as such $\qquad$ take t^α s.t

$$u - \tfrac{1}{2}t^\alpha \lambda + \delta(t^\alpha) = v$$

$\qquad$ then

$$u \not{-} \tfrac{1}{2}t^2 \lambda$$

Then $\qquad u - \tfrac{1}{2}t^* \lambda + \delta(t^*) - v = 0$

$$\delta(t) < \delta$$
$$\text{on } B(h)$$

Let $\qquad u - \tfrac{1}{2}t'\lambda = v \; , \qquad u - \tfrac{1}{2}t''\lambda = v - 2\delta$

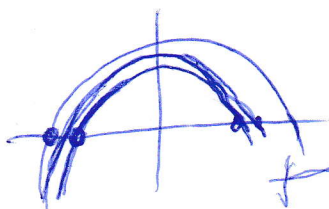$$\text{then claim } t' < t^*$$

Want

The connected component containing the origin.
So once **you** scale by u, this still gets scaled by u.

$\qquad$ need to check this formally.

Lowerbound is (in 1D):

connected component is within

$\bullet \; B^- \to B^+$ as all in $B^- > u$, none outside B^+ (in h) are!

$$-\varepsilon = v - u + \tfrac{1}{2}t^2 \lambda \implies t = \sqrt{\dfrac{2(u - v - \varepsilon)}{\lambda}}$$

really.

So choose h s.t $\mathbb{P}(\; u - v < h \; \text{well} \; \sqrt{\dfrac{2(u + v - \varepsilon)}{\lambda}} < h \;!$

really $\lambda \approx 1$

holds for high V as $u - v \sim \exp(1)$ so then the connected comp containing the origin is there within $B(h)$!