Proving that  $T^n$  is a contraction is proving  $d(T^n(V_1(S)), T^n(V_2(S)))$   $\leq \gamma d(V_1(S), V_2(S))$ 

Let  $d(x_1,x_2) = ||x_1-x_2||_{\infty} = \max |x_1-x_2|$ 

For V, V2, || T(V1) - T(V2) = max | T(V1) - T(V2)

11 T"(V,)-T"(V,) | = max (s) + v) Ps' V"(s') - R(s) - v [Ps' V"(s')]
ses

=  $\gamma \max \left| \sum_{s'} P_{ss'} \left( V_i^{\pi}(s') - V_2^{\pi}(s') \right) \right|$ 

=  $\gamma \max \sum_{s \in S} P_{ss'} | V_i^n(s') - V_i^n(s') |$ 

 $\leq \gamma \sum_{s'} \int_{ss'}^{\pi} \max_{s \in S} \left| V_{i}^{\pi}(s') - V_{2}^{\pi}(s') \right|$ 

 $\leq \gamma \max_{s \in S} |V_{s}^{\pi}(s') - V_{s}^{\pi}(s')|$ 

= \gamma \| \V\_1^{\pi} - \V\_2^{\pi} \|\_{\infty}