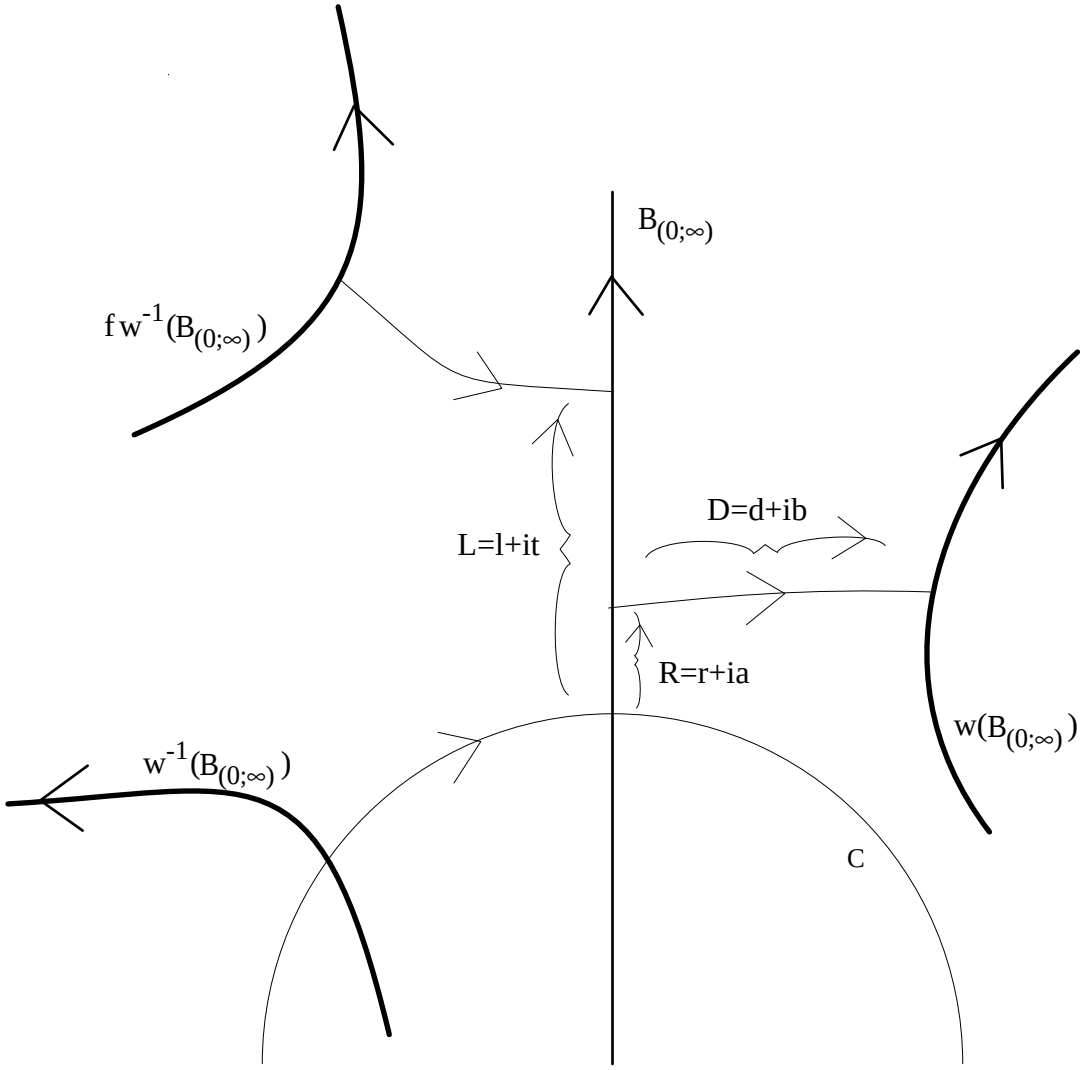
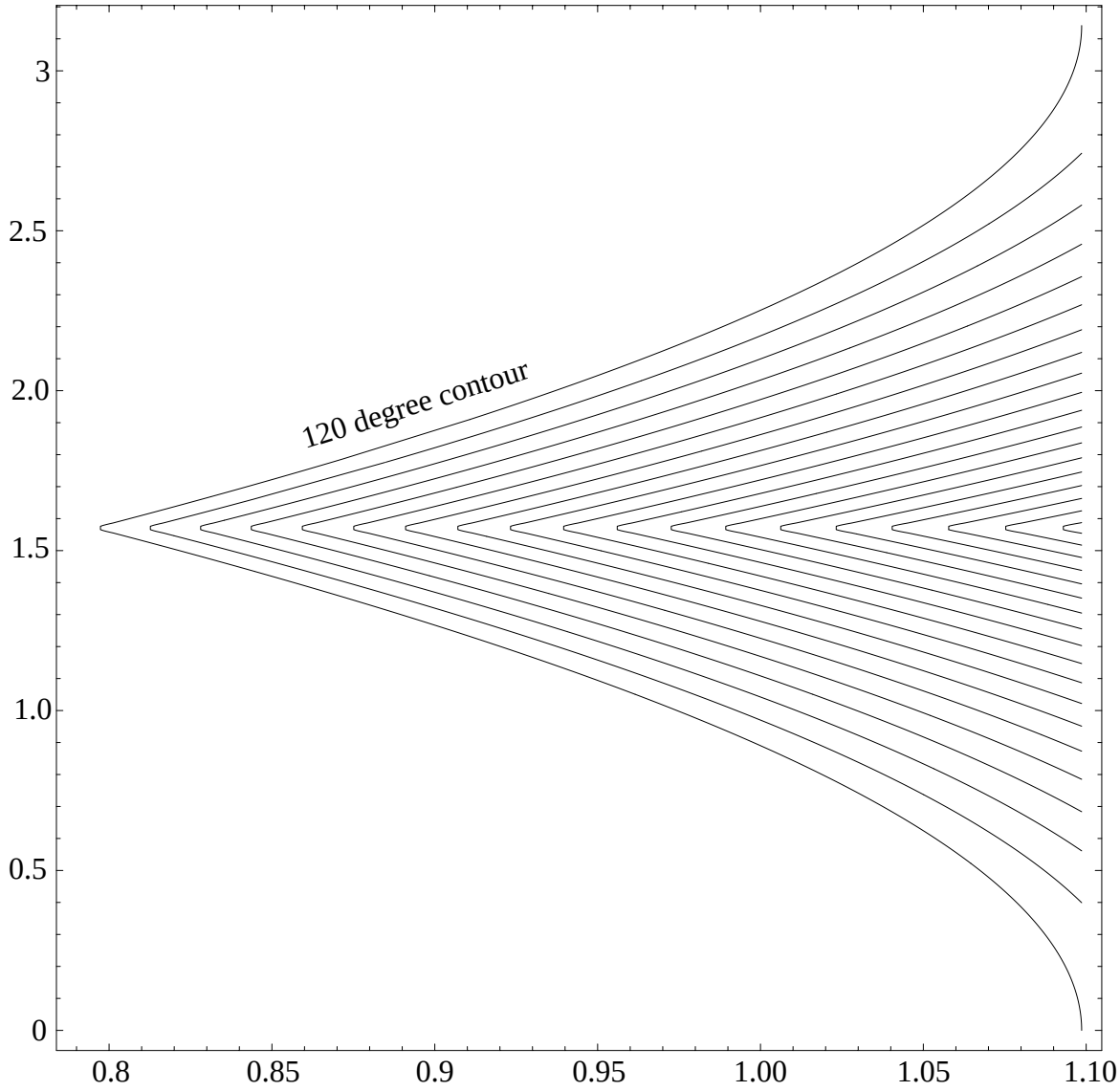
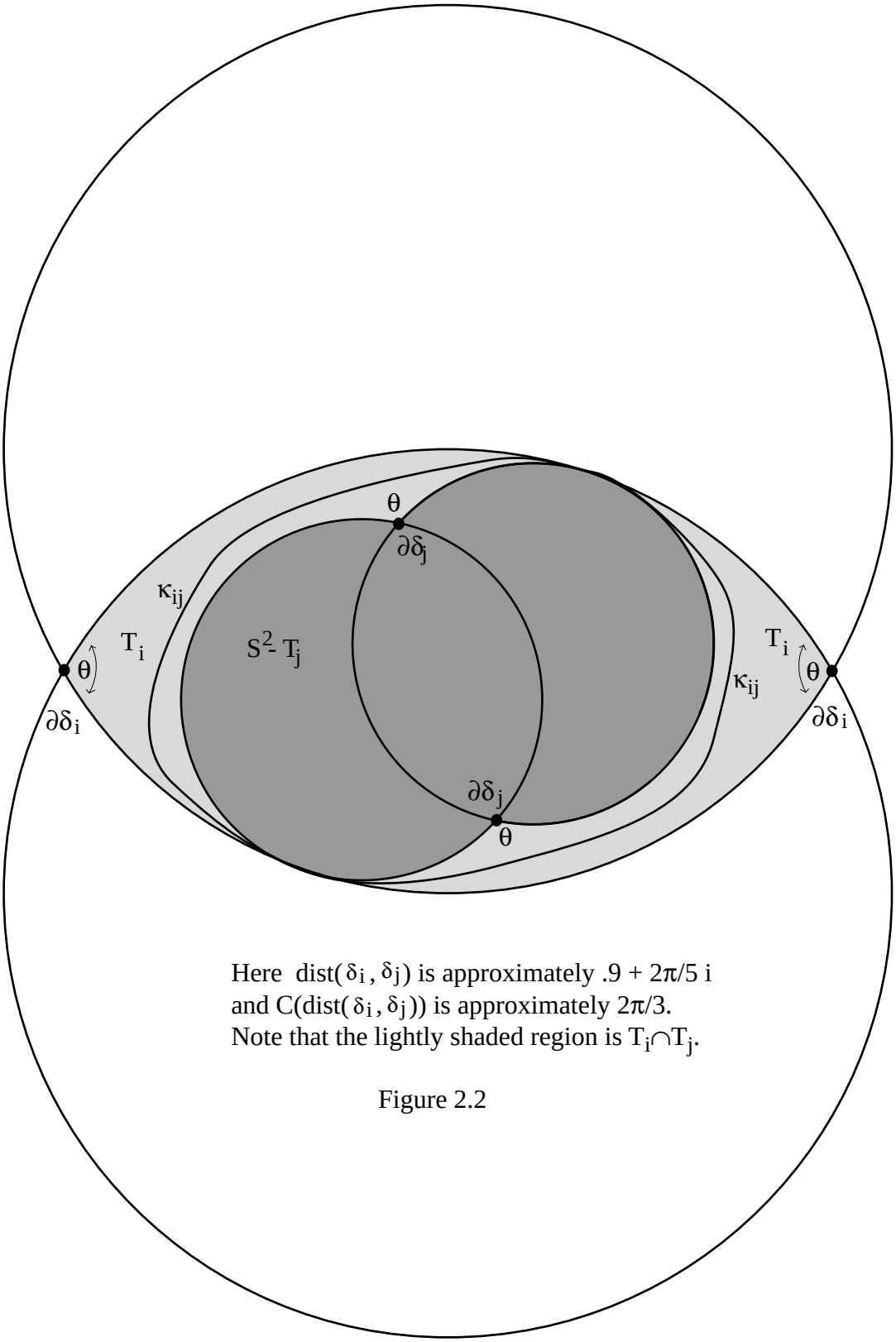


Figure 1.1



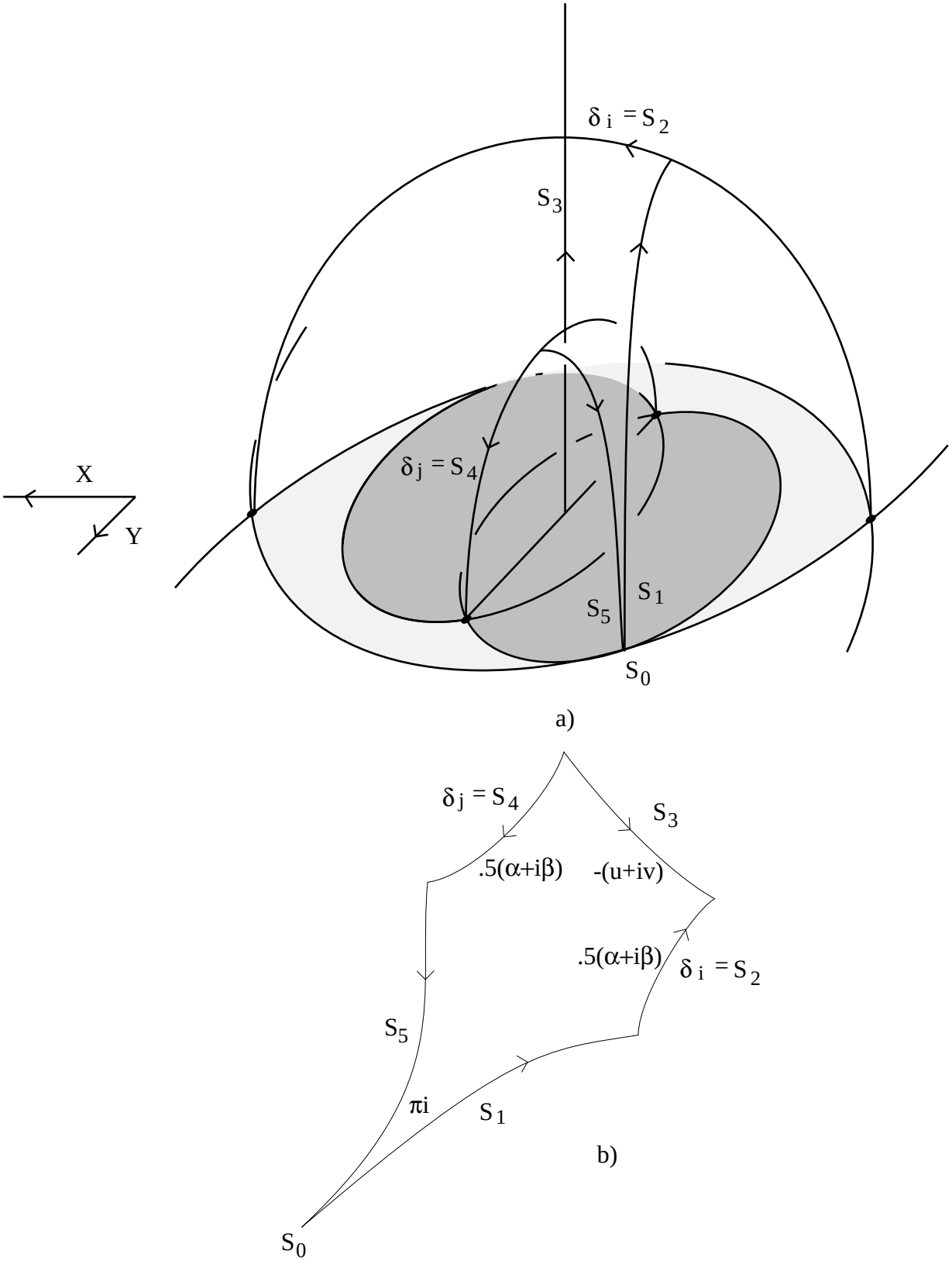
The 102-120 Degree Contours of the Corona Function C(u,v).
(I.e. the 120 degree contour corresponds to where the Corona function takes on value $2\pi/3$.)

Figure 2.1



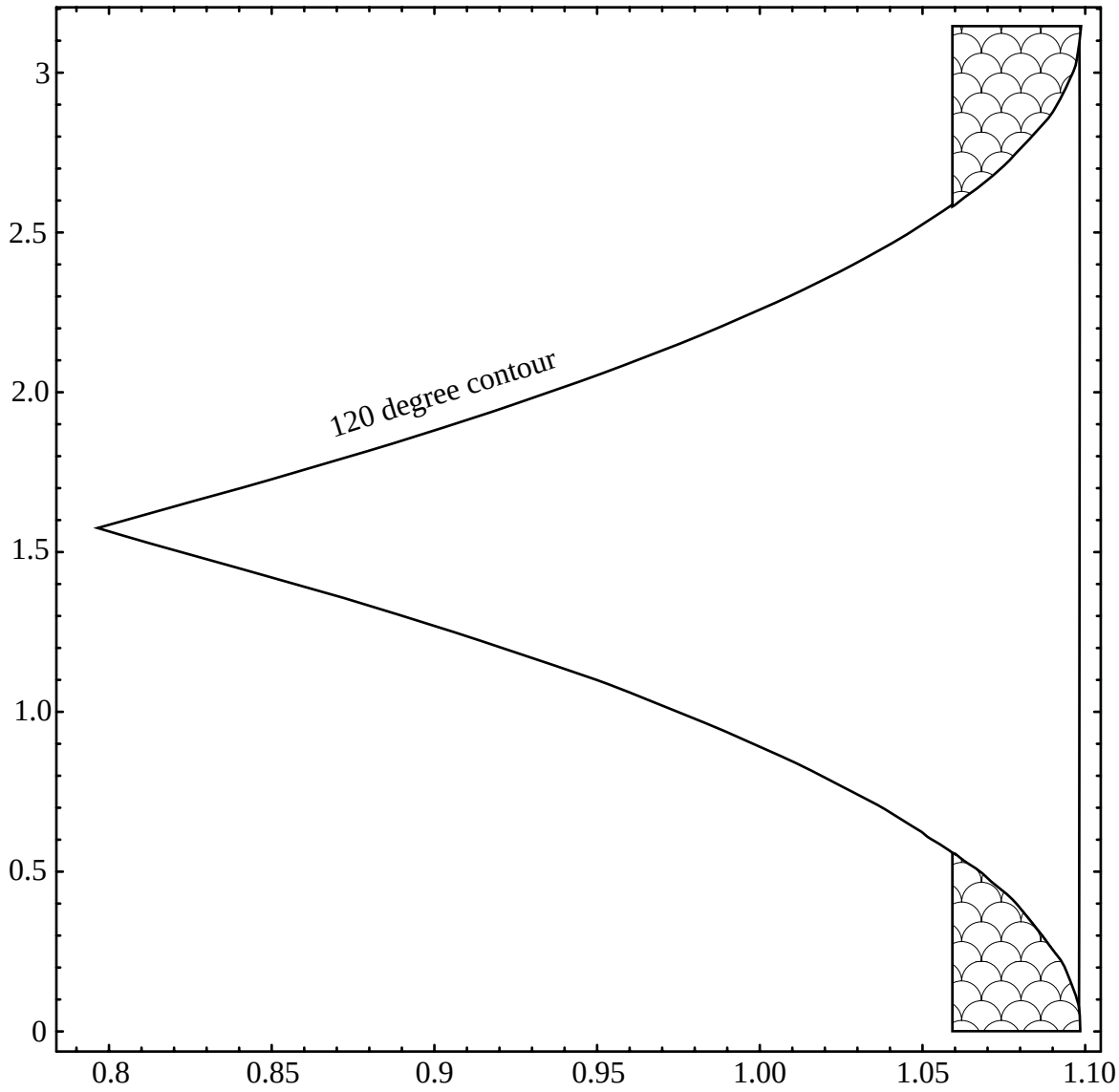
Here dist(δ_i, δ_j) is approximately .9 + $2\pi/5$ i
and C(dist(δ_i, δ_j)) is approximately $2\pi/3$.
Note that the lightly shaded region is $T_i \cap T_j$.

Figure 2.2



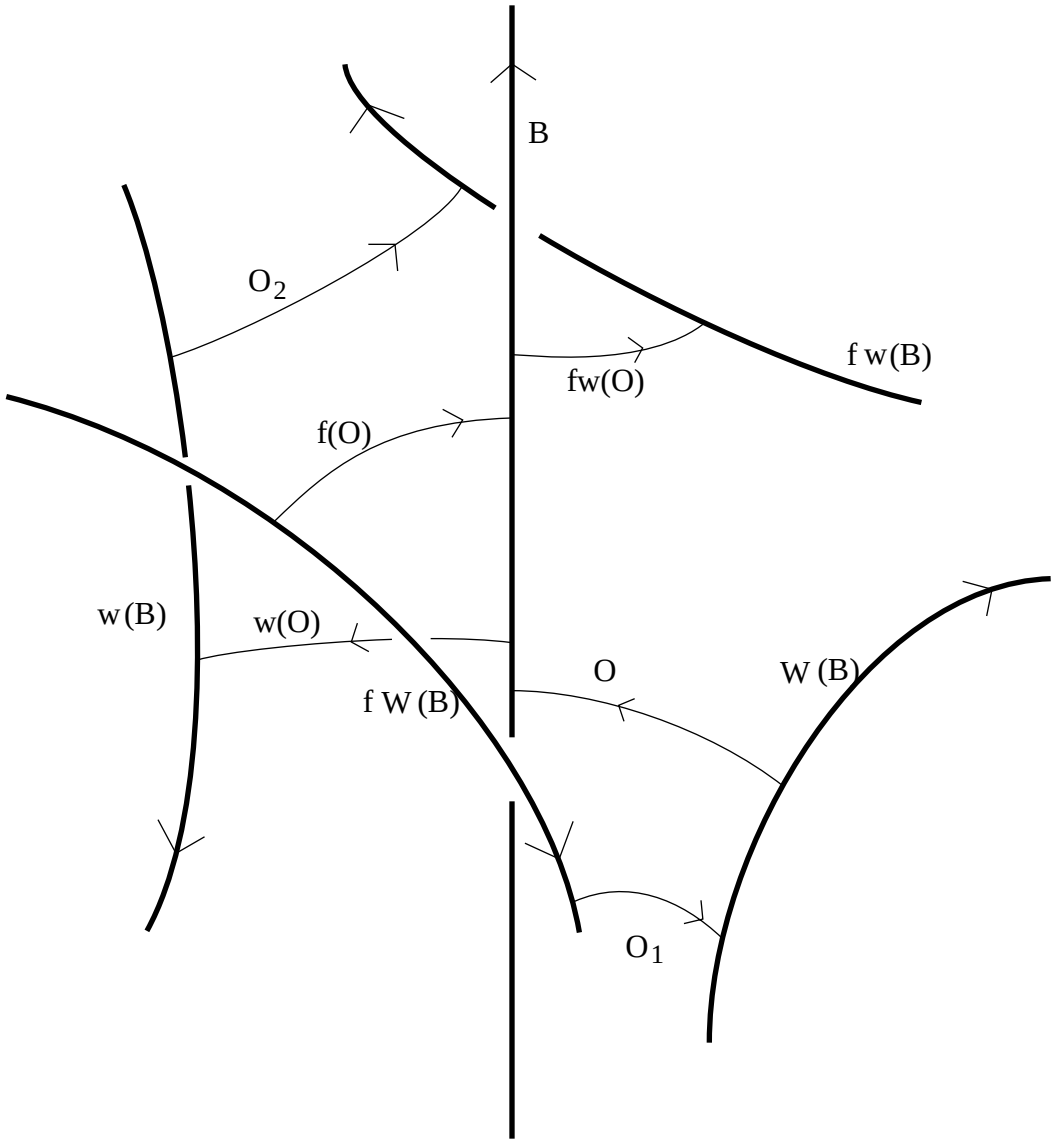
Two versions of the degenerate right-angled hexagon.

Figure 2.3



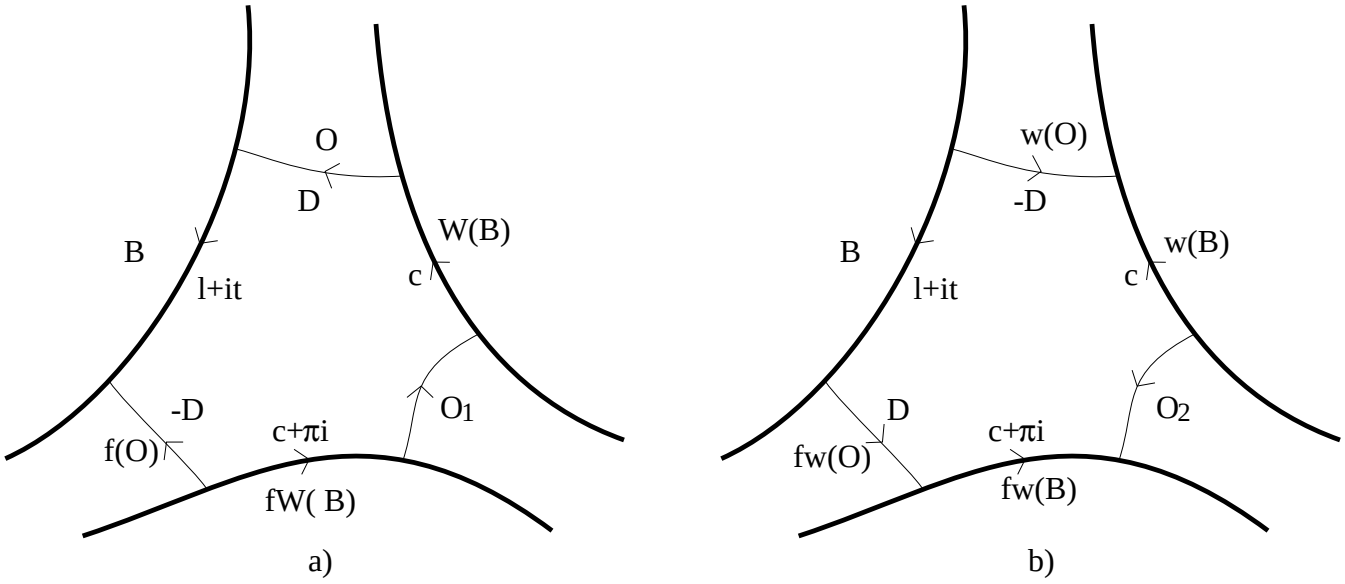
The 120-degree contour for the Corona function C(u,v), and a decorated region which corresponds to C(u,v) ≥ 120 degrees and u ≥ 1.059.

Figure 2.4



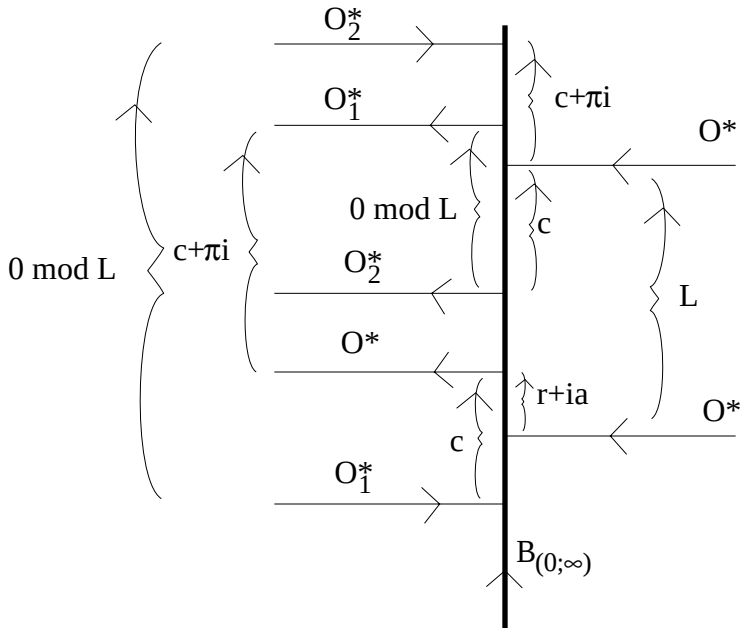
Here B denotes the axis $B_{(0;\infty)}$.

Figure 3.1



Here B denotes the axis $B_{(0;\infty)}$.

Figure 3.2



The values shown are the distances along $B_{(0;\infty)}$, between the indicated oriented ortholines.
O_i^* denotes a $g \in G$ translate of the orthocurve O_i

Figure 3.3

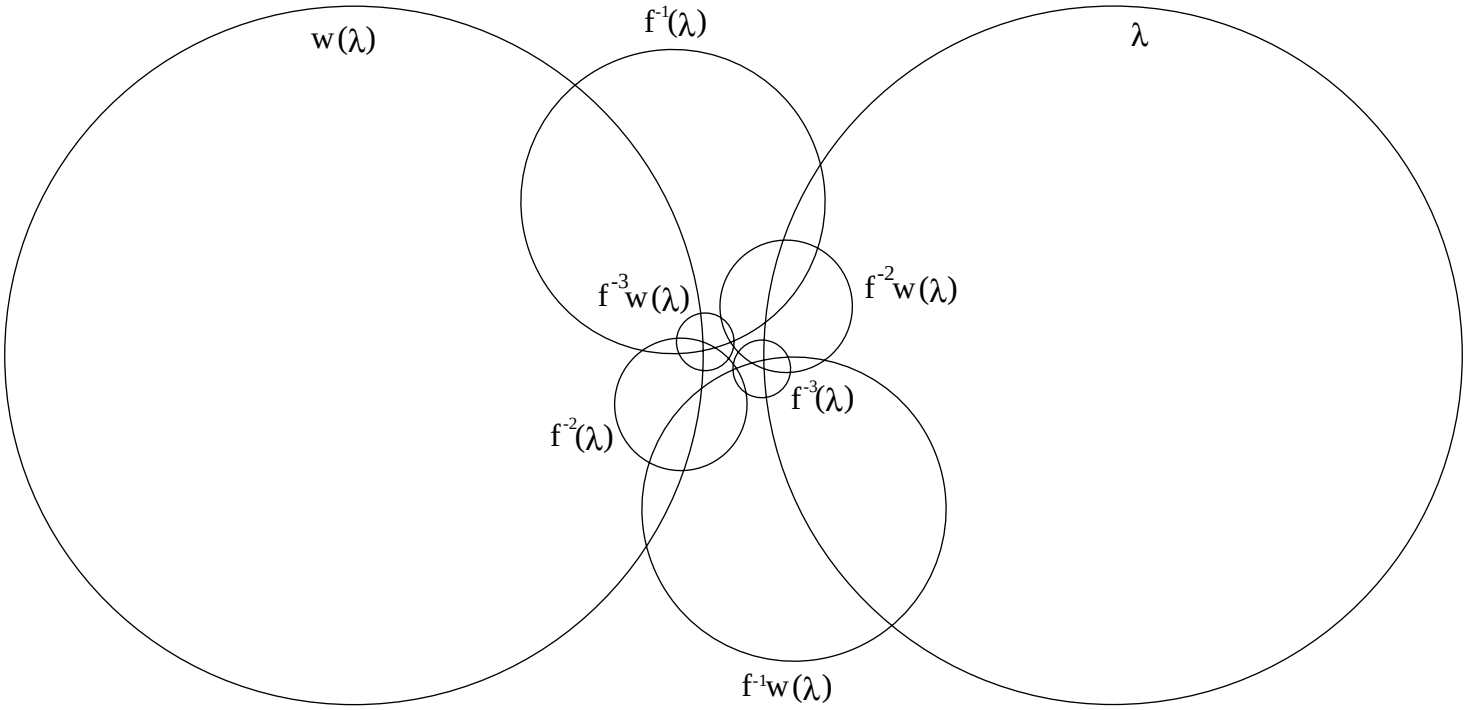
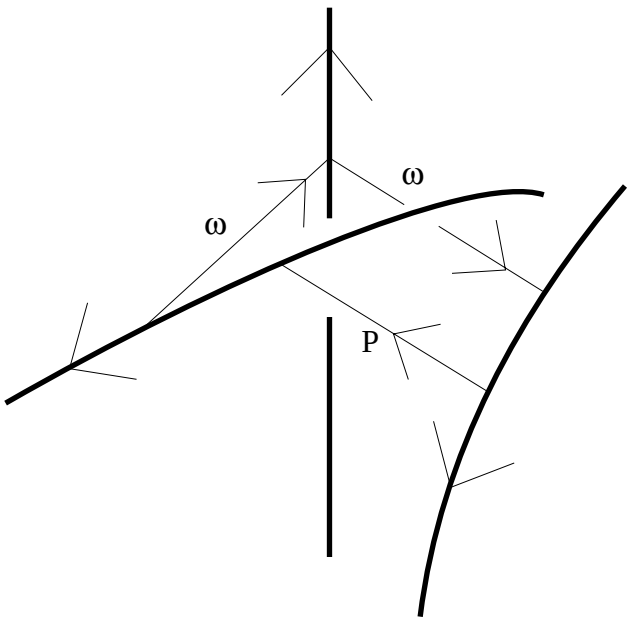


Figure 3.4



$$\text{Cosh}(P) = \text{Cosh}^2(\omega) + \text{Sinh}^2(\omega)\text{Cosh}(\pi i)$$

Figure 3.5

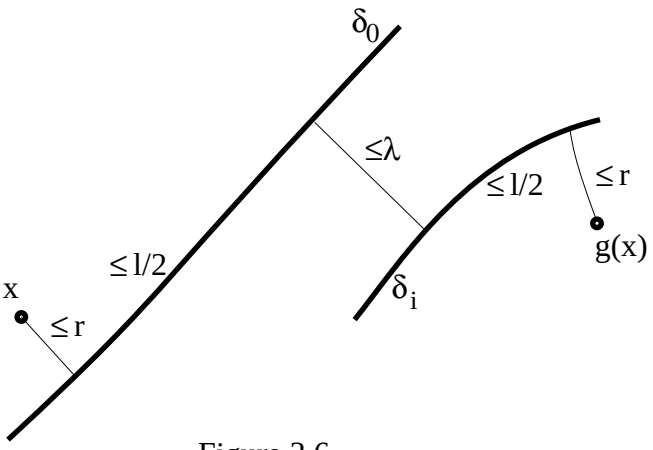
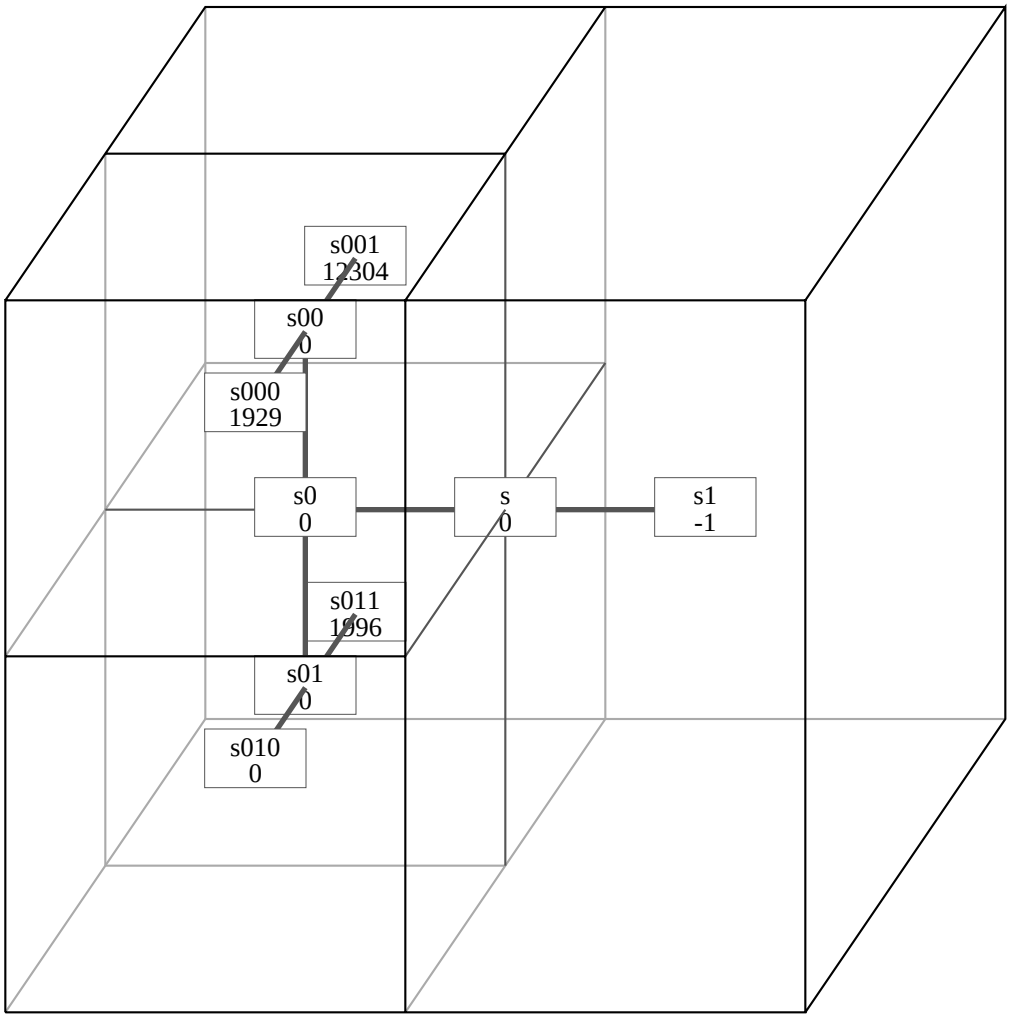
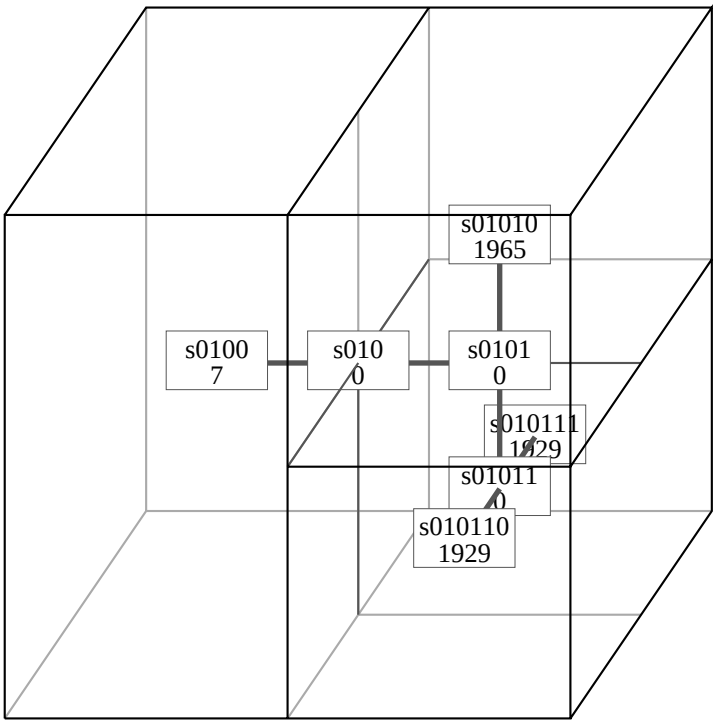


Figure 3.6


s001
12304
s00
0
s000
1929
s0
0
s
0
s1
-1
s011
1996
s01
0
s010
0


s01010
1965
s0100
7
s010
0
s0101
0
s010111
1929
s01011
0
s010110
1929