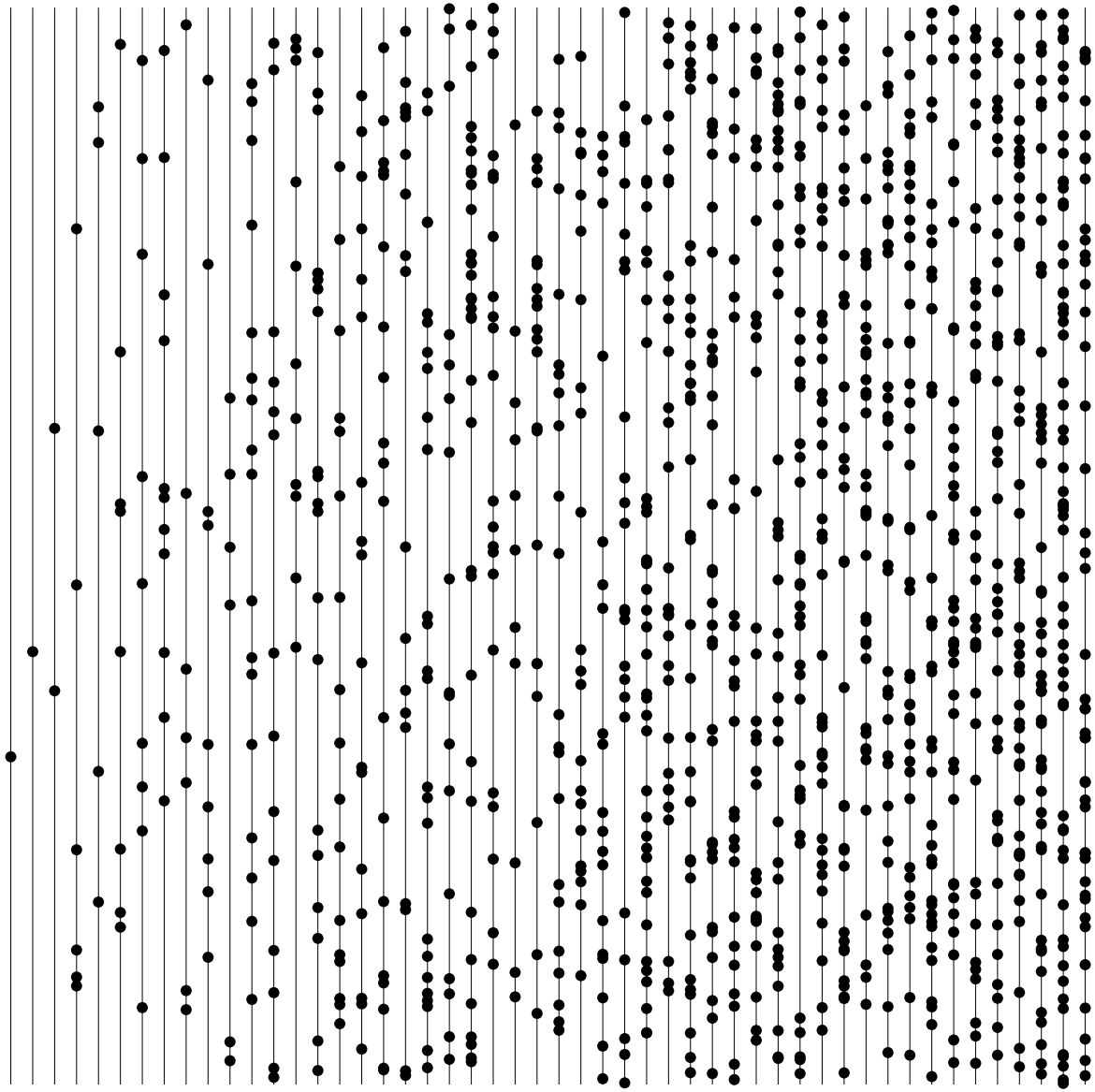

FIGURE 1. $x_n = n = \lambda_{x_n}$

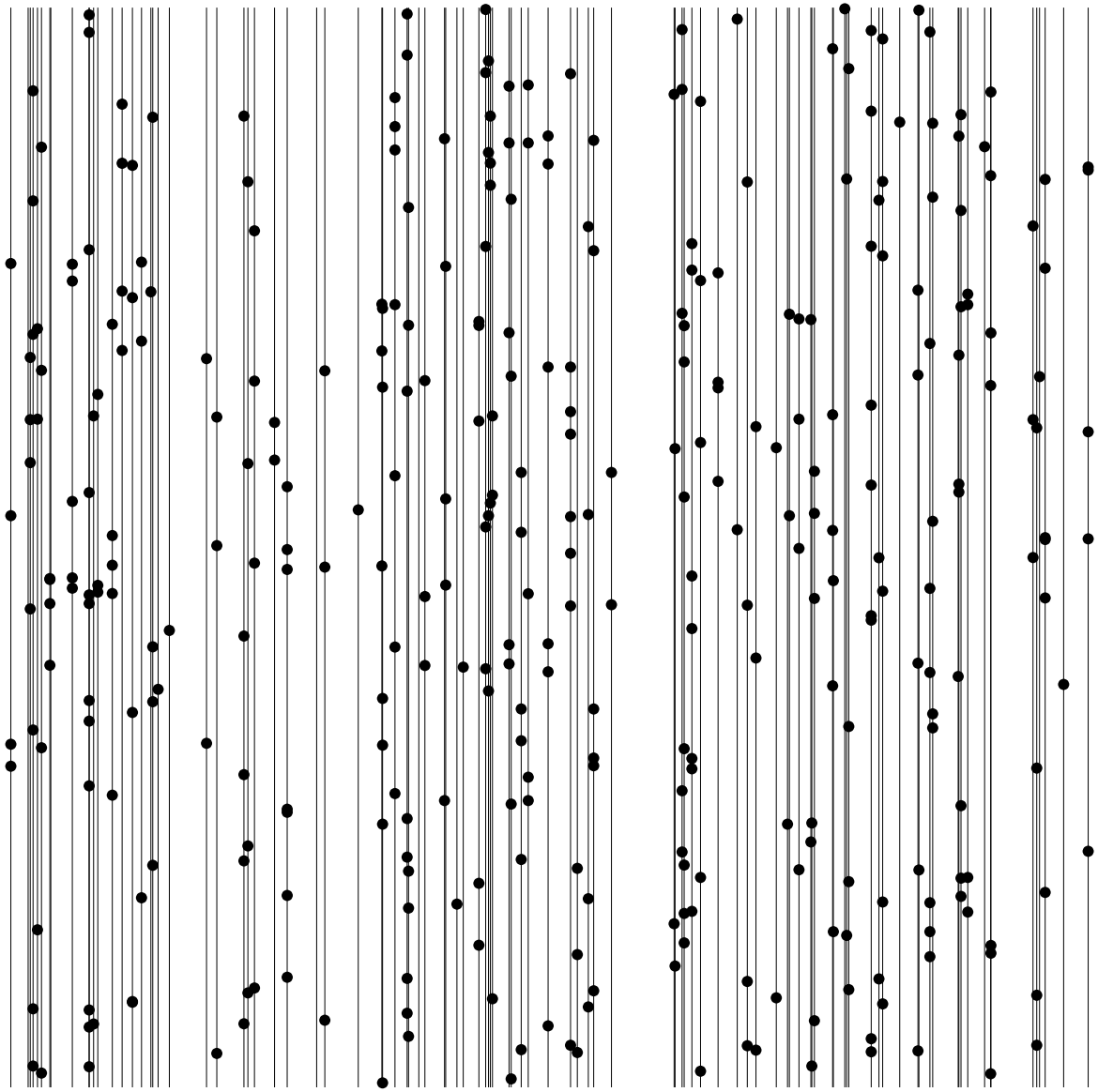

FIGURE 2. $(x_n)_{n\geq 2}$ i.i.d. $\sim$Unif[0,1], $\lambda_{x_n} = \ln n$

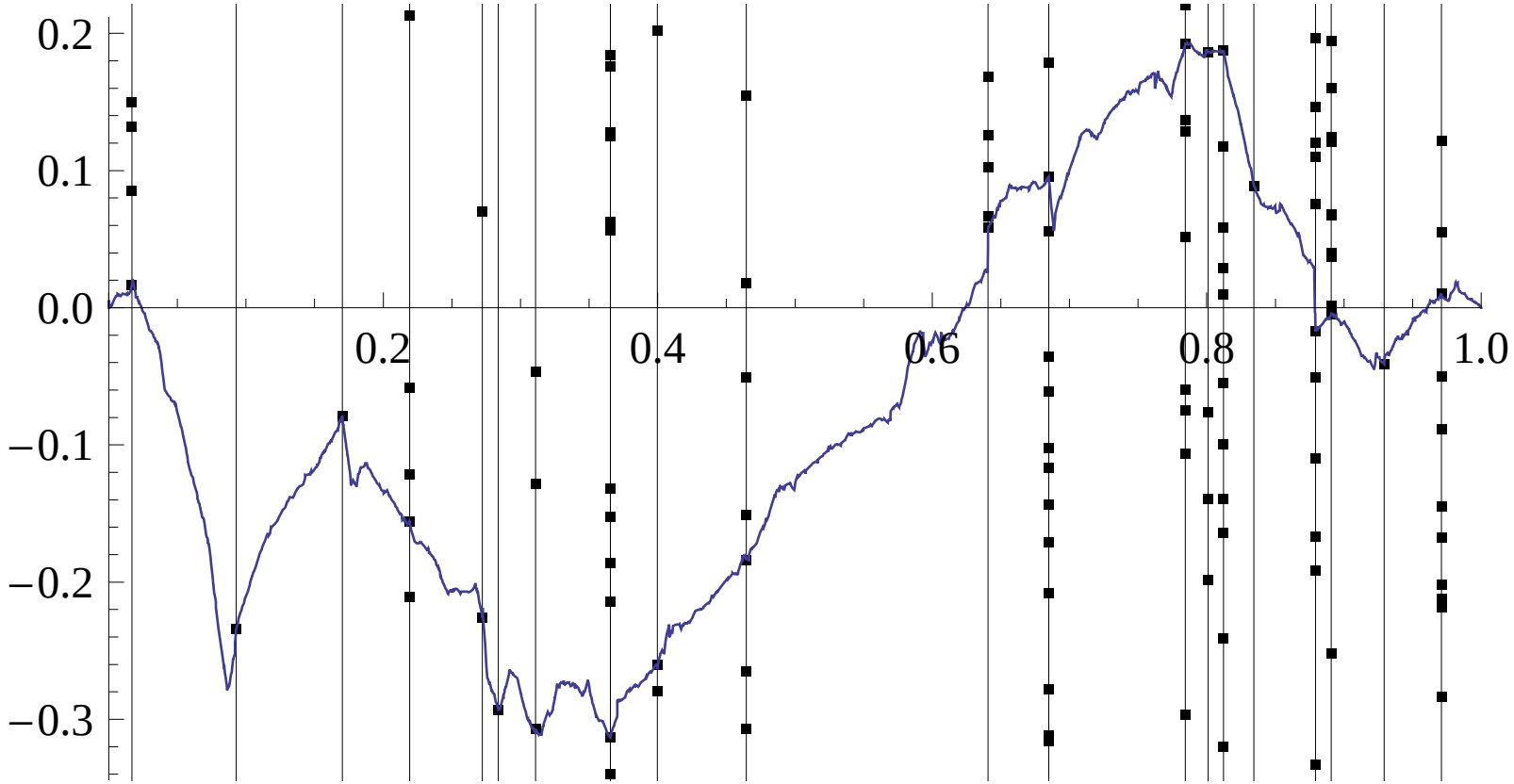

FIGURE 3. $(x_n)_{n\geq 2}$ i.i.d. $\sim$Unif[0,1], $\lambda_{x_n} = n$

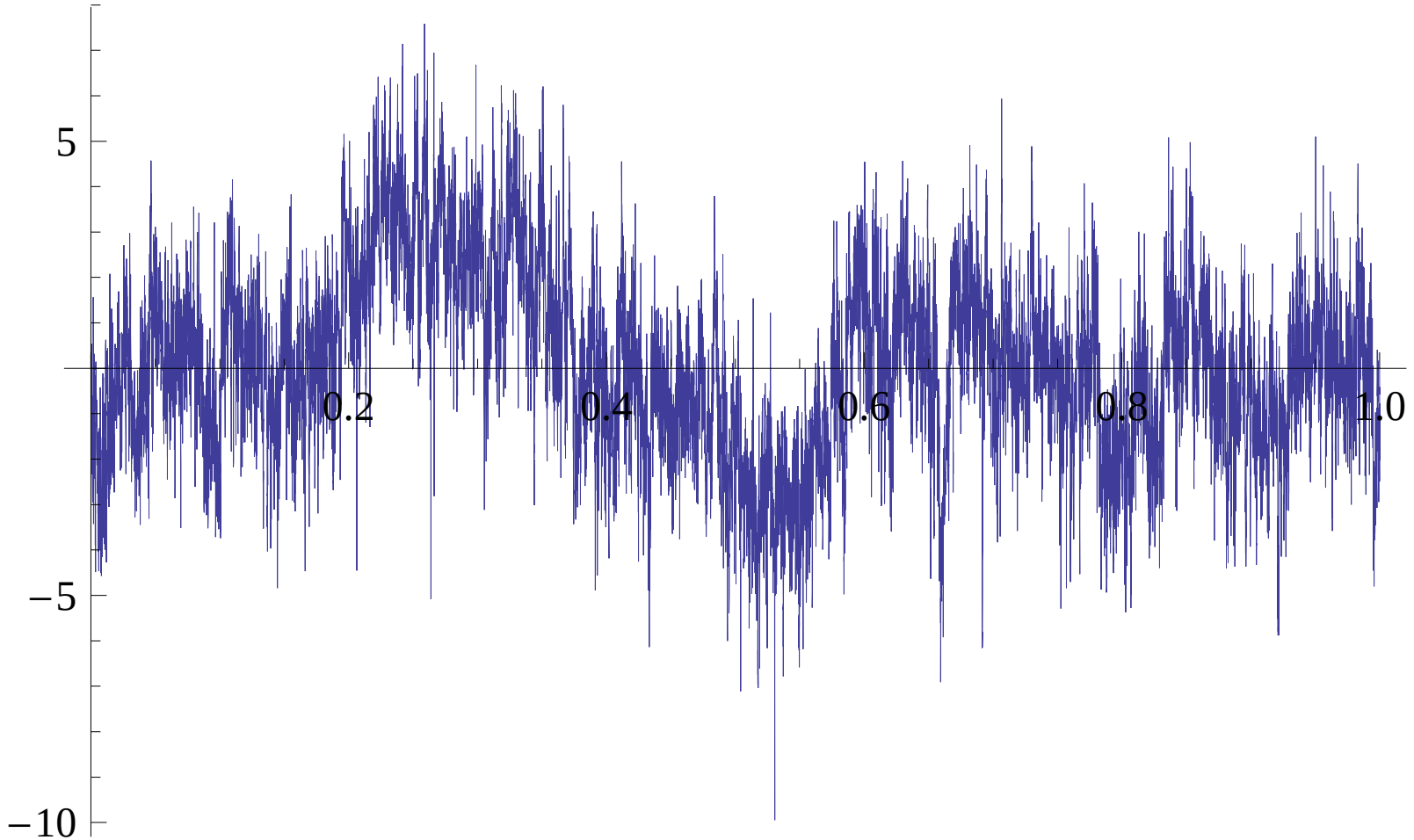

FIGURE 4. $(x_n)_{n=1,\ldots,20\,000}$ i.i.d. $\sim$Unif[0,1], $\lambda_{x_n} = 1$

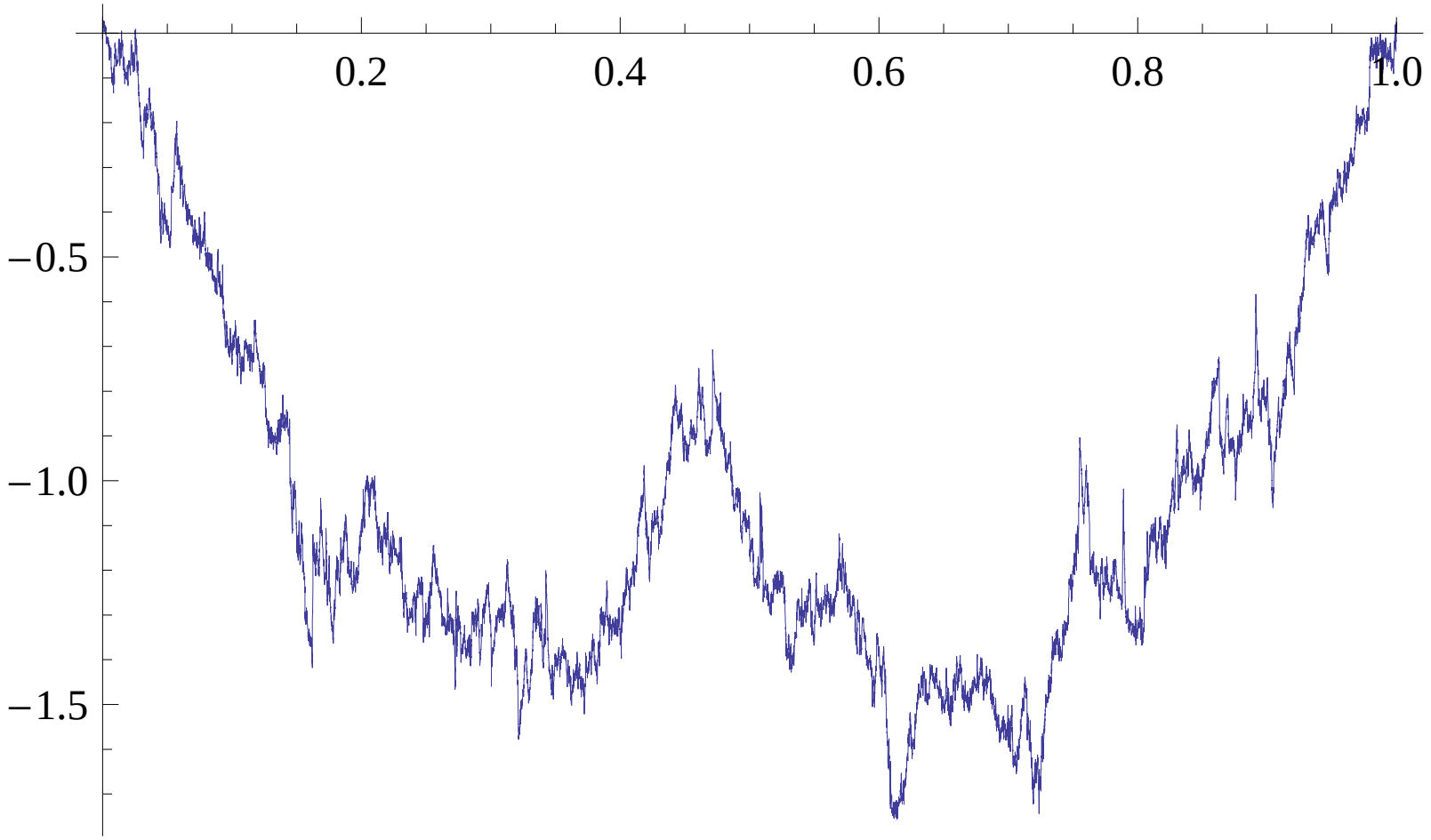

FIGURE 5. $(x_n)_{n=1,\ldots,20\,000}$ i.i.d. $\sim$Unif[0,1], $\lambda_{x_n} = \sqrt{n}$

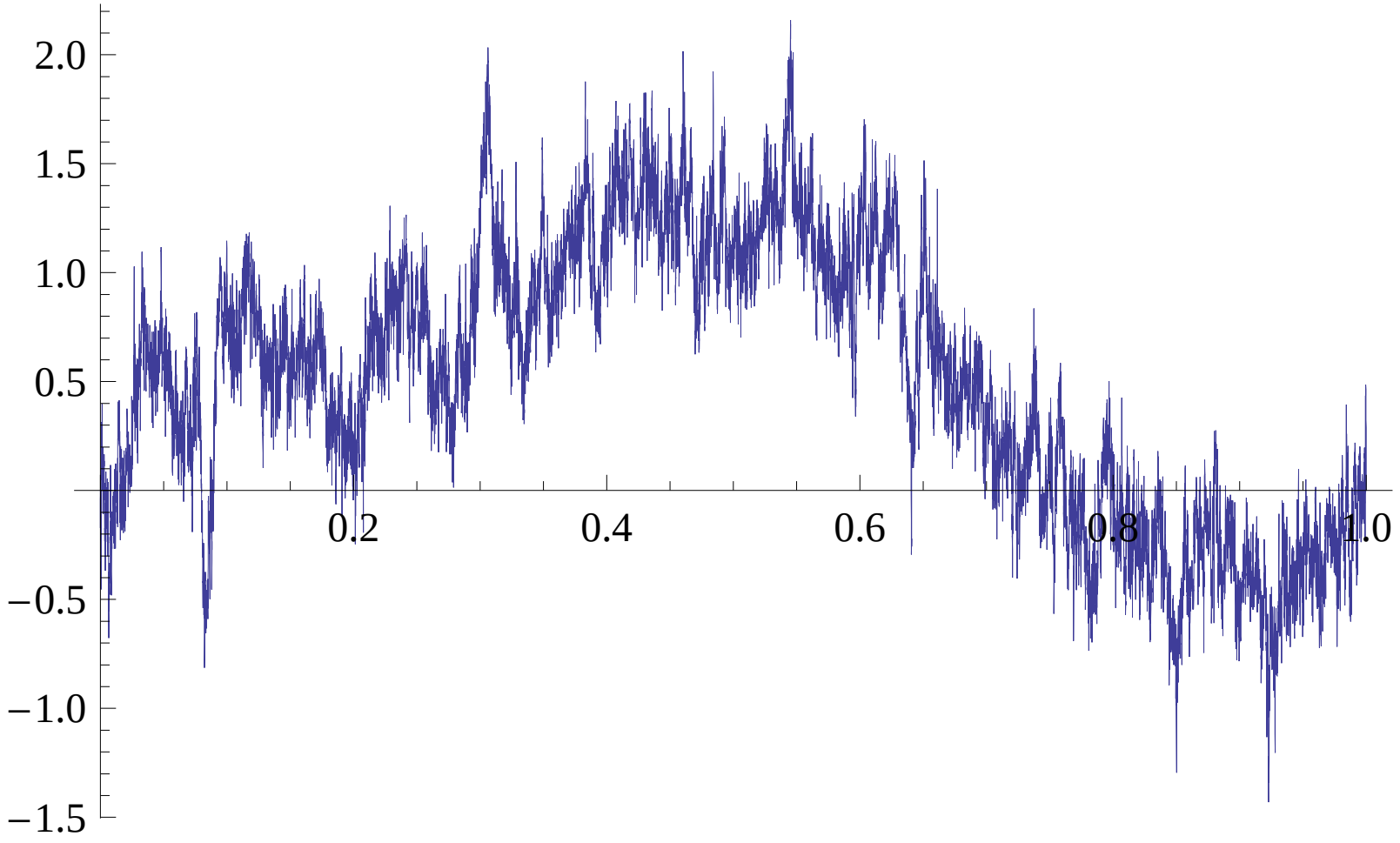

FIGURE 6. $(x_n)_{n=2,\ldots,20\,000}$ i.i.d. $\sim$Unif[0,1], $\lambda_{x_n} = \ln n$

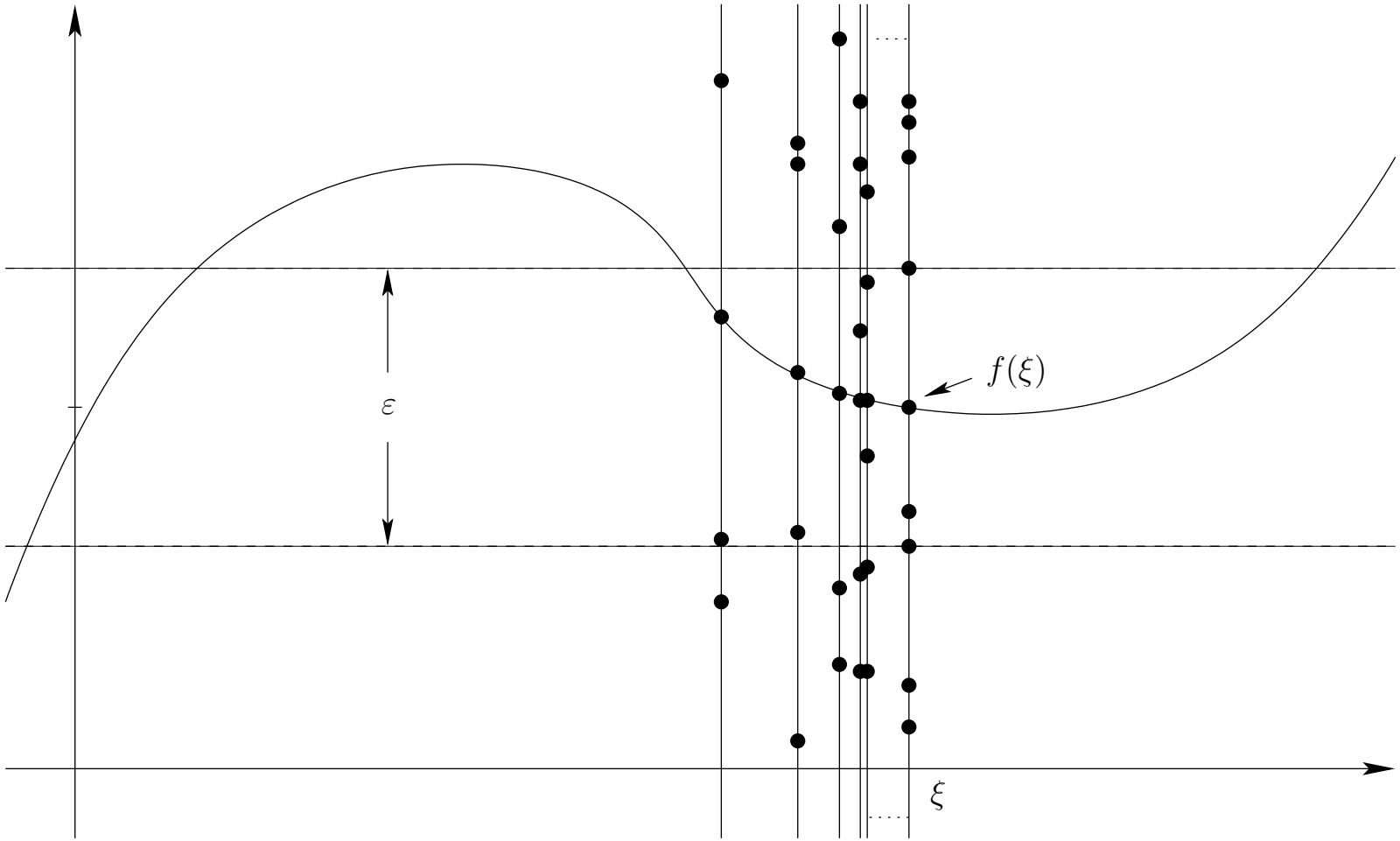

FIGURE 7

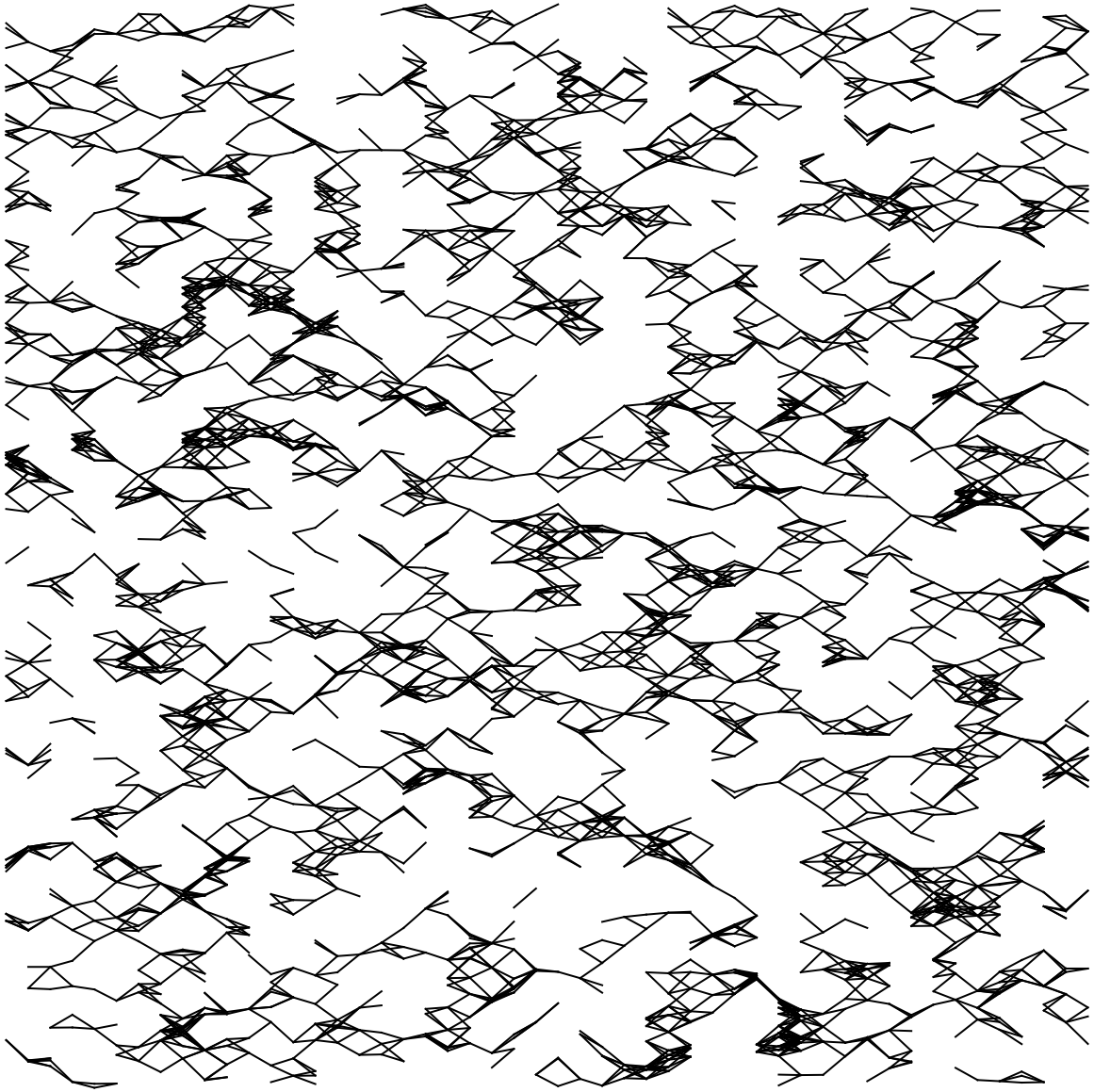

FIGURE 8. $x_n = n$, $\lambda_{x_n} = 1$, Lipschitz constant $K = 1$

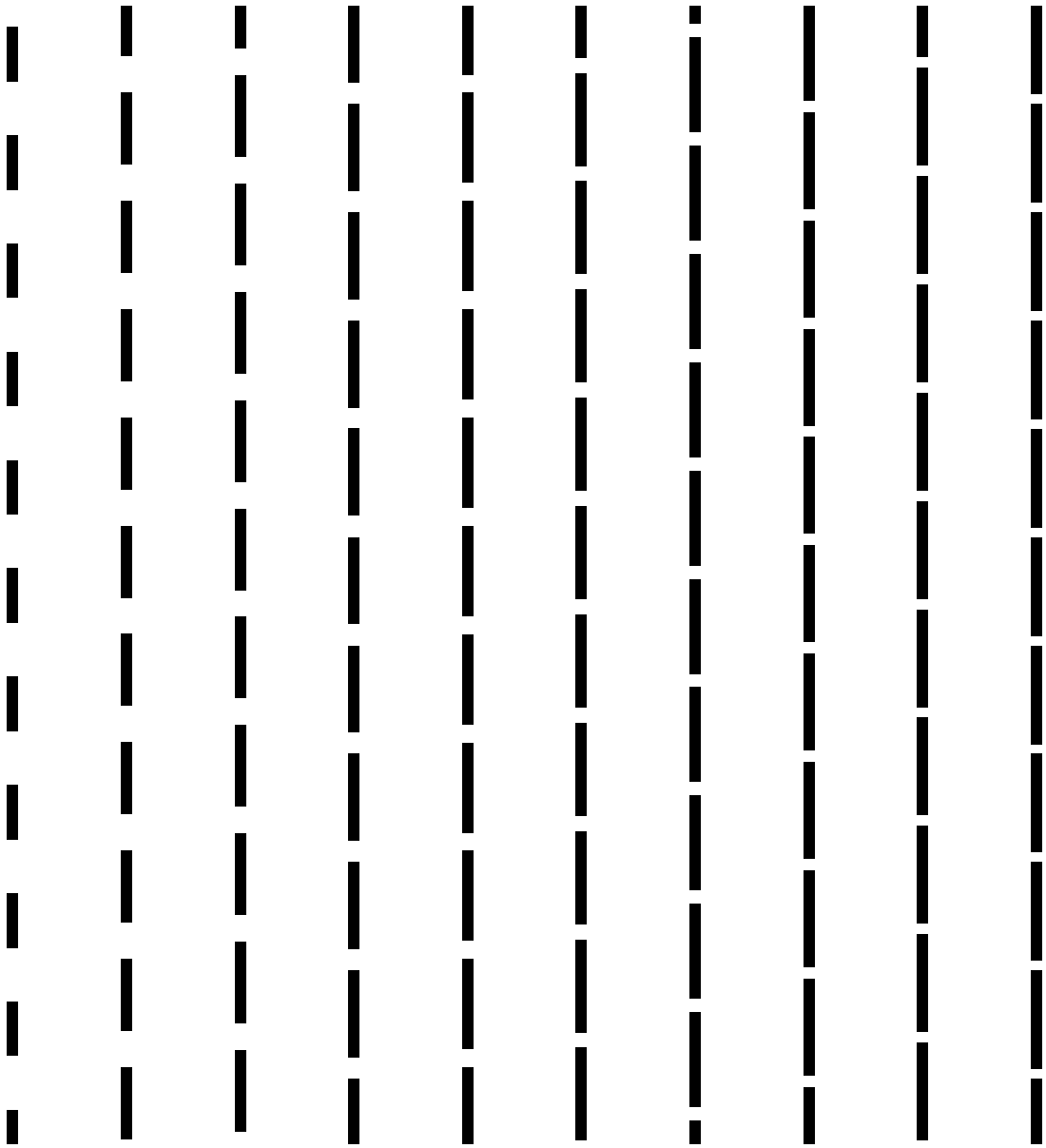

FIGURE 9. $x_n = n$, gap size $= 1/n$

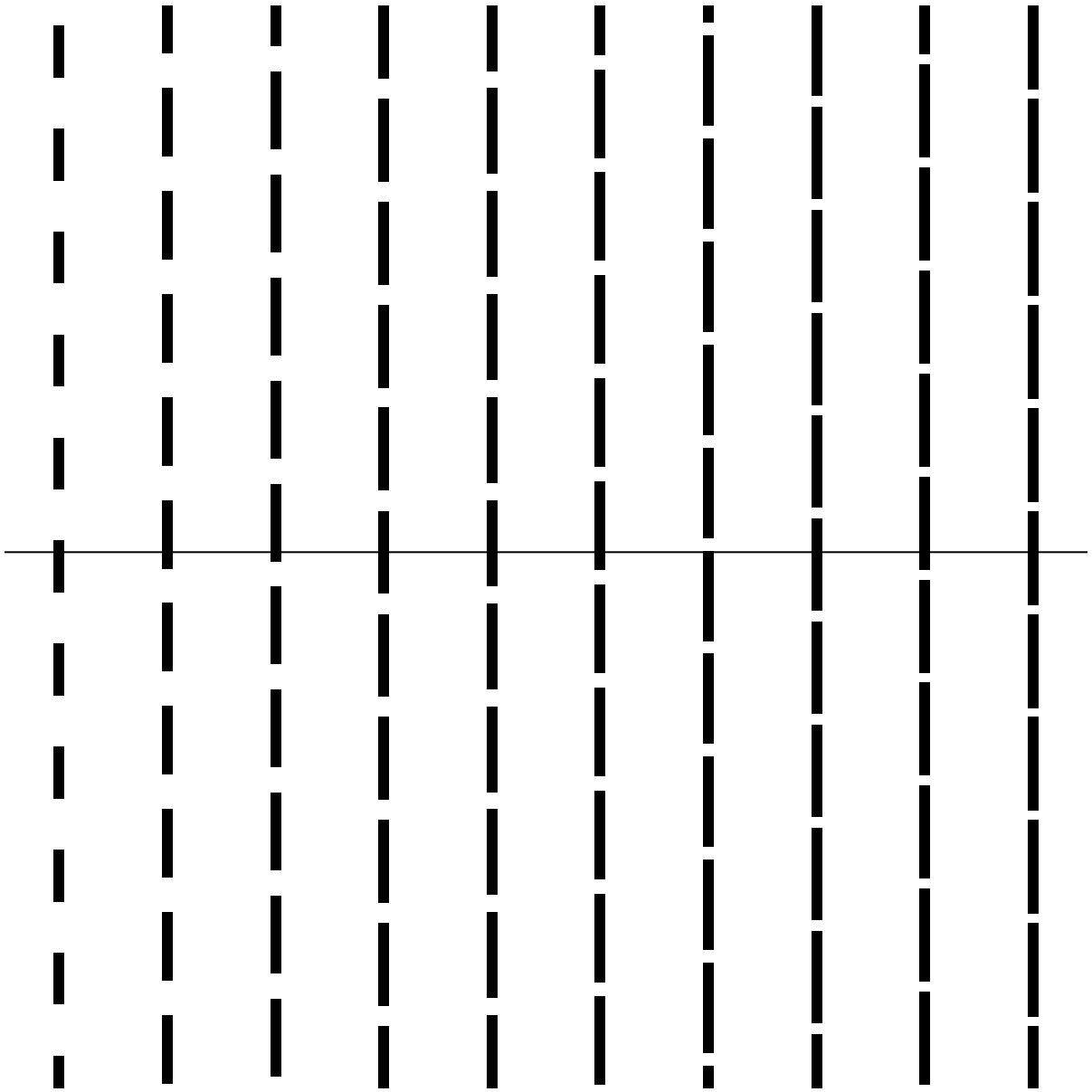

FIGURE 10. $x_n = n$, gap size $= 1/n$

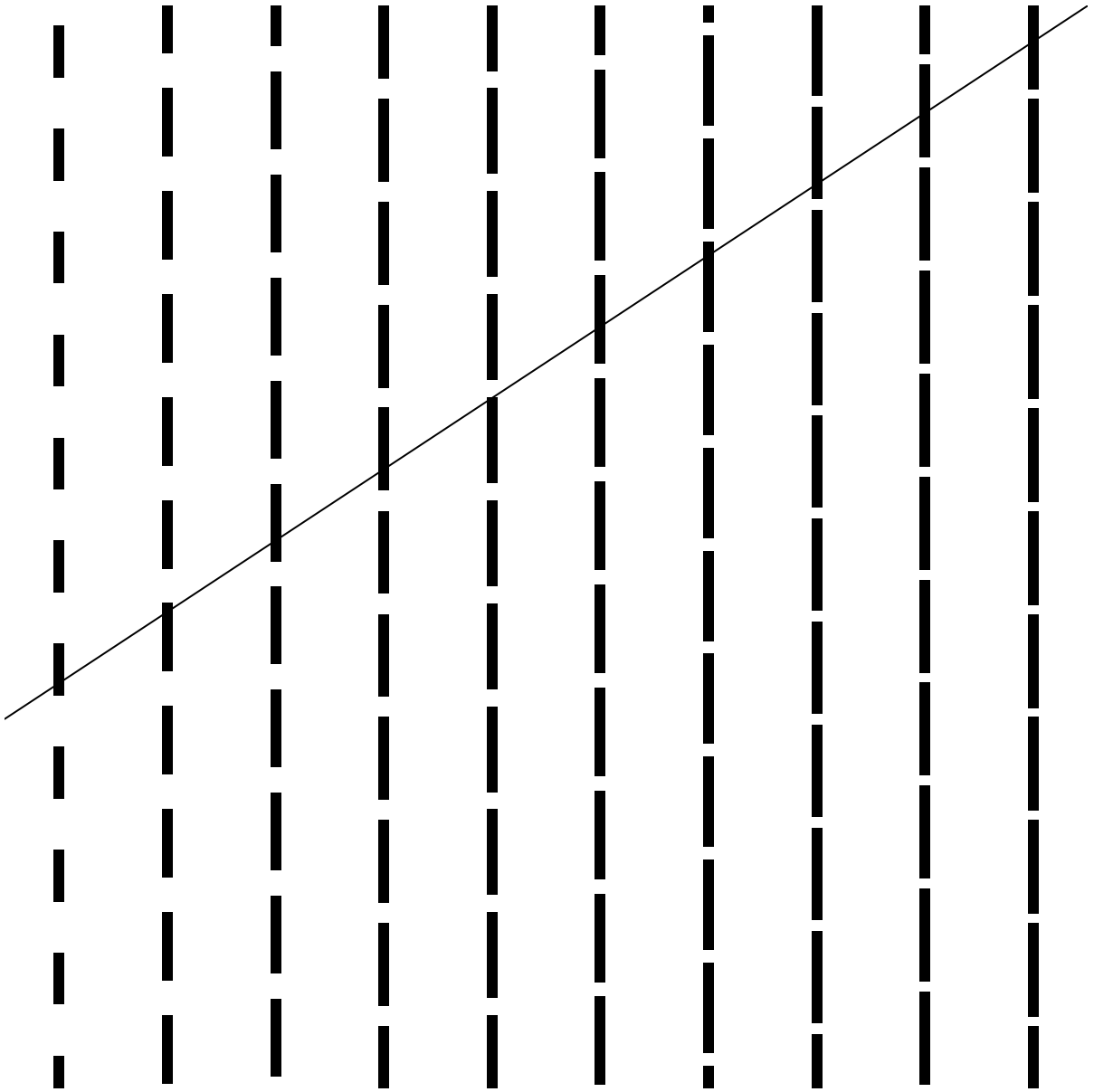

FIGURE 11. $x_n = n$, gap size $= 1/n$