

# BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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**WRITE DOWN** this definition.

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$\{4, 7, 9, 100\}$	$\{1, \dots, 100\}$	

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$\{4, 7, 9, 100\}$	$\{1, \dots, 100\}$	$A \preceq B$
$\emptyset$	$\{1\}$	$A \preceq B$

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**Theorem**  $(2^{\text{fin}\mathbb{N}}, \preceq)$  is a wqo.

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**If there is a tie then pick one arbitrarily**

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**Def** A **bad sequence** is  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  with no uptick.  
(Recall that the  $X_i$  are all finite subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$ .)

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**Write Down** the definition of a bad sequence.

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**Example** If **BAD** is  
 $\{3, 5, 10, 12\}, \{10, 12, 33\}, \{1, 90\}, \dots$  (no pattern implied)

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**Write Down** Def of new **BAD** and  $B_2$ .

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## Write Down

$B_i$  is the smallest (or tied)  $i$ th elt of a bad seq that begins with

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**Write Down** The definition of  $b_i$  and  $C_i$  and  $XX$ .

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**Claim**  $(XX, \preceq)$  is a wqo.

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We do this with a concrete example. The general proof should be clear.

Assume, BWOC, that there is a bad sequence of sets in  $XX$ .

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**Write Down** First index is the least index in the sequence.

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There is an easy proof and an interesting proof that generalizes.

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This is silly.  $A_1$  has to be  $\{1\}$  and hence  $A_1 \preceq A_2$ .

What is the largest  $L$  such that there is a bad sequence  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_L$  where  $\max(A_i) \leq i + 10$ .

Does such a number even exist? See next slide. Yes.

There is an easy proof and an interesting proof that generalizes.  
We do the interesting proof.

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There will be other wqo where a similar  $f$  grows much faster.