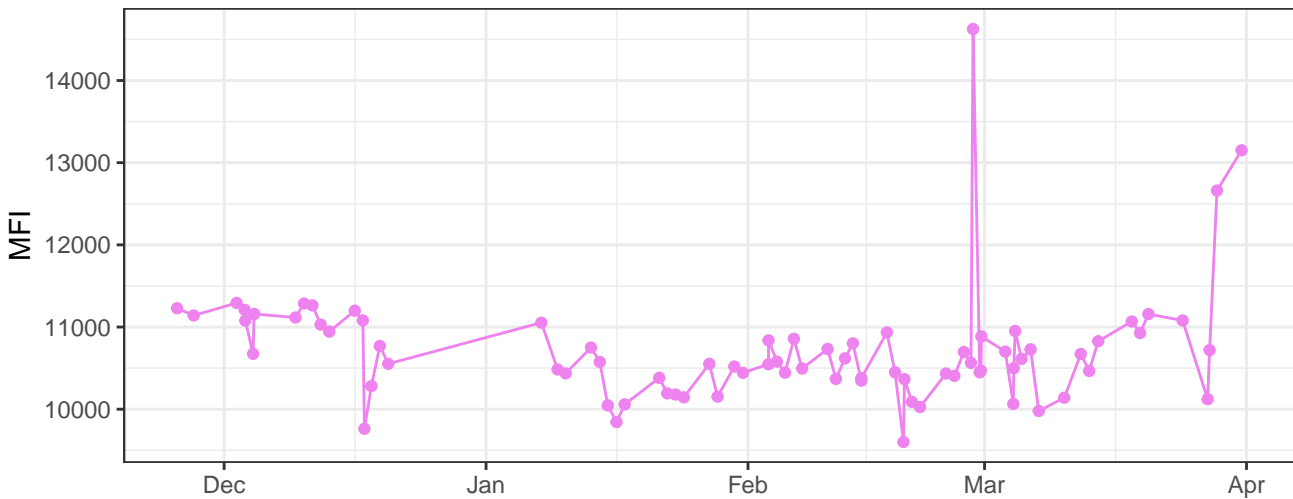
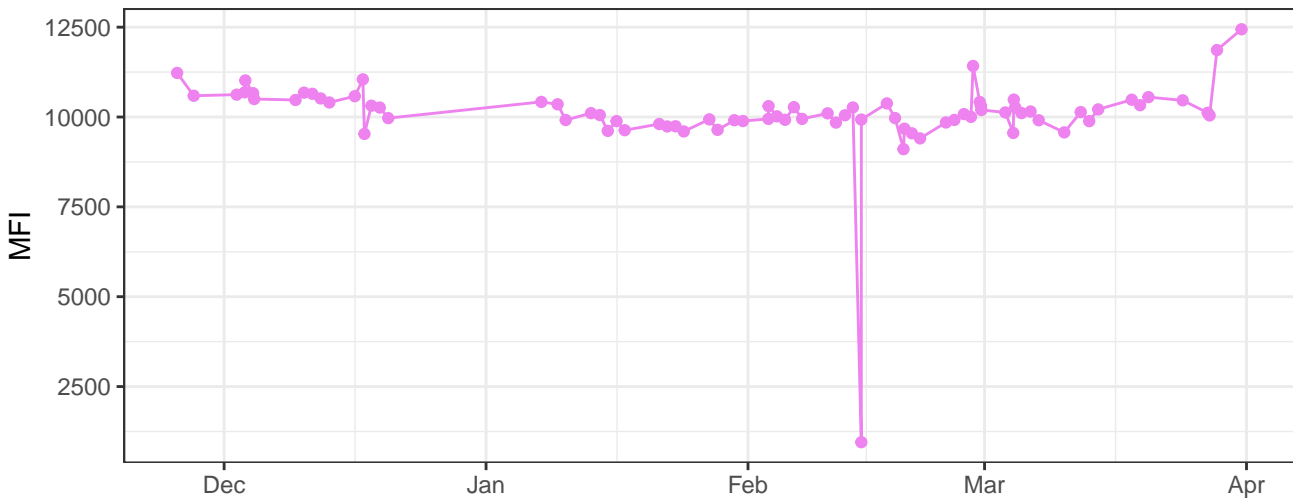


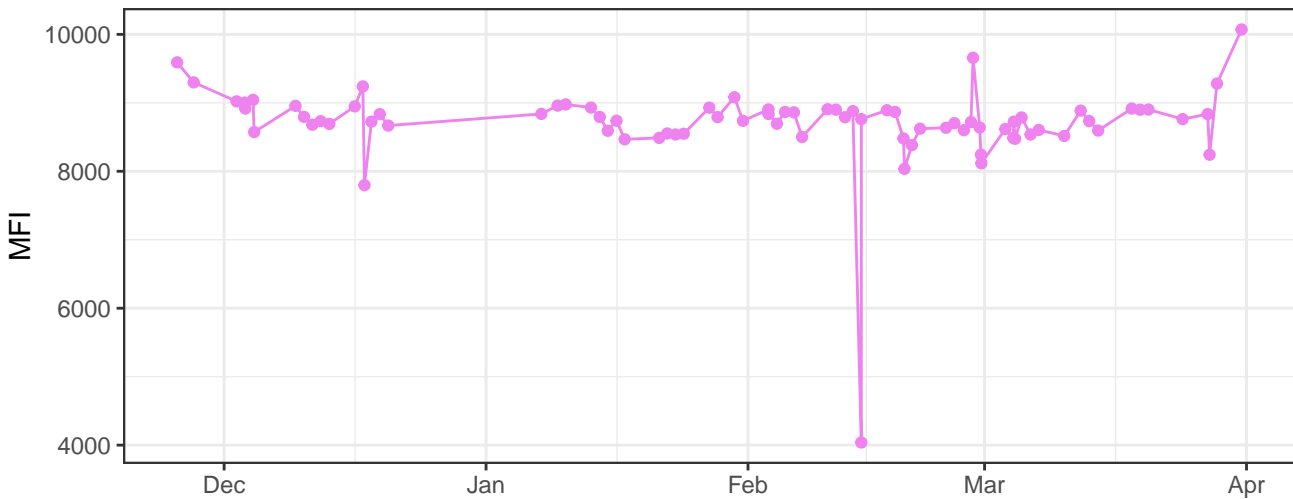
V450-A



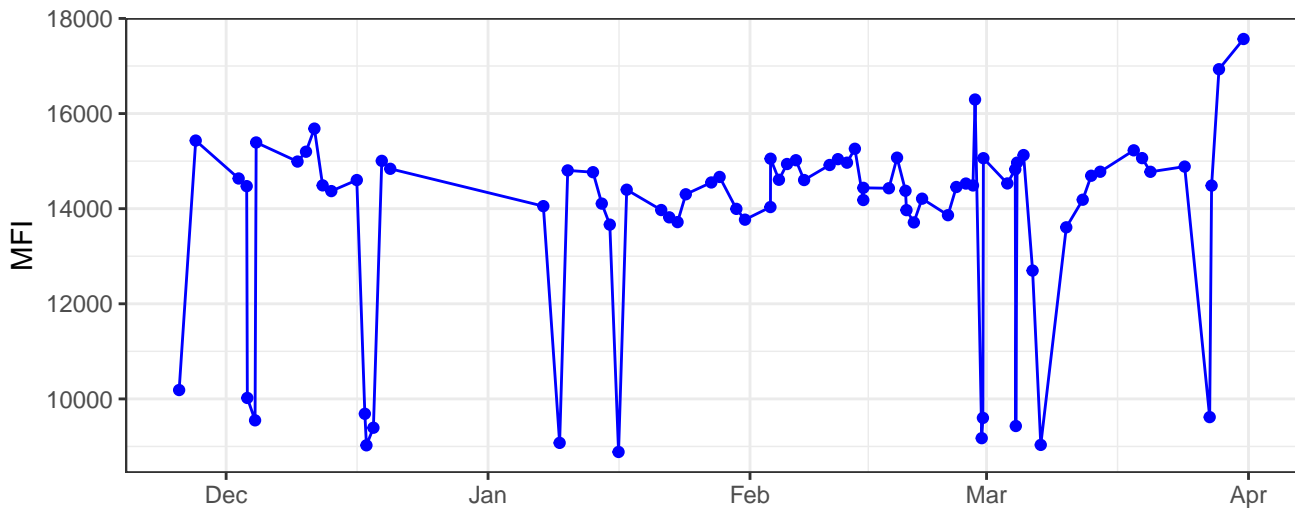
V530-A



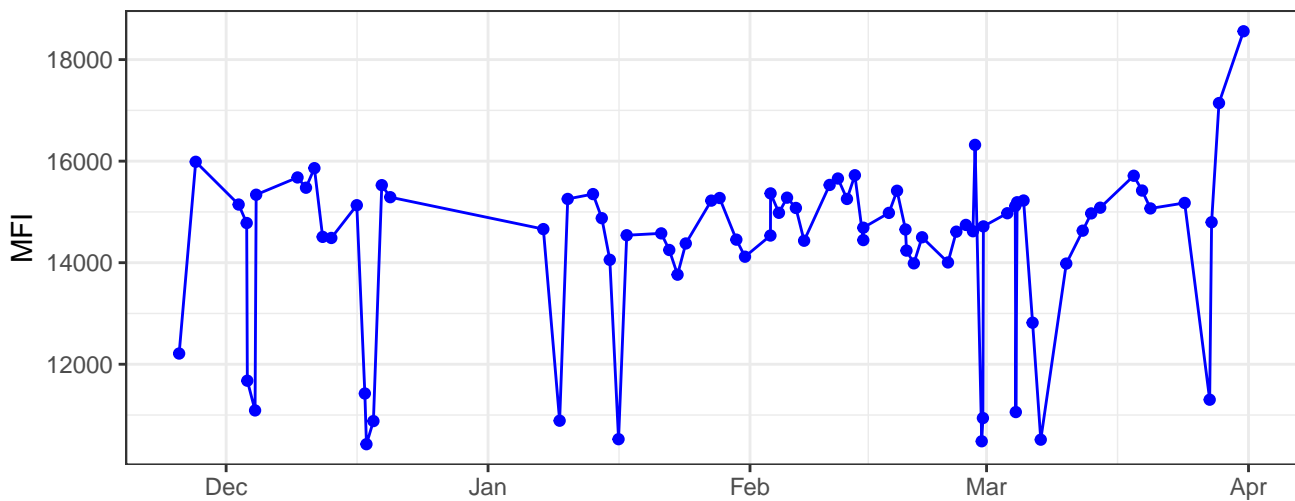
V710-A



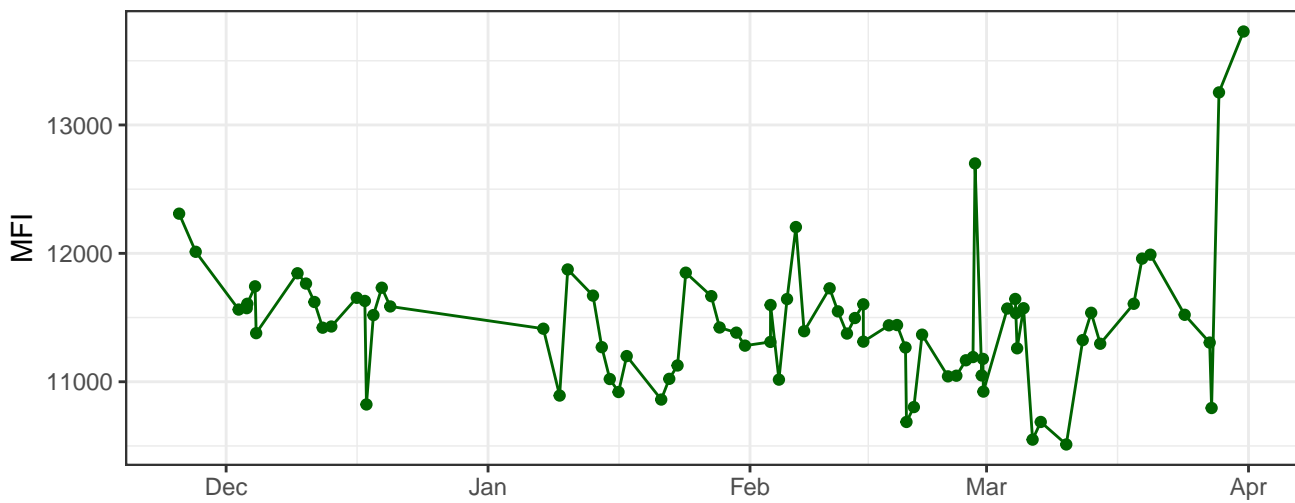
B530-A



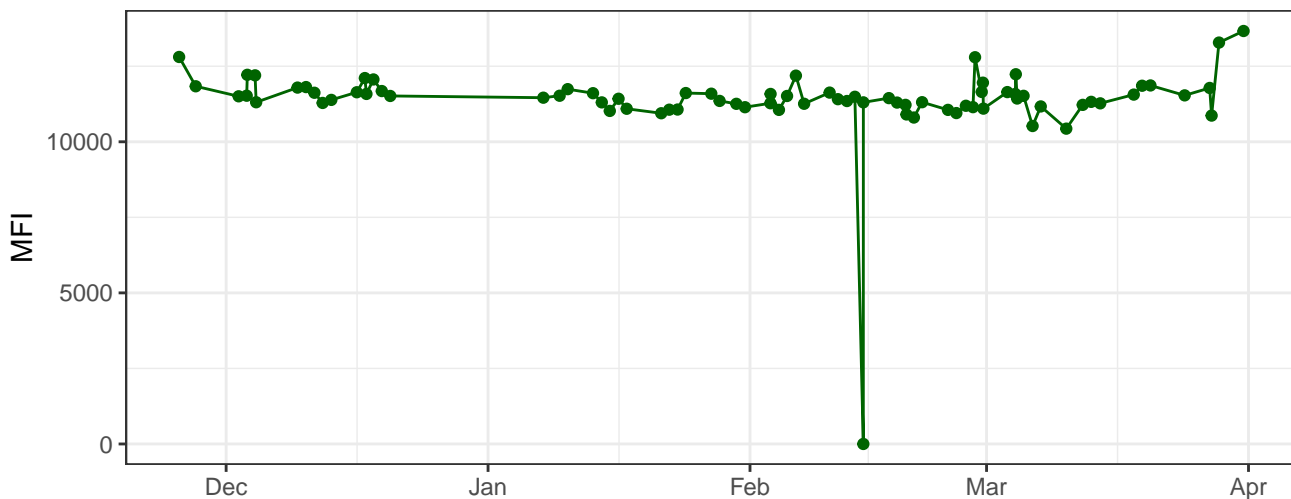
B695-A



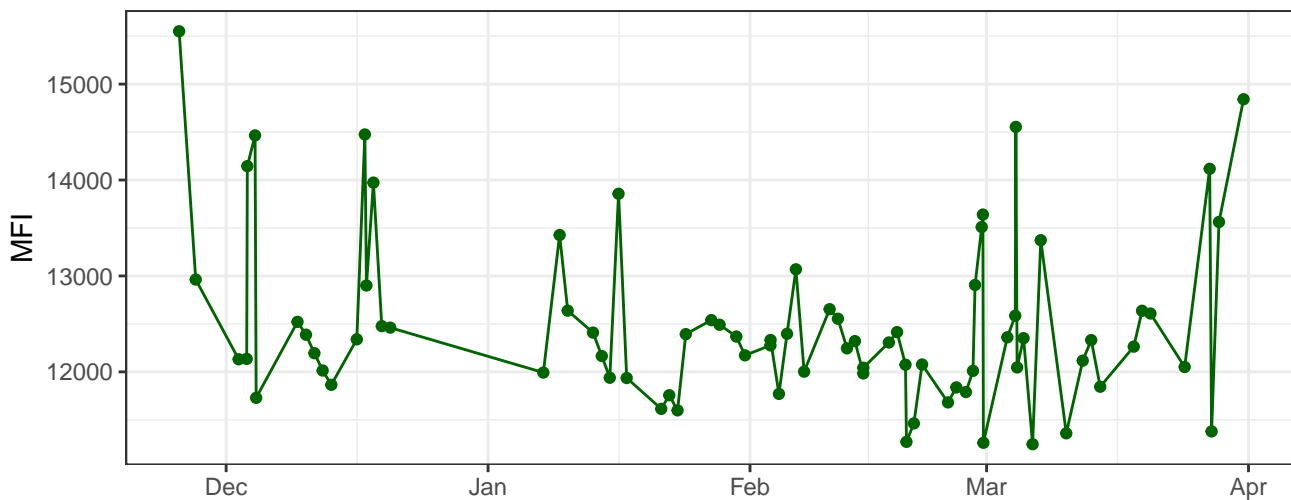
Y590-A



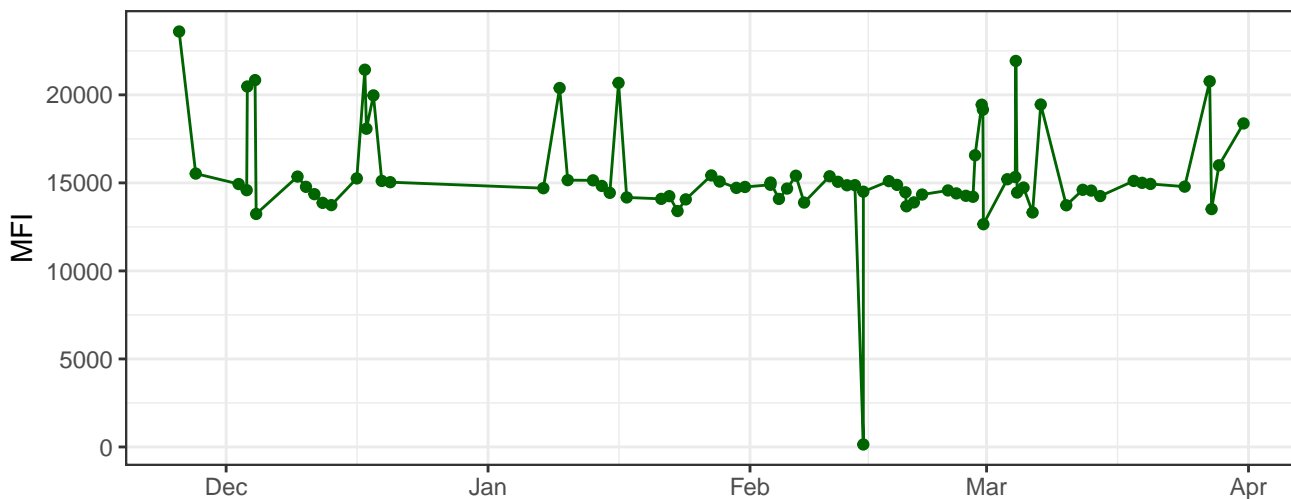
Y610-A



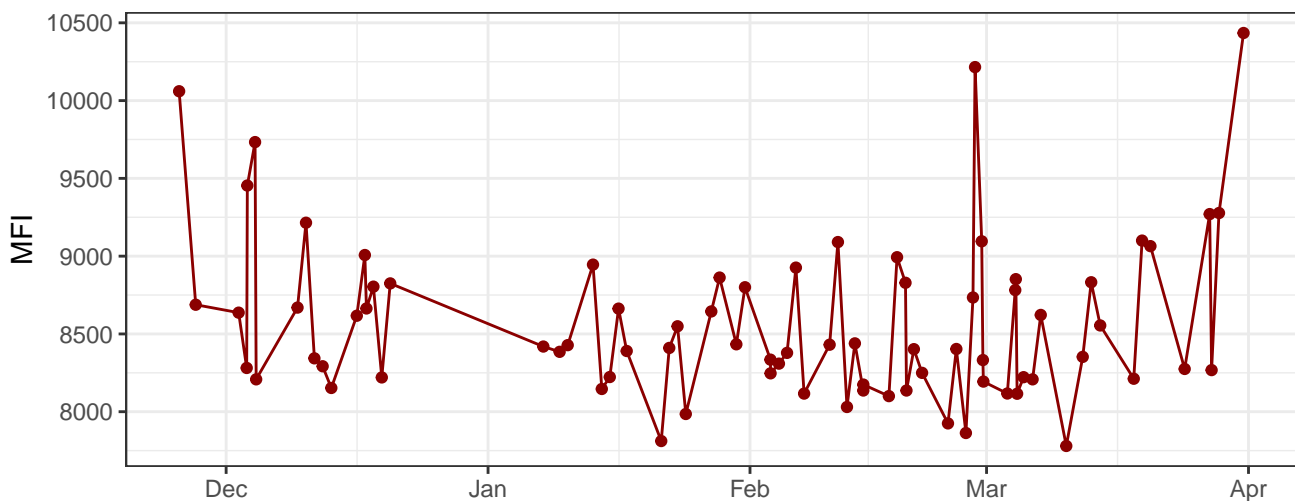
Y670-A



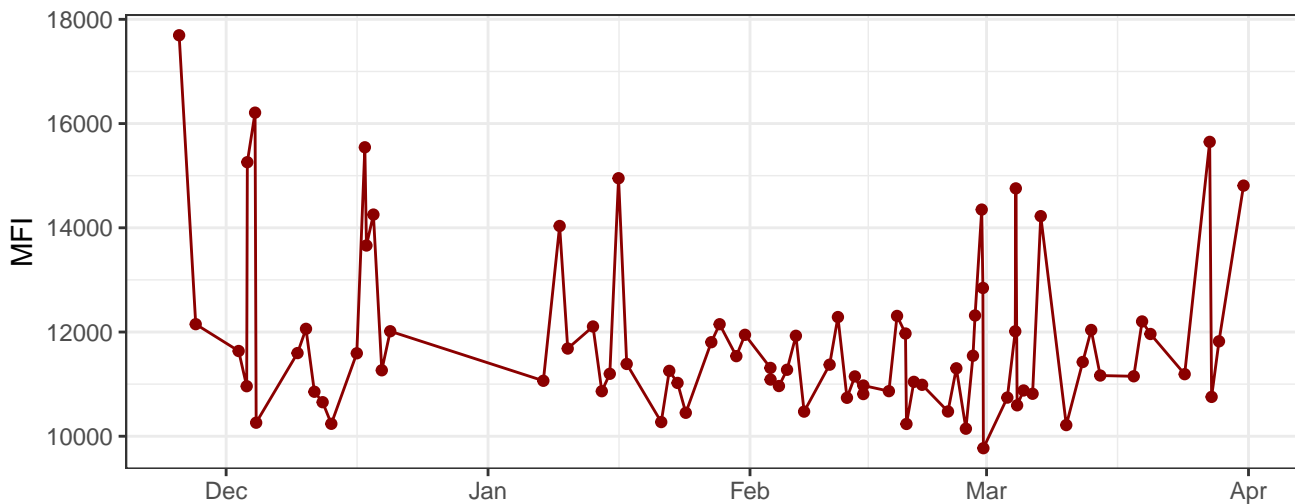
Y780-A



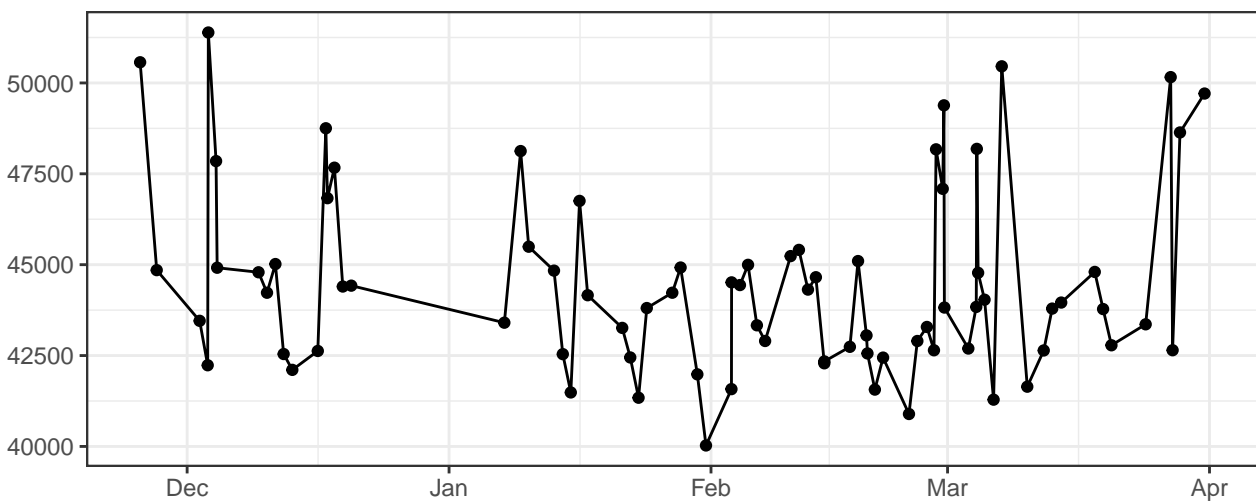
R660-A



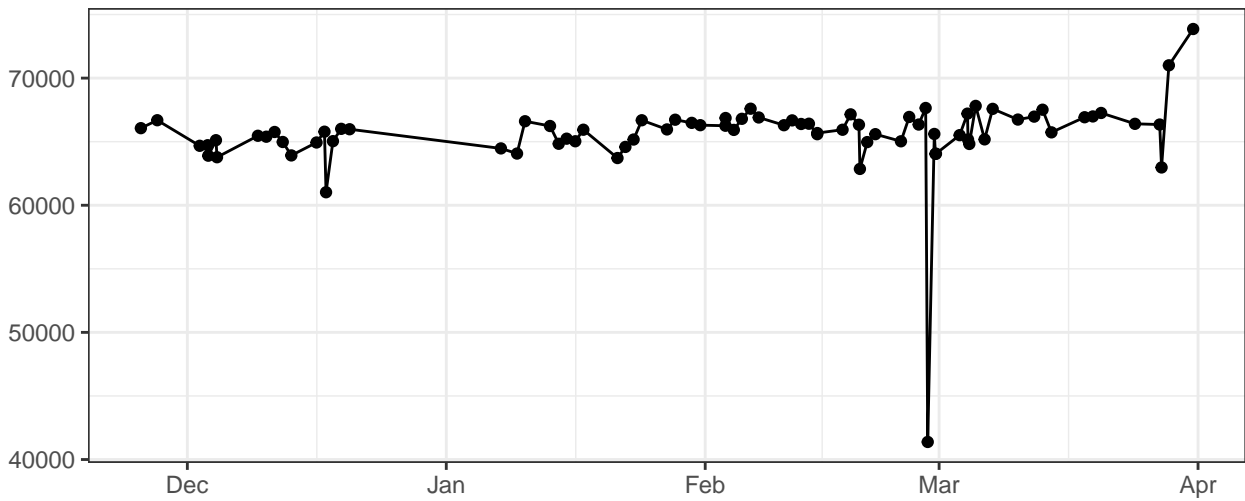
R780-A



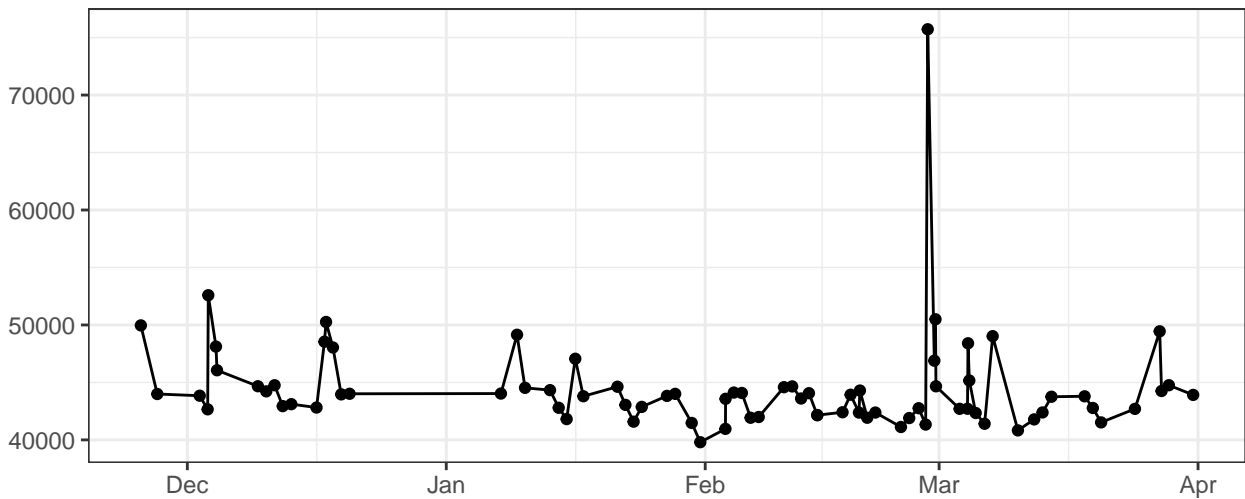
FSC-A



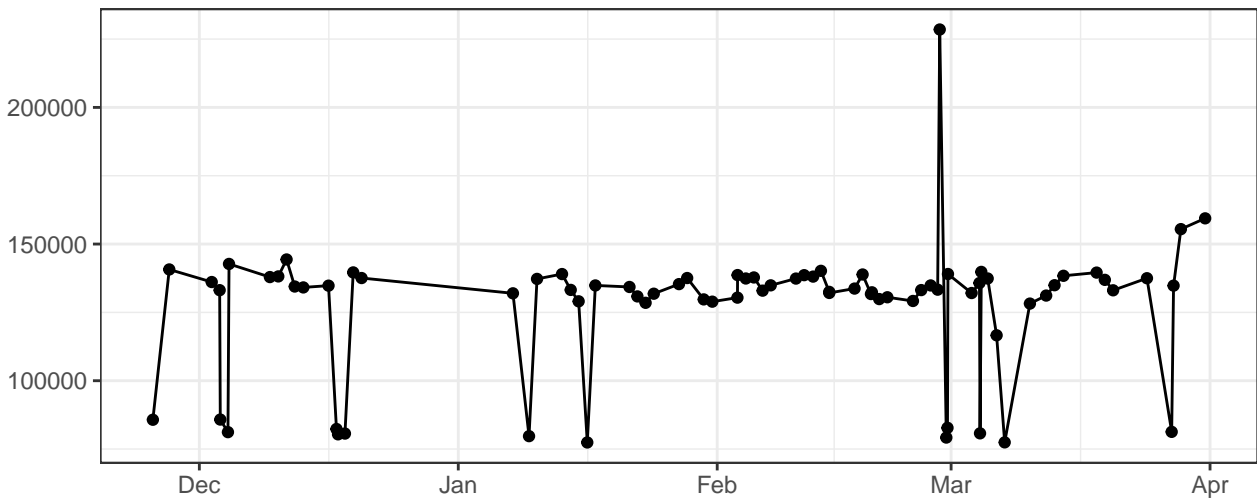
FSC-H



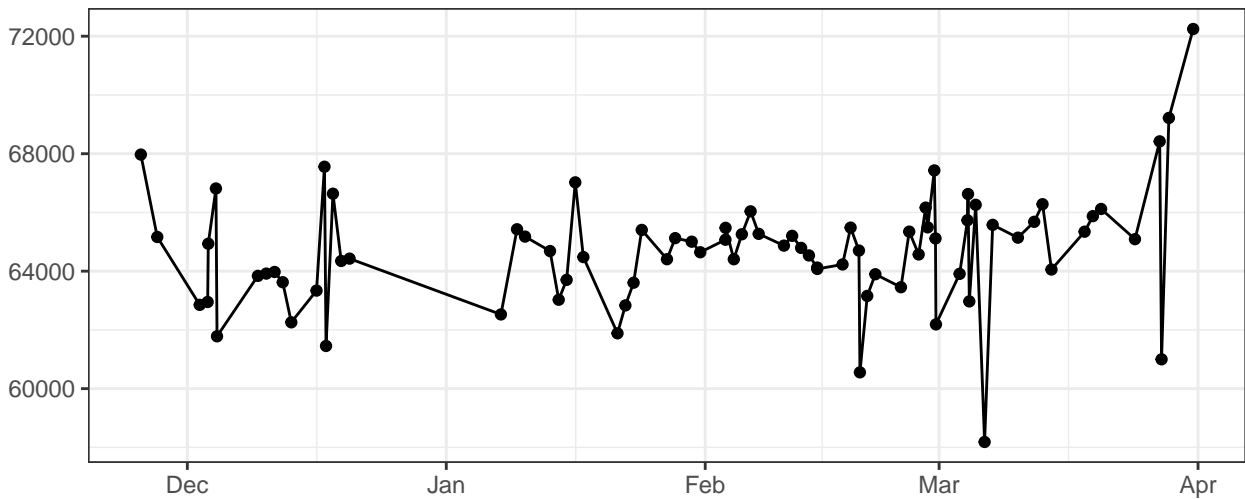
FSC-W



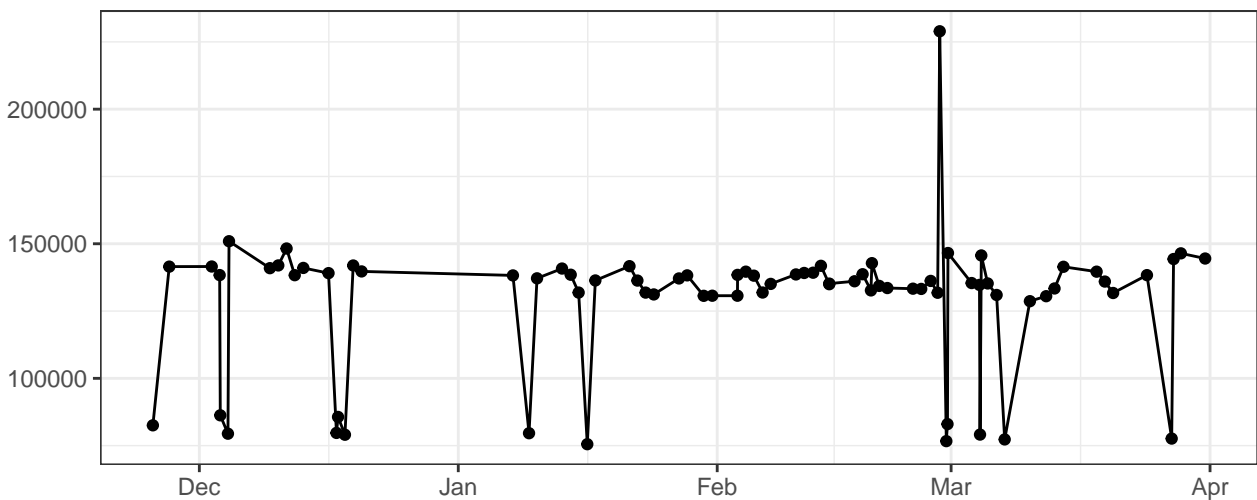
SSC-A



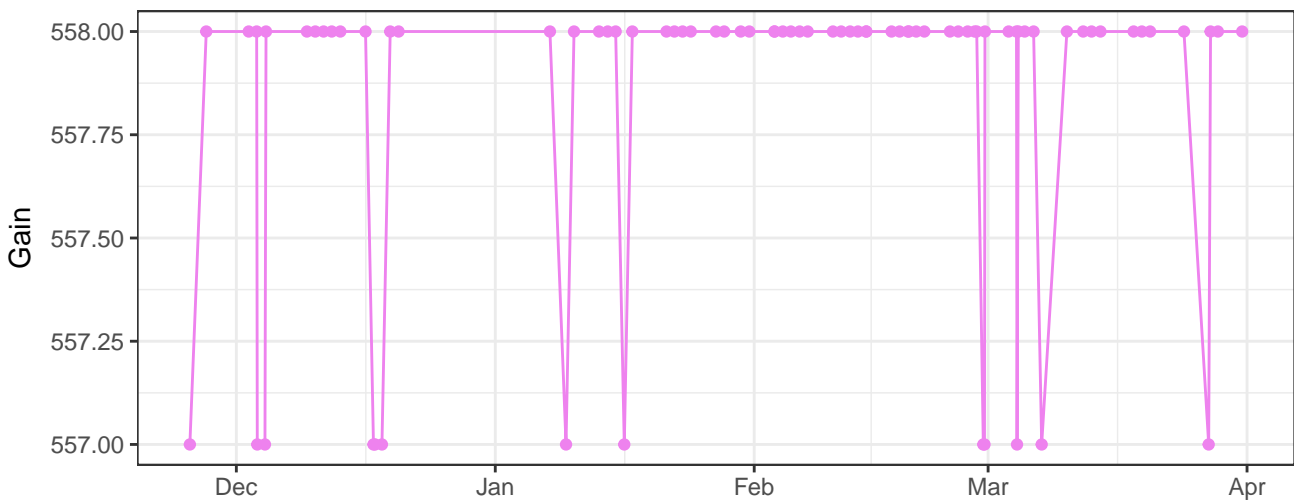
SSC-H



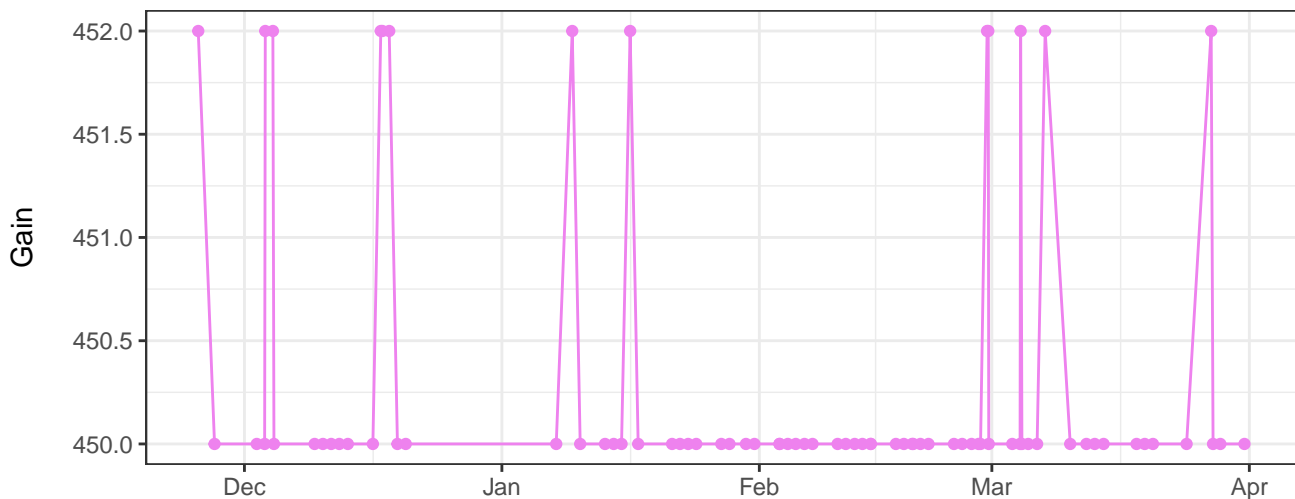
SSC-W



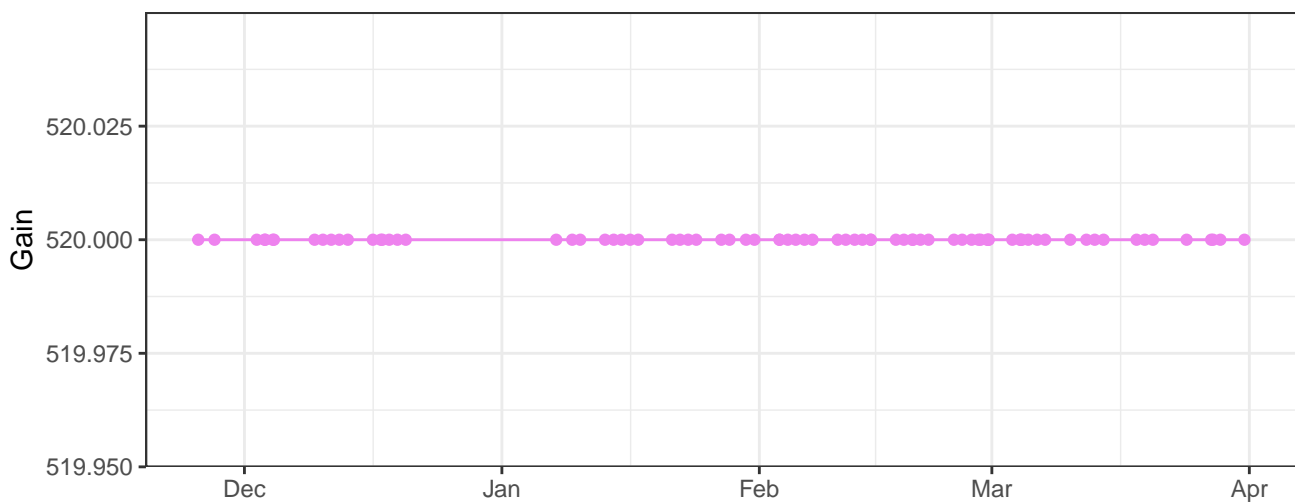
V450-A_Gain



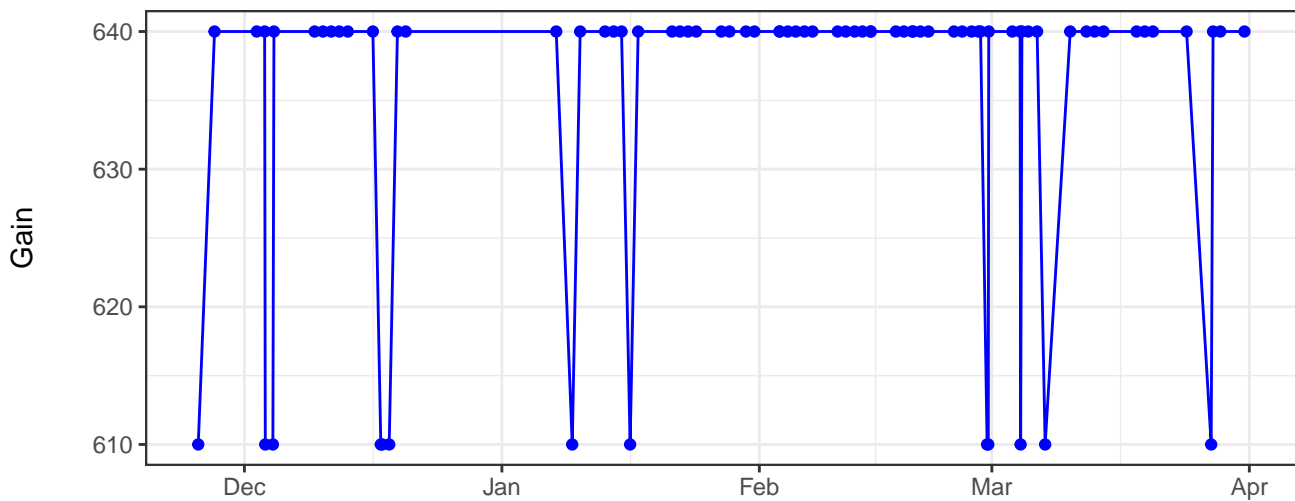
V530-A_Gain



V710-A_Gain



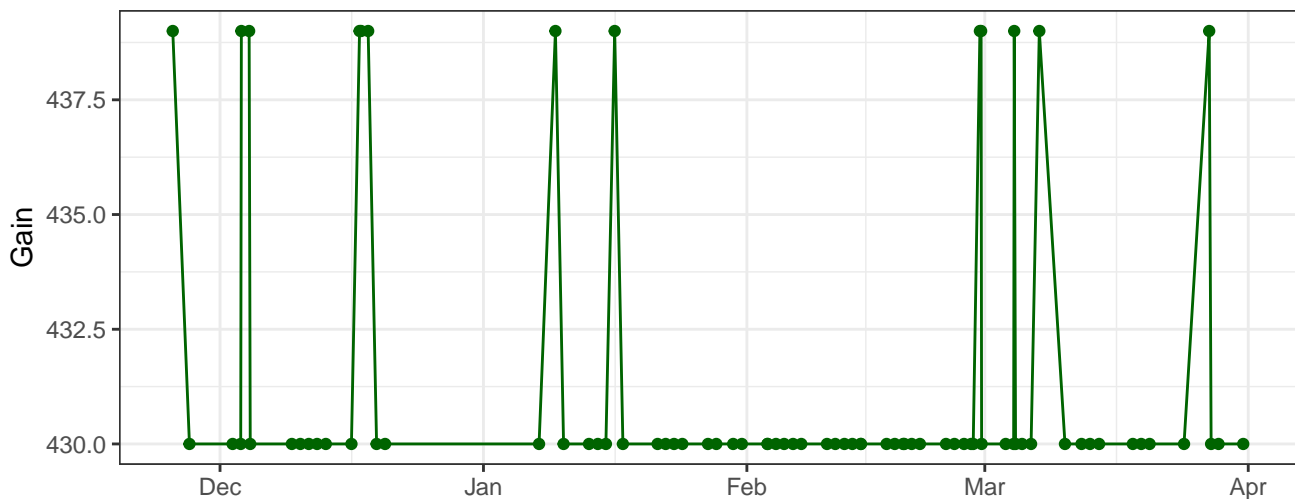
B530-A_Gain



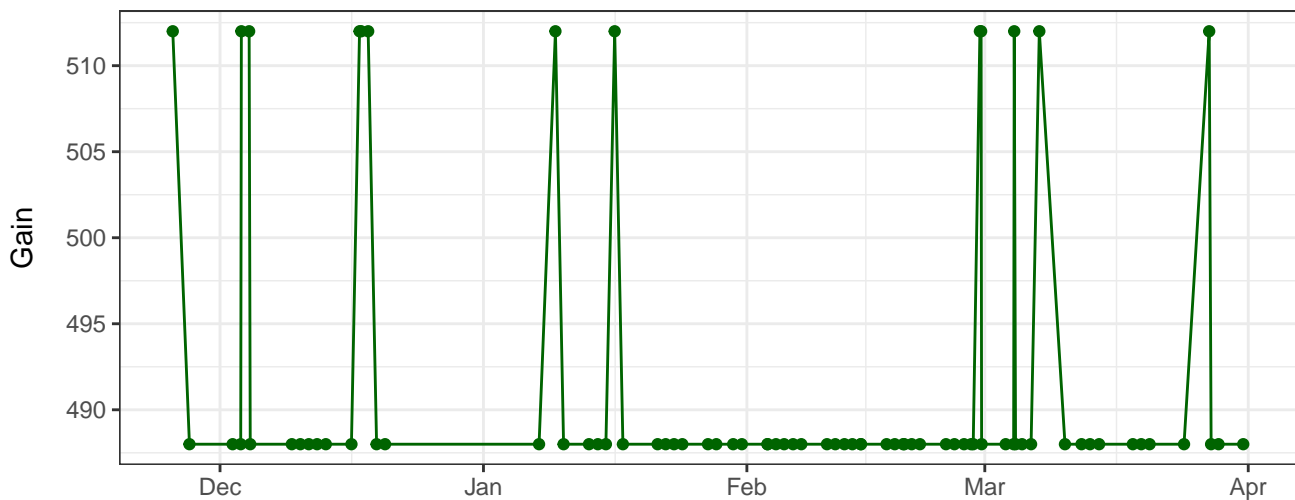
The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The vertical axis (y-axis) is labeled 'Number of cases' and ranges from 0 to 100,000 in increments of 20,000. The horizontal axis (x-axis) is labeled 'Date' and shows the months from December to April. The data points are connected by a solid blue line. The number of cases starts near zero in late December, rises sharply to about 100,000 by early January, and then remains at that high level with minor fluctuations until April.

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 late February, followed by a rapid ascent to a peak of nearly 100,000 cases in early April, and a subsequent decline.

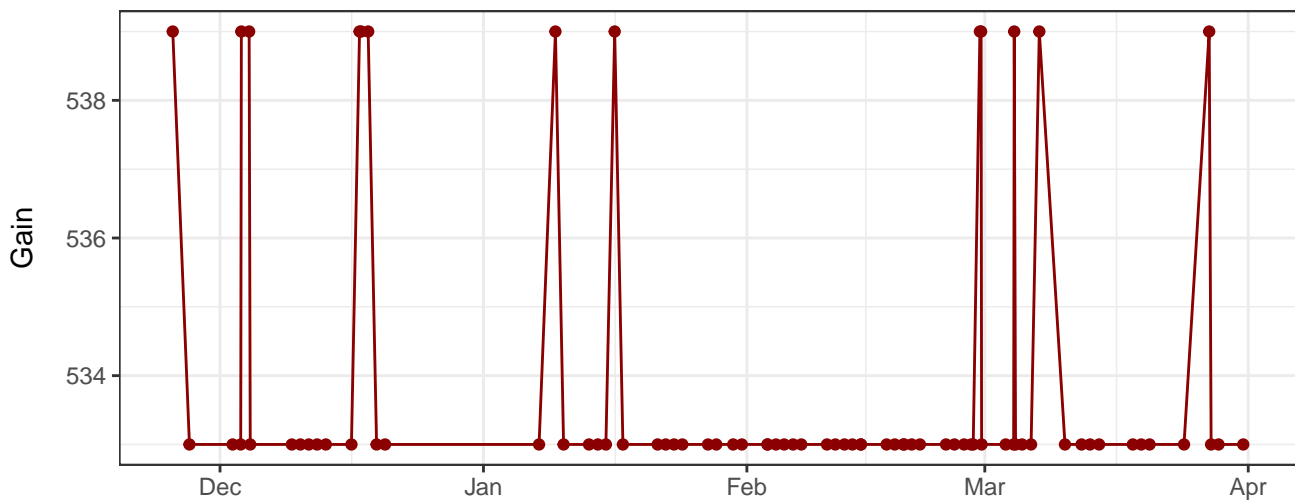
Y670-A_Gain



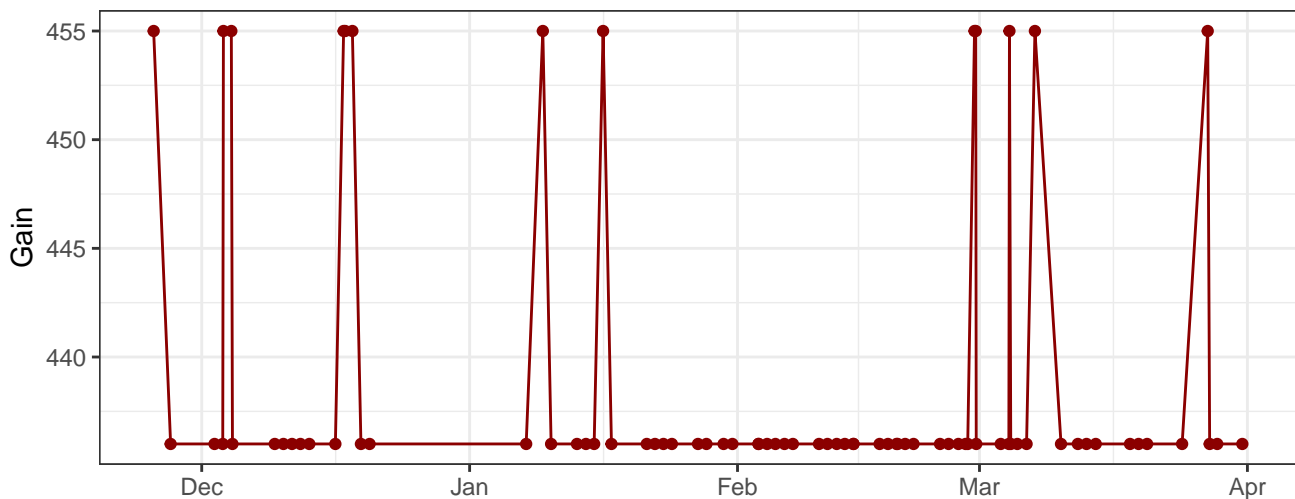
Y780-A_Gain



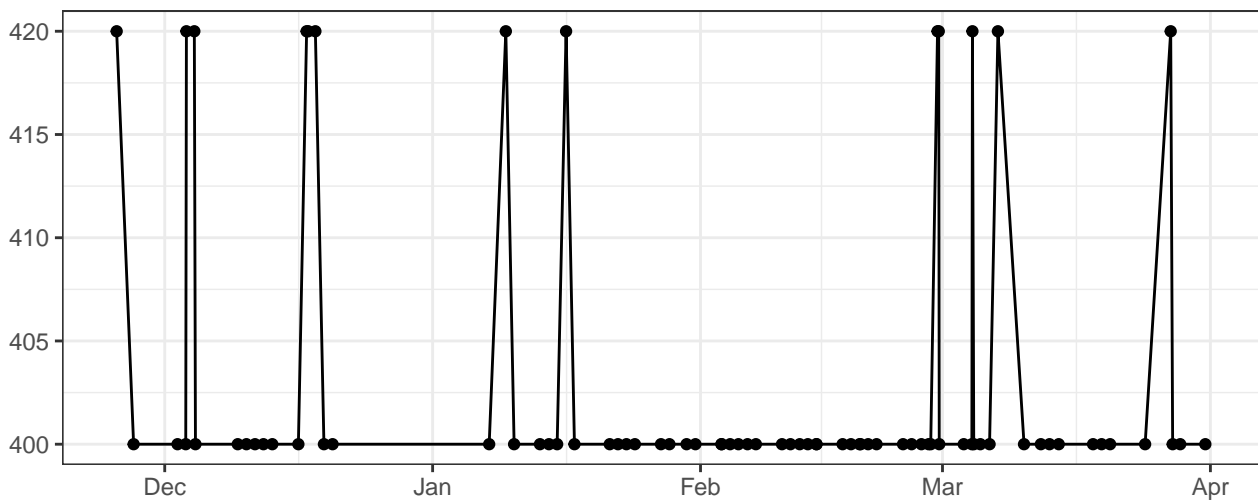
R660-A_Gain



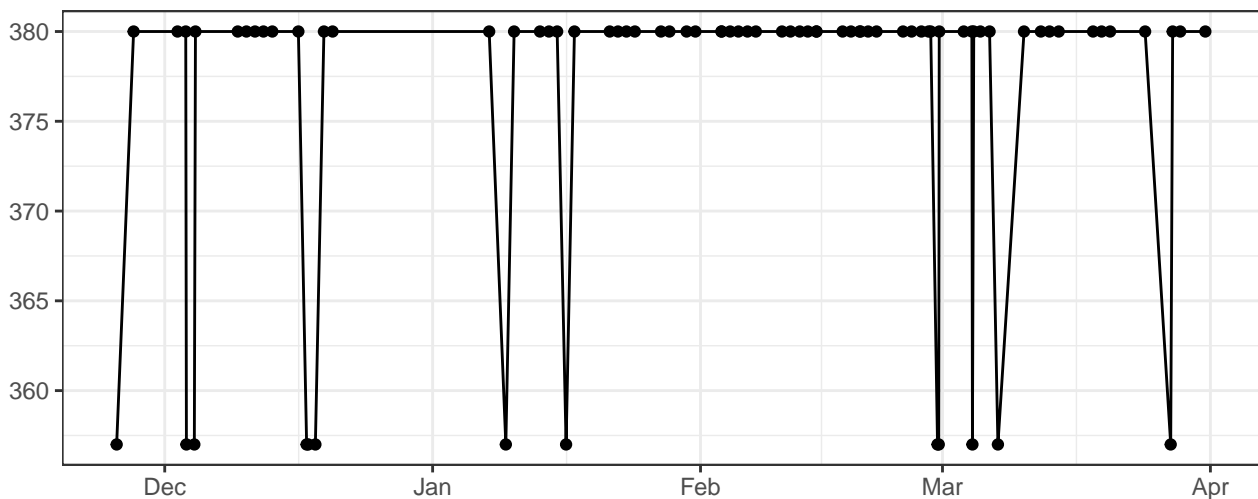
R780-A_Gain



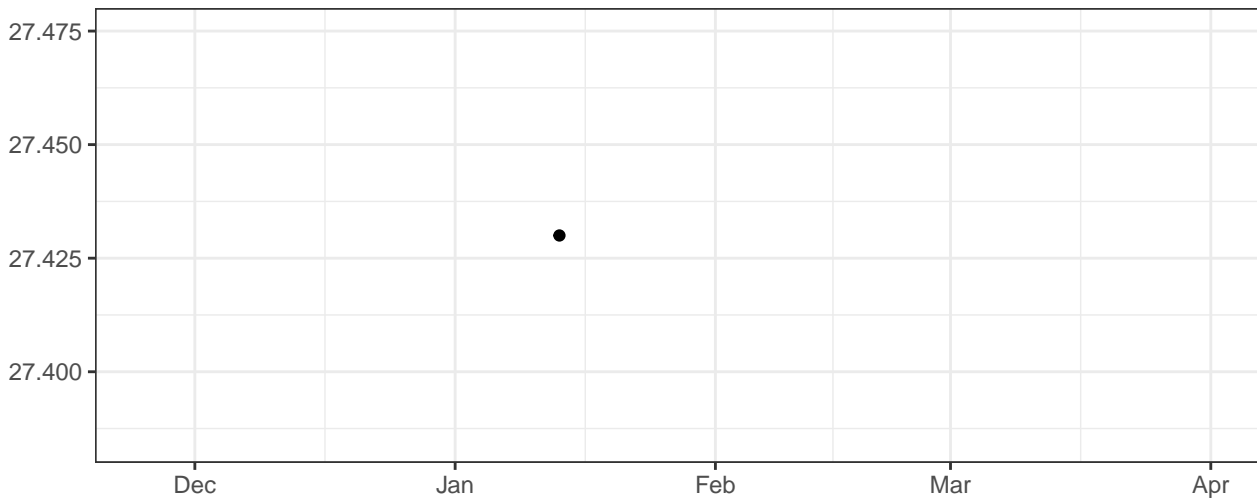
FSC-A_Gain



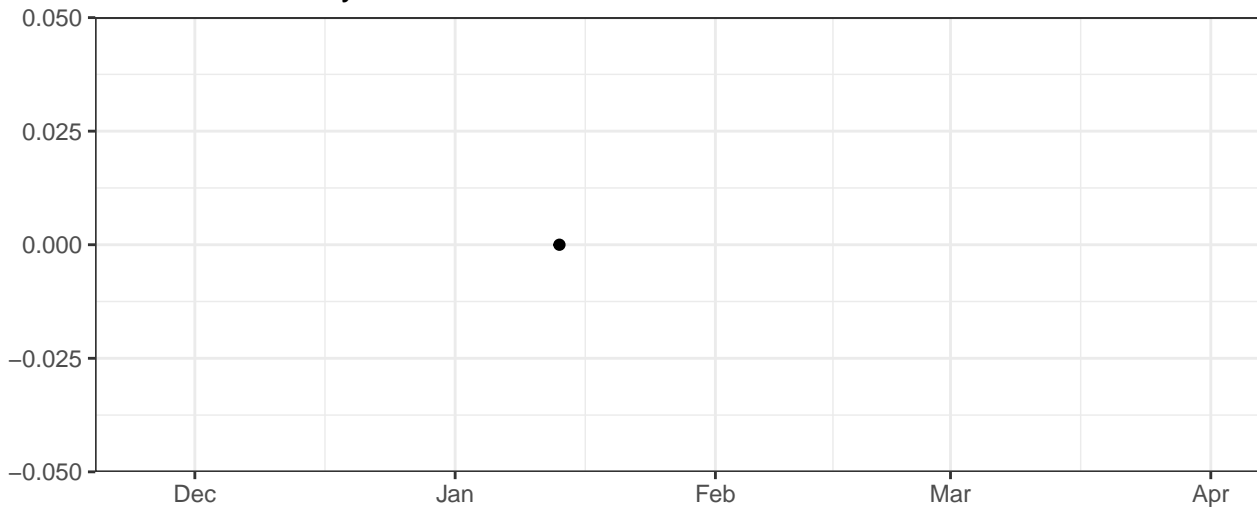
SSC-A_Gain



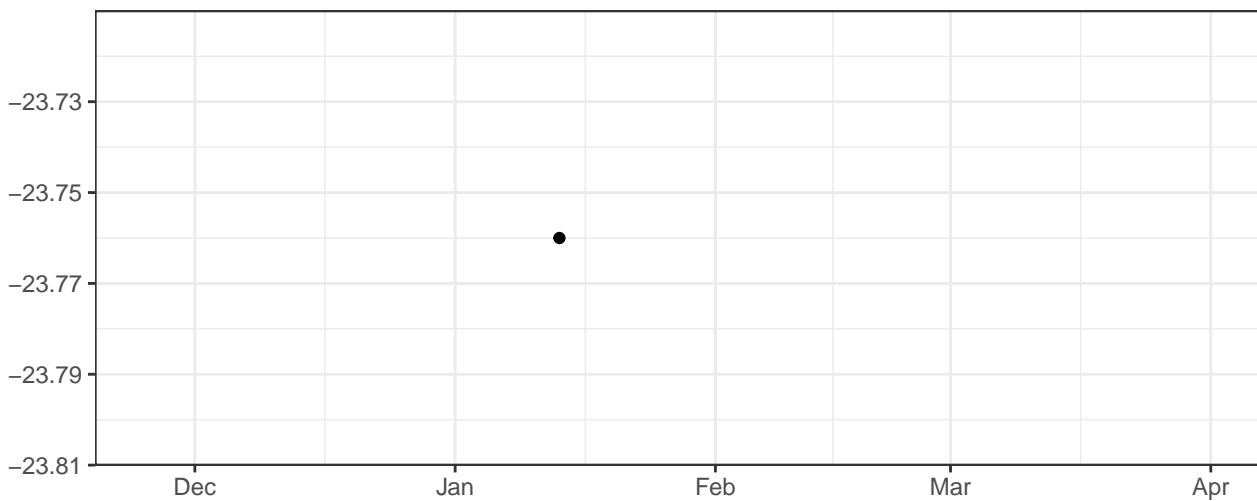
Violet_LaserDelay



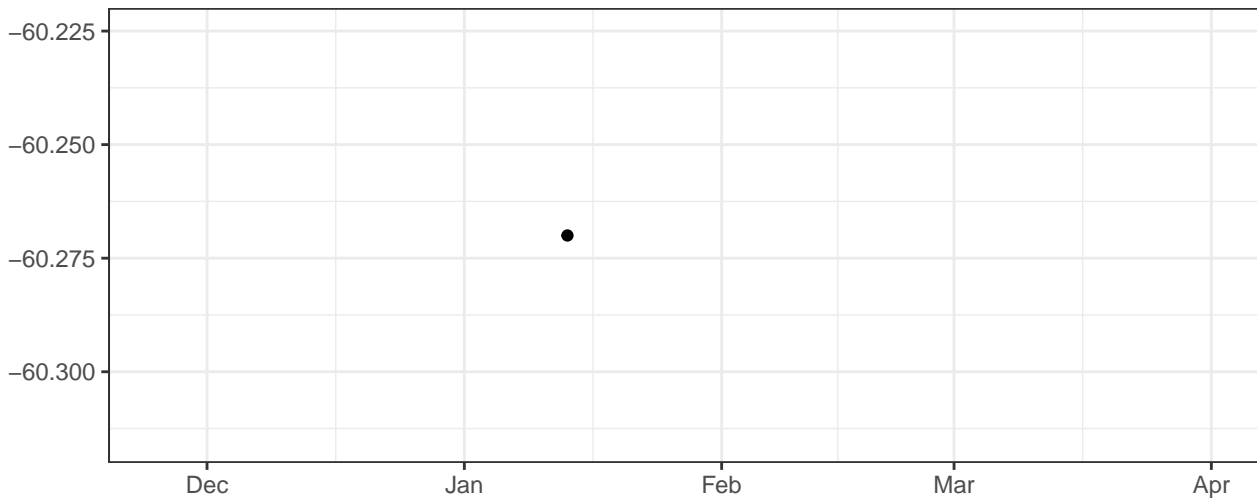
Blue_LaserDelay



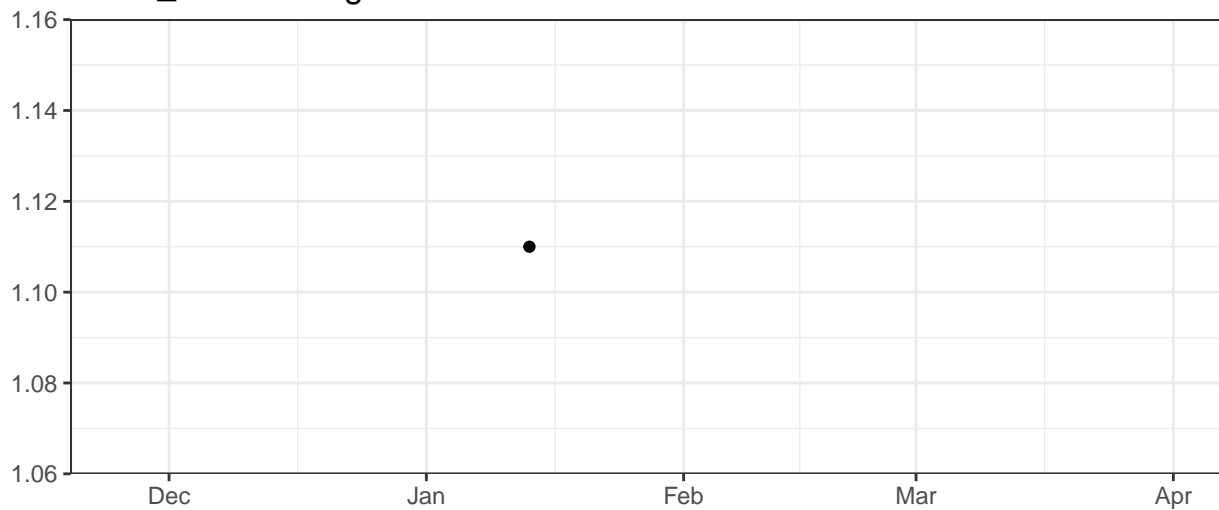
Yellow_LaserDelay



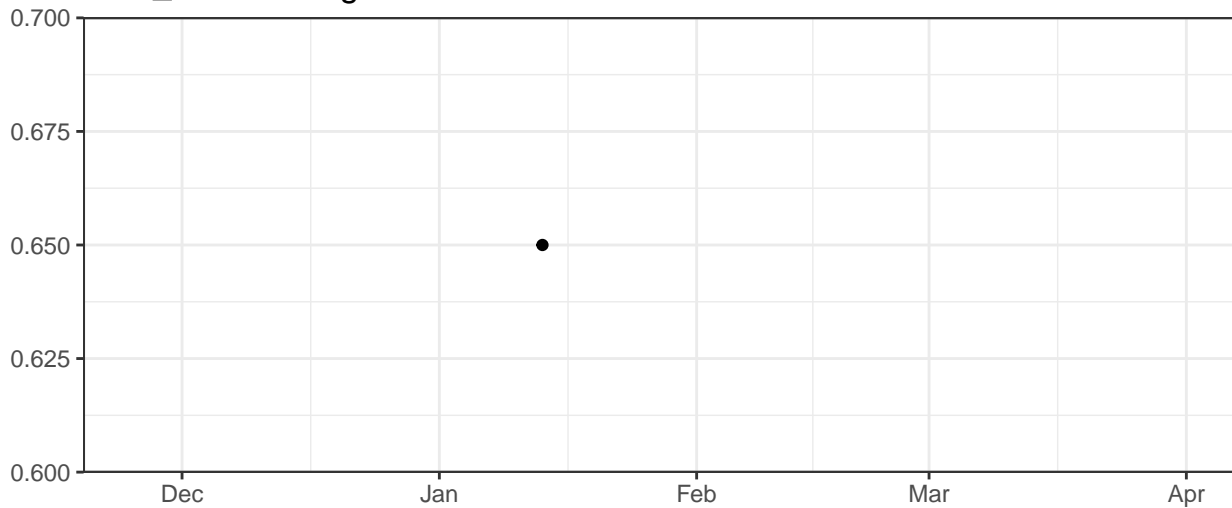
Red_LaserDelay



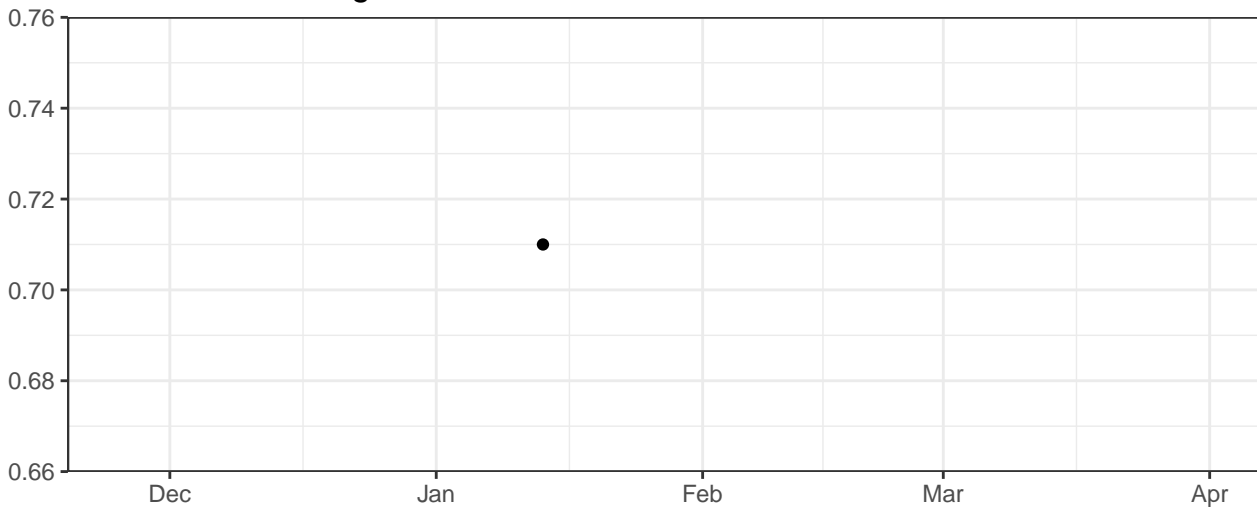
Violet_AreaScalingFactor



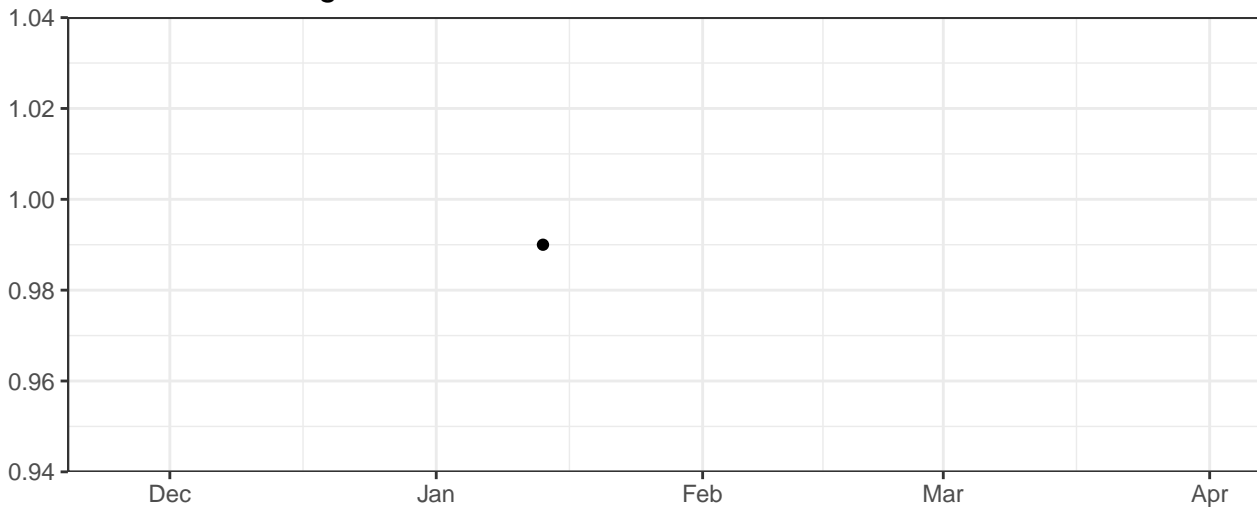
Blue_AreaScalingFactor



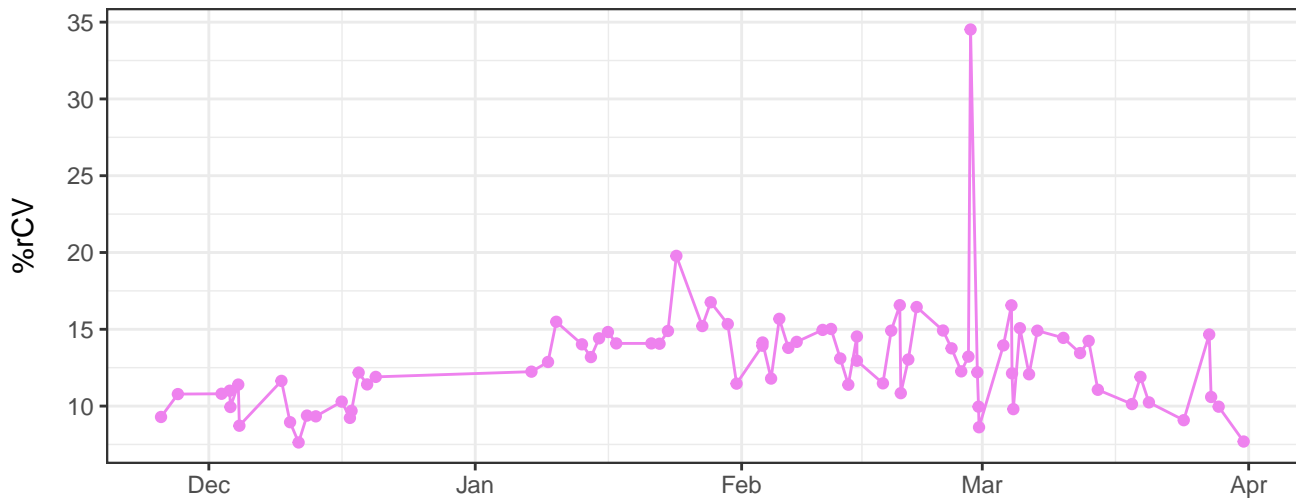
Yellow_AreaScalingFactor



Red_AreaScalingFactor



V450-A-% rCV



The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from December 1st to April 1st. The y-axis represents the number of cases, ranging from 0 to 1,000,000. The x-axis shows the months of the year. The data points are connected by a blue line, and each point is marked with a blue dot. The graph shows a significant increase in cases starting in late February, peaking in early March at approximately 1,000,000 cases, and then declining through April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from December 1st to April 1st. The y-axis represents the number of cases, ranging from 0 to 1,000,000. The x-axis shows the months of the year. The data points are connected by a blue line, and each point is marked with a blue dot. The graph shows a significant increase in cases starting in late February, peaking in early March at approximately 1,000,000 cases, and then declining.

The graph displays the daily count 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 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 the peak, the number of cases declines sharply, returning to levels similar to those seen in late February by mid-April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from December to April. The x-axis represents time in months, and the y-axis represents the number of cases. The data shows a period of relative stability in December and January, followed by a significant surge in cases starting in late February. The peak occurs in early March, after which the number of cases begins to decline, though it remains higher than the initial levels of the period.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for December, January, 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 activity in December, followed by a significant rise in January. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 100,000 cases, before a decline begins in April.

Date	Number of Cases
Dec 1	10,000
Dec 15	15,000
Dec 25	12,000
Jan 5	18,000
Jan 15	20,000
Jan 25	22,000
Feb 5	25,000
Feb 15	28,000
Feb 25	30,000
Mar 5	35,000
Mar 15	95,000
Mar 25	40,000
Apr 5	35,000
Apr 15	30,000
Apr 25	25,000

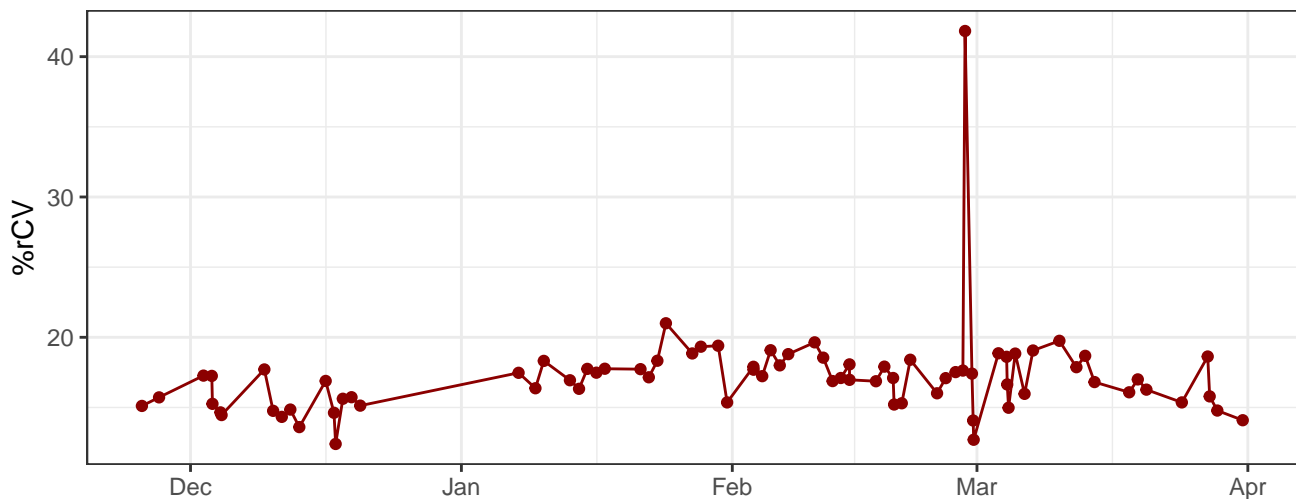
The line plot displays the daily number of COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands from December 1st to April 1st. The x-axis represents time, with major ticks for December, January, February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a major tick at 10,000. The data shows a very low and stable number of cases (mostly below 1,000) from December through early February. Starting in early February, the number of cases begins to rise, reaching a massive peak of approximately 17,000 cases in early March. Following this peak, the number of cases drops sharply and remains relatively stable at a low level (around 1,000 cases) 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 in months, and the y-axis represents the number of cases. The data shows a period of relative stability in December and January, followed by a significant surge starting in late February. The cases peaked in early March and then began to decline, with some fluctuations, through April.

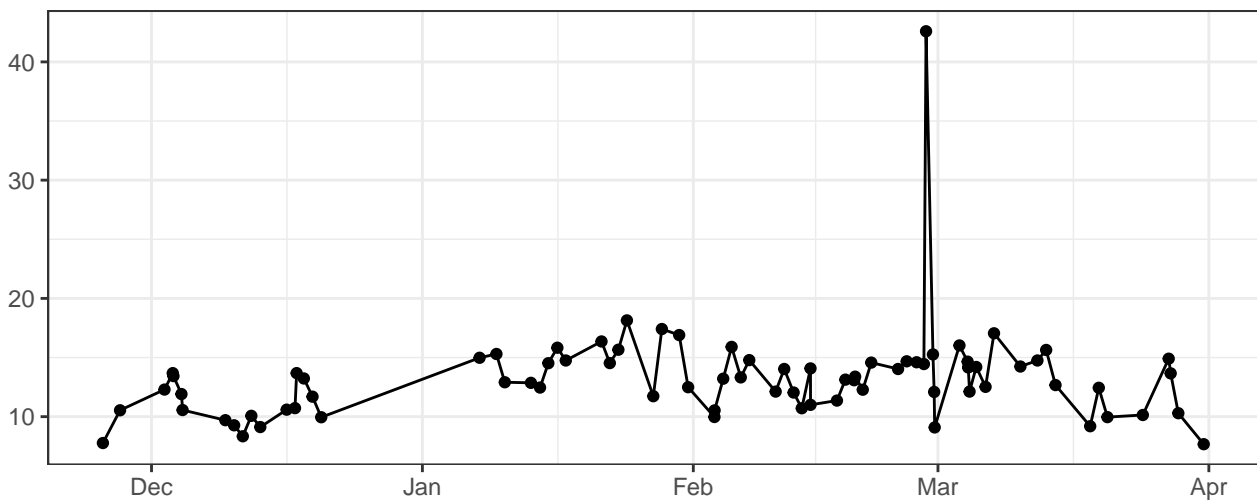
The graph displays the daily count of new COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands. The data shows a significant increase starting in early February, reaching a peak of approximately 11,000 cases in late February. After a period of fluctuation and a decline in mid-March, there is a second, smaller peak in early April, followed by a decline again.

The graph displays the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands. 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 of approximately 9,500 cases. This is followed by a sharp decline in mid-March, a subsequent rise to a secondary peak of about 4,000 cases in late March, and finally a decline towards the end of the period shown.

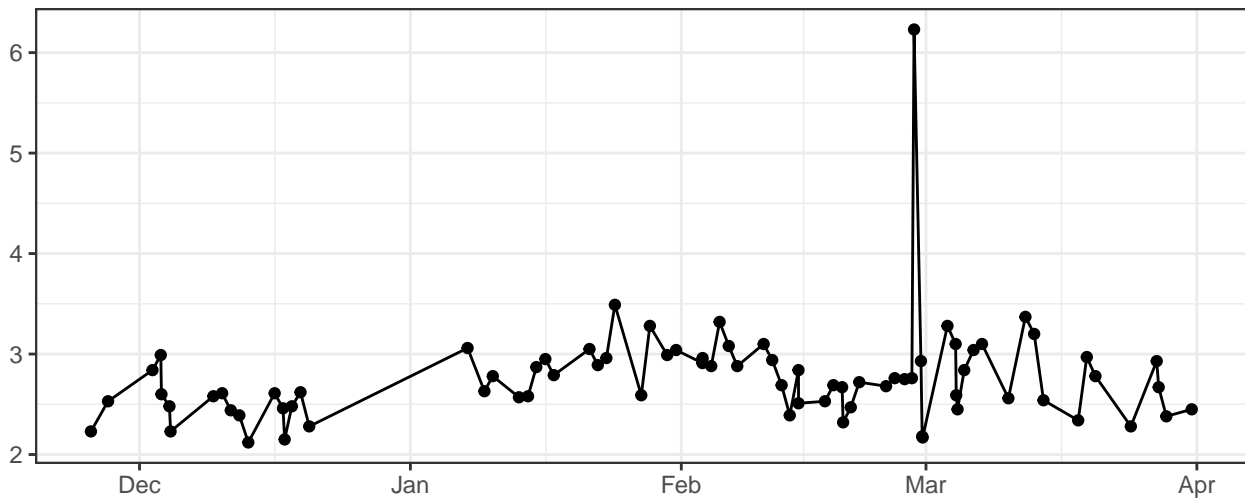
R780-A-% rCV



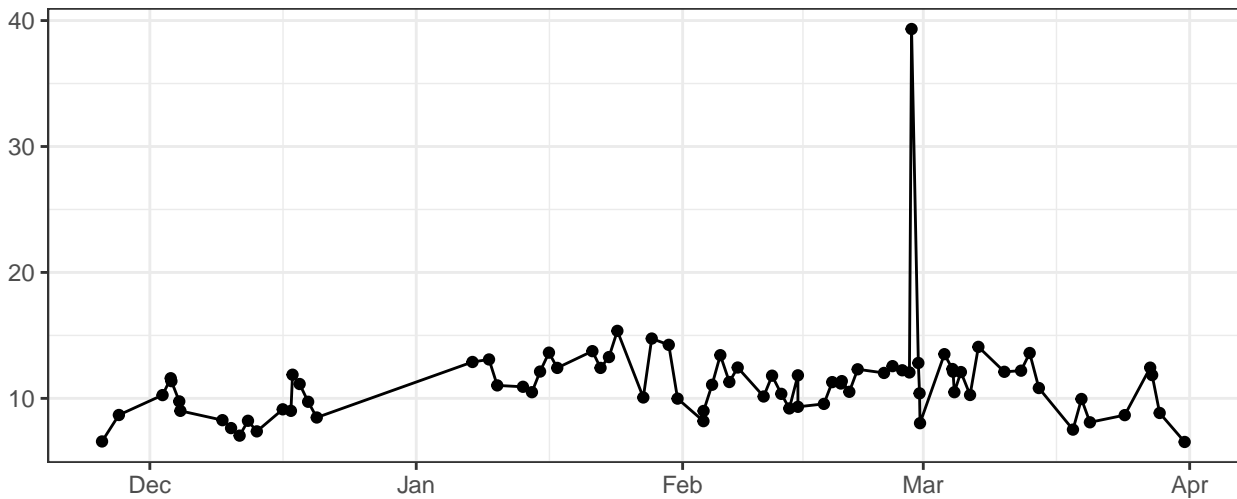
FSC-A-% rCV



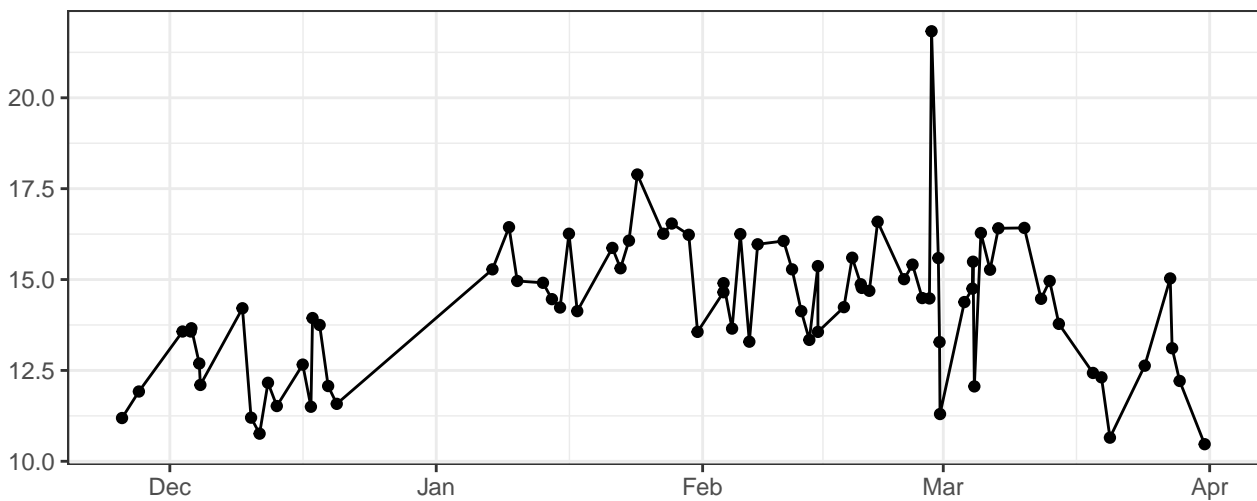
FSC-H-% rCV



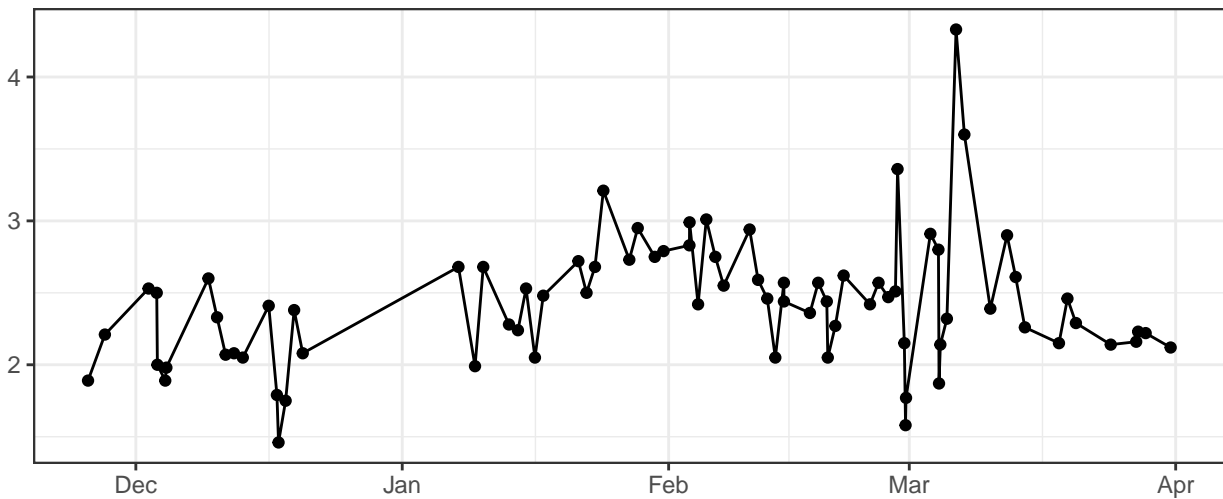
FSC-W-% rCV



SSC-A-% rCV



SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

