```
43. W. Jien l.q. 4j>1, 3pe (0,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ||v; ...-v; || = p||v; - v; ...||
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Lemaz: Asumikado min
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Veamos que Wy jen es de Caudy.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-1} (V_{m-i} - V_{m-i-1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-1} V_{m-i} - \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-1} V_{m-i-1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 See \epsilon > 0, sea K = \begin{cases} 1 & \log (1-\epsilon) \epsilon \\ 2 & \log (2|V| \cdot V|) \end{cases} + 1,

Supongase m > n.

Supongase m > n.

\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Lea } j = i+1: \\
& = \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-1} V_{m-i} - \sum_{j=1}^{m-n} V_{m-j}
\end{array}

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                \|V_m - V_n\| = \left\| \int_{i=0}^{m-n-1} (V_{m-i} - V_{m-i-1}) \right\|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  = V_{m} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-n-1} V_{m-i} - \sum_{j=1}^{m+n-1} V_{m-j} - V_{n}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             \leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-1} \|V_{m-i} - V_{m-i-1}\| \quad (\Delta)
                                                                                                 Por otro Rado
                                                                                                                                            \|V_{m-i-1}V_{m-i-1}\| \le \rho \|V_{m-i-1}V_{m-i-2}\|
\|V_{m-i-1}V_{m-i-2}\| \le \rho \|V_{m-i-2}V_{m-i-3}\| \to \rho \|V_{m-i-1}V_{m-i-2}\| \le \rho^2 \|V_{m-i-2}V_{m-i-3}\|
\|V_{m-i-2}V_{m-i-3}\| \le \rho \|V_{m-i-2}V_{m-i-4}\| \to \rho^2 \|V_{m-i-2}V_{m-i-3}\| \le \rho^3 \|V_{m-i-3}V_{m-i-4}\|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               = V_m - V_n
                                                                                                                                     \|V_3 - V_2\| \le \rho \|V_2 - V_1\| \to \rho^{m-i-3} \|Y_3 - V_2\| \le \rho^{m-i-1} \|V_2 - V_1\|
                        Por transitividad, ||V_m.i-V_m.i.1| < p ||V_z-V.||
                                                  \mathcal{E}_{n}^{*}(\mathcal{A}):
\|V_{m}-V_{n}\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-1} p^{m-i-2} \|V_{z}-V_{i}\|
                                                                                                                                                                                        = \rho^{-1} ||V_z - V_z|| \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-1} \rho^i
                                                                                                                                                                                        = \rho^{M-2} || V_{e} - V_{i} || 1 - (\rho^{-1})^{M-m}
                                                                                                                                                                                 = \frac{\rho^{1/2} - \rho^{m-1}}{1 - \rho^{1/2}} \|V_2 - V_1\| \le \frac{\rho^{k-1}}{1 - \rho^{1/2}} \|V_1 - V_1\| \le \frac{\rho^{k-1}}{1 - \rho^{
                                                                                                             Supongames log (4-p) = 1
                                                                                                              duego, K = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(6-\rho)\epsilon}{|2||V_{\epsilon}-V_{\epsilon}||} + \frac{1}{2} > \log_{\rho} \left(\frac{(6-\rho)\epsilon}{|2||V_{\epsilon}-V_{\epsilon}||}\right) + 1
                                                                                                             \frac{\rho^{k-1}}{1-\rho} \|V_2 - V_1\| \leq \frac{\rho}{\rho} \frac{(2-\rho)(k-\rho)}{(2-\rho)(k-\rho)} \|V_1 - V_1\|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              = (1-p) = 11/2 V, 11 = E < E
2010/11/2 V, 11 = Z
                                         Syunganos ahora que logo (1-p) & 1
                                                                                                                   \frac{\rho^{\circ}}{1-\rho} \|V_2 \cdot V_1\| = \frac{\|V_2 \cdot V_1\|}{1-\rho}
                                                                  \begin{array}{c} I_{qp} \stackrel{f(-p) \in \{0,1\}}{\underset{\text{ZIIV}_{1} - V_{1}|I}{\text{N}}} \stackrel{-1}{\underset{\text{ZIIV}_{2} - V_{1}|I}{\text{N}}} \stackrel{-1}{\underset
duego {VjsjeN es de Couchy.
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