The Emptier-Filler Game

<□▶ <□▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □ > ○ < ○

We describe several games between



We describe several games between E: The Emptier

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

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

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

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

There will be a bin with numbers in it.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

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.

*ロ * * @ * * ミ * ミ * ・ ミ * の < や

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 $\{1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 9, 18, 18\}$.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 三日 - のへの

 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 *n* (e.g., 18).

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

▲ロ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ● ○ ○ ○

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

Which player has the winning strategy? What is that strategy. Breakout Rooms!

E wins!



E wins!

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



E wins!

Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box. **Why does this work?** We could do an induction on the largest number in the bin (NOT on the number of numbers in the bin!).

E wins!

Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box. Why does this work? We could do an induction on the largest number in the bin (NOT on the number of numbers in the bin!). What if E plays differently? One can show that no matter what E does, she wins!

E wins!

Strategy for E Keep removing the largest number in the box.
Why does this work? We could do an induction on the largest number in the bin (NOT on the number of numbers in the bin!).
What if E plays differently? One can show that no matter what E does, she wins!
How to prove that? By an induction on a funky ordering. Won't be doing that.

X is any of \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}^*$. 1) F puts a **finite** multiset of X into the bin.

*ロ * * @ * * ミ * ミ * ・ ミ * の < や

X is any of \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}^*$.

- 1) F puts a finite multiset of X into the bin.
- 2) E takes out ONE number n.

- X is any of \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}^*$.
- 1) F puts a **finite** multiset of X into the bin.
- 2) E takes out ONE number n.
- 3) F puts in as many numbers as he wants that are < n

- X is any of \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}^*$.
- 1) F puts a **finite** multiset of X into the bin.
- 2) E takes out ONE number n.
- 3) F puts in as many numbers as he wants that are < n

For each of
$$X = \mathbb{Z}$$
, $X = \mathbb{Q}$, $X = \mathbb{N} + N$, $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \cdots$, $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$, $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}^*$ who wins?

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくり

Breakout Rooms!

 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N}$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 目 のへの

$X = \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element

▲□▶▲□▶▲臣▶▲臣▶ 臣 の�?

$\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{Z}$

$X = \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in *n* – 1.

 $X = \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in *n* – 1. $X = \mathbb{Q}$



 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element

 $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins-If E removes *n*, F puts in n - 1.

 $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.

 $\begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{X} = \mathbb{N} \text{ E wins-Always remove the largest element} \\ \boldsymbol{X} = \mathbb{Z} \text{ F wins-If E removes } n, \text{ F puts in } n-1. \\ \boldsymbol{X} = \mathbb{Q} \text{ F wins-If E removes } n, \text{ F puts in } \frac{n}{2}. \\ \boldsymbol{X} = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} \end{array}$

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins-If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins-If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \ \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} E$ wins–Always remove the largest element.

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \ \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}E$ wins-Always remove the largest element. Key When you remove the 0 in third copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with **some** element of the second of first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements from the third copy are in the second. And then in the first.

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}E$ wins-Always remove the largest element. Key When you remove the 0 in third copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with **some** element of the second of first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements from the third copy are in the second. And then in the first.

How to make this rigorous?

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}E$ wins-Always remove the largest element. Key When you remove the 0 in third copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the second of first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements from the third copy are in the second. And then in the first.

How to make this rigorous? Ind on the number of copies of \mathbb{N} .

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}E$ wins-Always remove the largest element. Key When you remove the 0 in third copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the second of first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements from the third copy are in the second. And then in the first.

How to make this rigorous? Ind on the number of copies of \mathbb{N} . $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}E$ wins-Always remove the largest element. Key When you remove the 0 in third copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with **some** element of the second of first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements from the third copy are in the second. And then in the first.

How to make this rigorous? Ind on the number of copies of \mathbb{N} . $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$ F wins. Bin initially has 0 in \mathbb{Z} , then always replace *n* by n - 1 in \mathbb{Z}

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.
- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}E$ wins-Always remove the largest element. Key When you remove the 0 in third copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the second of first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements from the third copy are in the second. And then in the first.

How to make this rigorous? Ind on the number of copies of \mathbb{N} . $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$ F wins. Bin initially has 0 in \mathbb{Z} , then always replace *n* by n - 1 in \mathbb{Z} $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}^*$

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} \mathsf{E}$ wins–Always remove the largest element
- $X = \mathbb{Z}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in n 1.
- $X = \mathbb{Q}$ F wins–If E removes *n*, F puts in $\frac{n}{2}$.

 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$ E wins–Always remove the largest element.

Key When you remove the 0 in second copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements are in first \mathbb{N} .

 $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}E$ wins-Always remove the largest element. Key When you remove the 0 in third copy of \mathbb{N} you have to replace it with some element of the second of first \mathbb{N} . So eventually all elements from the third copy are in the second. And then in the first.

How to make this rigorous? Ind on the number of copies of \mathbb{N} . $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{Z}$ F wins. Bin initially has 0 in \mathbb{Z} , then always replace *n* by n - 1 in \mathbb{Z} $X = \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}^*$ F wins. Bin initially has 0 in \mathbb{N}^* , then always replace *n* by n - 1 in \mathbb{N}^* **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.

*ロ * * @ * * ミ * ミ * ・ ミ * の < や

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.

In the following sentence fill in the ??? E can win the (X, \preceq) -game if and only if (X, \preceq) has property ???.

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくり

Breakout Rooms!

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

・ロト・日本・ヨト・ヨト・日・ つへぐ

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

E can win the (X, \preceq) -game if and only if (X, \preceq) is well ordered.