The Emptier-Filler Game

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If the bin is ever empty then E wins.

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We describe several games between E: The Emptier F: The Filler.

There will be a bin with numbers in it.

- If the bin is ever empty then E wins.
- ▶ If game goes forever and bin is always nonempty then F wins.

1) F puts a **finite** multiset of \mathbb{N} into the bin. (e.g., bin has $\{1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 9, 18, 18\}$.

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 F puts a finite multiset of N into the bin. (e.g., bin has {1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 9, 18, 18}.
 E takes out ONE number *r* (e.g., 18).

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- (e.g., bin has $\{1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 9, 18, 18\}$.
- 2) E takes out ONE number r (e.g., 18).
- 3) F puts in as many numbers as he wants that are < r (e.g., replace 18 with 99,999,999 17's and 5000 16's.)

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Which player has the winning strategy? What is that strategy? WORK IN GROUPS!



E wins!



E wins! Strategy for E

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Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box.

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Why does this work?



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The highest rank in the bin is r.



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Why does this work?

The highest rank in the bin is r.

There are n balls of rank r.

E wins!

Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box.

Why does this work?

The highest rank in the bin is r.

There are n balls of rank r.

After the first *n* moves of E the highest ranking number is $\leq r - 1$.

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Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box.

Why does this work?

The highest rank in the bin is r.

There are n balls of rank r.

After the first *n* moves of E the highest ranking number is $\leq r - 1$. The (MANY) balls in the bin all have rank $\leq r - 1$.

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Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box.

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There are n balls of rank r.

After the first *n* moves of E the highest ranking number is $\leq r - 1$.

The (MANY) balls in the bin all have rank $\leq r - 1$.

Keep doing this. Eventually they all have rank 0 and when removed cannot be replaced.

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Keep doing this. Eventually they all have rank 0 and when removed cannot be replaced.

This proof is **not rigorous**. We return to this point later.

The Emptier-Filler Game on Other Orderings

WORK IN GROUPS Determine who wins the Emptier-Filler Game on these orderings:

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- 1. Z
- 2. $\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0}$
- **3**. ℚ^{>0}
- 4. $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$.
- 5. $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots + \mathbb{N}$ 100 times.
- 6. $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots$ goes on forever

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2. $\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0}$ and $\mathbb{Q}^{>0}$:

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3. $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$: E wins.

- 1. \mathbb{Z} : F wins. If E removes x, F puts in x 1.
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Eventually all balls are in the first \mathbb{N} .

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- N + N + ··· + N 100 times. E wins.
 Key Keep Remove the largest element in last N.
 Eventually there are no more balls in the last N.
- 5. $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots$ goes on forever:

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 Key When filler initially puts balls in the bin he only uses (say) the first 100,000 N's.

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- 5. N + N + N + ··· goes on forever: E wins.
 Key When filler initially puts balls in the bin he only uses (say) the first 100,000 N's. At that point you are playing the game with N + ··· + N (100,000 times).

Question Let X be a set and \leq be an ordering on it. Let the (X, \leq) -game be the game as above where we put elements of X in the bin.

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In the following sentence fill in the BLANK. E can win the (X, \preceq) -game if and only if (X, \preceq) BLANK. WORK IN GROUPS!

Def (X, \preceq) is **well ordered** if there are NO infinite decreasing sequences.

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Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box.

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Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box. **Why does this work?** Lets prove it by induction! But on what?

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3) So what to do induction on? Discuss

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This is the ordering to use.

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- ▶ If there were ≥ 2 balls of rank r then new position is (n-1,r) < (n,r).
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From here, by the **IH**, E wins. **End of Proof**

The Funky Ordering

 $(0,0) < (0,1) < (0,2) < \cdots < (1,0) < (1,1) < (1,2) < \cdots \cdots .$

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If you start at (n, r) and march downward will you get to (0, 0) in a finite number of steps? Discuss.

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However there is no bound on that number of steps.

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Def An ordering is **well ordered** if when you start at any element *x* and march downward you will get to a MIN element in a finite number of steps.

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Upshot You can do induction on any well ordered ordering.

Does the Strategy Matter?

Our strategy was that E always removes a ball of highest rank.



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What if E and F both want E to lose? Is their a strategy for both of them to make this happen?

Our strategy was that E always removes a ball of highest rank. What if E removes a ball of lowest rank? Does She still win? **Vote** YES.

What if E and F both want E to lose? Is their a strategy for both of them to make this happen? NO.

No matter what E does, she wins!

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No matter what E does, she wins!

How to prove that? By an induction on a an even funkier ordering. We won't be doing that.

Let (X, \leq) be a well ordering. Then no matter how E and F play the game, E will win.

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General Theorem

Let (X, \leq) be a well ordering. Then no matter how E and F play the game, E will win. Even if she doesn't want to.

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Let (X, \leq) be a well ordering. Then no matter how E and F play the game, E will win. Even if she doesn't want to.

Let (X, \leq) be a NOT a well ordering then F has a winning strategy. We leave this to you. Can E and F play so that F loses. Yes- F just never puts anything in the bin.