then we expect to find zeros in a neighborhood of each point of

$$w - w^{d+1}(f'(w))^{-1}Q(w) .$$

The set $Q(w)$ is connected [1], and for $w \notin \mathbf{R}$, it seems that it contains a small disk around the origin. The set $Q(w)$ is a continuous function of w, which accounts for the similarity of the protrusions from $\bar{W}$ visible in Figures 5 and 6. (The protrusions in Figure 4 are different, since there the sets $Q(w)$ are of different shape from those in Figures 5 and 6.)

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