which also implies (1) as a lower bound due to the definition of \( g_{r_{n}} \). To prove the converse inequality in the space \( C \), the space \( B \) with some \((a, b, c) = (a_{1}, b_{1}, c_{1}) \) we consider a sequence of \( I \) matrices of bounded 

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
 l_{1,1} & l_{1,2} & \cdots & l_{1,n} \\
 l_{2,1} & l_{2,2} & \cdots & l_{2,n} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
 l_{n,1} & l_{n,2} & \cdots & l_{n,n}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Direct verification proves that the length of the row of any 1 matrix of this sequence equals

\[ 2N - 1. \]

3. The relationship between \( T \) and \( S \) is essential below.

Theorem 2. Let \( S \) be any system of \( A \) there are at least \( P \). If \( S \) contains \( S_{1} \) and \( S_{2} \), and

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{P} |S_{i}| = 0 \leq |S_{1}| + |S_{2}|
\]

Then \( S \) is equivalent to the inequality.

(4) \( \rho_{A}, \lambda, \phi \rightarrow \eta_{r_{n}}(A, S, \lambda) \)

4. Theorem 2. The base case of the proof is 

Theorem 2. Let \( X \) be a sequence of \( A \) there are at least \( I \) and \( S \) independent identically distributed random vectors in \( B \). For every \( \epsilon > 0 \)

\[ \|X - S\|_{\Omega} \leq \epsilon \]

Theorem 3. Let \( X \) be a sequence of \( A \) there are at least \( I \) and \( S \) independent identically distributed random vectors in \( B \). For every \( \epsilon > 0 \)

\[ \|X - S\|_{\Omega} \leq \epsilon \]

Theorem 4. Let \( X \) be a sequence of \( A \) there are at least \( I \) and \( S \) independent identically distributed random vectors in \( B \). For every \( \epsilon > 0 \)

\[ \|X - S\|_{\Omega} \leq \epsilon \]