

V450-A



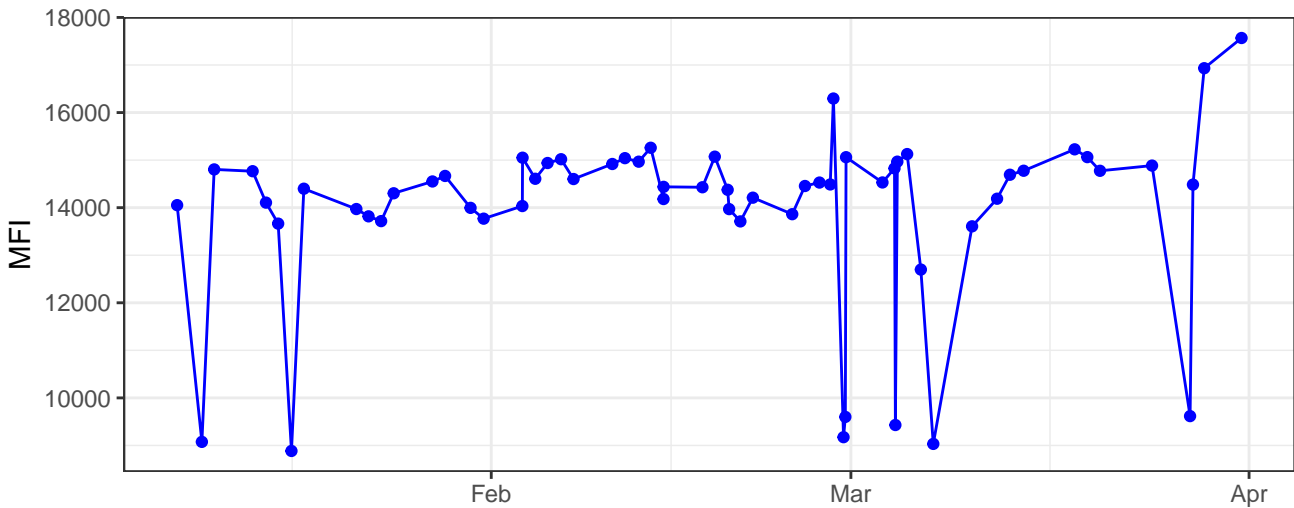
V530-A



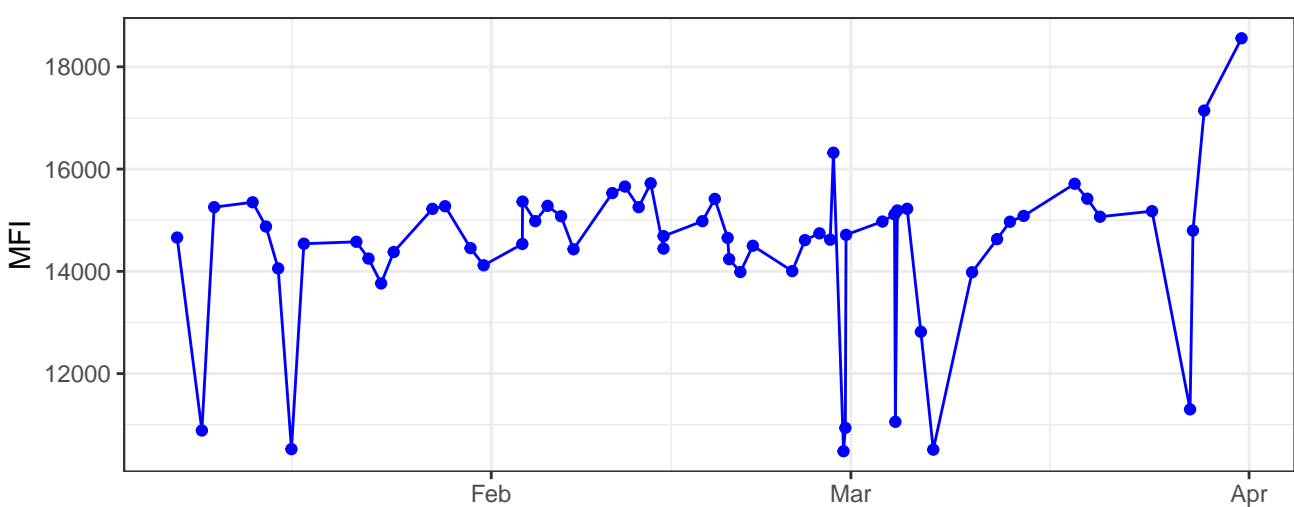
V710-A



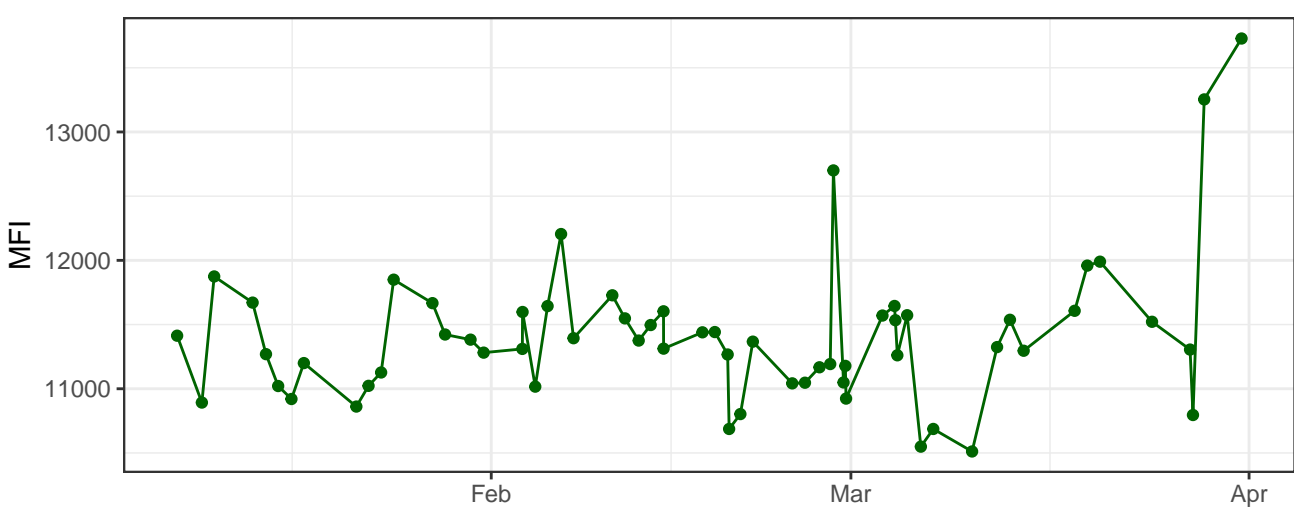
B530-A



B695-A



Y590-A



The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from January through mid-February. Starting around February 15th, there is a significant upward trend. Cases reach a peak of approximately 90,000 in early March. Following this peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a steady decrease through April, with some minor fluctuations, ending at approximately 20,000 cases.

R660-A



R780-A



FSC-A



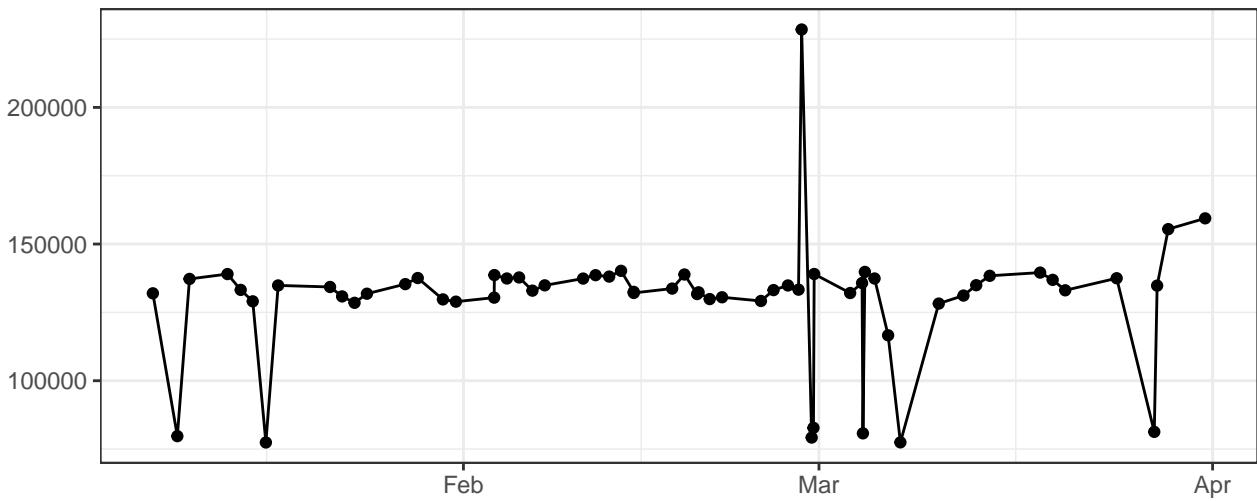
### FSC-H



### FSC-W



### SSC-A



The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from January 1, 2020, to April 1, 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February and March. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (below 10,000) from January 1 to late February. Starting in late February, the number of cases begins to rise sharply, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early April. Following the peak, the number of cases declines significantly, returning to levels below 10,000 by mid-April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February and March. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from January through early February. Starting in late February, there is a significant upward trend, with cases rising sharply to a peak of approximately 100,000 in early March. Following the peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a downward trend through April, though it remains higher than the initial January period.

### V530-A\_Gain



### V710-A\_Gain



### B530-A\_Gain



B695-A\_Gain



Y590-A\_Gain

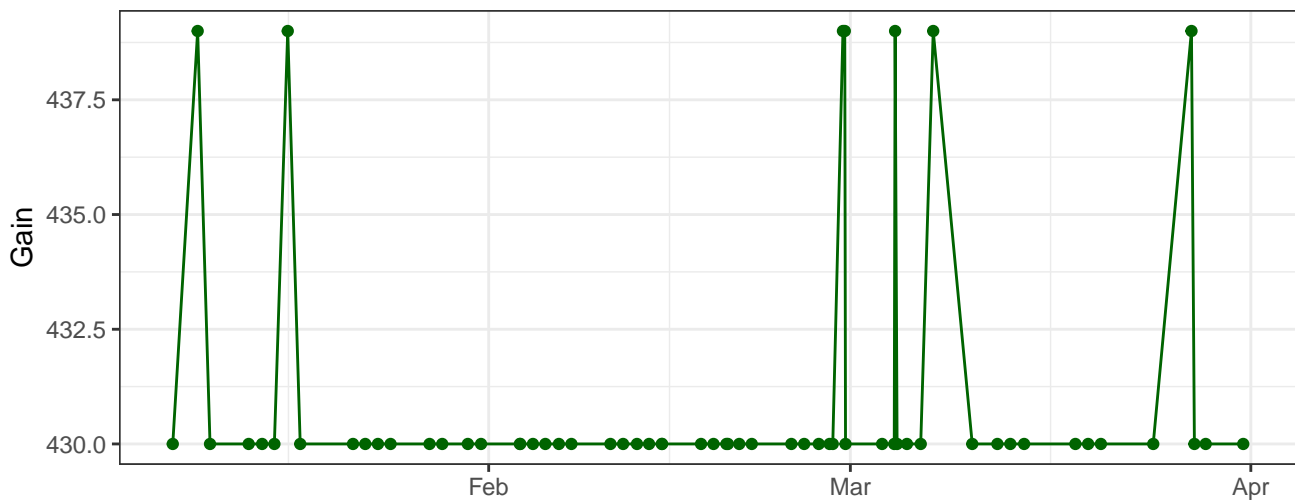


Y610-A\_Gain





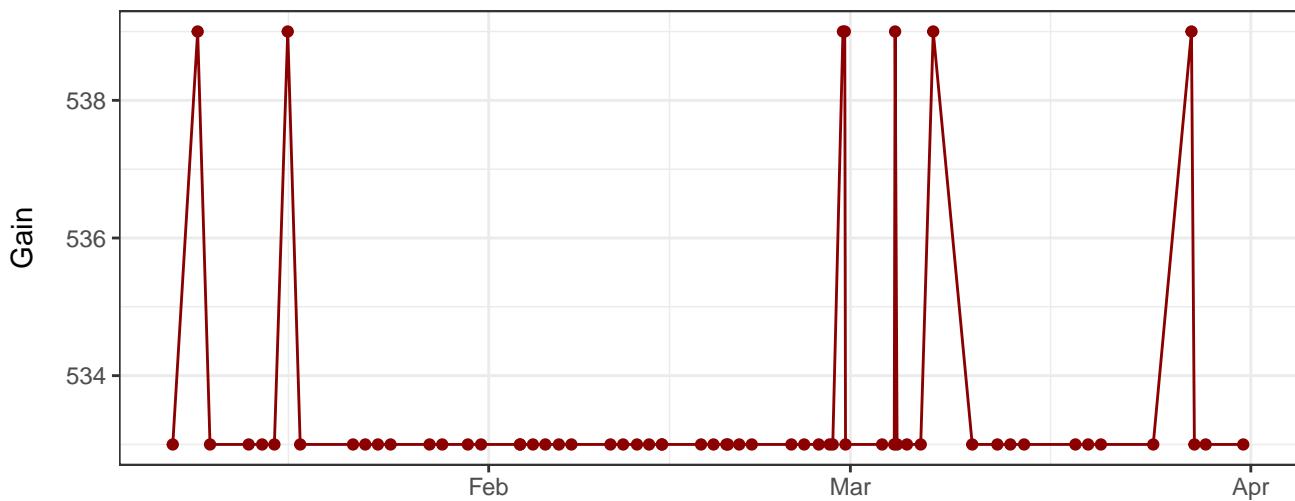
Y670-A\_Gain



Y780-A\_Gain



R660-A\_Gain



# R780-A\_Gain



# FSC-A\_Gain



# SSC-A\_Gain



Violet\_LaserDelay



Blue\_LaserDelay



Yellow\_LaserDelay



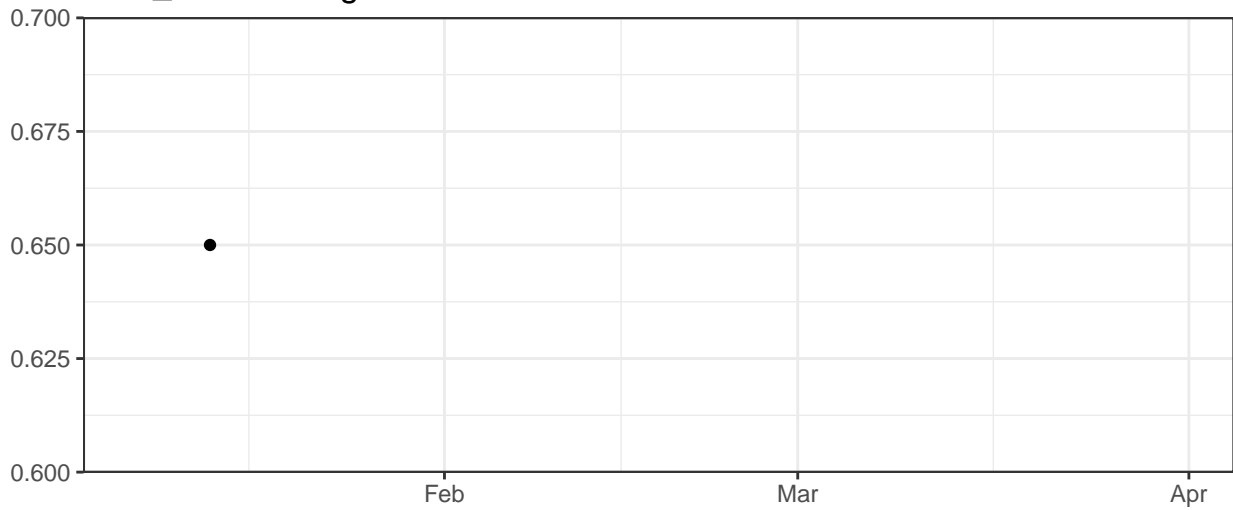
Red\_LaserDelay



Violet\_AreaScalingFactor



Blue\_AreaScalingFactor



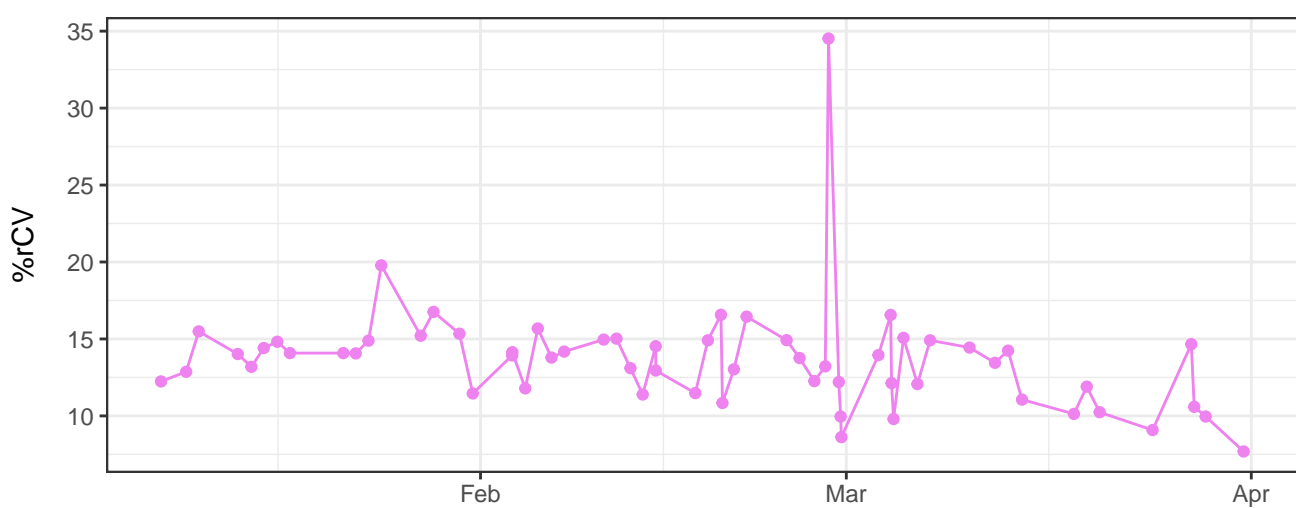
### Yellow\_AreaScalingFactor



### Red\_AreaScalingFactor



### V450-A-% rCV

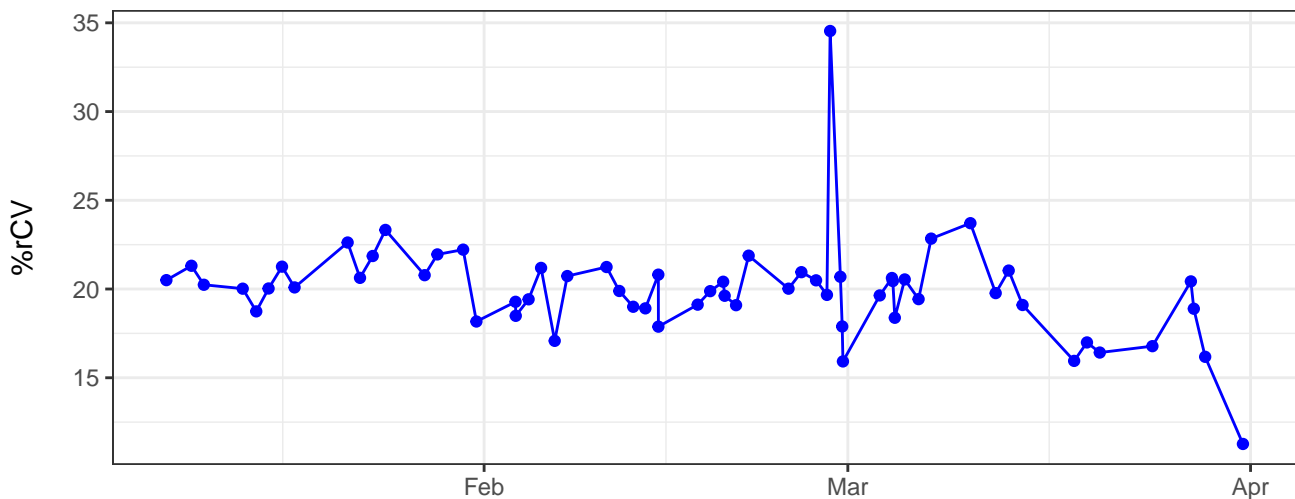


The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid extending up to 100,000. The data shows a period of relative stability with minor fluctuations until late February. A significant surge begins in late February, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. Following this peak, the number of cases declines sharply, showing a secondary, much smaller peak in mid-March, before continuing a downward trend through April.

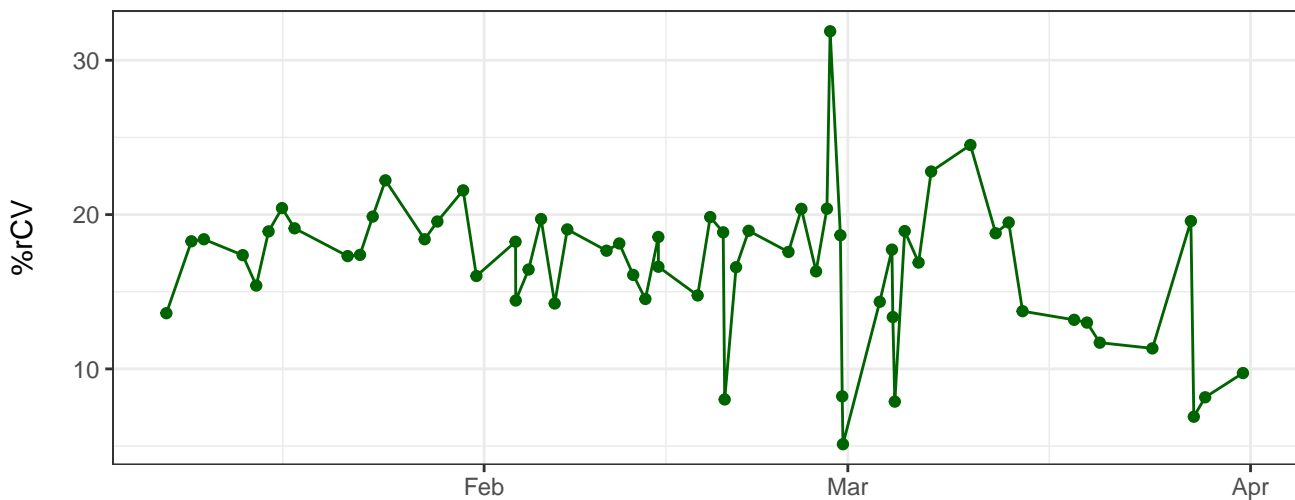
The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The y-axis is labeled 'Number of cases' and ranges from 0 to 1,000,000 in increments of 200,000. The x-axis is labeled 'Date' and shows the months of January, February, March, and April. The data points are connected by a blue line, showing a period of relative stability in January and early February, followed by a rapid ascent to a peak of nearly 1,000,000 cases in early March. After this peak, there is a sharp drop, followed by a period of fluctuation with a secondary, smaller peak in mid-March, and then a general downward trend towards the end of the period shown.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of relative stability with low case counts until late February, followed by a rapid ascent to a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. After the peak, the number of cases begins a steady decline, reaching around 20,000 by mid-April.

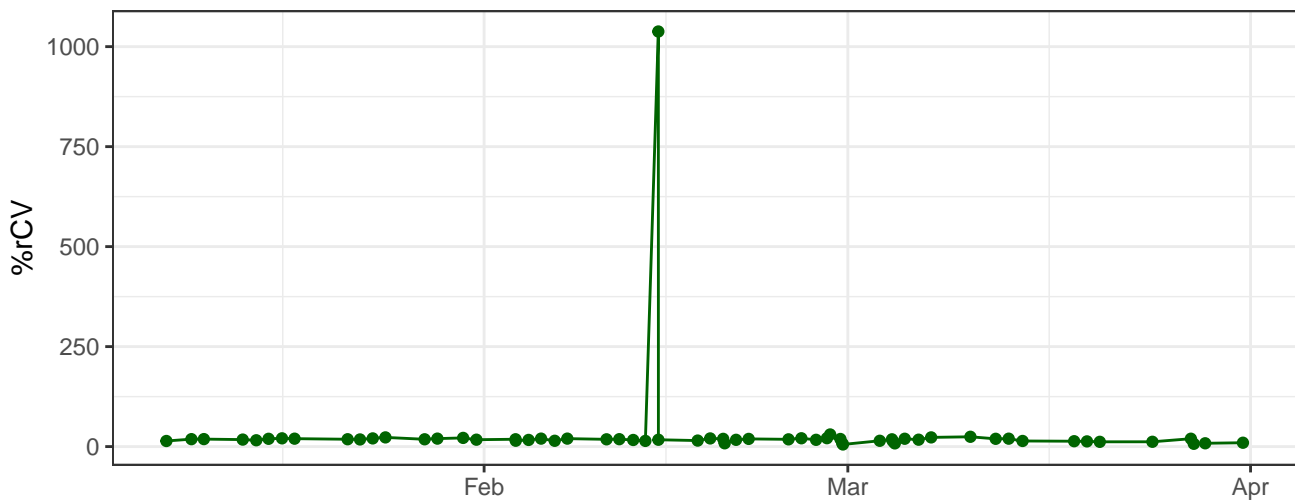
B695-A-% rCV



Y590-A-% rCV



Y610-A-% rCV



The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of relative stability with minor fluctuations until late February, followed by a rapid ascent to a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. After the peak, there is a significant decline, with cases falling back to around 20,000 by mid-March and remaining at that level through April.

The graph displays the daily count of new COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February and March. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a major grid line at 2000. The data shows a period of low activity in January, followed by a gradual increase in late February. A major peak occurs in early March, with cases exceeding 2000. This is followed by a sharp decline and a period of low activity in April.

The graph displays the daily count of new COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February and March. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 100. The data shows a period of low activity in early January, followed by a rise in cases starting in mid-January. A major peak occurs in late February, with a single day exceeding 100 cases. This is followed by a sharp drop and a period of fluctuation between 20 and 40 cases through March and early April.



The graph displays the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time from January 1 to April 1, 2020. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale break between 100 and 200. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 50) from January 1 to mid-February. A sharp increase occurs in late February, with cases peaking at over 200. This is followed by a decline and then a second, smaller spike in early March, reaching approximately 100 cases. After this, the number of cases remains relatively low, fluctuating between 20 and 50, through April 1.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from January through mid-February. Starting around February 15th, there is a significant upward trend. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching approximately 100,000 cases. Following this peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing some fluctuations but generally trending downwards through April, ending at around 10,000 cases.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The y-axis is labeled with values 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The x-axis is labeled with the months February, March, and April. The data points are connected by a black line, showing a significant spike in early March reaching above 6 cases, followed by a period of fluctuation between 2 and 3 cases through April.

### FSC-W-% rCV



### SSC-A-% rCV



### SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

