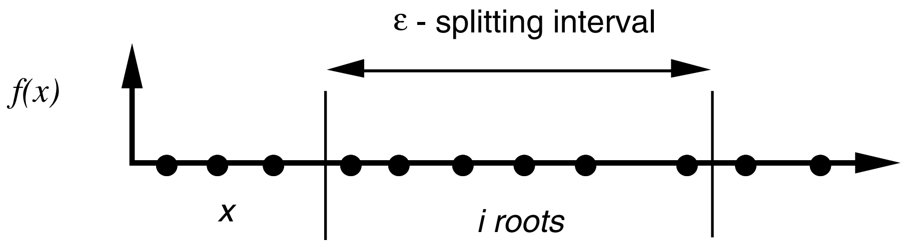

Figure 1: An ε - splitting interval of *f* with *i* roots.

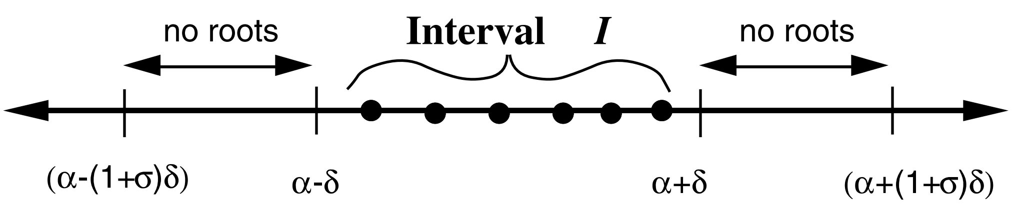

Figure 2: A σ-isolated interval *I* of the real line.

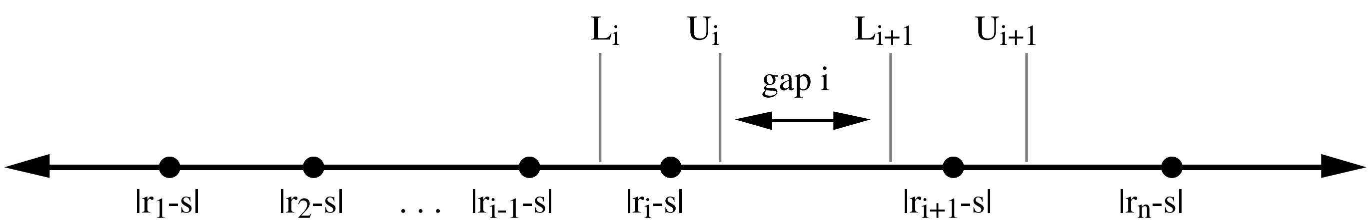

Figure 3: L_i,U_i are lower and upper bounds on distance of 1/4 splitter *s* from root r_i. Gap *i* is the distance between lower bound L_{i+1} and upper bound U_i.

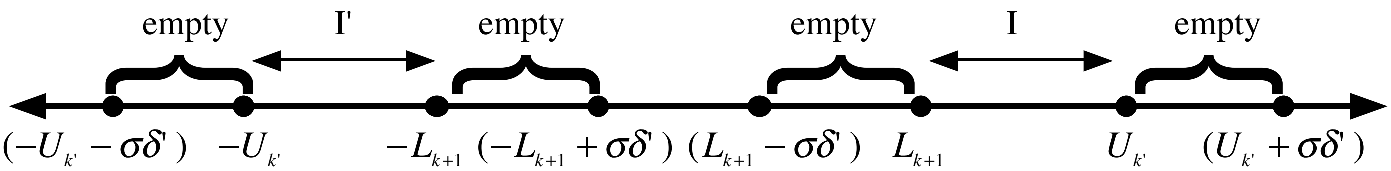

Figure 4: Intervals with no roots.

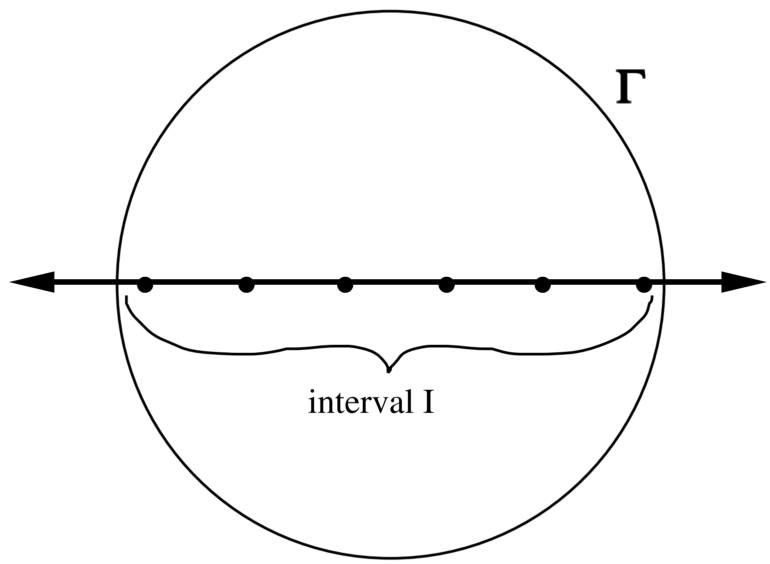

Figure 5.1: Closed curve Γ on which we do Cauchy Integration

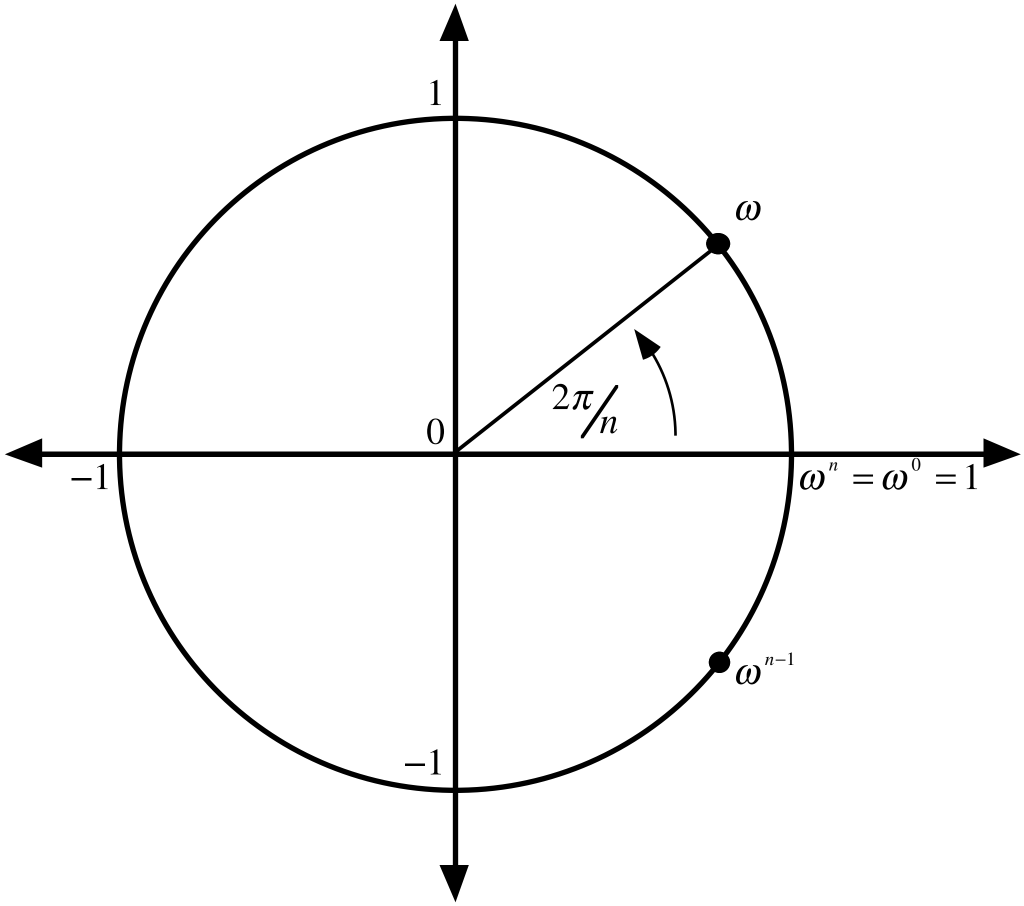

Figure 5.2: Integration of roots of units after Γ is mapped to unit circle.

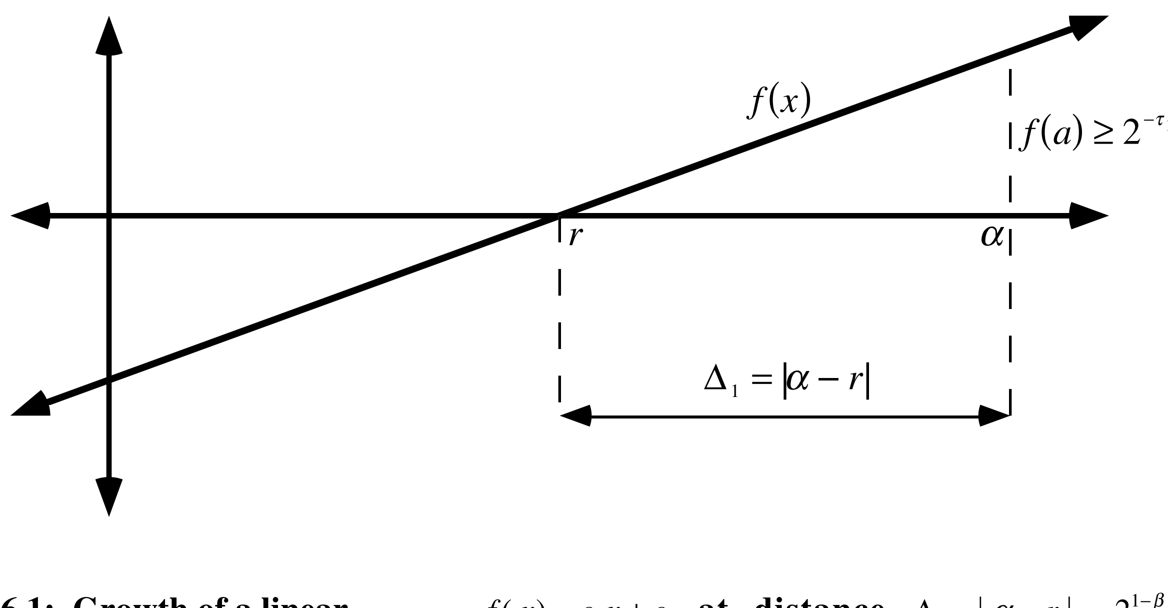

Figure 6.1: Growth of a linear $f(x) = c_0 x + c_1$ **at distance** $\Delta_1 = |\alpha - r| = 2^{1-\beta}$ **from root** r**.**

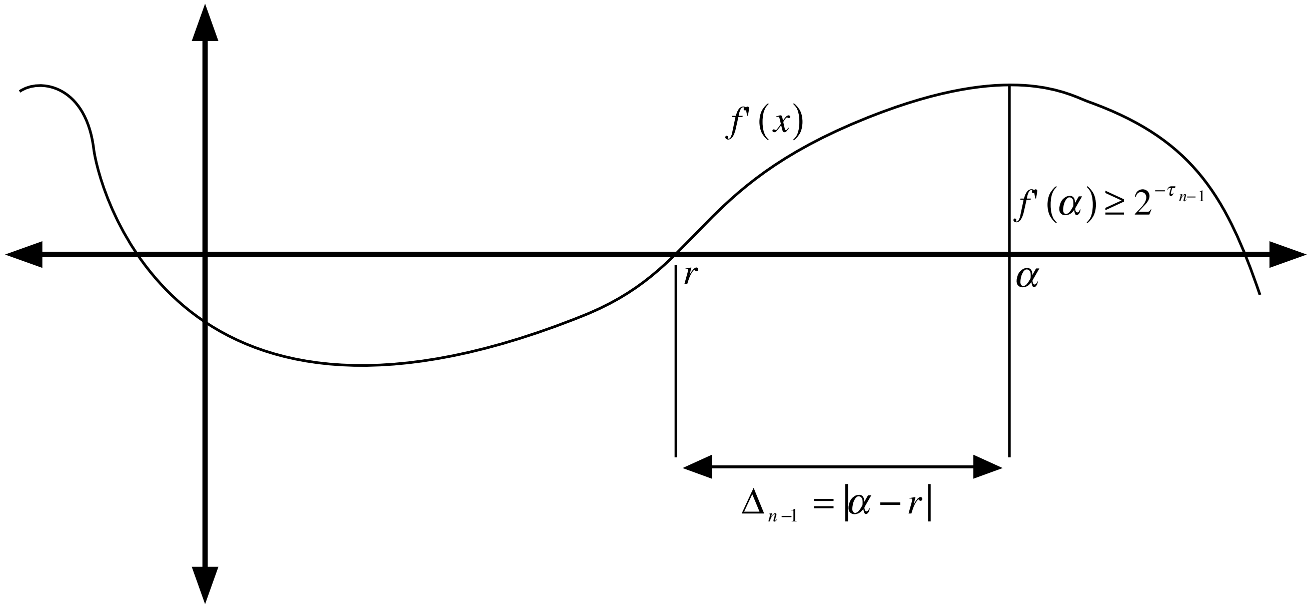

Figure 6.2: If $f'(x) \neq 0$ **for** $x \in [r, \alpha]$**, then** $f'(x) \geq 2^{\tau_{n-1}}$ **for** $x \in [r, \alpha]$**.**

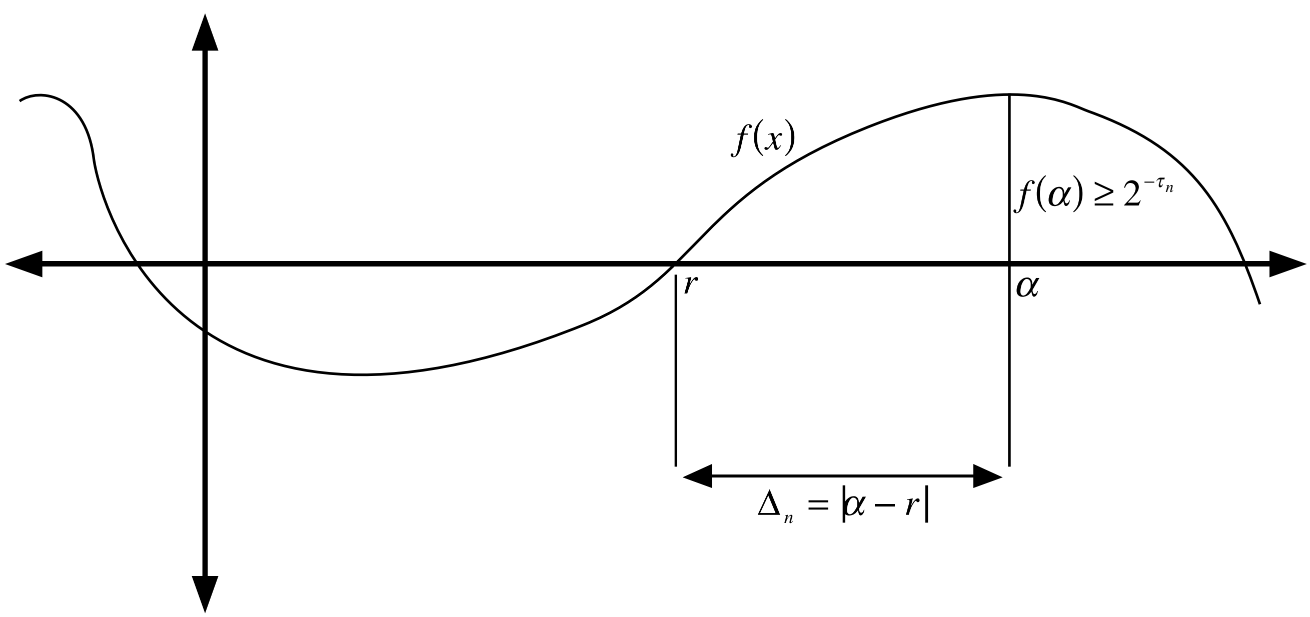

Figure 6.3: Growth of $f(x)$ **with degree** n**, at distance** $\Delta_n = |\alpha - r| = n\, 2^{n-\beta}$**,** $f(\alpha) \geq 2^{\tau_n}$**.**