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March 26th, 2015

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The discrete Voronoi game

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- The winner is the player with the most points.

Examples:

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- $VR(S_n, t) = 1 \frac{t}{n}$.
- There are graphs with $VR(G, t) < \epsilon$ [Gerbner, Mészáros, Pálvölgyi, P., Rote].

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$$\frac{1}{2}VR(G,1) \leq VR(G,t) \leq \frac{1}{2}(VR(G,1)+1).$$

• The upper bound is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}(1 - VR(G, 1)) \le (1 - VR(G, t))$. Thus the theorem can be summarised as "under optimal play in t rounds, either player can claim at least half of what he can in one round."

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- Both bounds are proved by strategy stealing

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 - Follow Player 2's optimal strategy (for t 1 moves).
- It is possible to show that playing the last move could not gain more that VR(G, 1) of the vertices.

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- For the rest of the game Player 2 just tries to win the subgame on *S*.

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Conjecture (P.)

There is an $\alpha > 0$ such that for every planar G we have

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Can bounds on VR(G, t) in terms of VR(G, 1) be improved if $|G| \gg t$.

Problem

If Player 1 starts by making k simultaneous moves, and then Player 2 makes just one move, then can Player 2 still win 99% of the graph?

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