$\lim \int$

~~$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{N}_6(\Delta_n$~~

$$1 = \sum_L \mathbb{1}[\|\nabla y\| \in (L, L+1))$$

so $\displaystyle\sum_{\boxed{\Delta_n^\varepsilon}} \int_{G_{JK} \cap \{t^* \in \Delta_n^\varepsilon(t)\}} |\det \nabla y| \, p_t((t-t^*)\nabla y, \nabla y, v) \, dt^*, d\nabla y \, dv.$

$\boxed{\lim}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_L \sum_{\Delta_n^\varepsilon} \sum_L \int_{G_{JK} \cap \ldots} |\det \nabla y| \, p_t((t-t^*)\nabla y, \nabla y, v) \, \mathbb{1}[\|\nabla y\| \in (L, L+1)]$$

can exchange as all ≥ 0

$\varepsilon \sum_L$

can take lim into int by DCT,

$|\det \nabla y|$ dominating f^n.
using finite moments!

Then limit as $n \nearrow \infty$

$$|(t-t^*)\nabla y| \leq \|\nabla y\| \, 2^{-nN}(1-\varepsilon)^N$$

$$\longrightarrow 0$$

Then use orv proof, sum over L
gives the result!