

|                 |       |       |       |                 |       |       |  |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|--|
| Sa 10. Mai 2025 |       |       |       | So 11. Mai 2025 |       |       |  |
| 6:00            | 12:00 | 18:00 | 24:00 | 6:00            | 12:00 | 18:00 |  |

|                 |       |       |       |                 |       |       |  |
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The graph displays the flow rate  $A$  in  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  over a 100-minute interval. The y-axis is labeled  $A$  and  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ , with values ranging from 0 to 2.2. The x-axis represents time in minutes, ranging from 0 to 100. The flow rate starts at approximately 0.65  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  at 0 minutes, remains relatively stable until about 20 minutes, then shows a significant drop to around 0.55  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  by 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, the flow rate fluctuates between 0.5 and 0.6  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ , with a slight upward trend towards the end of the 100-minute period.

The graph displays the flow rate  $A$  in  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  as a function of time. The y-axis is labeled  $A$  and has units  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ , with a scale from 0 to 2.2. The x-axis represents time in seconds, ranging from 0 to 1000. The data shows a noisy signal that starts at approximately 0.65  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ , remains fairly constant until around 400 seconds, after which it gradually decreases to a new steady-state value of approximately 0.55  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ .

The graph displays the flow rate  $A$  in  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  as a function of time. The y-axis is labeled  $A$  and has units  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ , with a scale from 0 to 2.2. The x-axis represents time in seconds, ranging from 0 to 1000. The data shows a noisy signal that starts at approximately 0.65  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ , remains fairly constant until around 400 seconds, after which it gradually decreases to a new steady-state value of approximately 0.55  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ .

The graph displays the flow rate  $A$  in  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  as a function of time. The data shows an initial period of stability followed by a gradual decrease and then a long-term steady state.

| Time (s) | Flow Rate $A$ ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ) |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|
| 0        | 0.65                                    |
| 100      | 0.65                                    |
| 200      | 0.65                                    |
| 300      | 0.65                                    |
| 400      | 0.60                                    |
| 500      | 0.58                                    |
| 600      | 0.55                                    |
| 700      | 0.55                                    |
| 800      | 0.55                                    |
| 900      | 0.55                                    |
| 1000     | 0.55                                    |

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| 200      | 0.65                                    |
| 300      | 0.65                                    |
| 400      | 0.60                                    |
| 500      | 0.58                                    |
| 600      | 0.55                                    |
| 700      | 0.55                                    |
| 800      | 0.55                                    |
| 900      | 0.55                                    |
| 1000     | 0.55                                    |

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| 300      | 0.65                                    |
| 400      | 0.60                                    |
| 500      | 0.58                                    |
| 600      | 0.55                                    |
| 700      | 0.55                                    |
| 800      | 0.55                                    |
| 900      | 0.55                                    |
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| 200      | 0.65                                    |
| 300      | 0.65                                    |
| 400      | 0.60                                    |
| 500      | 0.58                                    |
| 600      | 0.55                                    |
| 700      | 0.55                                    |
| 800      | 0.55                                    |
| 900      | 0.55                                    |
| 1000     | 0.55                                    |

The graph displays a single data series as a blue line. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 2.2 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis represents 1000 samples, with major grid lines every 100 samples. The signal starts at a value of approximately 0.7, remains relatively stable until about 200 samples, then begins a gradual decline. It reaches a local minimum of about 0.55 around 400 samples, followed by a slight recovery to 0.6, and then continues to fluctuate between 0.5 and 0.6 for the remainder of the plot.

The graph displays a time series with a strong downward trend and significant noise. The signal begins at a value of approximately 0.65 and ends at approximately 0.55. The noise level is consistent throughout the series, with fluctuations typically between 0.05 and 0.1 units. The overall pattern suggests a linear decrease over time, possibly representing a decay or a controlled reduction in a system's output.

The graph displays a noisy signal over 1000 samples. The signal starts at approximately 0.65 and shows a gradual downward trend, reaching about 0.55 by the end of the plot. The signal is characterized by high-frequency noise. A vertical line is drawn at x=500, and the plot area is divided into two shaded regions: light blue for x < 500 and light orange for x > 500. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 2.0 with major grid lines every 0.1 units.

The graph displays a single data series as a blue line. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 1.9 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis has a vertical line at the center. The signal starts at approximately 0.65 on the left, remains relatively stable with high-frequency noise until about one-third of the way across the plot, where it begins a gradual decline. It reaches a local minimum of about 0.55 near the center vertical line, then slightly increases and continues with noise until the right edge of the plot.

The graph displays a blue line representing the relationship between the number of people in the population (x-axis) and the number of people in the labor force (y-axis). The x-axis is labeled 'Number of people in the population' and ranges from 0 to 100. The y-axis is labeled 'Number of people in the labor force' and ranges from 0 to 1.8. The line shows a general upward trend, starting at approximately (0, 0.65) and ending at approximately (100, 0.55). There are significant fluctuations throughout the data, with peaks around x=10, x=20, x=30, x=40, x=50, x=60, x=70, x=80, and x=90, and troughs around x=15, x=25, x=35, x=45, x=55, x=65, x=75, x=85, and x=95.

The graph displays a signal with a clear downward trend and high-frequency noise. The signal starts at approximately 0.65 and ends at approximately 0.55. A vertical black line is drawn at x=500, likely indicating a point of interest or a change in the signal's behavior.

The graph displays a noisy signal over a range of x from 0 to 30. The y-axis represents the signal value, ranging from 0 to 1.6. The signal starts at a value of approximately 0.65 at x=0. It remains relatively stable until x=10, where it begins to show a downward trend. By x=20, the signal has dropped to a new mean value of approximately 0.55. The signal continues to fluctuate around this lower mean until x=30. The overall trend is a gradual decrease in the mean value of the signal over time.

The graph displays a noisy signal over 1000 samples. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.5 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 1000 with major grid lines every 100 units. A vertical black line is drawn at x=500. The signal starts at approximately 0.65, remains relatively stable until x=400, then begins a gradual decline, reaching approximately 0.55 by x=1000. The signal is characterized by high-frequency noise throughout.

The graph displays a noisy, fluctuating line representing the value of a function over 1000 iterations. The y-axis, labeled 'f(x)' on the right, ranges from 0 to 1.2 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. The x-axis, labeled 'Iteration' at the bottom, ranges from 0 to 1000 with major grid lines every 100 units. A vertical black line is drawn at iteration 500. The function value starts at approximately 0.65, fluctuates between 0.6 and 0.7 until iteration 400, then shows a general downward trend, reaching a local minimum of about 0.55 around iteration 600, and then fluctuates between 0.5 and 0.6 until iteration 1000.

The graph displays the average number of nodes in the largest component over time. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 1.1 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis represents time, with a vertical line at  $t=100$ . The blue line starts at approximately 0.65, fluctuates, and then shows a significant drop around  $t=100$ , stabilizing at a lower value of approximately 0.55.

The graph displays a noisy signal over 1000 samples. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.0 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. A vertical black line is drawn at sample 500. The signal starts at approximately 0.65, shows a slight downward trend with significant noise, and ends at approximately 0.55. The signal is composed of a series of small, irregular steps, suggesting a discrete-time process.

The graph displays a single data series as a blue line. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 0.9 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis represents 1000 samples, with a vertical black line at sample 500. The signal starts at approximately 0.65, remains relatively stable until sample 200, then begins a gradual decline. It reaches a local minimum of about 0.55 around sample 400, followed by a slight recovery to 0.58 at sample 500. After sample 500, the signal continues to fluctuate around 0.55, ending at approximately 0.52 at sample 1000.

The graph illustrates the 'Number of nodes' on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 0.8) against an unlabeled x-axis (ranging from 0 to 100). The data is plotted as a blue line. The line starts at approximately 0.65, shows significant fluctuations, and generally trends downwards. A vertical black line is positioned at iteration 50. The data ends at iteration 100 with a value of approximately 0.55.

The graph displays the average number of iterations per generation over 100 generations. The y-axis is labeled 'Average number of iterations' and ranges from 0 to 0.7. The x-axis is labeled 'Generation' and ranges from 0 to 100. The data is represented by a blue line that starts at approximately 0.65, fluctuates, and then generally decreases to about 0.55 by generation 100. A vertical black line is drawn at generation 50.

The graph illustrates the convergence of a function value over 100 iterations. The y-axis represents the function value, ranging from 0 to 0.6. The x-axis represents the number of iterations, ranging from 0 to 100. A vertical black line is drawn at iteration 50. The blue line shows the function value starting at approximately 0.55, fluctuating, and then generally decreasing, stabilizing around 0.5 after about 50 iterations.

[illegible]

A blank coordinate grid for plotting. The x-axis and y-axis both range from 0 to 0.4. Major grid lines are spaced every 0.1 units, and minor grid lines are spaced every 0.02 units. The grid is composed of small squares, with major lines every 0.1 units and minor lines every 0.02 units. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 0.4, and the y-axis is labeled from 0 to 0.4.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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**A** — 2501 10 10 Abfluss m3/s/Augstbach, Balsthal

Kleinere Lücken sind nicht dargestellt.  
Zeiten in Sommer-/Winterzeit!

**2-Tagesgang**  
**619/240/021 Augstbach, Balsthal**

11.05.2025