

Figure 1: (a) MERLIN 1.6 GHz map (b) 8 GHz VLA map (c) HST814W map with counter-image and arc (the lens has been removed with GALFIT). The FWHM of all PSFs are shown in the lower left of each frame. In all panels the cross indicates the centroid of lensing galaxy as measured from the HST160W map. The figures show an offset between the compact 8GHz source and the centre of the 814W emission. The former is interpreted as the AGN core and the latter the NLR+starburst. (d) The peak in (c) is shown on a deep CO(1-0) map [D11] with HST 814W (fig 1c) contours over plotted in white showing the offset between these peaks. The arc-like structure is consistent with the expected part Einstein ring that should result from a larger-scale extent of the molecular disk

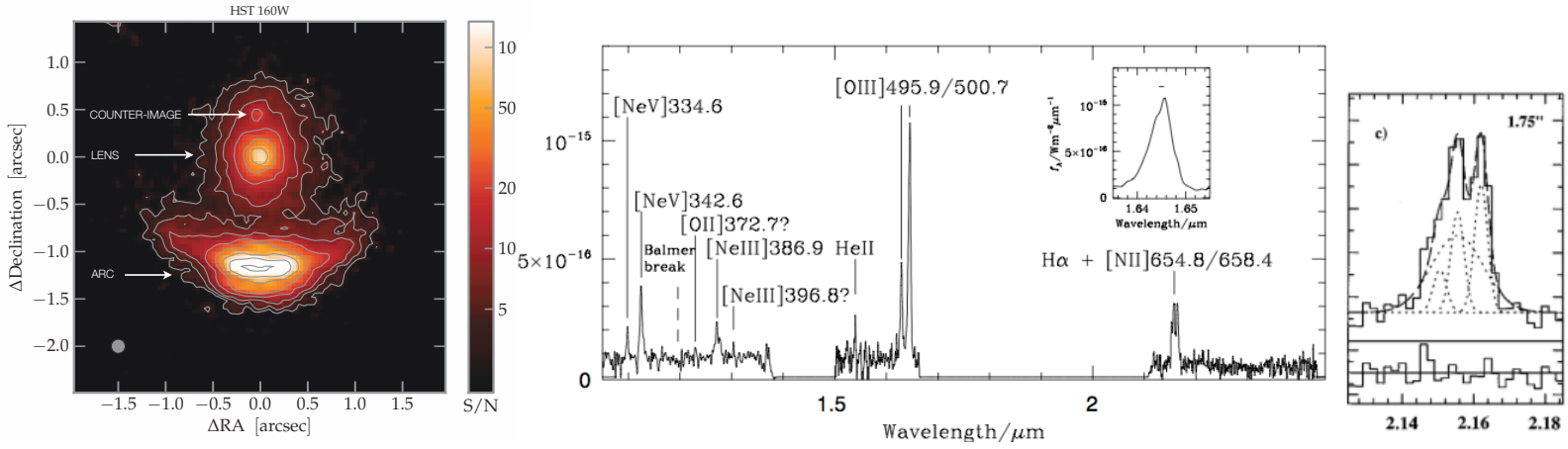


Figure 2: (a) HST 160W map with lensing galaxy, counter-image and the arc. The arc shows two clear components: an extensive, faint arc, as well as a larger, more dominant component. We attribute the latter to the scattered quasar light (that dominates the HST814W map) as well as a more extended, lower magnification host galaxy component. This is supported by the global SED as well as the 4000 Å break first identified by L98. The 160W PSF (FWHM ~ 150 mas) is illustrated by the grey circle in the lower left. (b) The long-slit NIR spectrum of [L98] (in W/m²/μm) (c) Multiple components fit to the H-alpha line [K96].

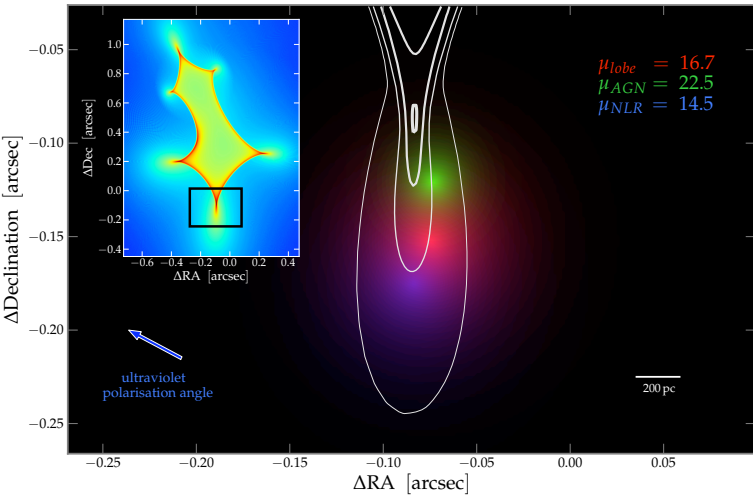


Figure 3 Source plane reconstruction of IRAS 10214 showing the AGN core (green), scattered quasar light (blue), and radio lobe (red). The white contours represent lines of equal magnification extending from the caustic at levels $\mu = 10, 20, 50, 100, 150$. The inset shows the full lens caustic with colour scale representing magnification and the black rectangle showing the borders of the enlarged region. The magnification of each source could be computed from the convolution of each source with this magnification map. In practice we integrate the model flux in the image plane and the source plane and take the ratio.

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