Figure 1a: The v(n,n') function

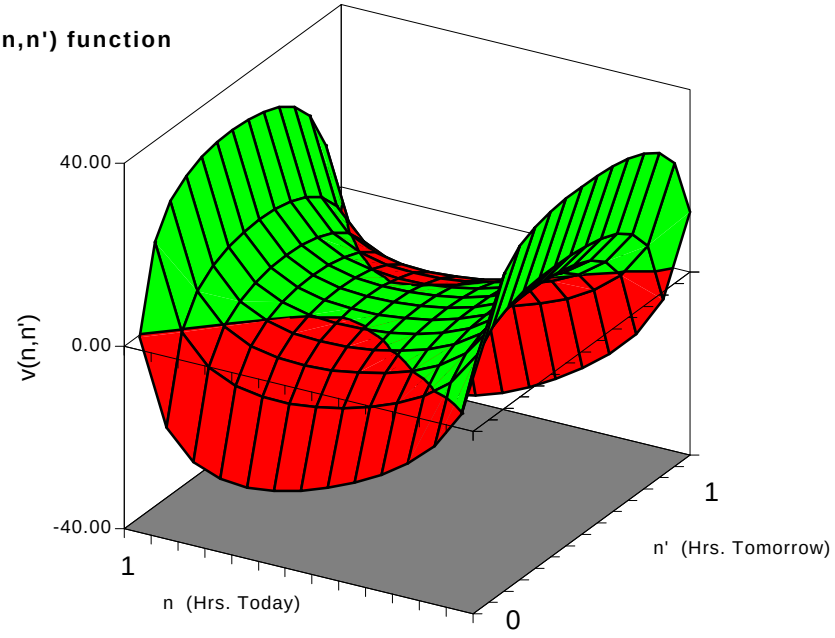


Figure 1b: Contour: v(n,n')=0

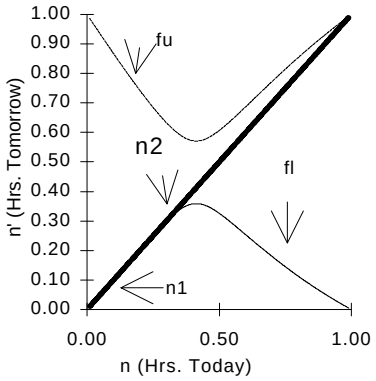
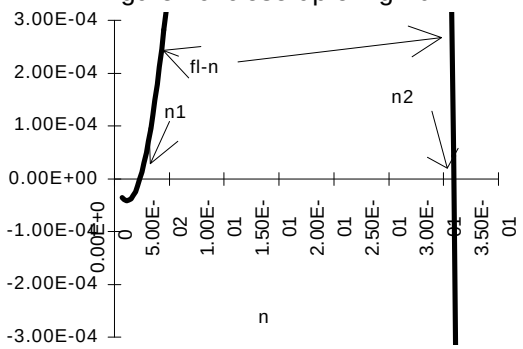


Figure 1c: close-up of fig 1b



Note: Figure 1a is a three dimensional view of the function v in equation (22), computed using the standard parameter values. The dark and light regions identify the parts of v that are less and greater than zero, respectively. Figure 1b shows the values of n' that set v(n,n') to zero, given n. Here, fl and fu denote the lower and upper branch functions defined in (25), respectively. Also, n1 and n2 denote the points where fl crosses the 45 degree line. Figure 1c displays fl(n)-n from Figure 1b for values of n in a neighborhood of the origin. It shows that fl first cuts the 45 degree line from below, at n1, and then again from above, at n2.