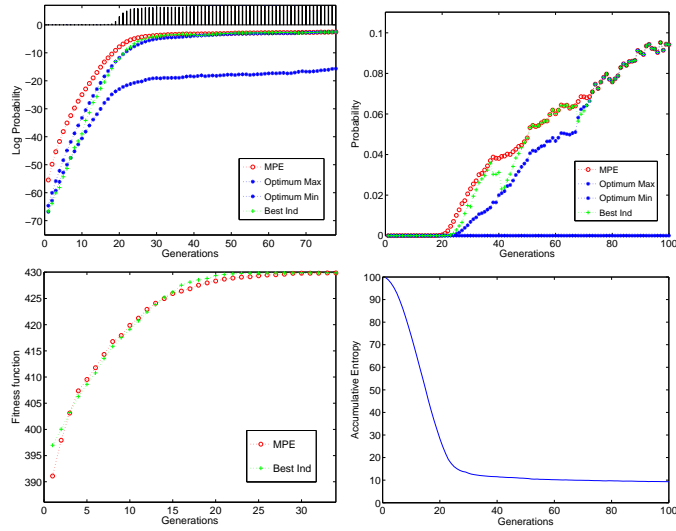## 2.1.   Population size: bisection

2.1.1.   45 successful runs

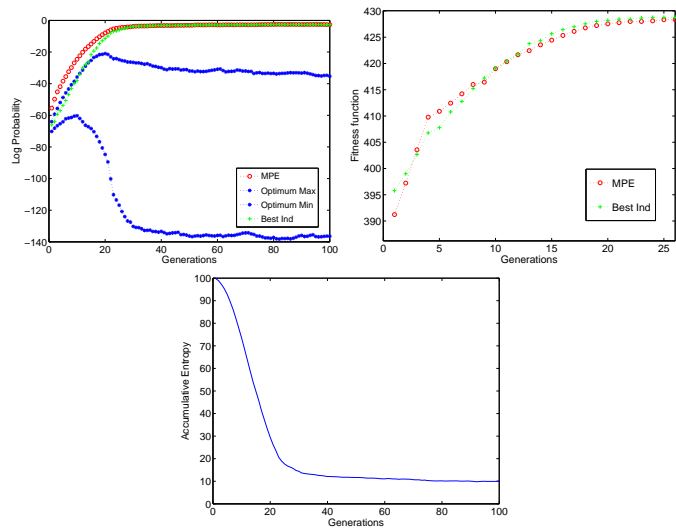### 2.1.2.   5 unsuccessful runs

2.2. Population size: half of bisection
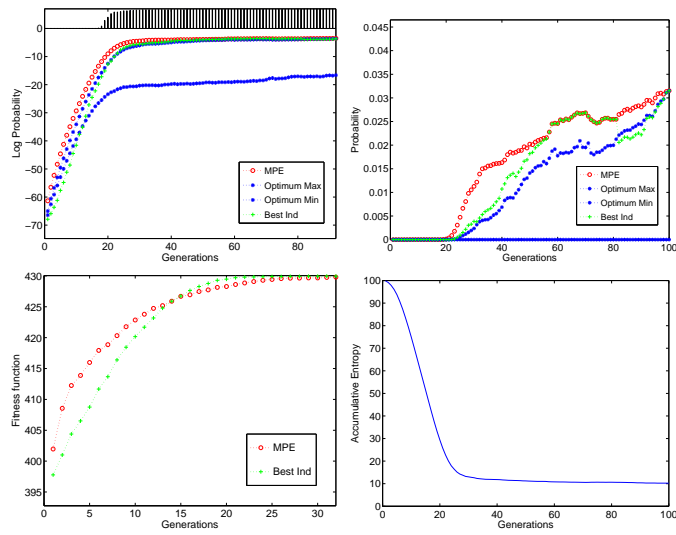
2.2.1. 41 successful runs
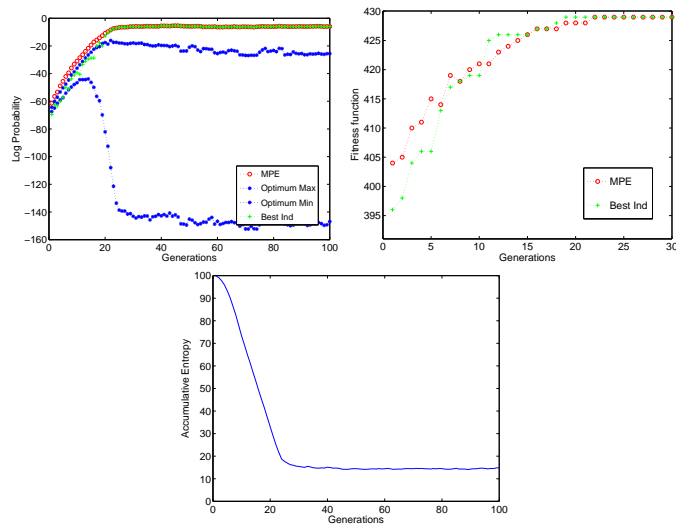

2.2.2. 9 unsuccessful runs

3. Using Bivariate structure

3.1. Population size: bisection

3.1.1. 49 successful runs

3.1.2. 1 unsuccessful runs

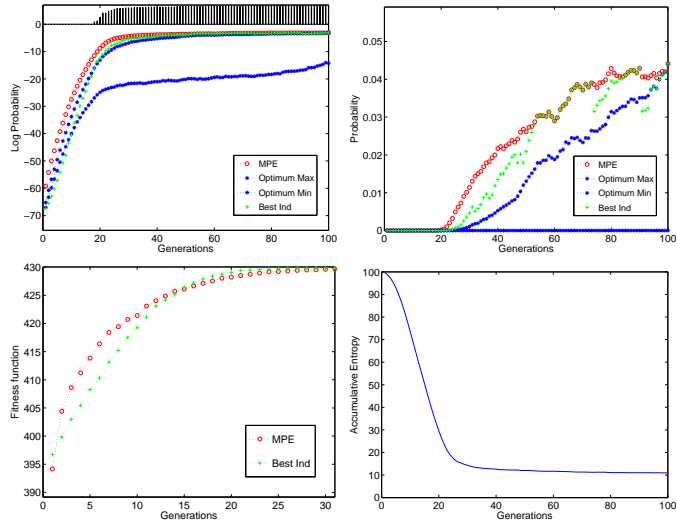## 3.2. Population size: half of bisection

3.2.1. 41 successful runs

3.2.2. 9 unsuccessful runs

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