Case 1.1: Suppose \( \lambda = 2 \). Then

\[
X_e = \frac{\eta - 1}{\lambda} = \frac{2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},
\]

and

\[
\lambda (1 - 2X_e) = \lambda [1 - (2)(\frac{1}{2})] = 0.
\]

In this case, the point \( X = X_e + \delta \) is sent to \( \bar{X} = X_e - \lambda \delta^2 \);

consequently the convergence to \( X_e \) is quadratic, and therefore very rapid.