one numbers and games reading notes

weiyuan

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Chapter 1

All numbers gerat and small

Construction

Two sets of numbers L,R no member of L is \geq any members of $\mathbb R$ then there is a number $\{L|R\}$ All numbers are constructed in this way.

Convension

If $x \in \{L|R\}$ we write x^L for the typical member of L, and x^R for the typical member of \mathbb{R} . For x itself we then write $\{x^L|x^R\}$

$$x = \{a, b, c, \dots | d, e, f, \dots\}$$
 (1.1)

means that $x \in \{L|R\}$, where a, b, c, \ldots are the typical members of L, and d, e, f, \ldots the typical members of R

Definition 1. $x \ge y, x \le y$

$$x > y \iff nox^R < yandx < noy^L$$

and $x \leq y \iff y \geq x$ We write $x \not\geq y$ to mean that $x \leq y$ does not hold

Definition 2. x = y, x > y, x < y

$$x = y \iff x \ge y$$
 and $y \ge x$
 $x > y \iff x \ge y$ and $y \ne x$
 $x < y \iff y > x$

Definition 3. x + y

$$x + y = \{x^L + y, x + y^L | x^R + y, x + y^R \}$$

Definition 4. -x

$$-x = \{-x^R| - x^L\}$$

Definition 5. $x \cdot y$

$$x \cdot y = \{x^L + y + xy^L - x^Ly^L, x^Ry + xy^R - x^Ry^R |$$

$$x^Ly + xy^R - x^Ly^R, x^Ry + xy^L - x^Ry^L\}$$

证明.

$$xy > x^L y + xy^L - x^L y^L (1.2)$$

$$\therefore (x - x^L)(y - y^L) > 0 \tag{1.3}$$