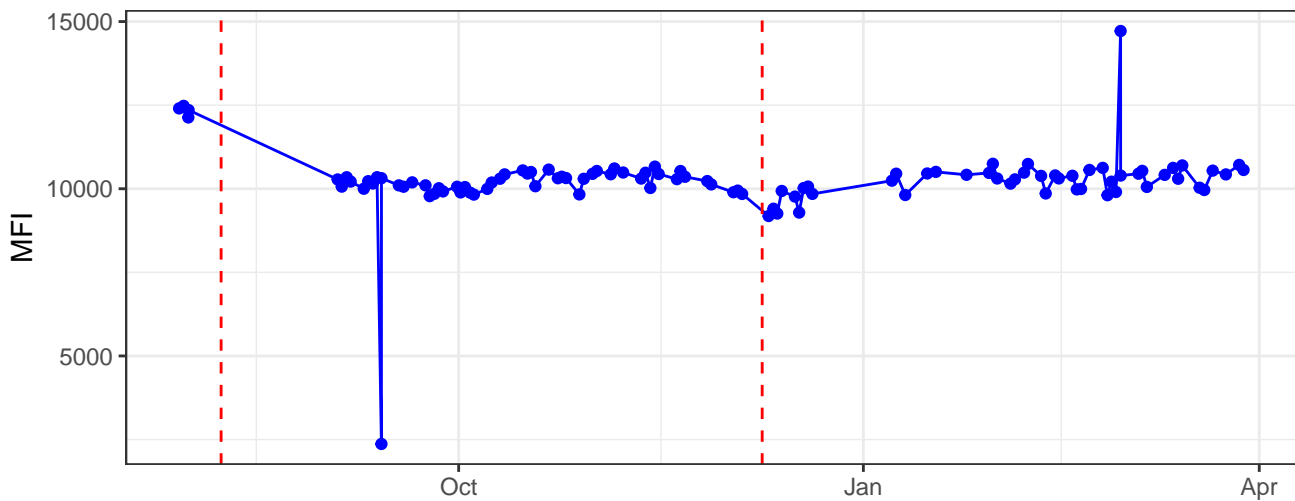
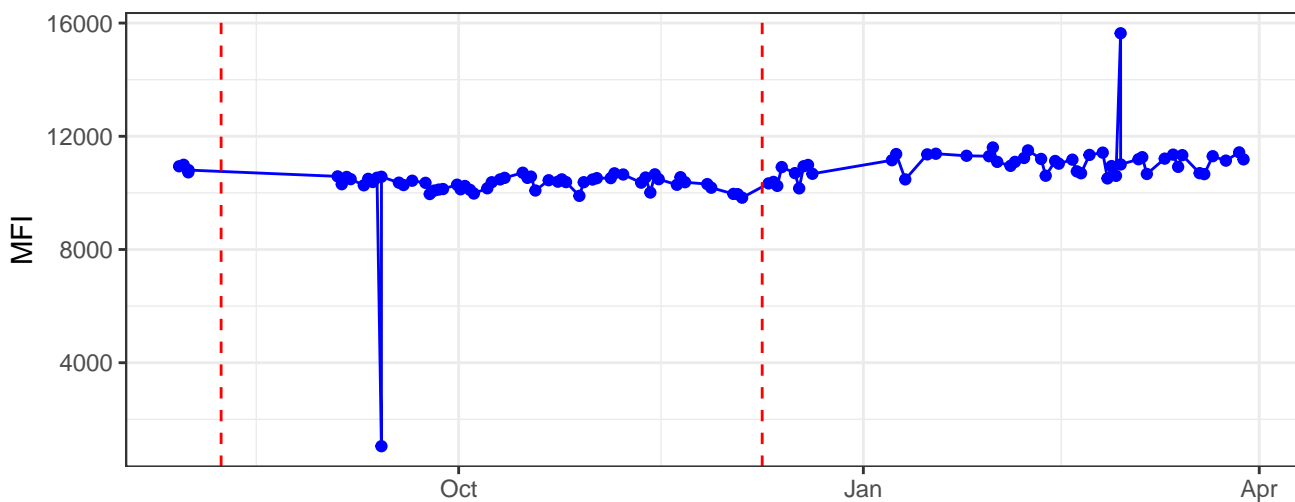


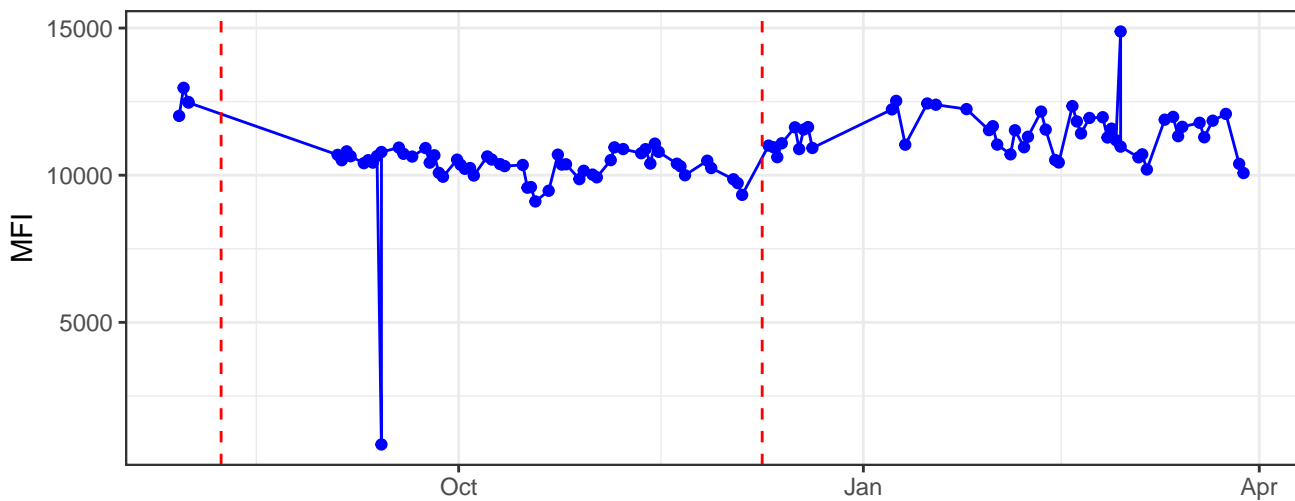
B530-A



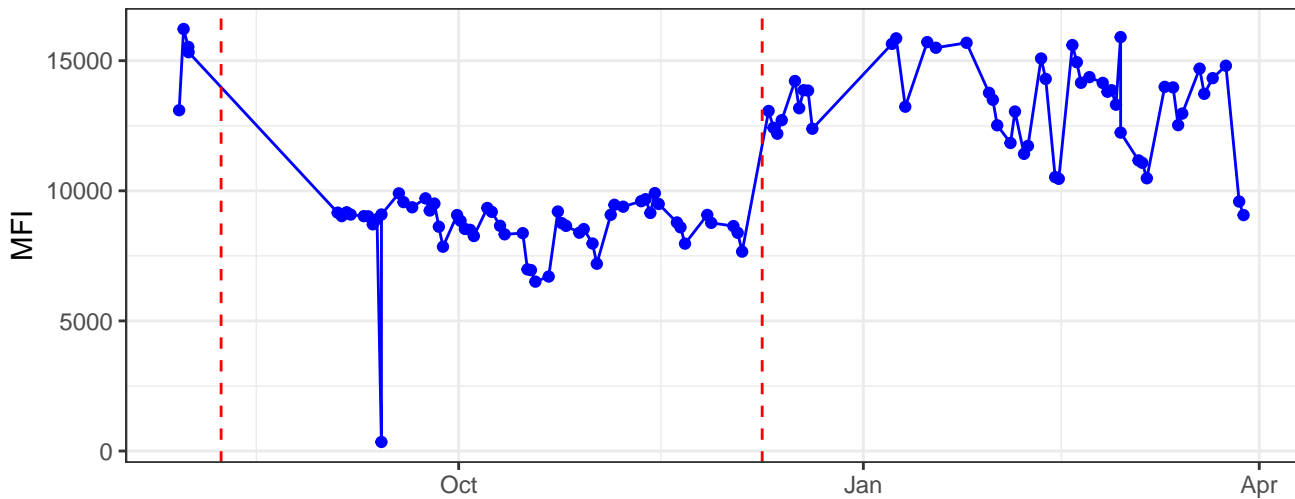
B585-A



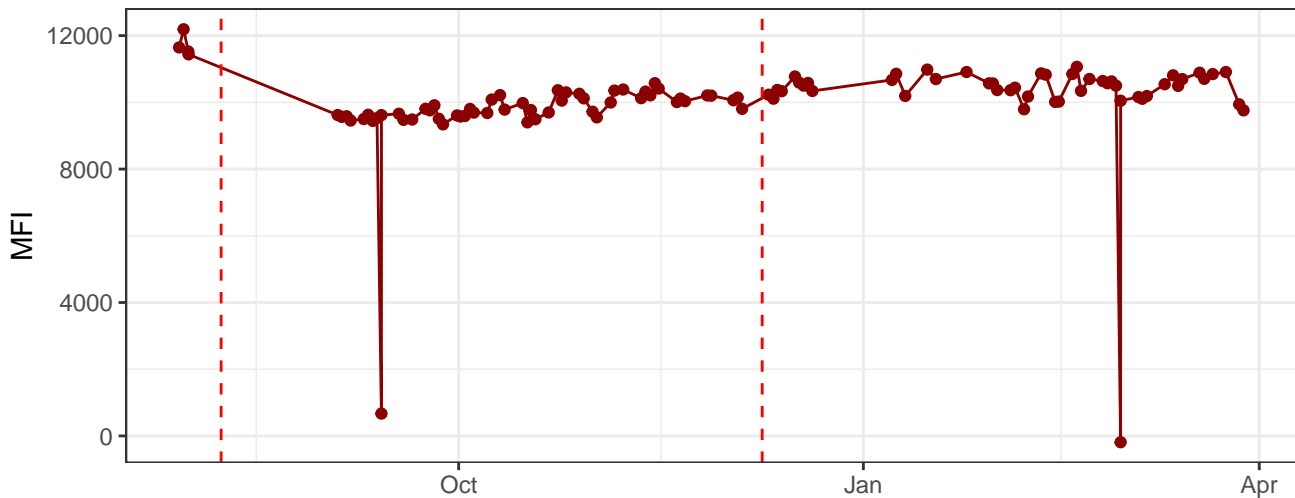
B695-A



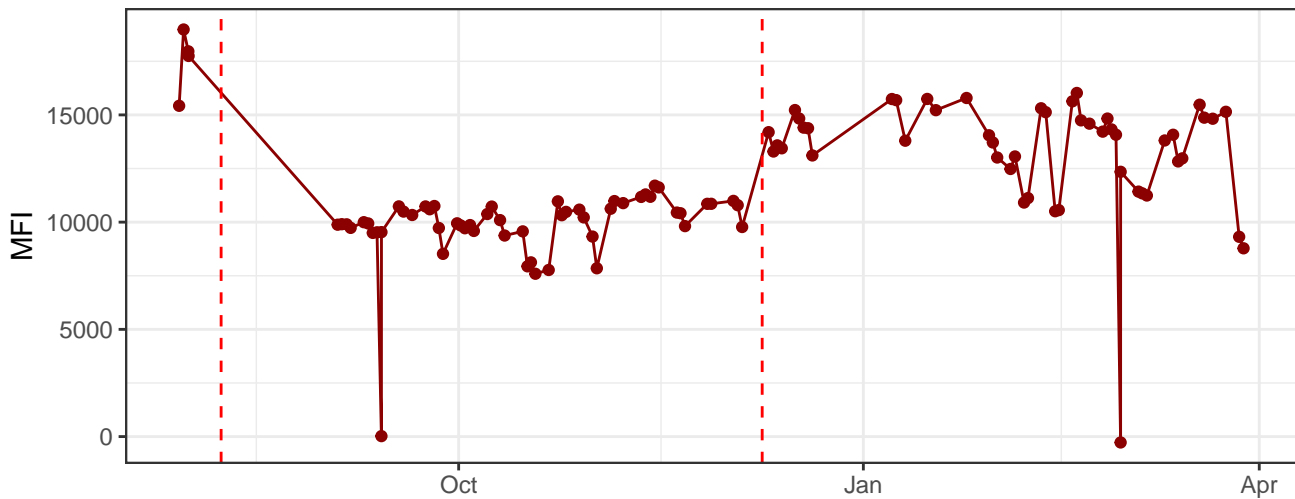
B780-A



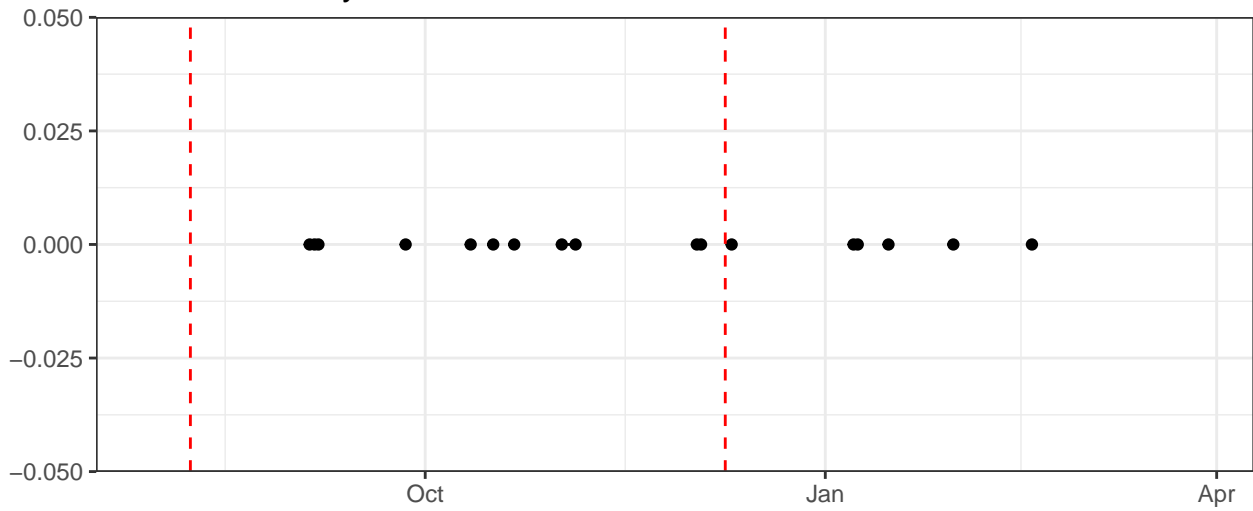
R670-A



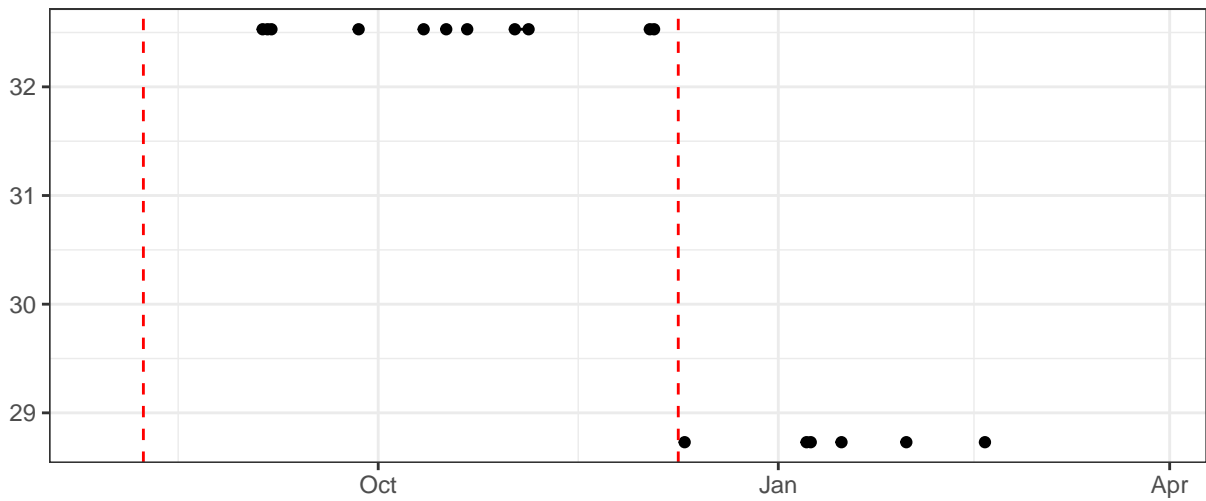
R780-A



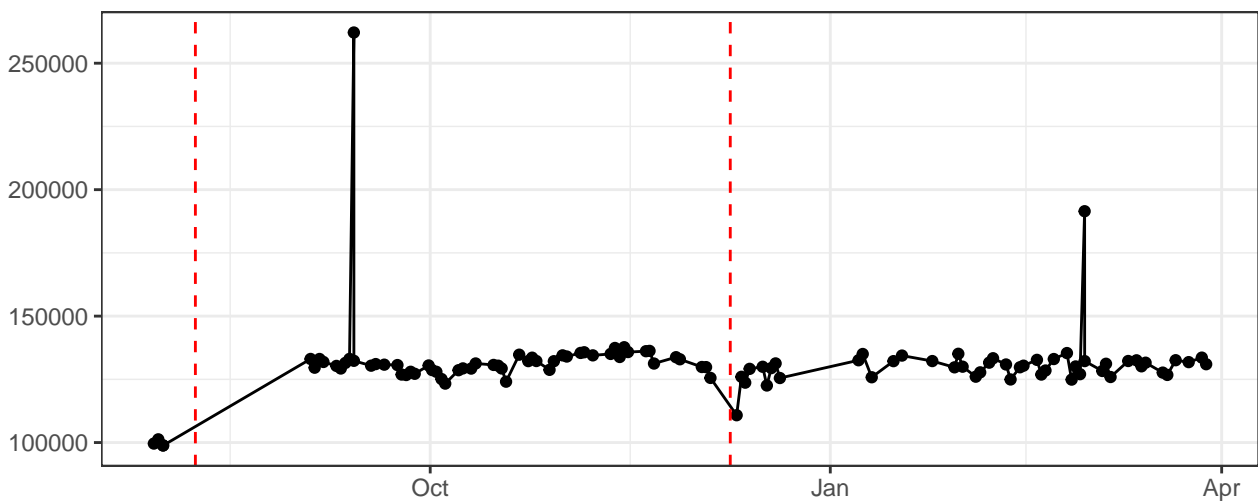
Blue_LaserDelay



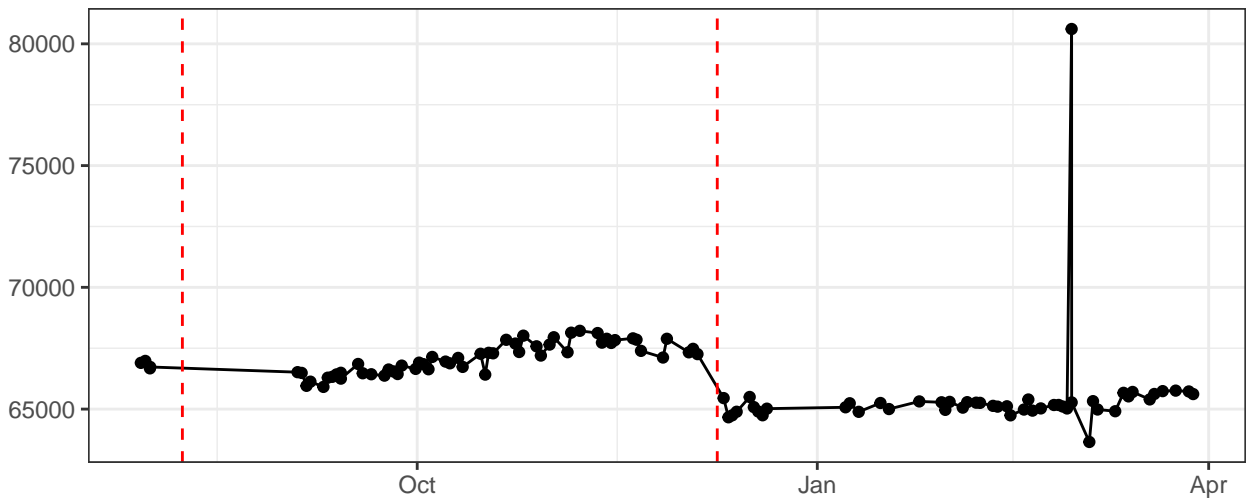
Red_LaserDelay



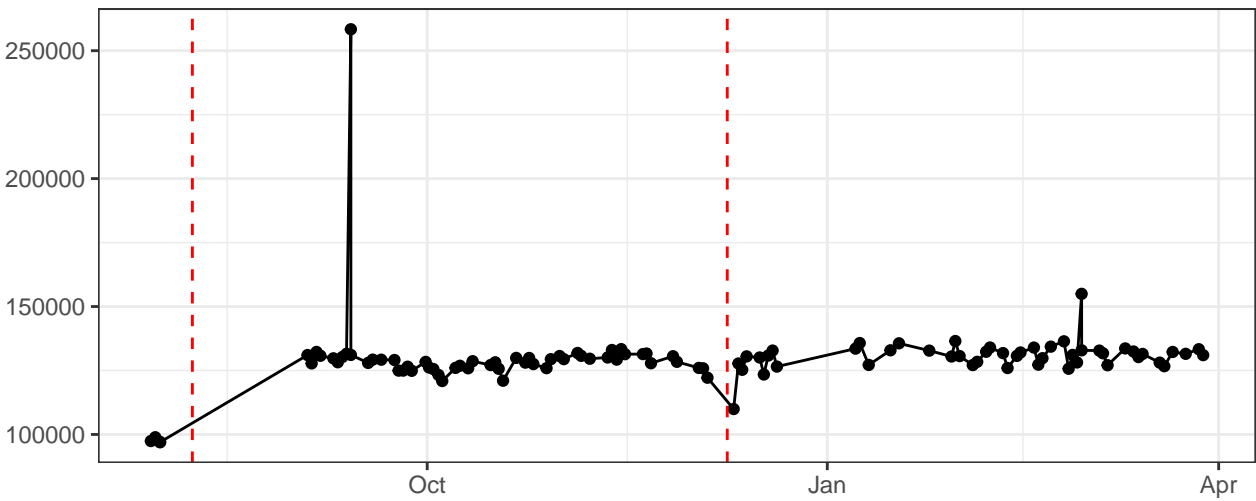
FSC-A



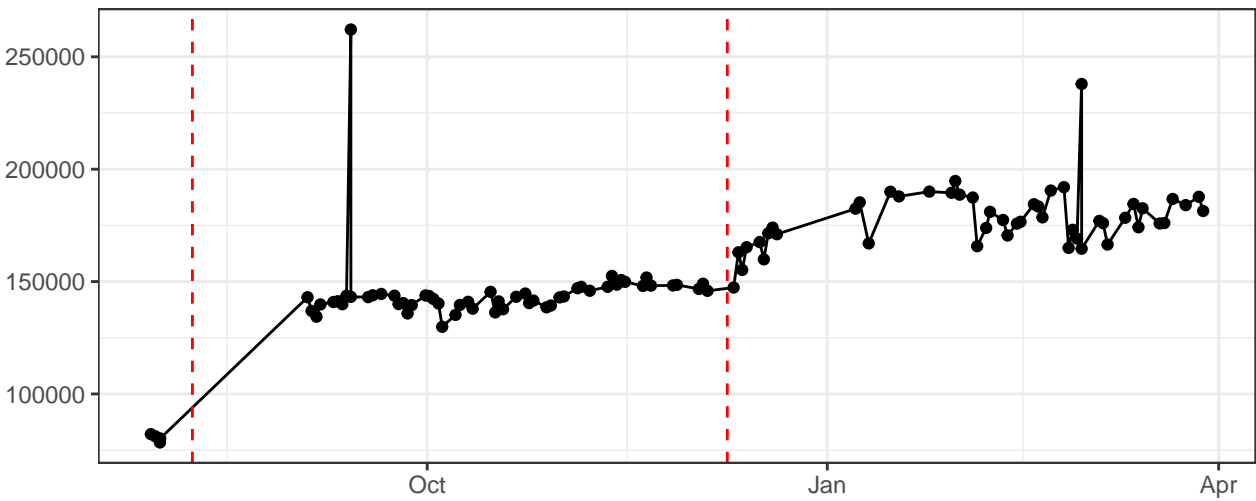
FSC-H



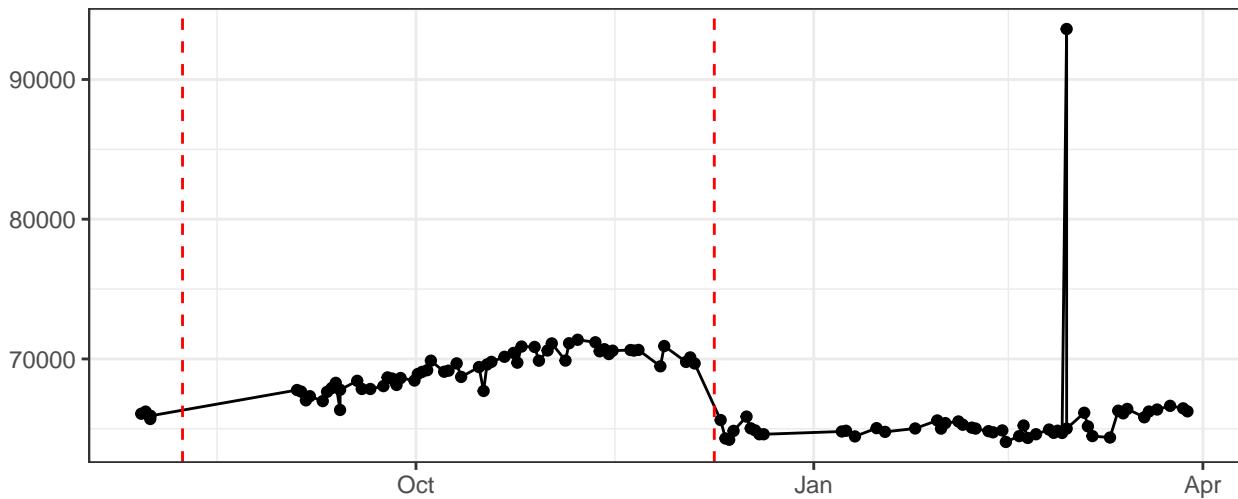
FSC-W



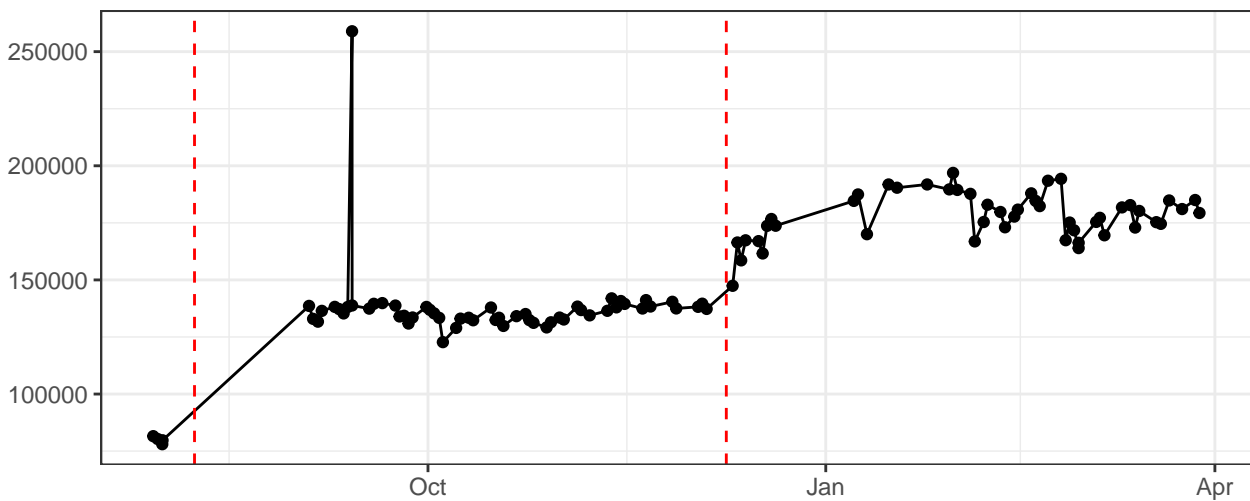
SSC-A



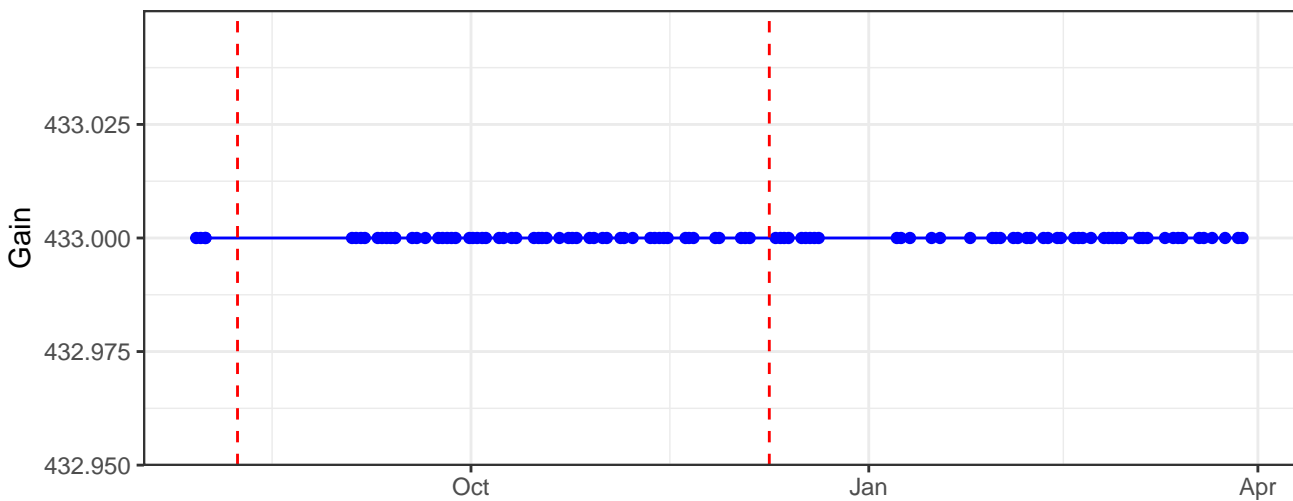
SSC-H



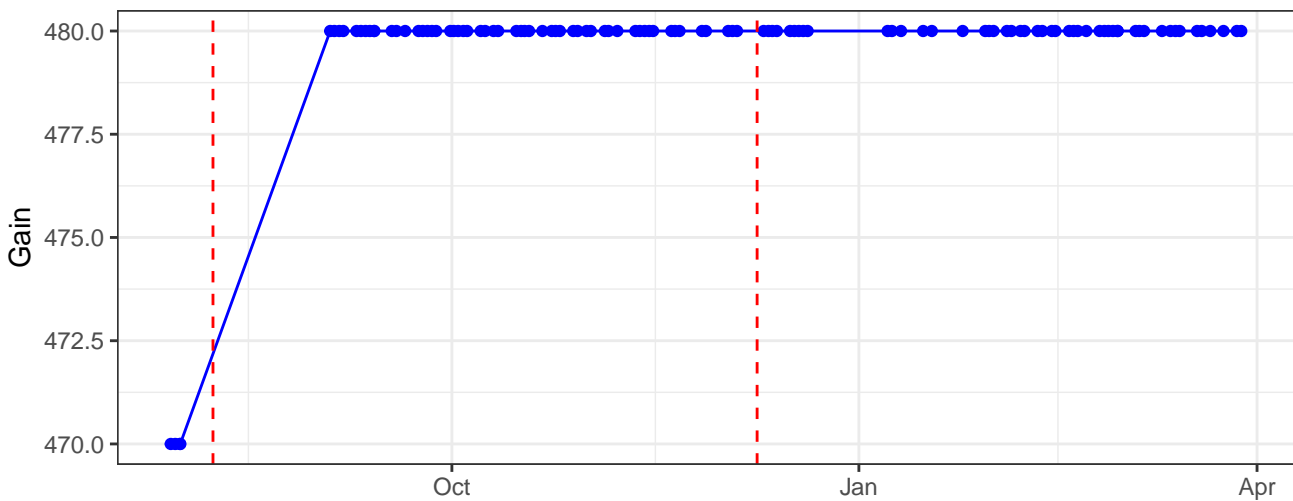
SSC-W



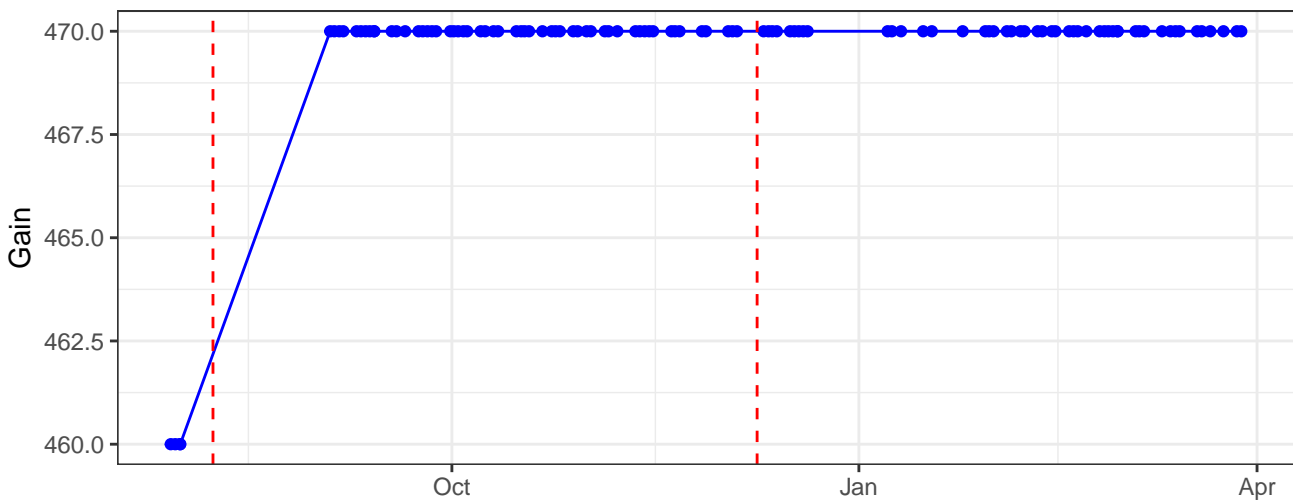
B530-A_Gain



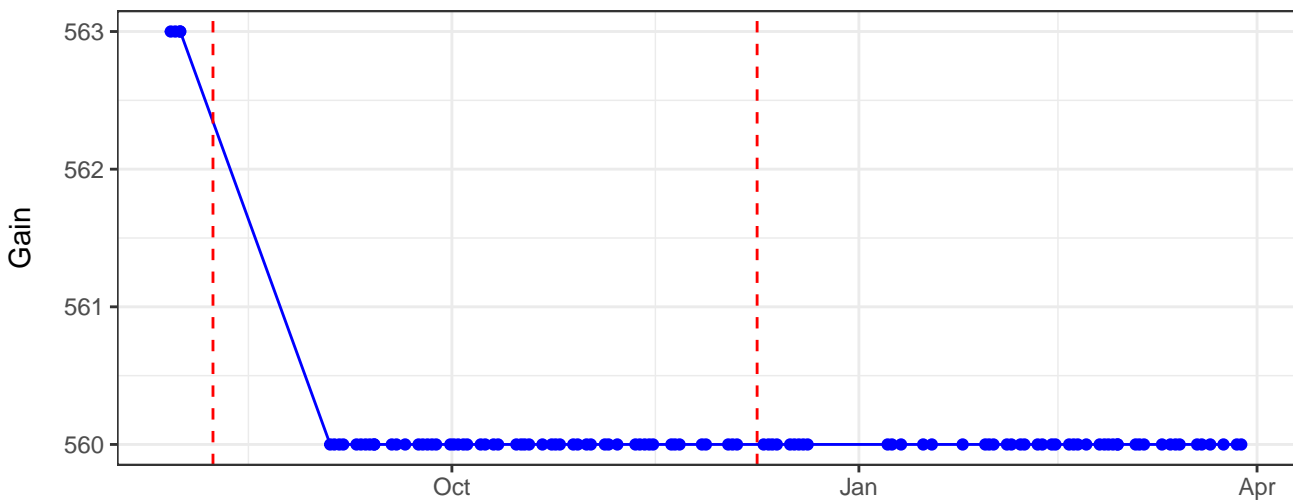
B585-A_Gain



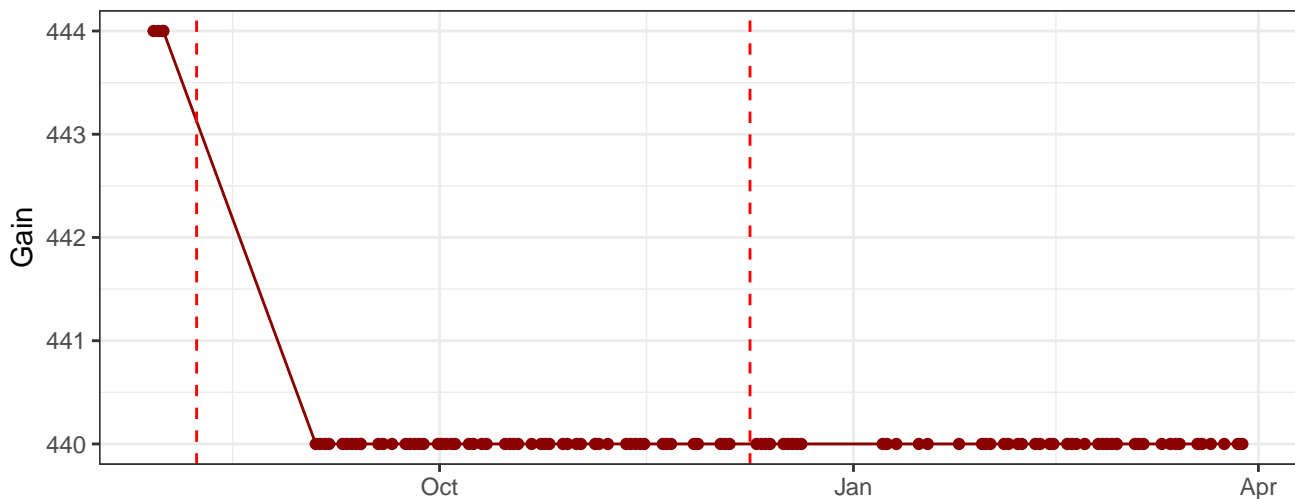
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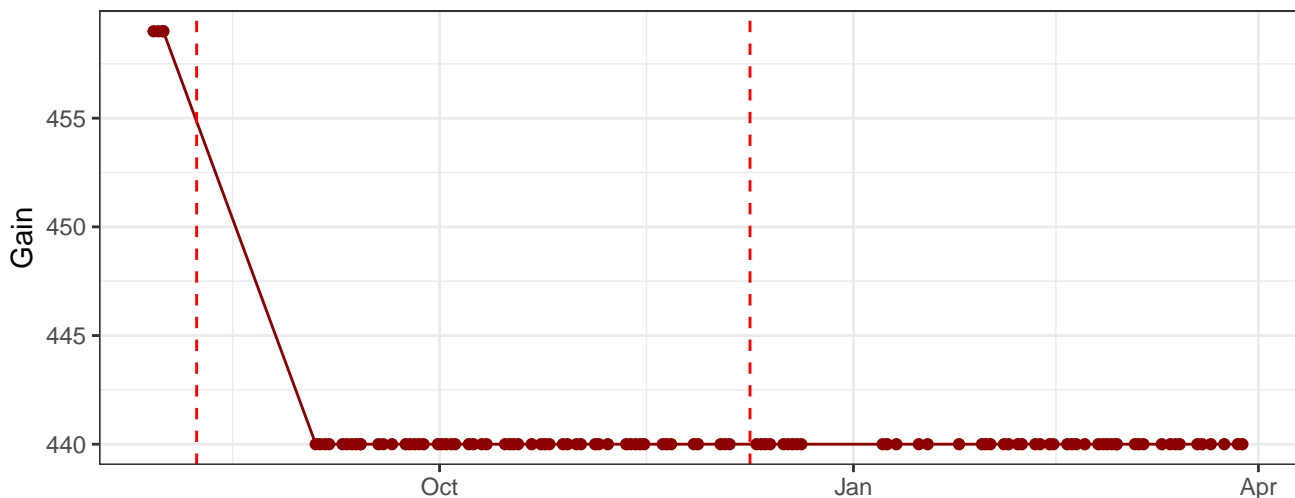
B780-A_Gain



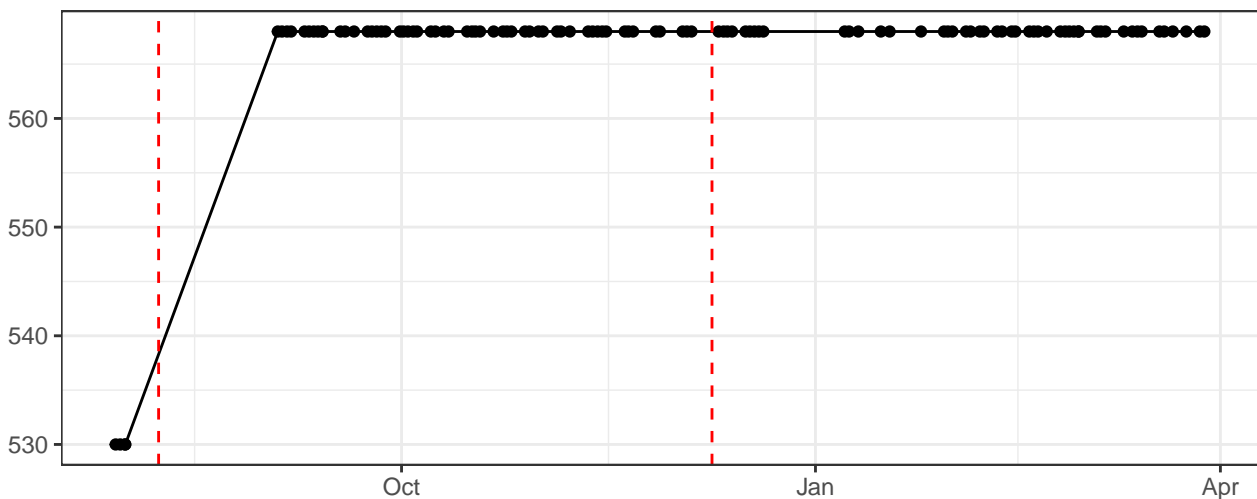
R670-A_Gain



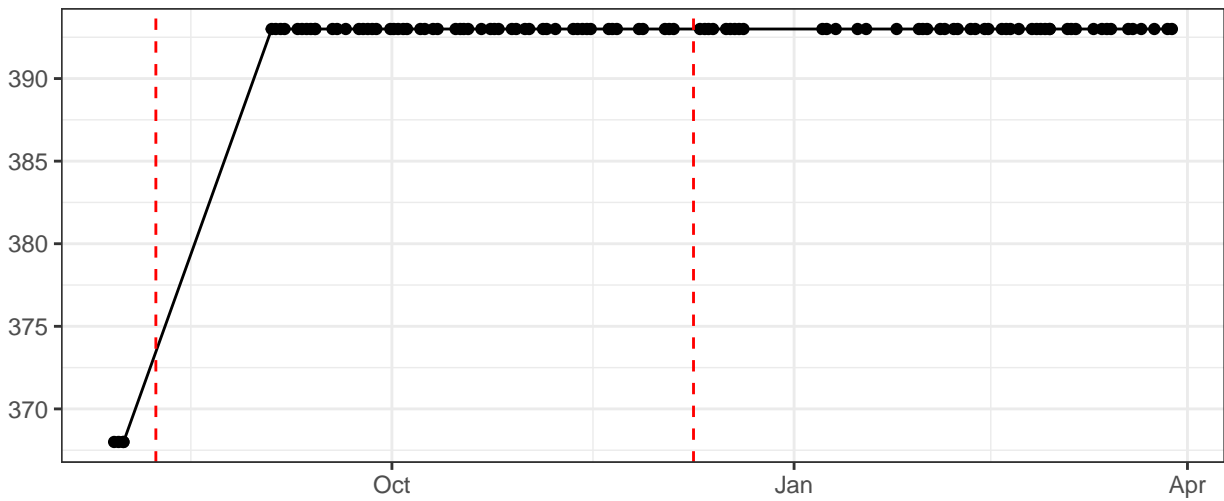
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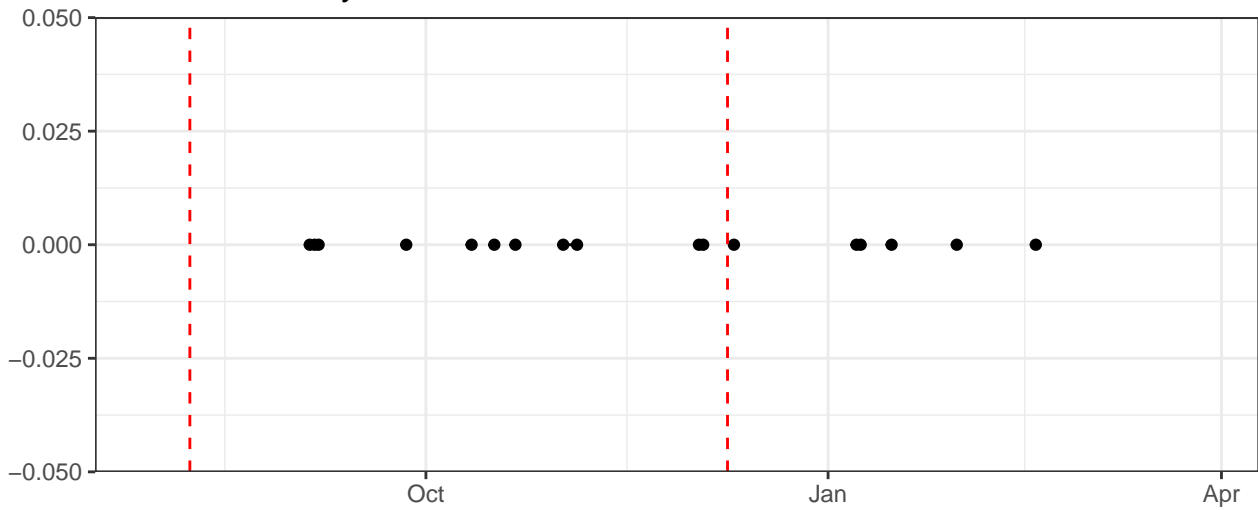
FSC-A_Gain



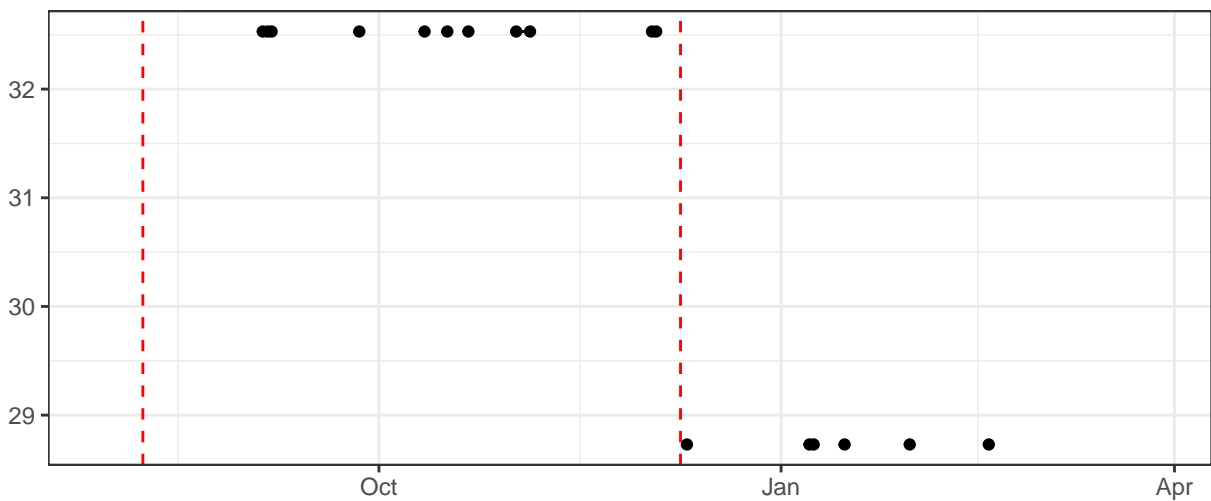
SSC-A_Gain



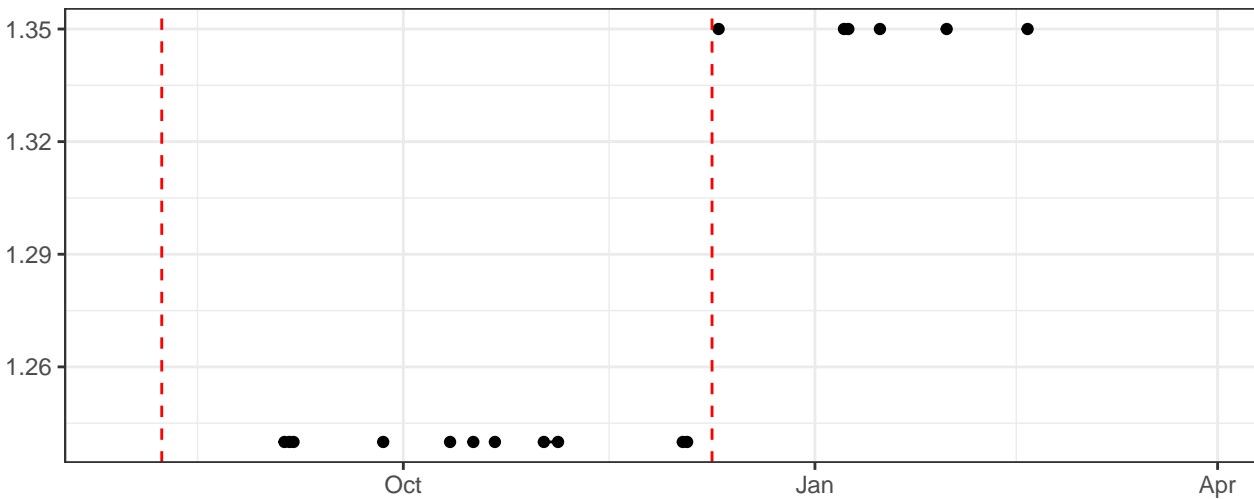
Blue_LaserDelay



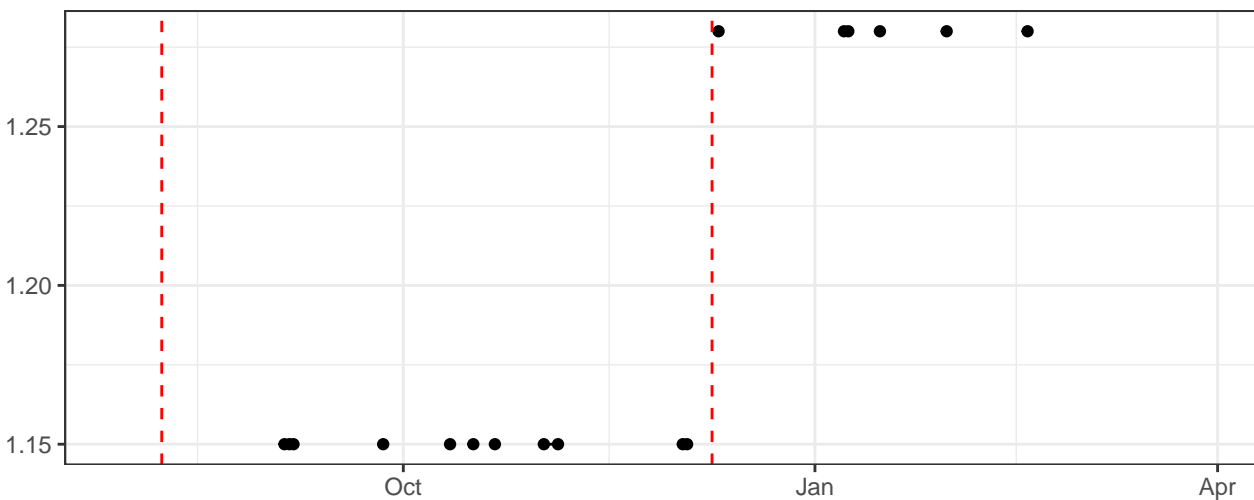
Red_LaserDelay



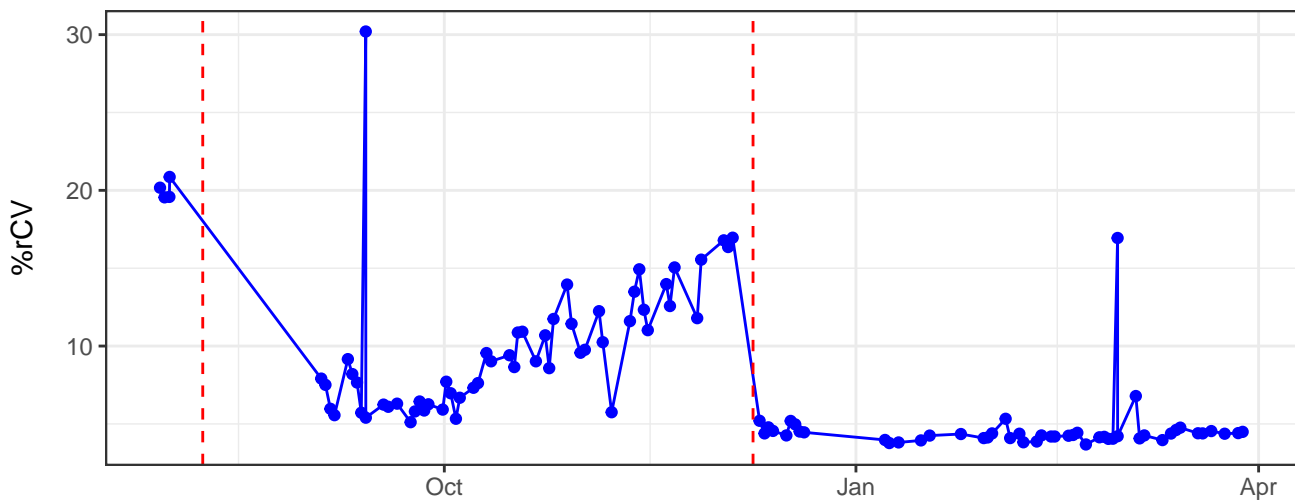
Blue_AreaScalingFactor



Red_AreaScalingFactor

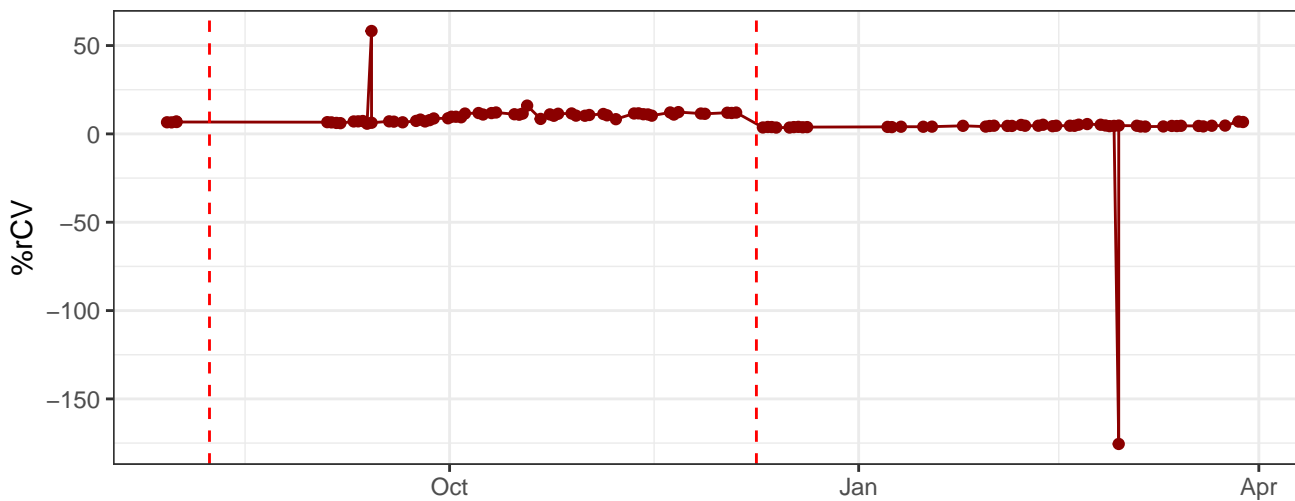


B530-A-% rCV

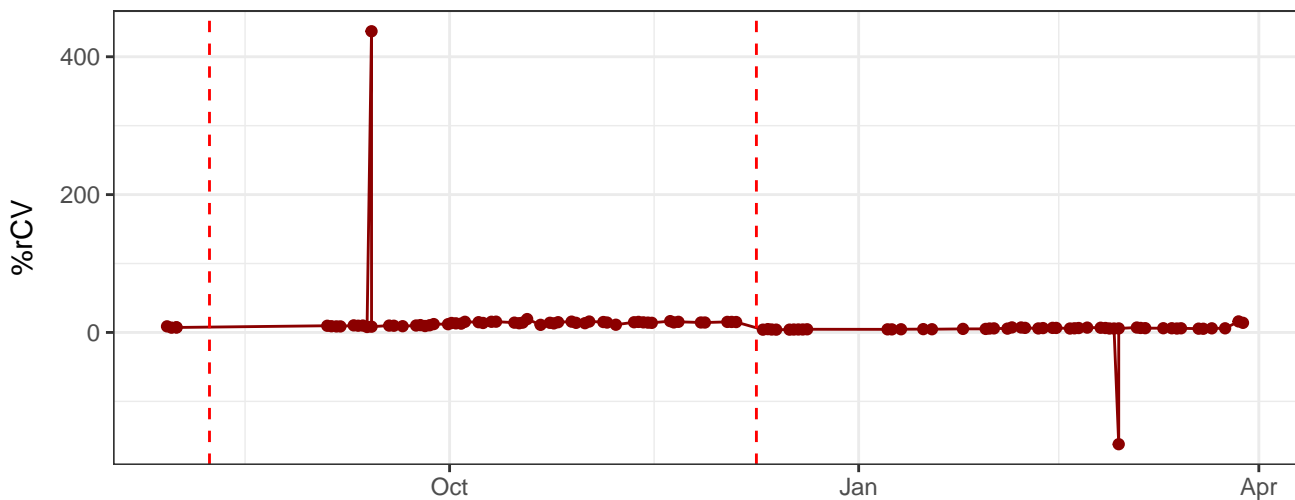


The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from September to April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, and the x-axis represents time. The data shows a sharp increase in cases starting in late September, peaking in early October, and then fluctuating with a general upward trend until late November. A significant spike is visible in early December. The number of cases then drops sharply in early December, remaining low and stable through April. Two vertical dashed red lines mark the dates of the first and second waves.

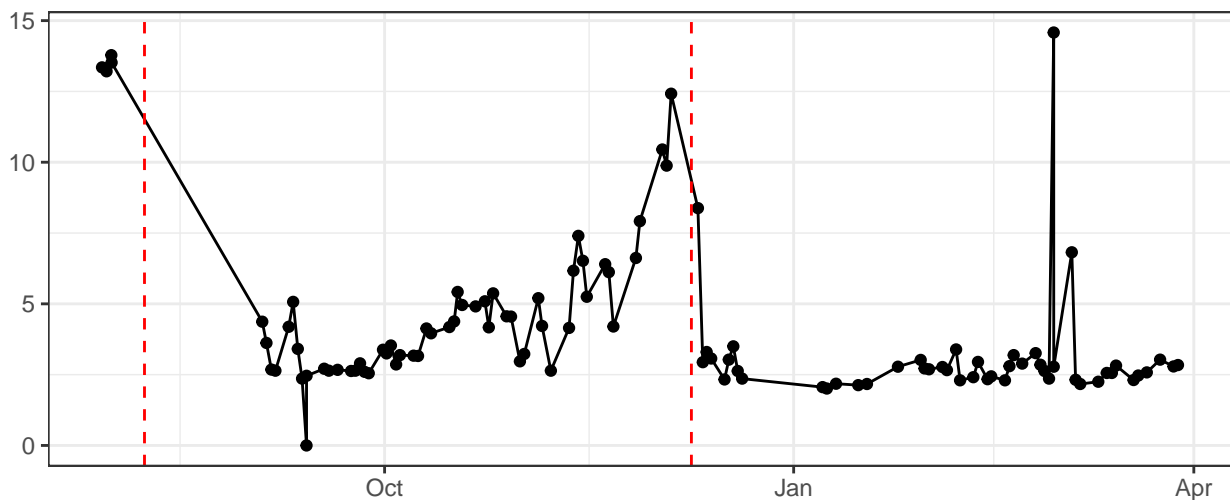
R670-A-% rCV



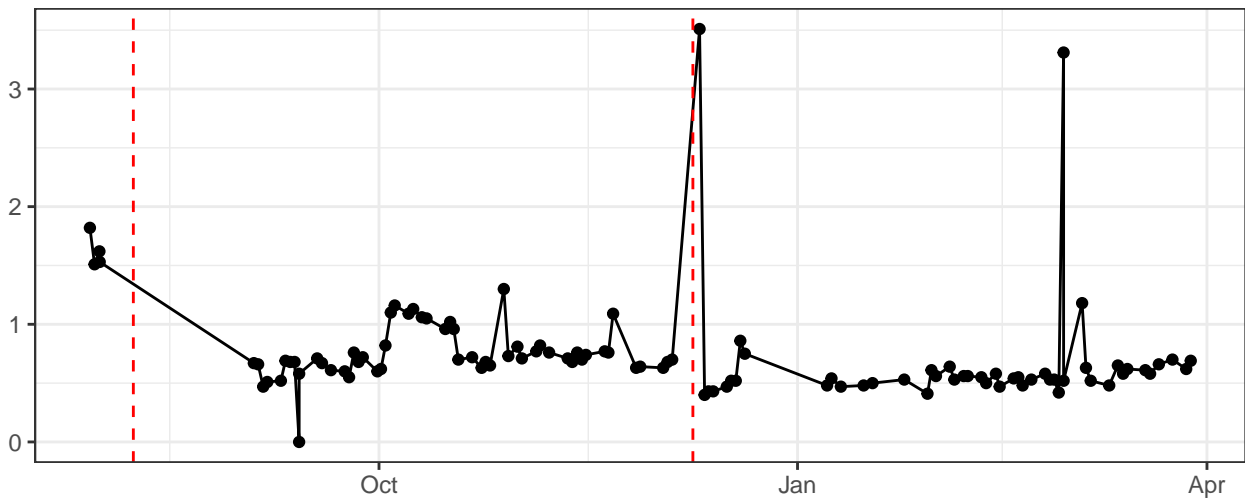
R780-A-% rCV



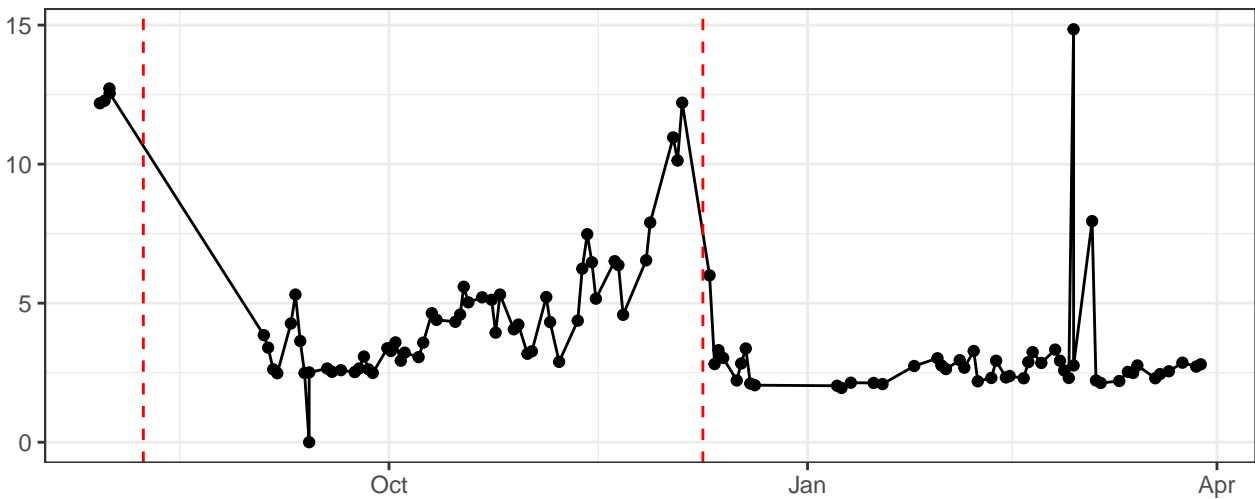
FSC-A-% rCV



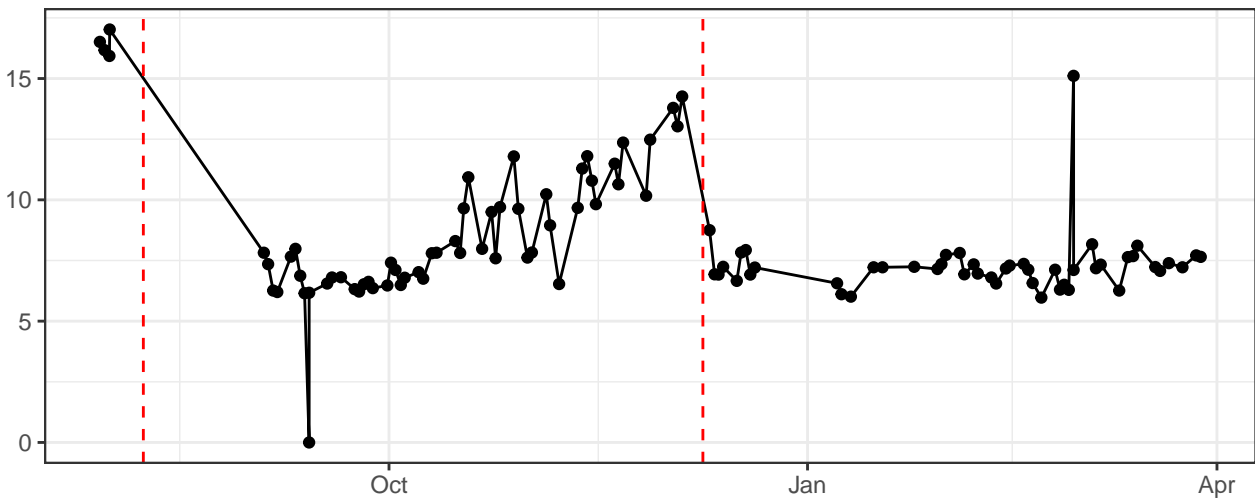
FSC-H-% rCV



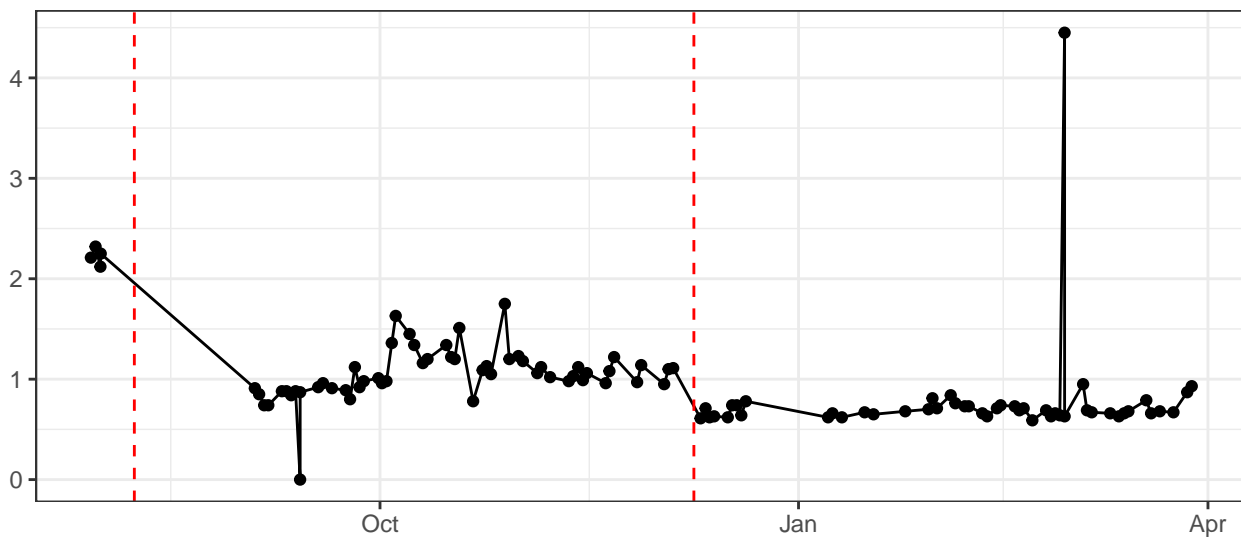
FSC-W-% rCV



SSC-A-% rCV



SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

