**NOT TWICE**

**THE IDENTITY**
- \( s = \frac{0}{e} \)

**SUGGESTS ITERATING**
- by using \( 0 = [ s \ s \ s ] \) from A/D step to build approximation of \( s \)

**BUT**
- \( s = \frac{9}{9} s = \frac{9}{9} s = s \)

**SO WE MUST ITERATE IN OTHER WAYS**
- **Restart iteration** with \( 0 ( \ ) 0 \)
  - A/D acts an accelerator to an underlying smoothing iteration (e.g., power method)
- **Dynamic re-aggregation**
  - Use an A/D output as input to different aggregation strategy