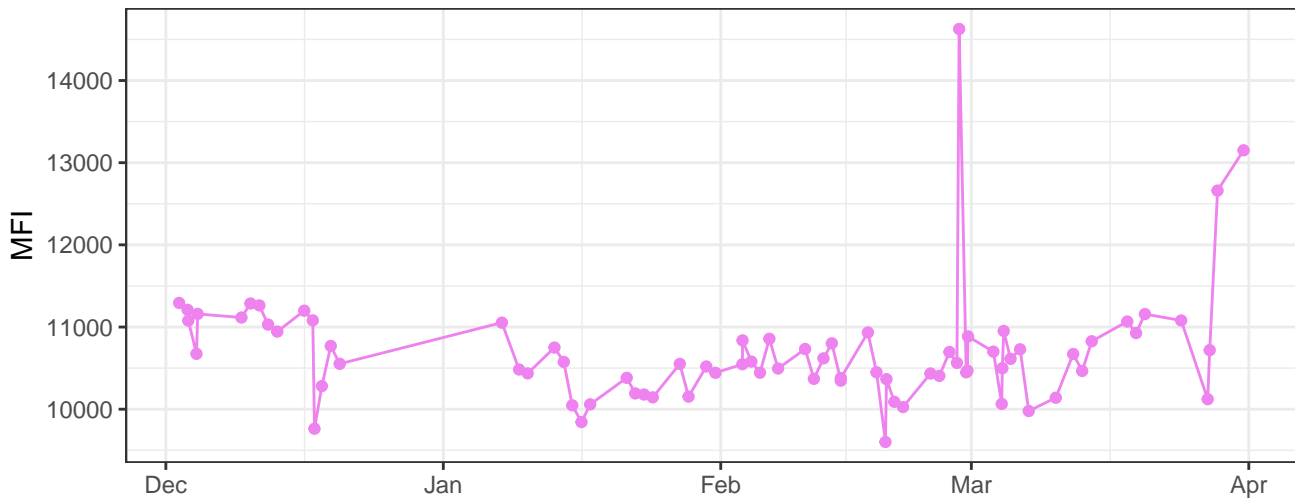
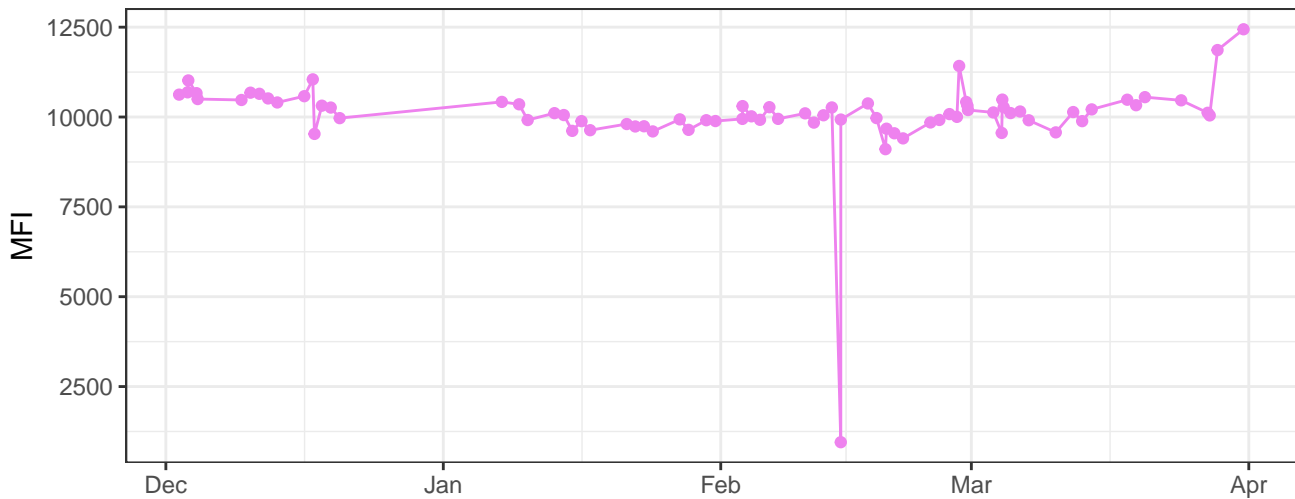


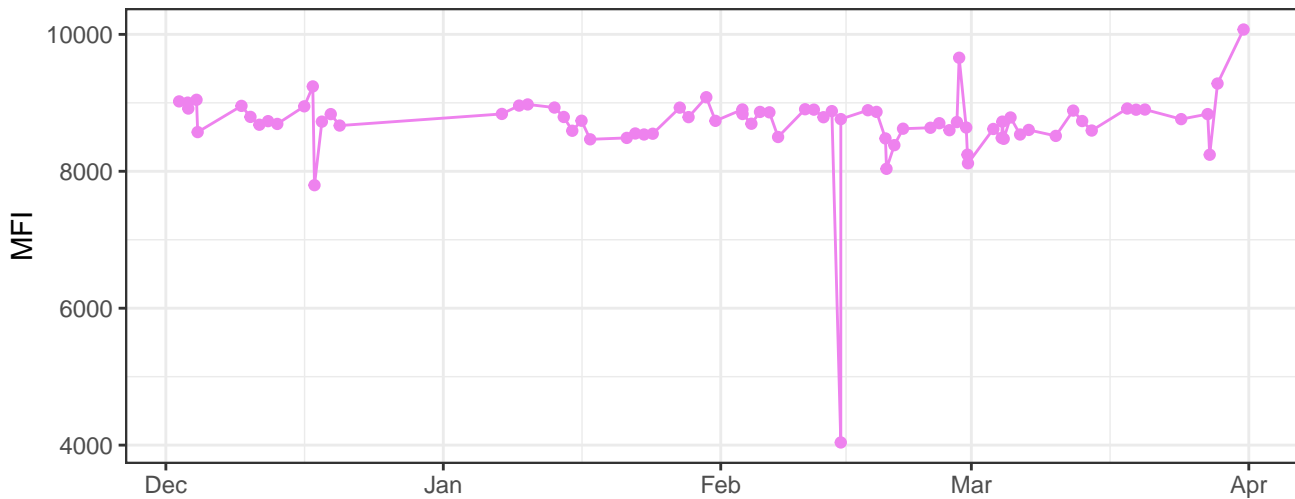
V450-A



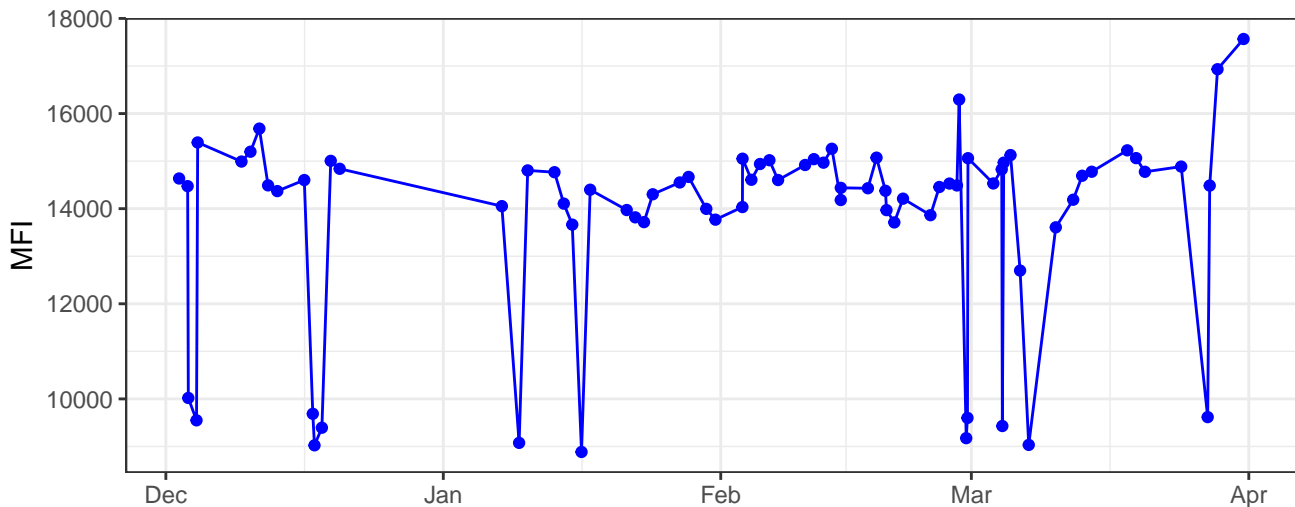
V530-A



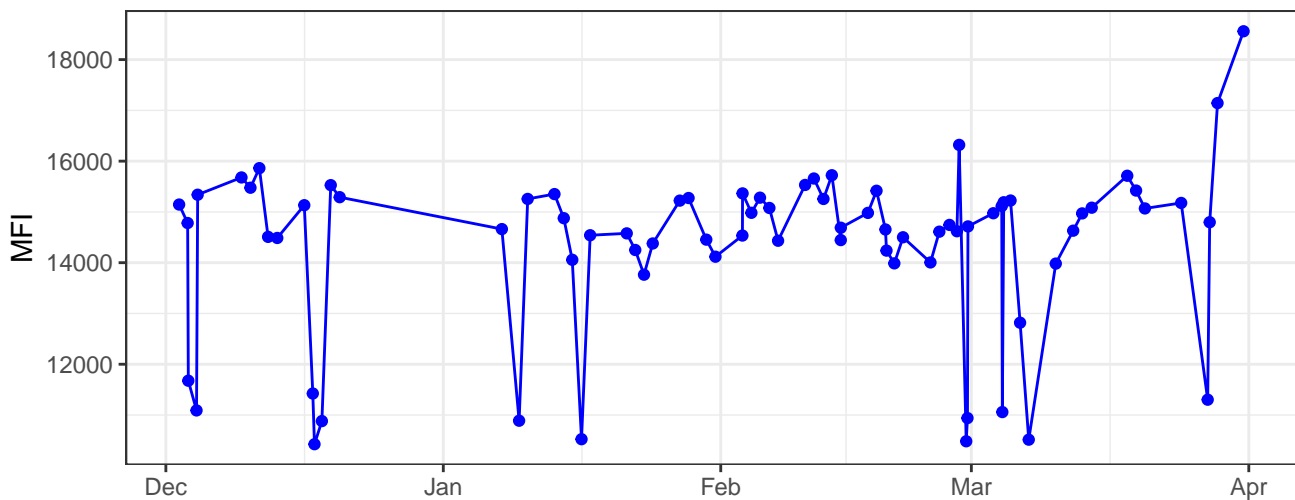
V710-A



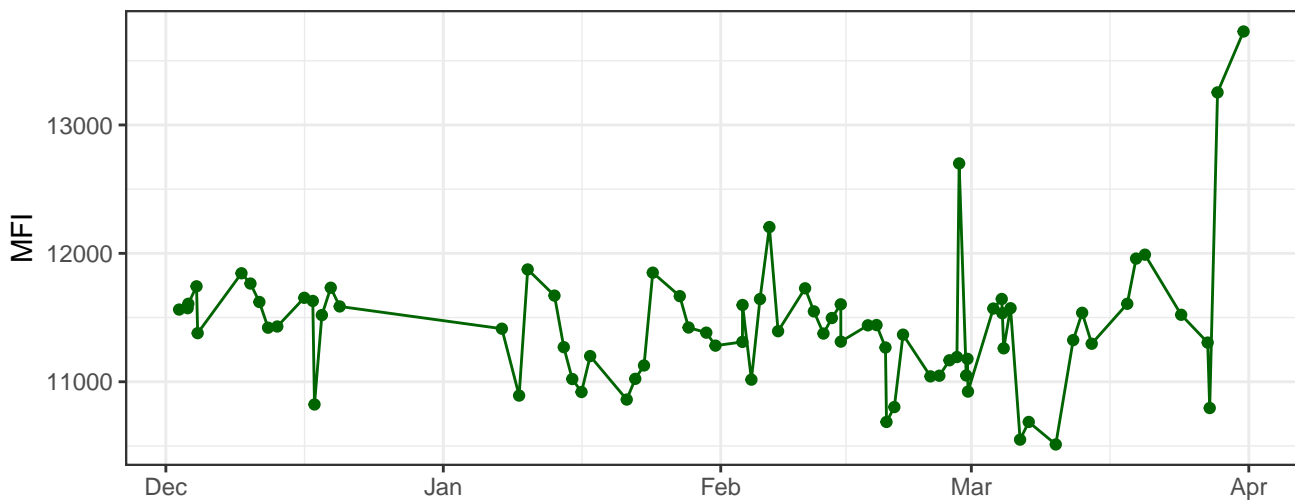
B530-A



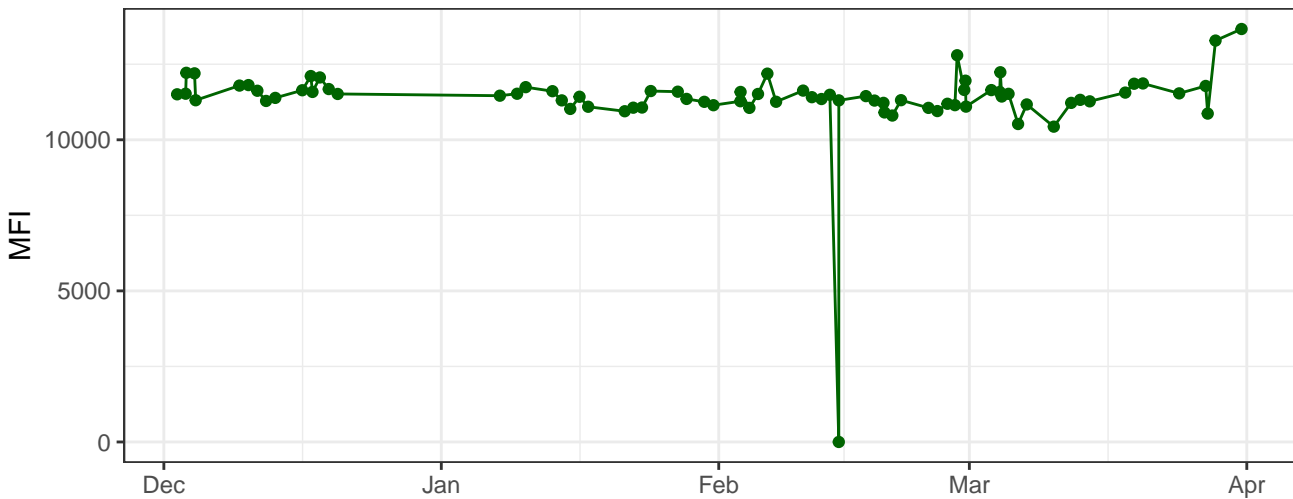
B695-A



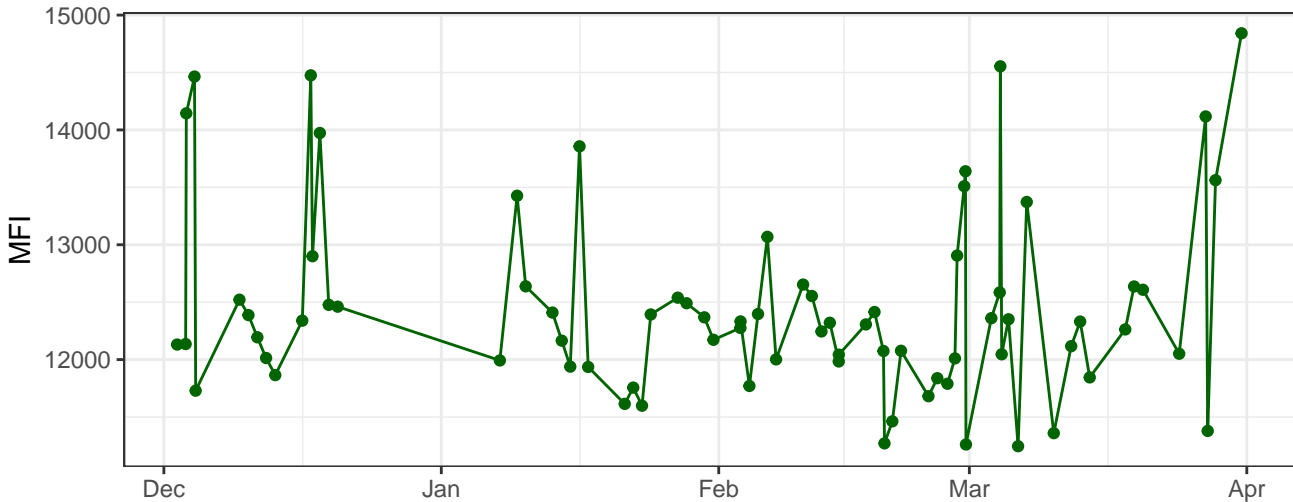
Y590-A



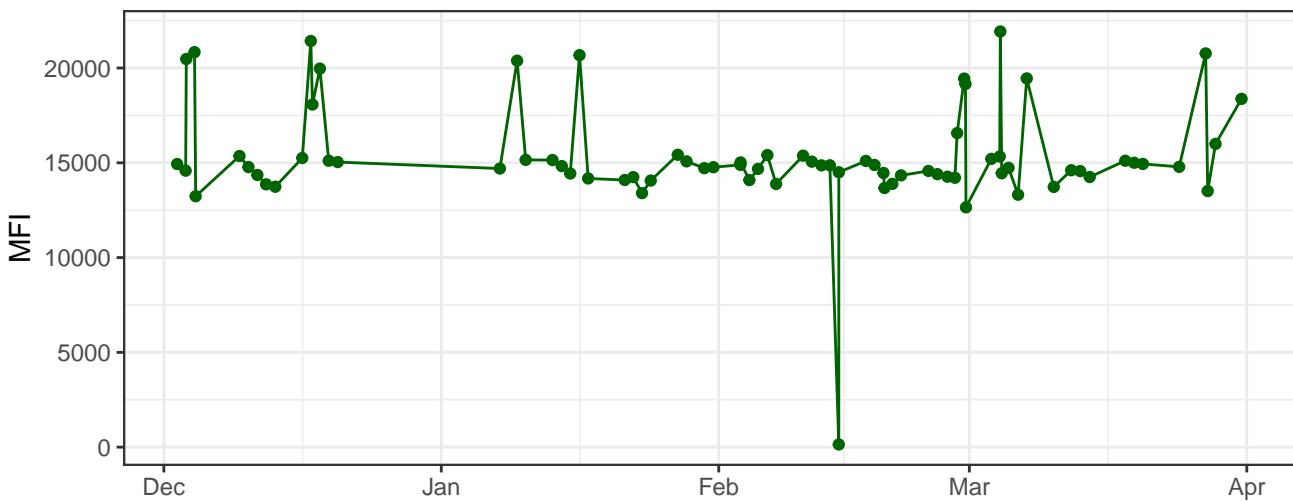
Y610-A



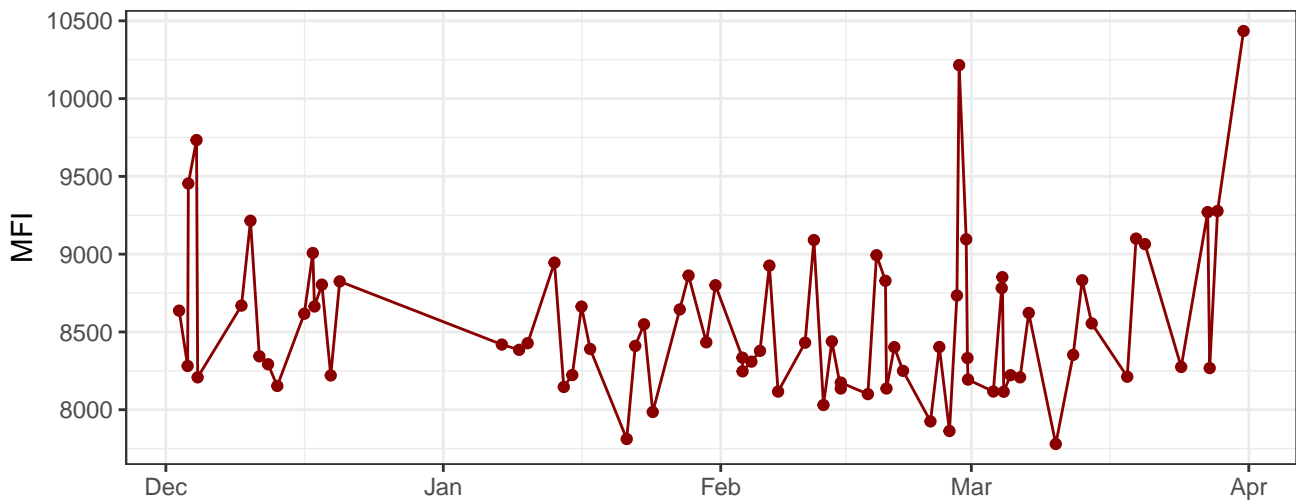
Y670-A



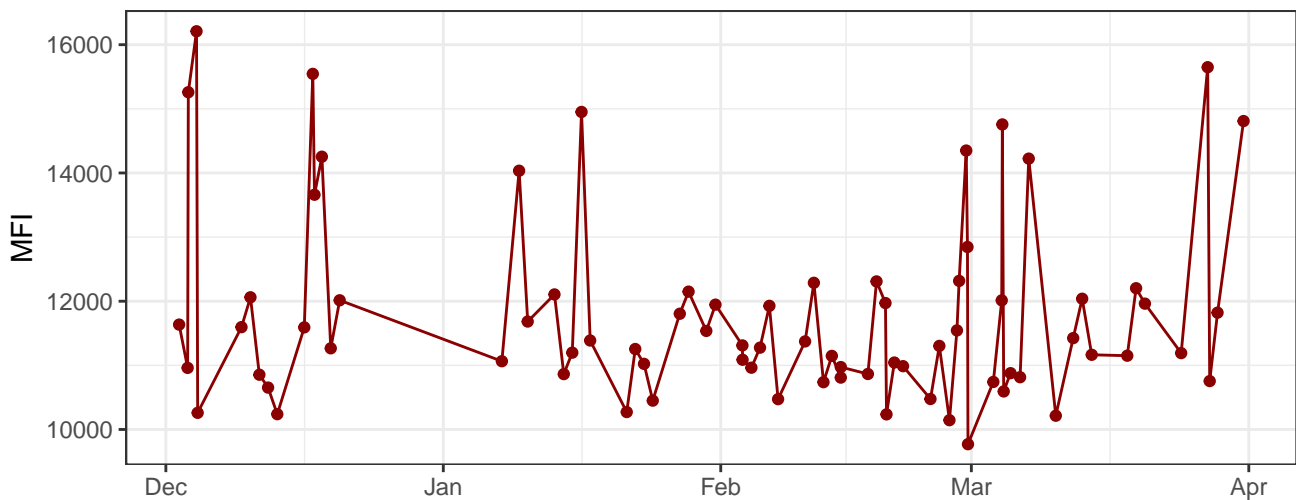
Y780-A



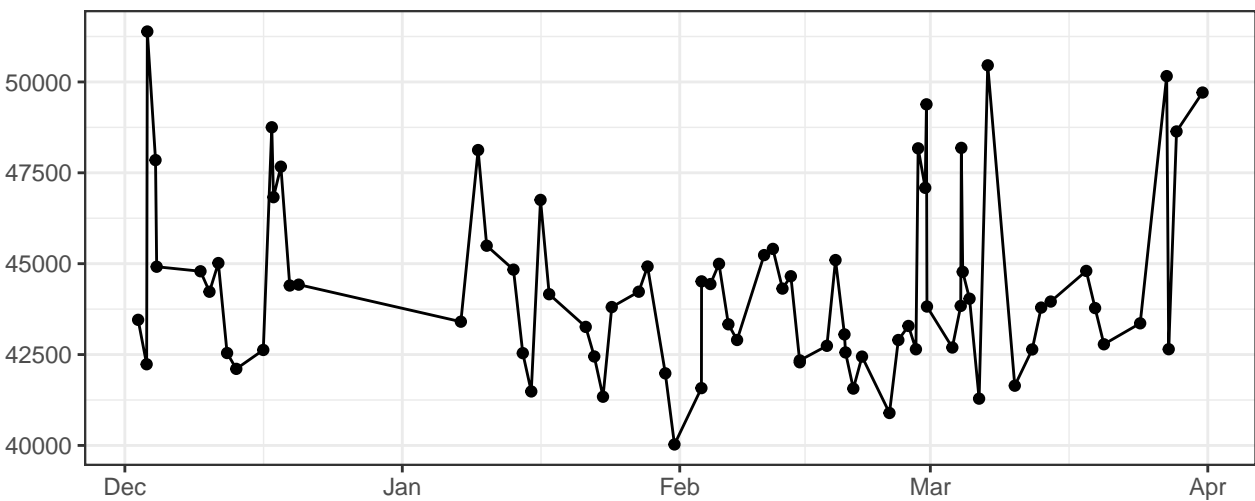
R660-A



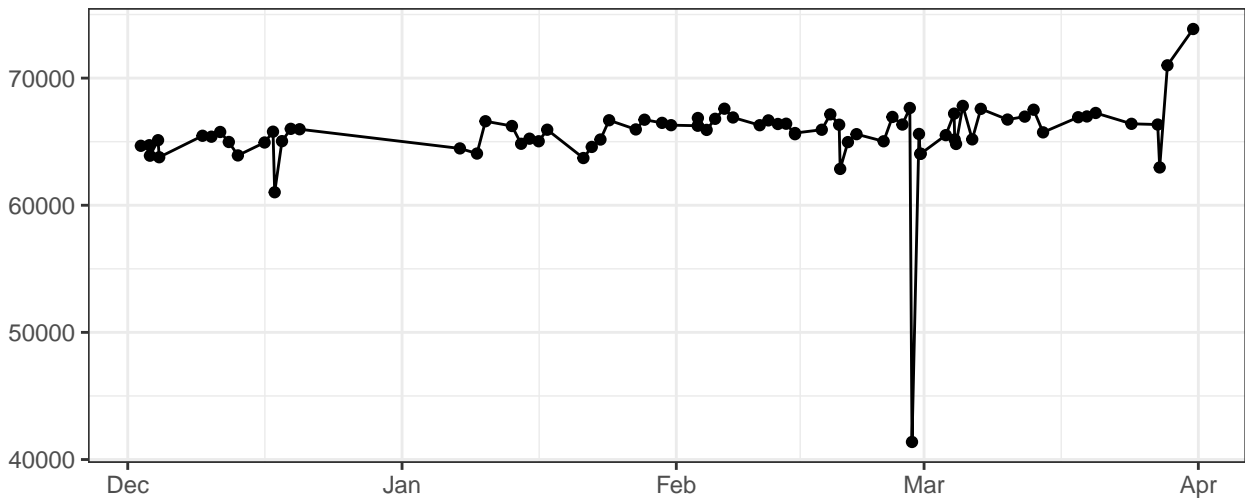
R780-A



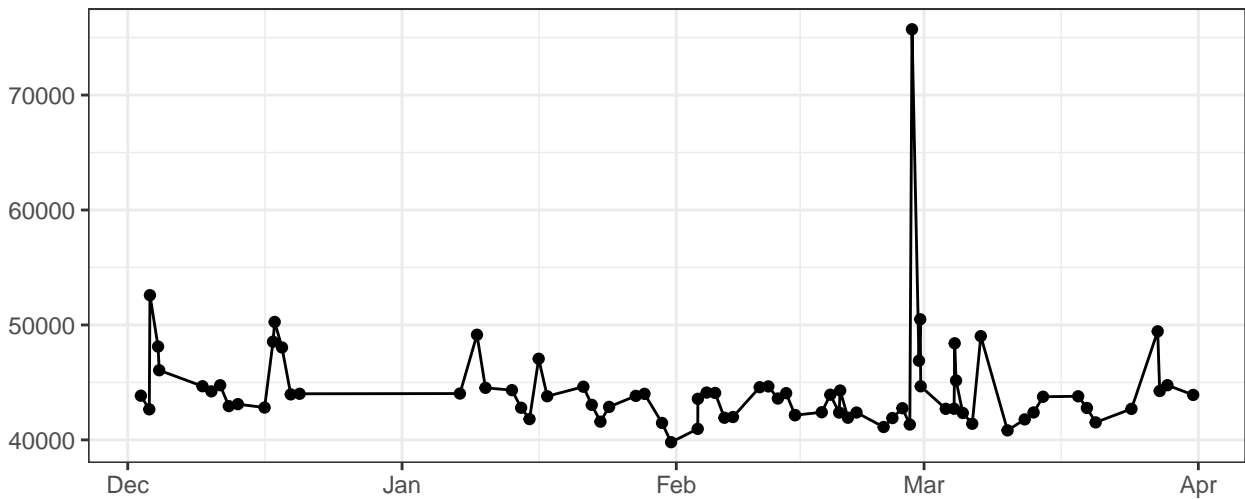
FSC-A



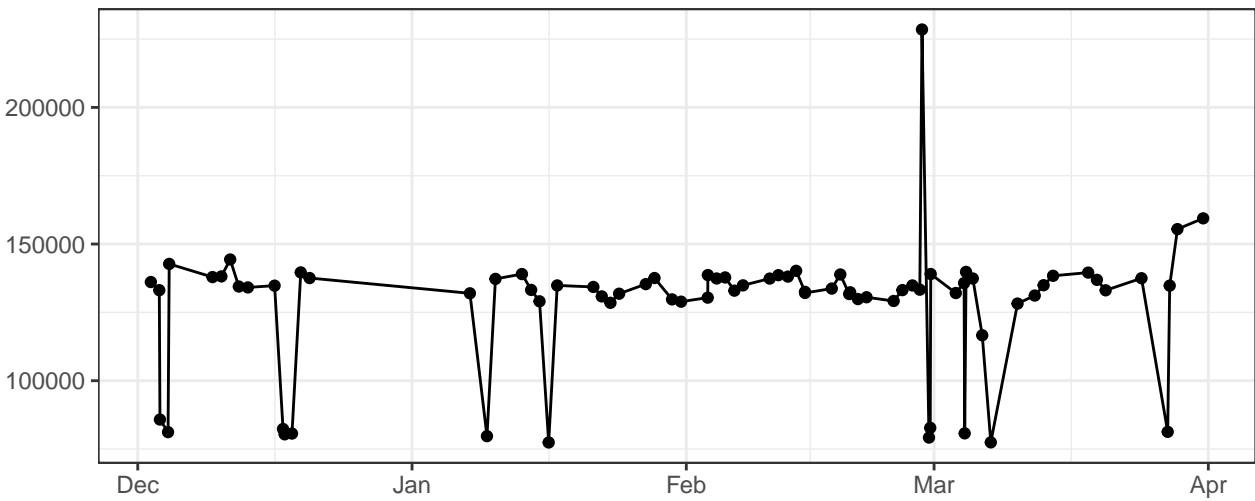
FSC-H



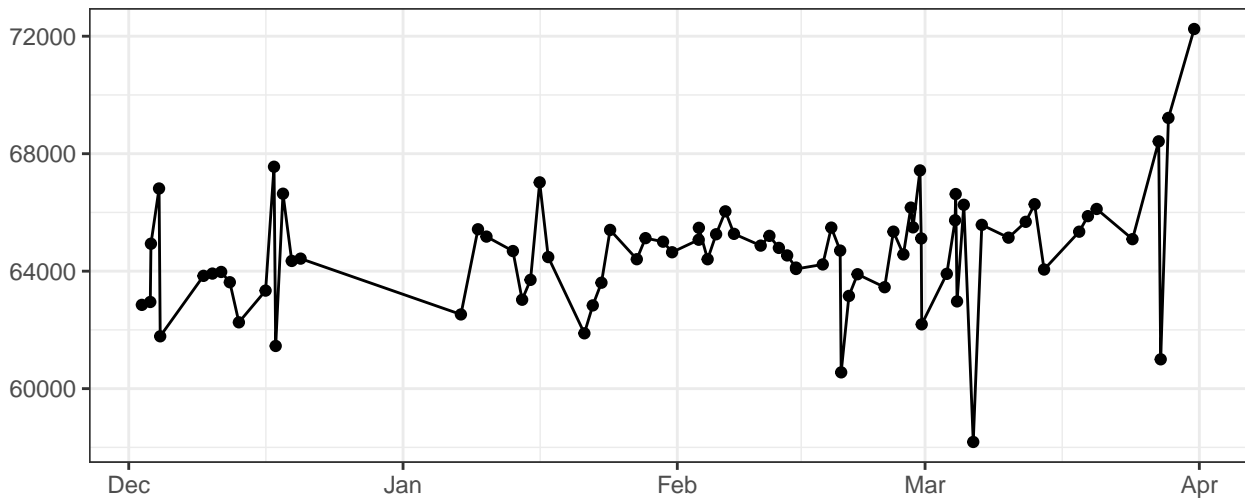
FSC-W



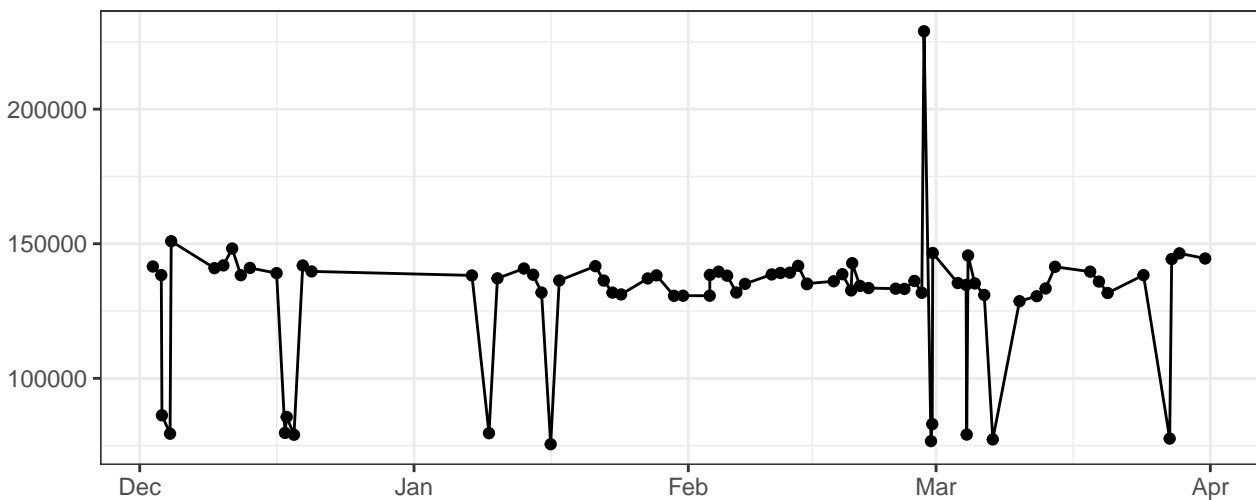
SSC-A



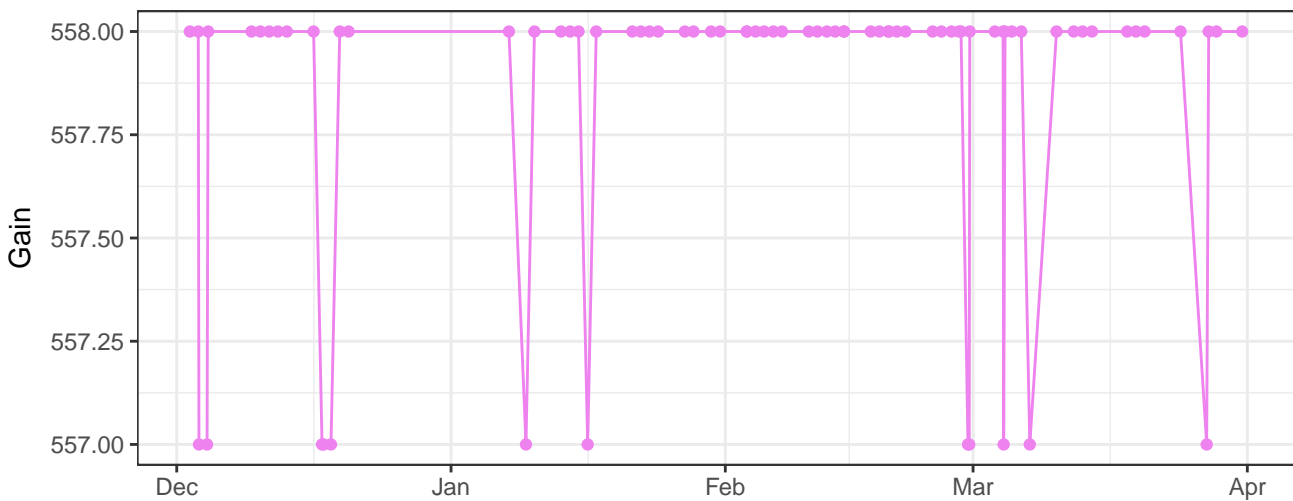
SSC-H



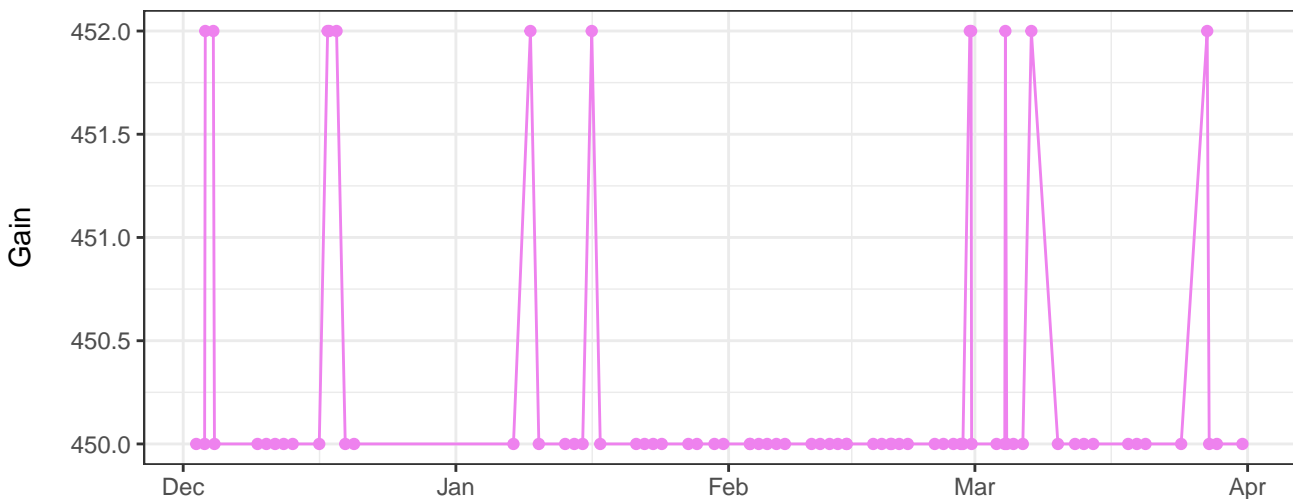
SSC-W



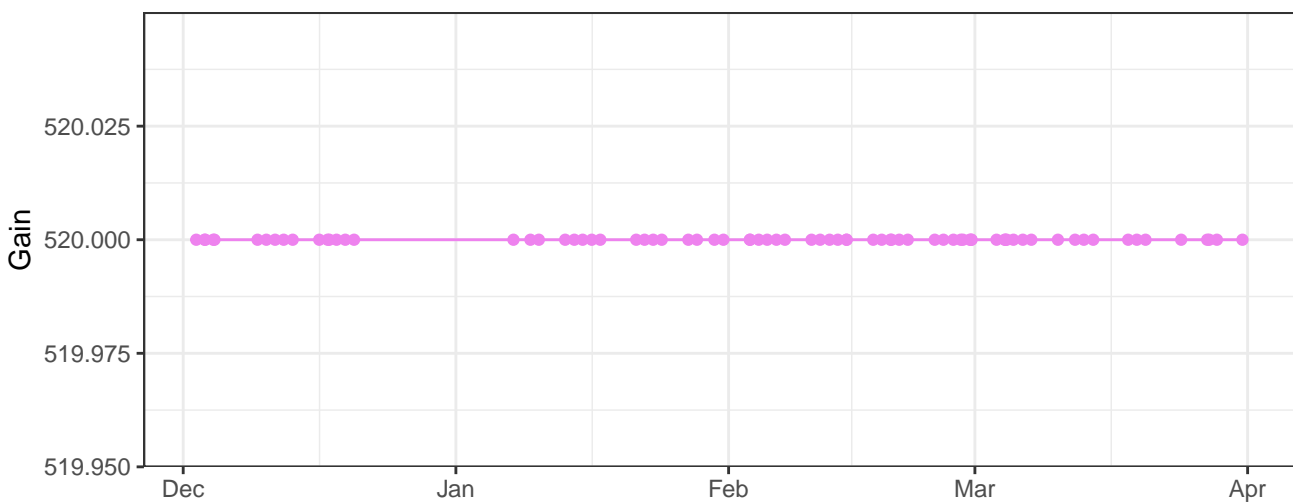
V450-A_Gain



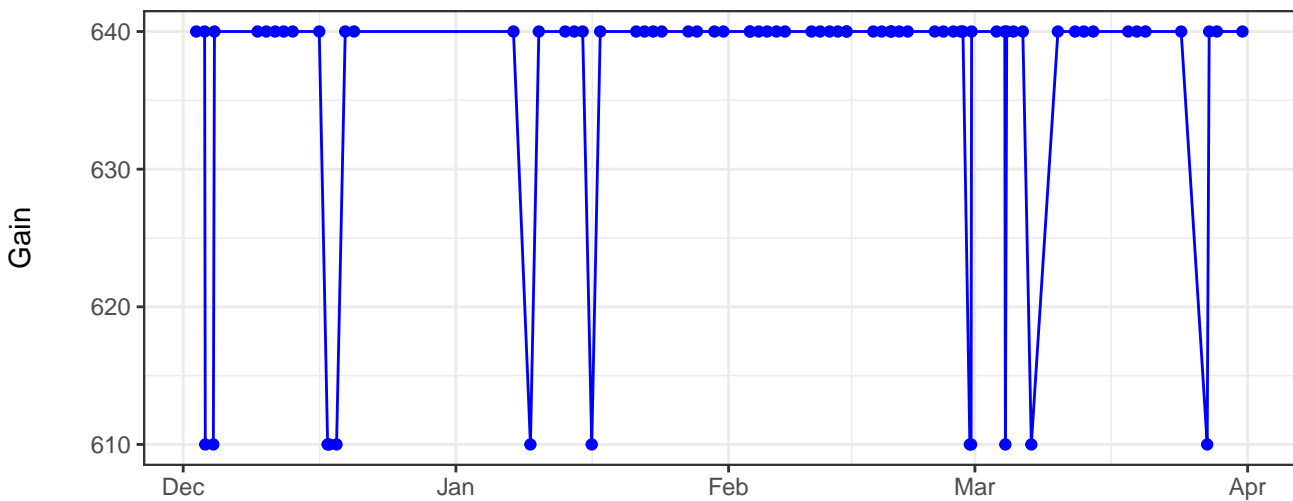
V530-A_Gain



V710-A_Gain



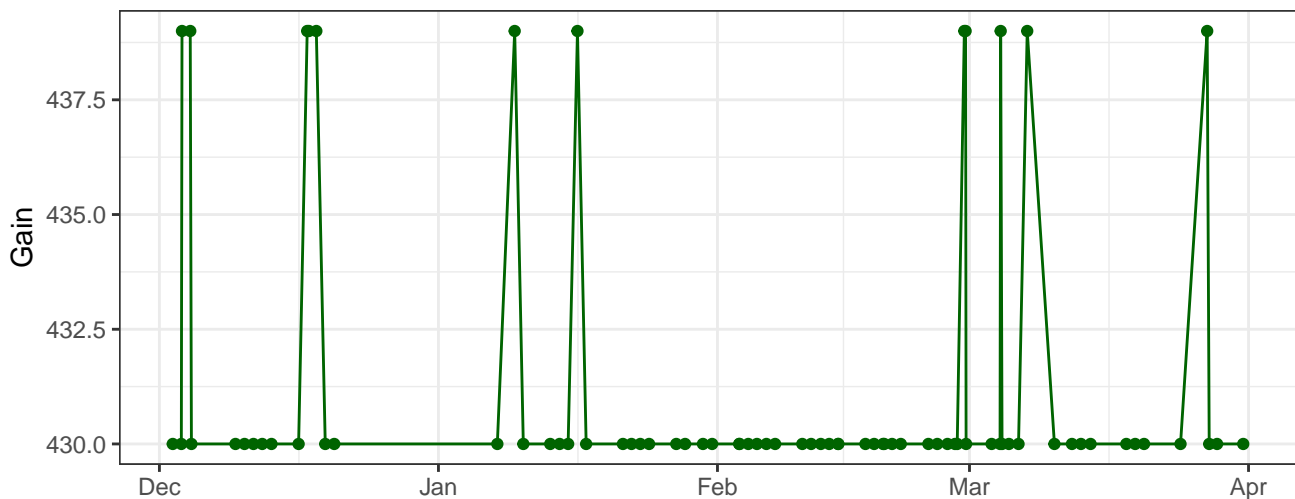
B530-A_Gain



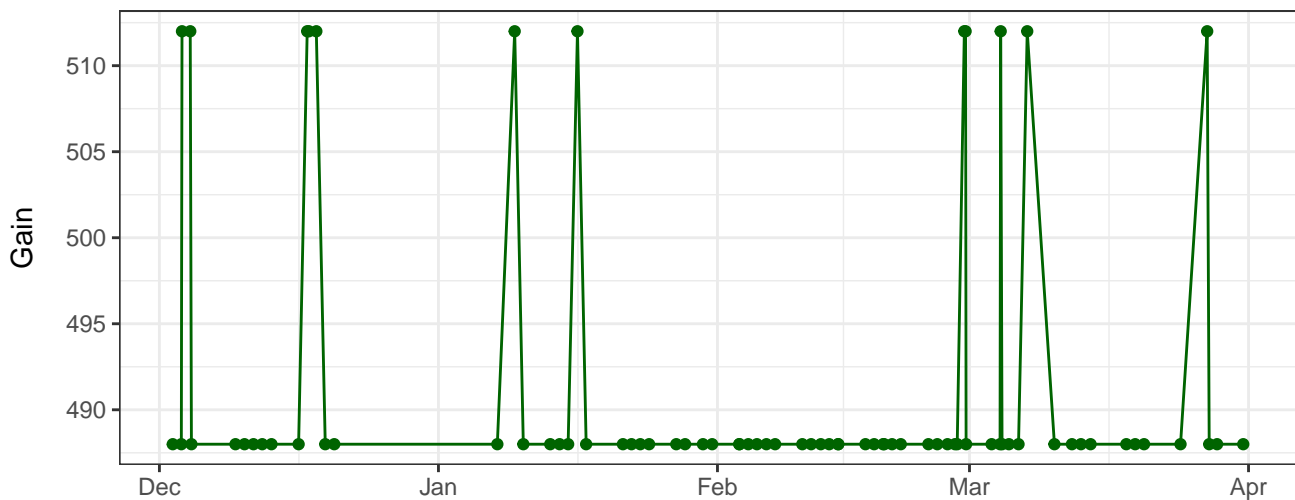
The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The data shows a period of low activity from December through early February, followed by a rapid and significant increase in cases, reaching a peak of nearly 100,000 in early April. This is followed by a sharp decline in late April, suggesting the implementation of effective public health interventions.

The graph illustrates the rapid increase in COVID-19 cases in the United States starting in late February 2020. The data shows a clear pattern of daily case reporting, with significant spikes in early March reaching over 100,000 cases, followed by a period of relative stability at a high level through April.

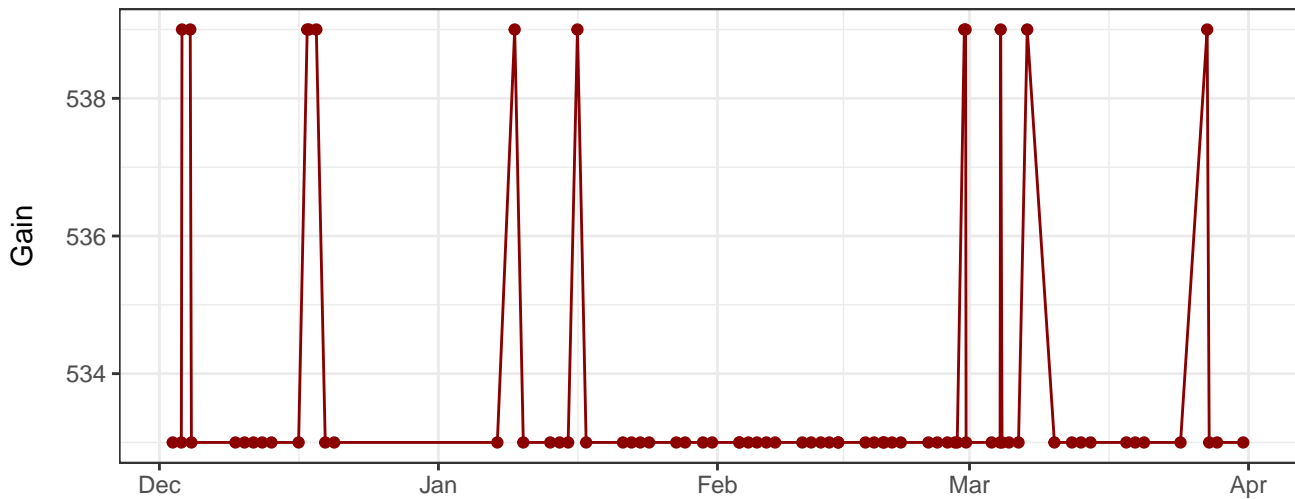
Y670-A_Gain



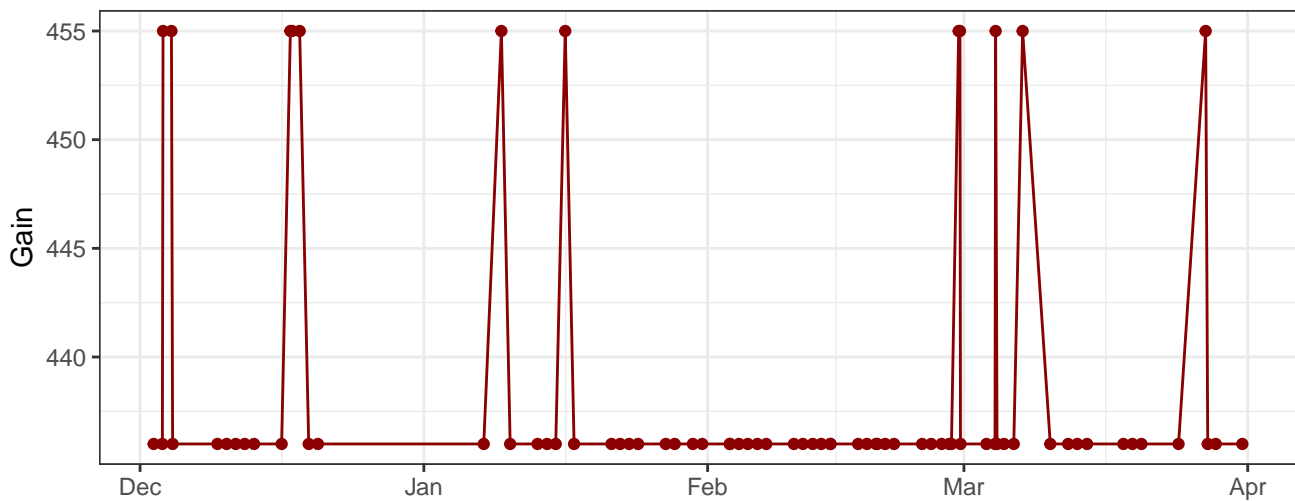
Y780-A_Gain



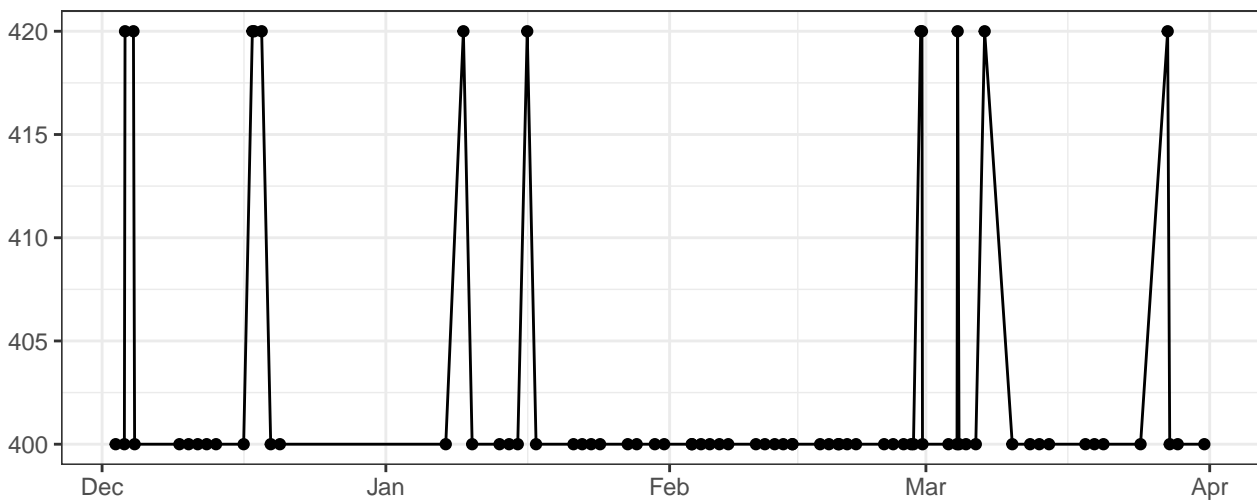
R660-A_Gain



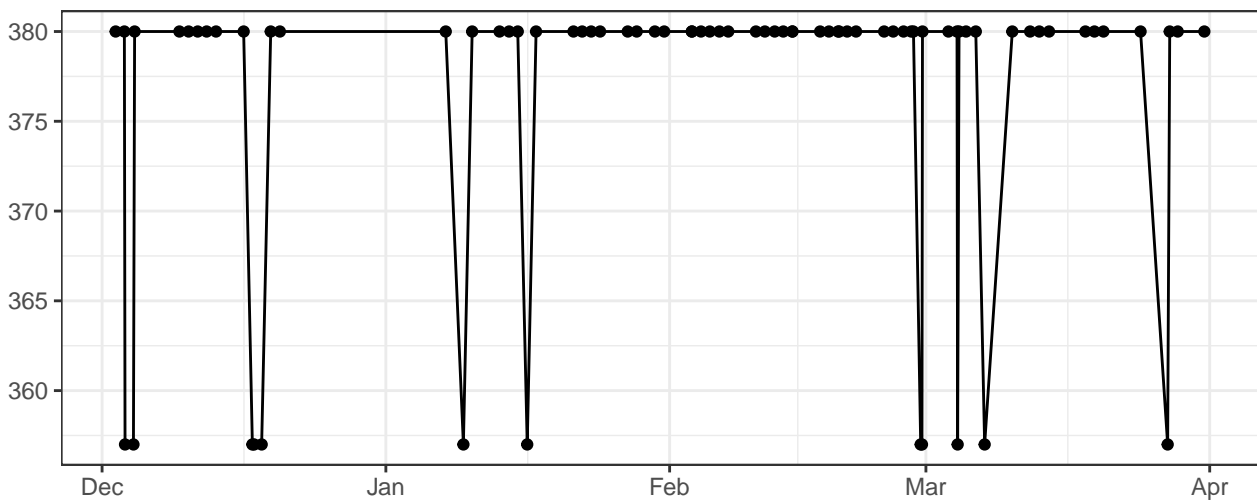
R780-A_Gain



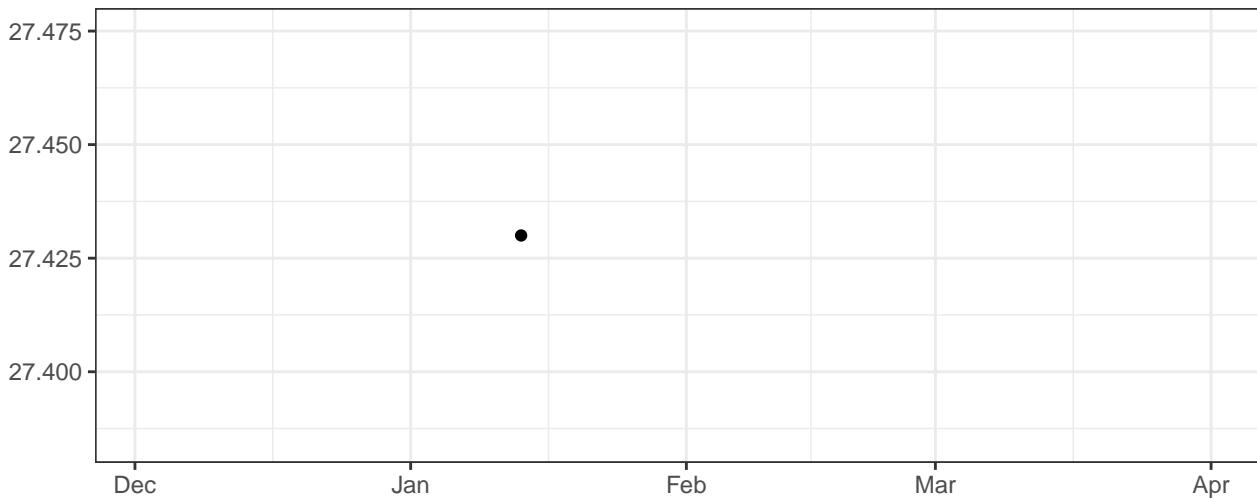
FSC-A_Gain



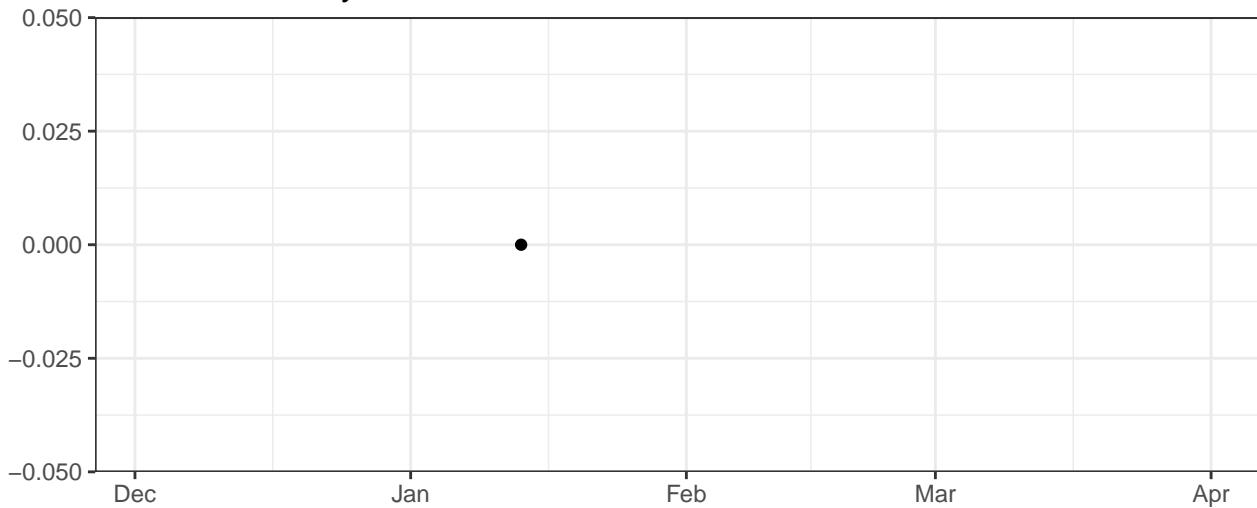
SSC-A_Gain



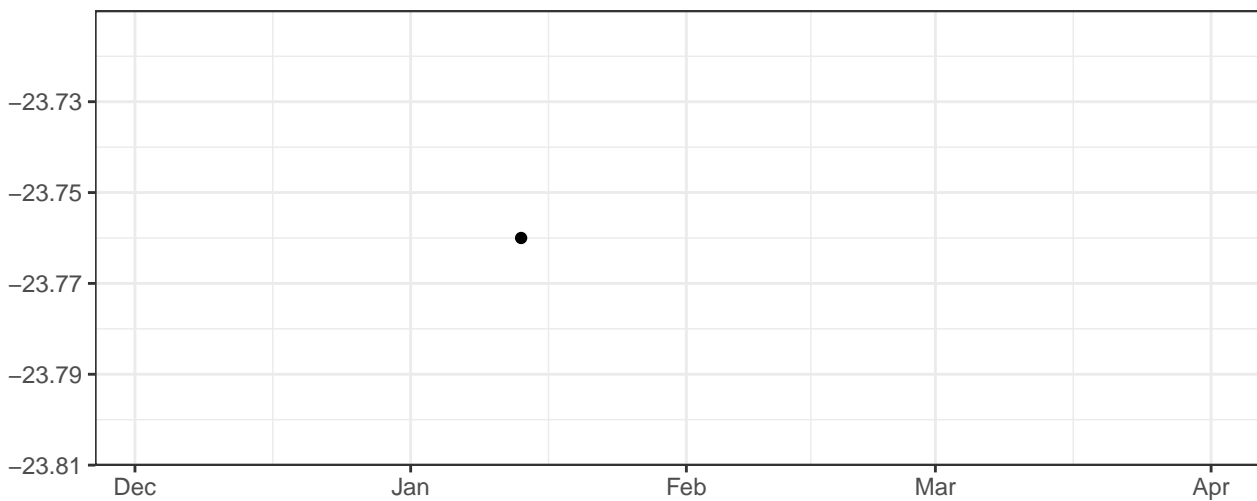
Violet_LaserDelay



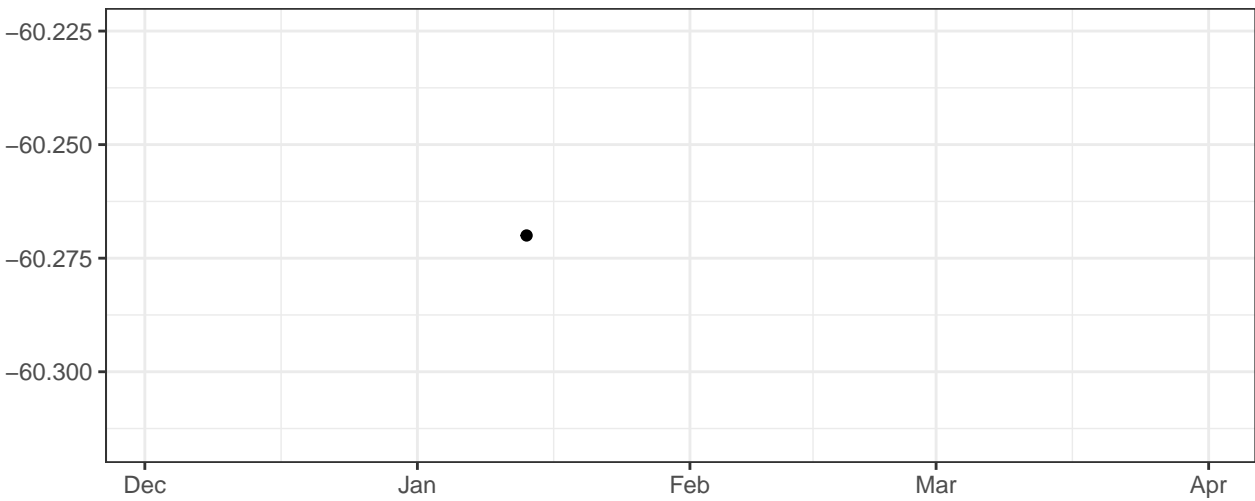
Blue_LaserDelay



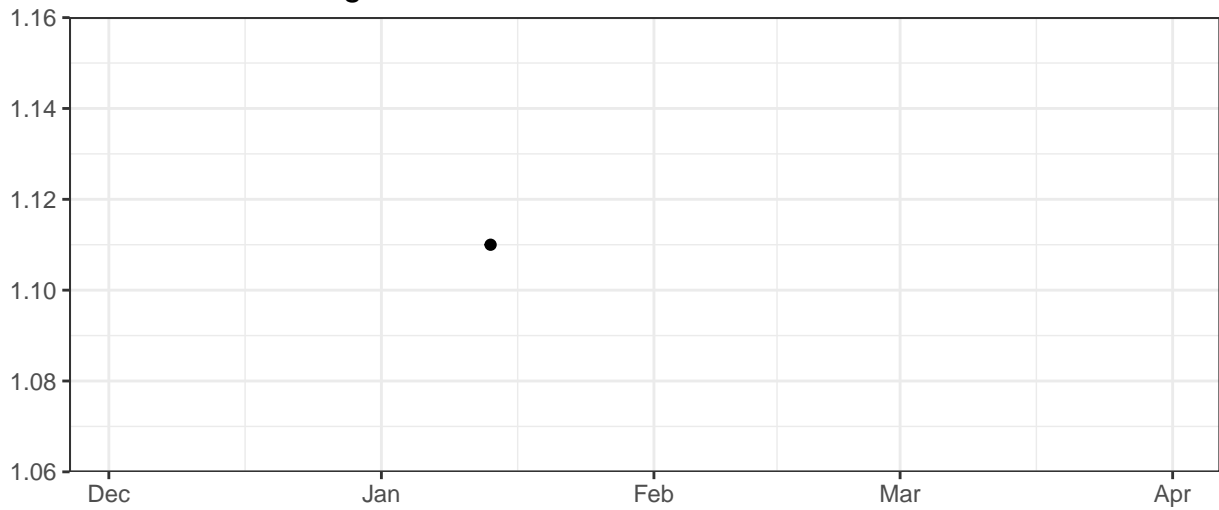
Yellow_LaserDelay



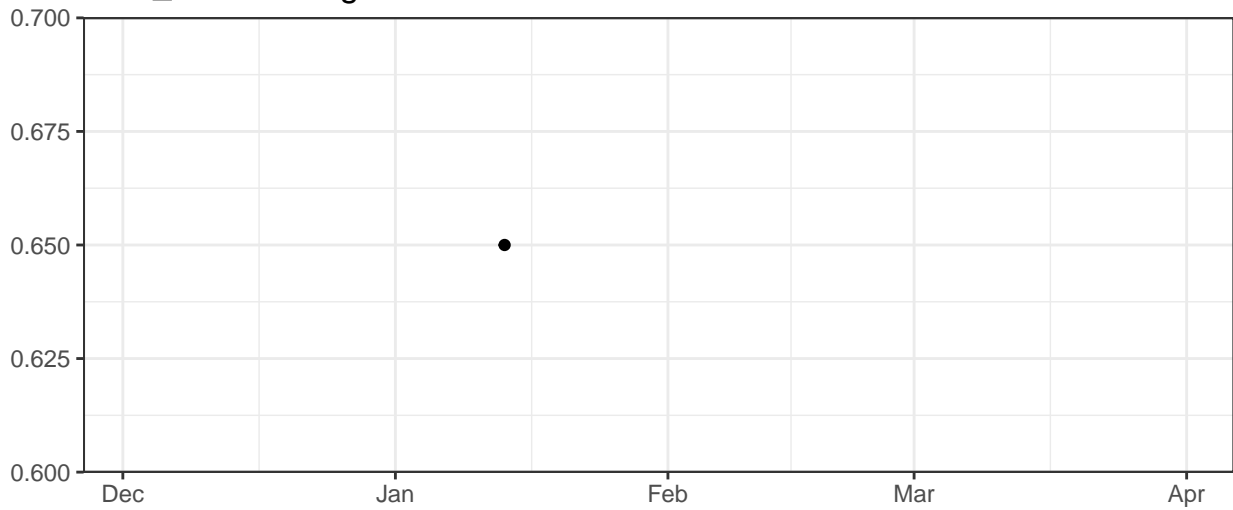
Red_LaserDelay



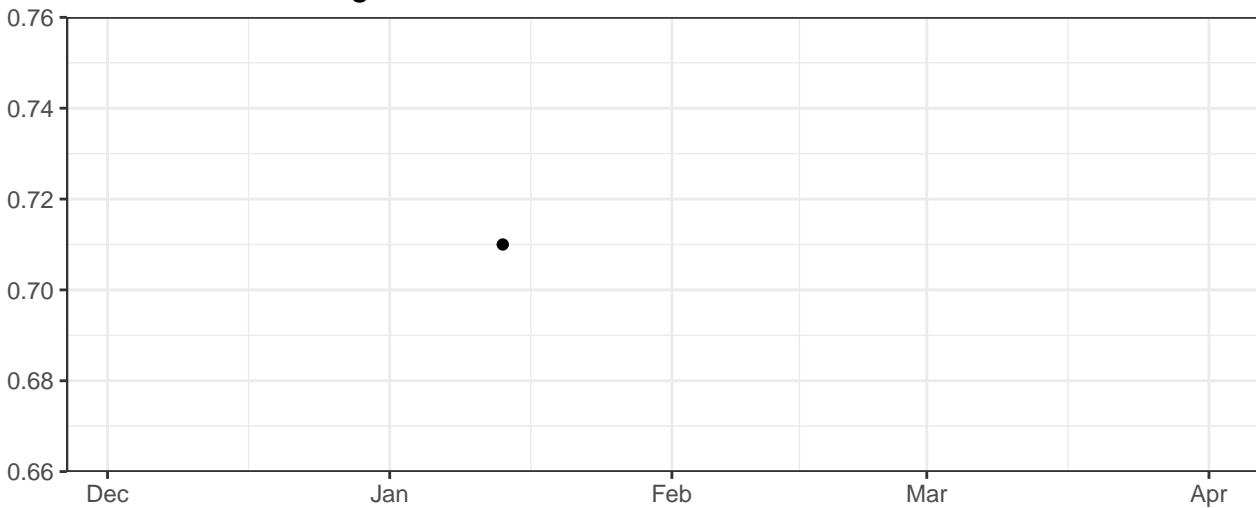
Violet_AreaScalingFactor



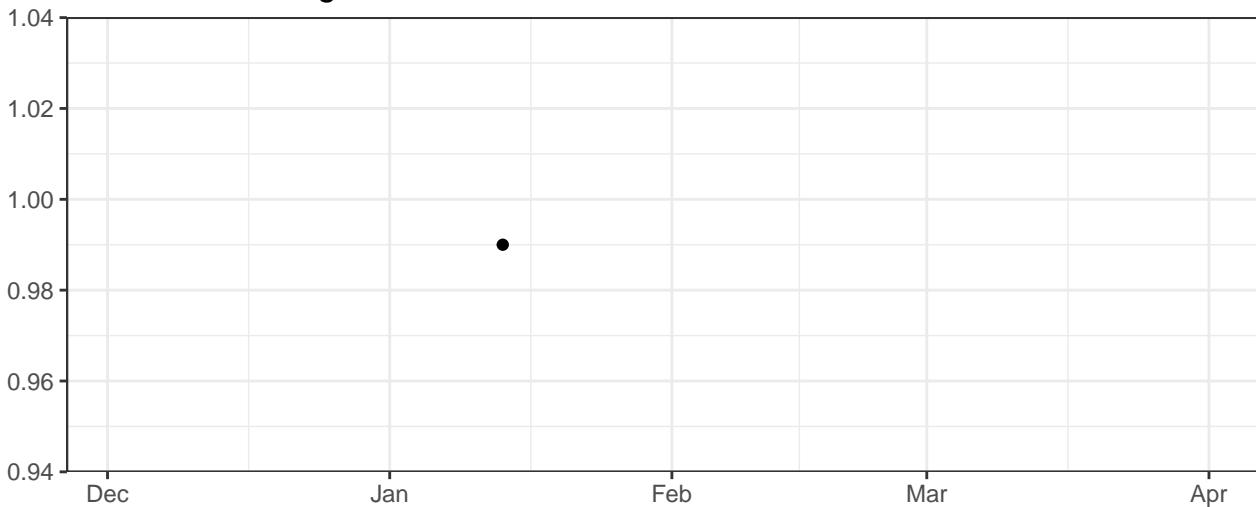
Blue_AreaScalingFactor



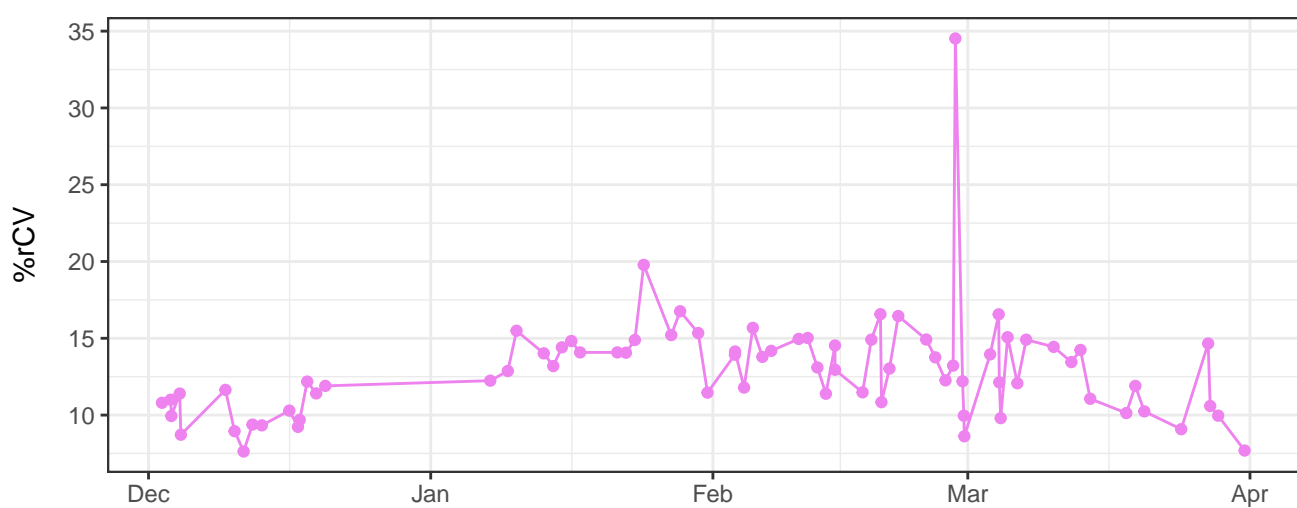
Yellow_AreaScalingFactor



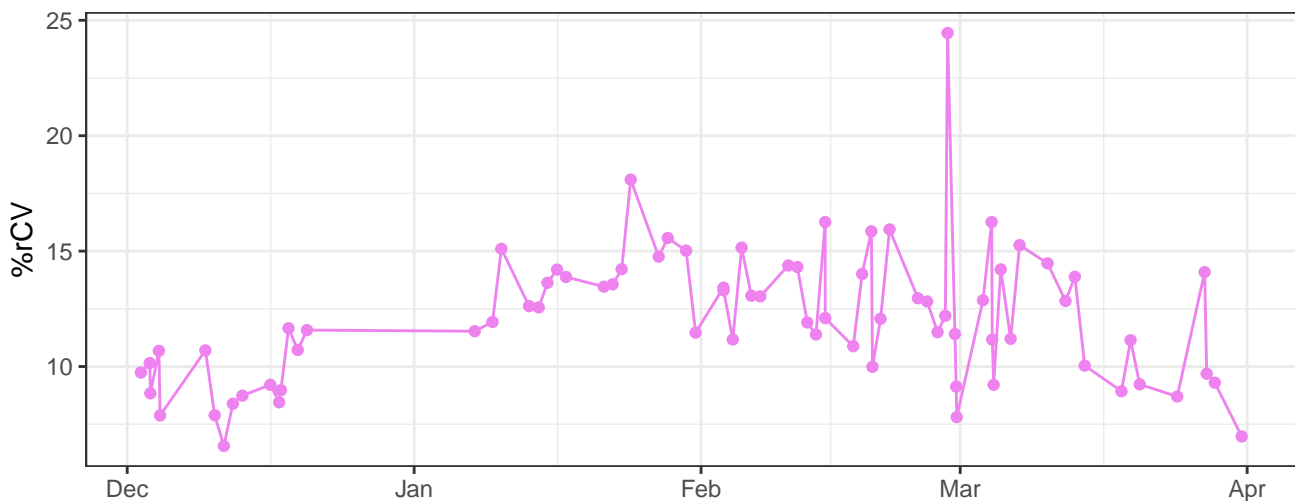
Red_AreaScalingFactor



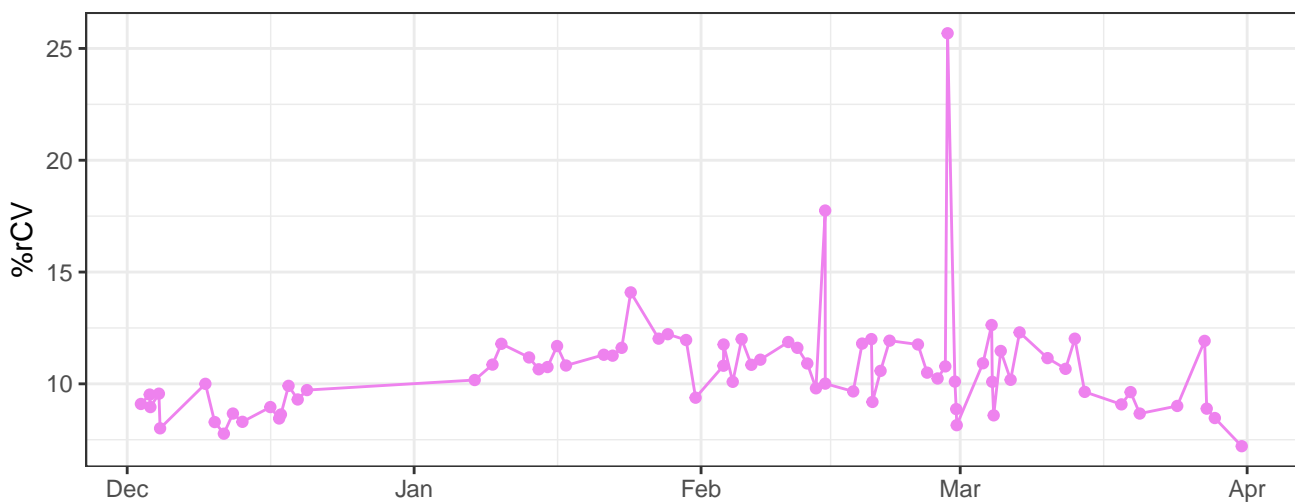
V450-A-% rCV



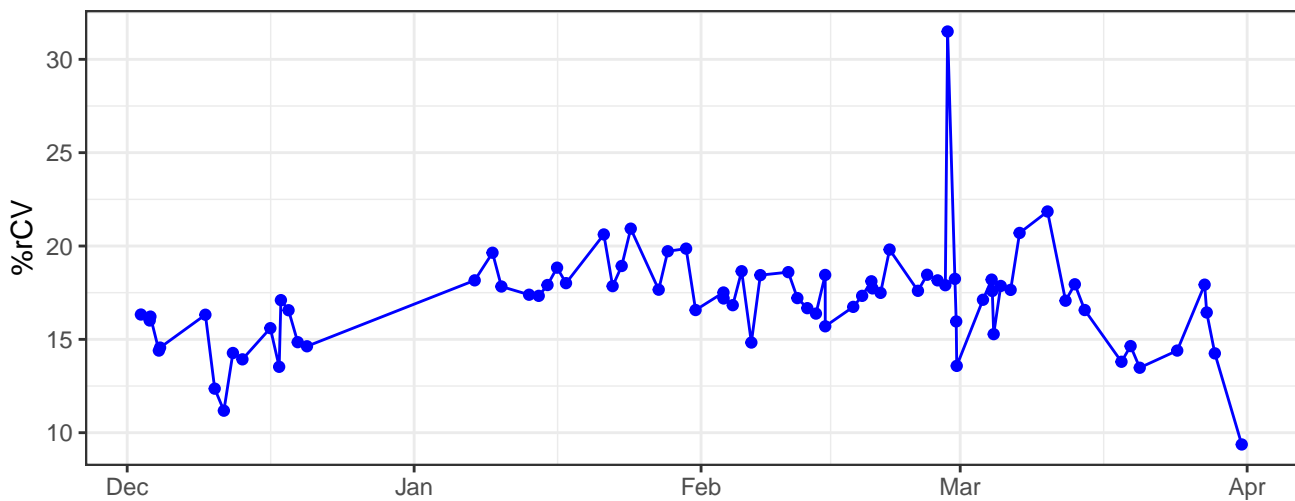
V530-A-% rCV



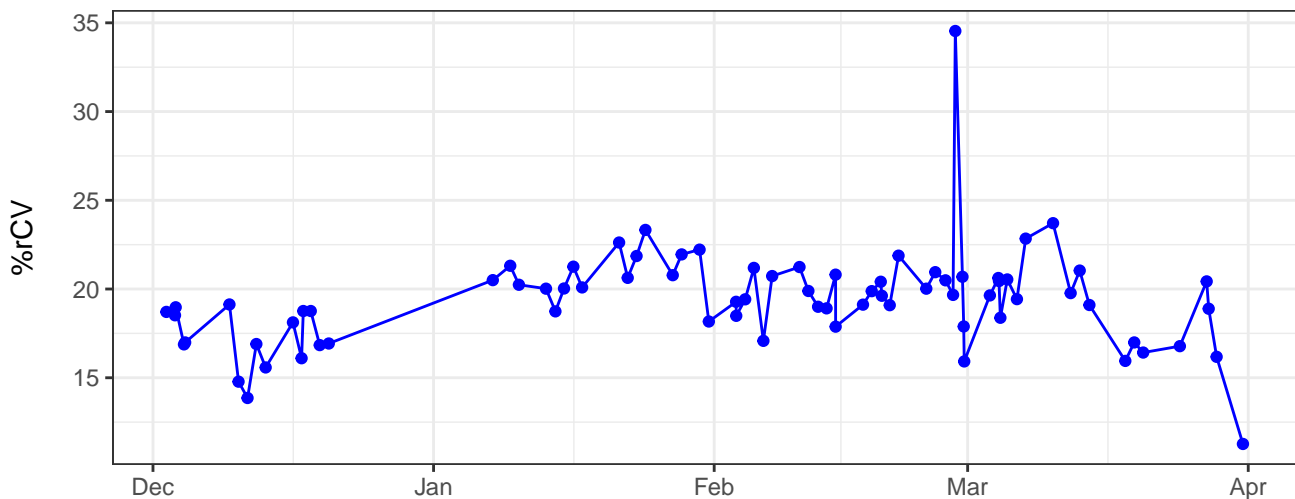
V710-A-% rCV



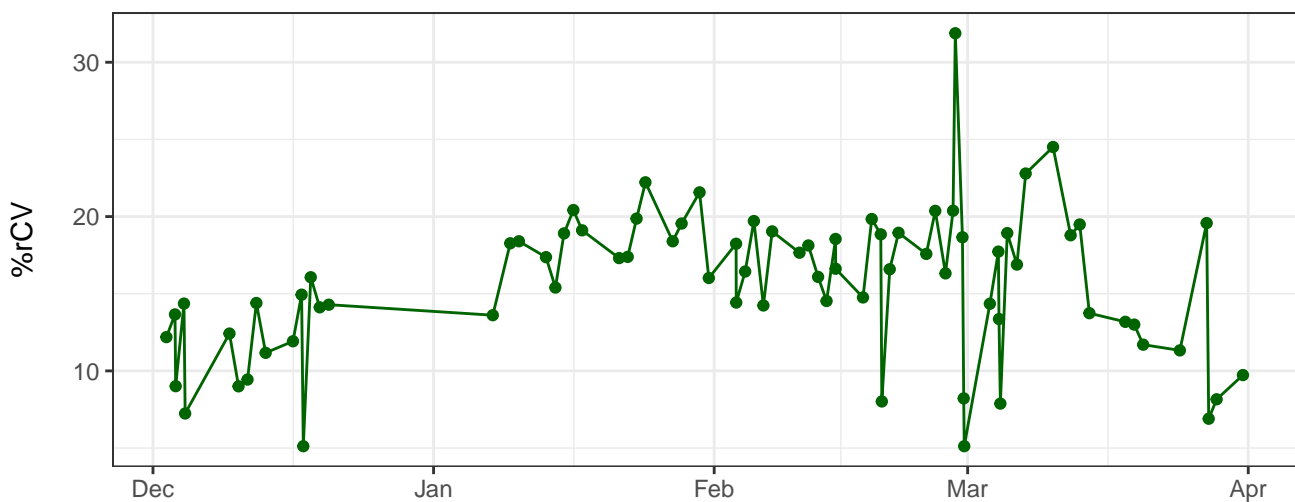
B530-A-% rCV



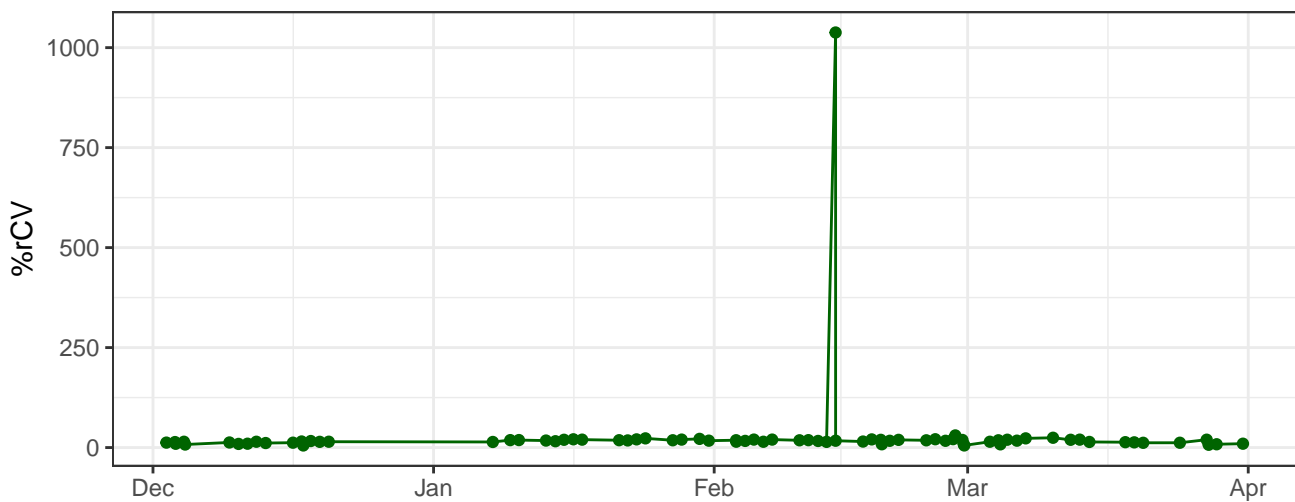
B695-A-% rCV



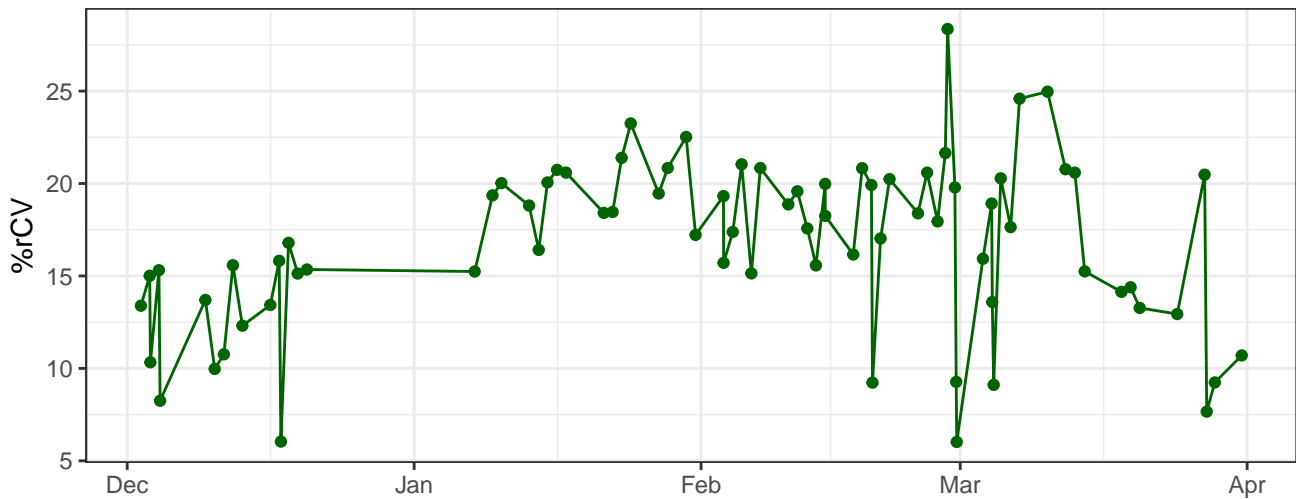
Y590-A-% rCV



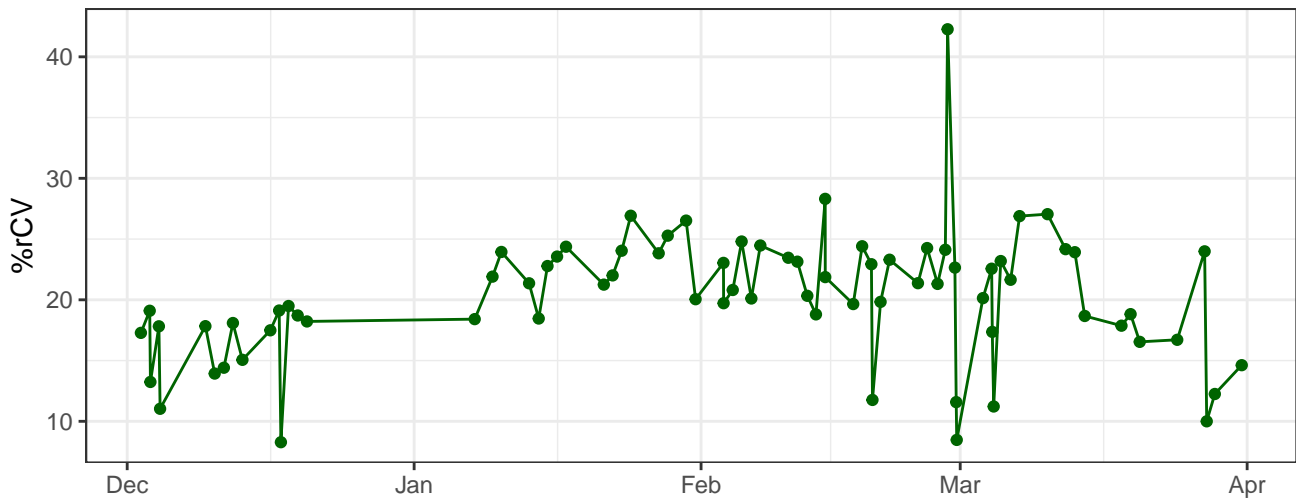
Y610-A-% rCV



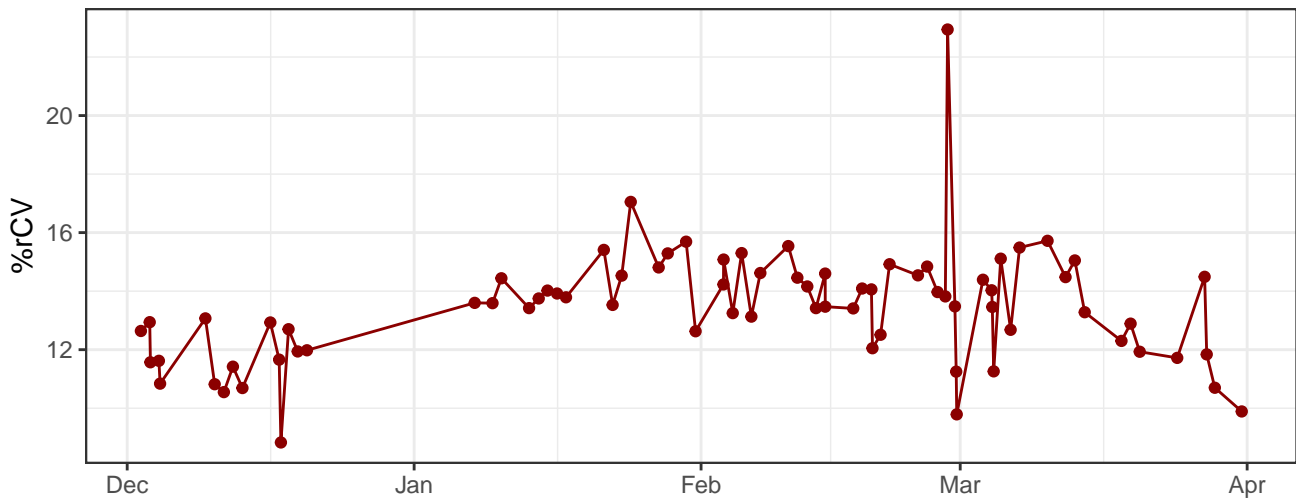
Y670-A-% rCV



Y780-A-% rCV



R660-A-% rCV

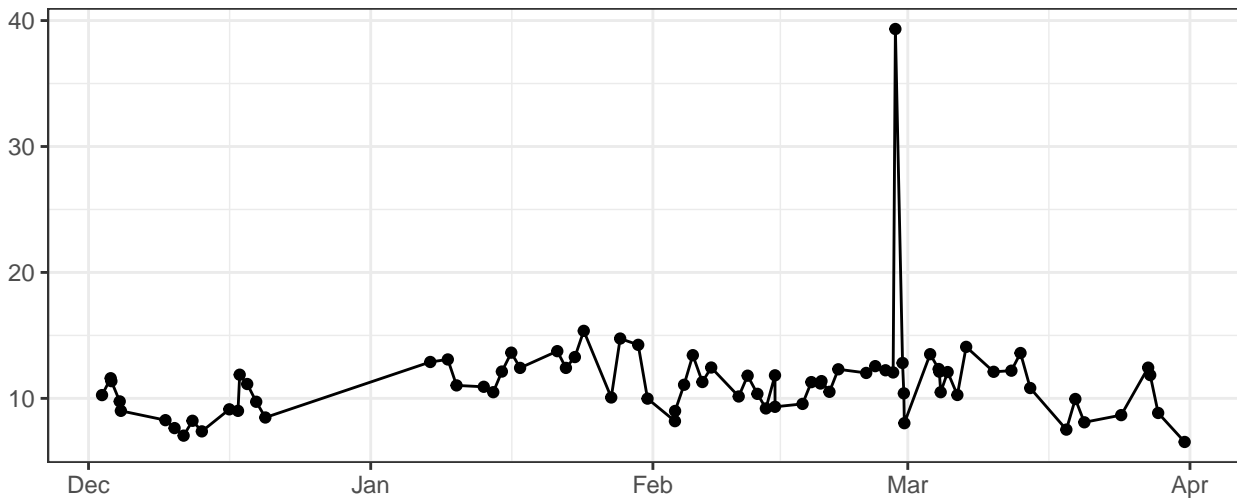


The graph displays the daily count of new COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands. The x-axis represents time, with labels for Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 1000. The data shows a period of low activity in December, followed by a gradual increase in January. A major surge occurs in late February and early March, with a peak exceeding 1000 cases. After this peak, the number of cases drops sharply and remains relatively stable, fluctuating between approximately 200 and 400 cases through April.

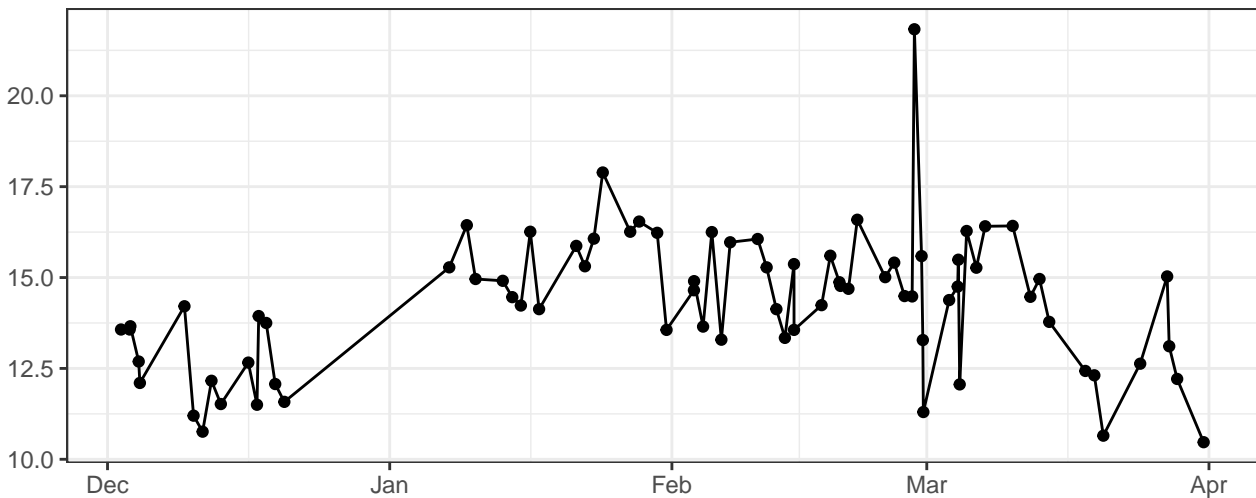
The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from December 1st to April 1st. The x-axis represents time in months (Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr), and the y-axis represents the number of cases, ranging from 0 to 1,000,000. The data shows a period of low case counts from December through January, followed by a significant rise starting in late February. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 1,000,000 cases. After this peak, the case counts fluctuate but generally trend downwards through April.

The graph displays the daily number of COVID-19 cases in the United States from December to April. The x-axis represents time, with labels for Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts from December through early February, followed by a rapid and significant increase in cases, reaching a peak of approximately 180,000 in early March. After the peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing some fluctuations, and starts to level off towards the end of the period shown.

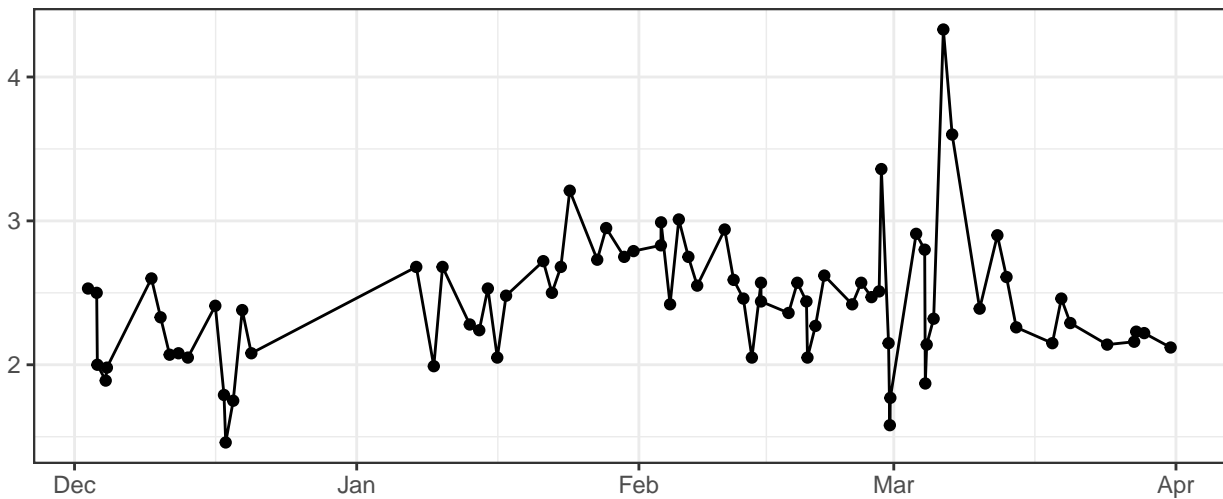
FSC-W-% rCV



SSC-A-% rCV



SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

