

# Domineering

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CGP

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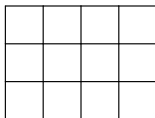
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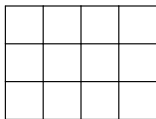
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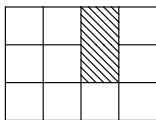
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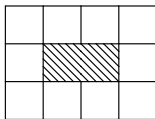
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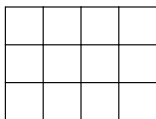
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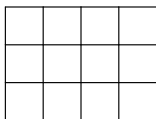


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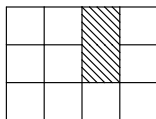
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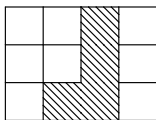
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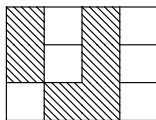
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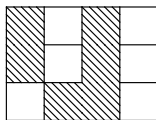
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## Question

What is known about rectangular boards?

# Rectangular boards

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7	V	N	V	H	V	N	H	H	H	H	H	H									
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V											
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Computer science research on Domineering has focused on improving the speed of analysis of computer programs to extend results further into the array. The most recent results and program in this line are those of Bullock.

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## Proposition (Folklore)

*There is a symmetry in outcome classes that comes from interchanging the  $m \times n$  board and  $n \times m$  boards. This symmetry interchanges the outcome classes  $V$  and  $H$  and fixes the outcome classes  $N$  and  $P$ .*

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## Corollary

*A square board must have outcome class either  $N$  or  $P$ .*

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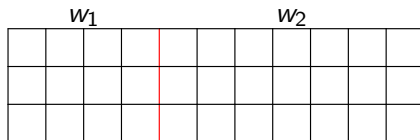
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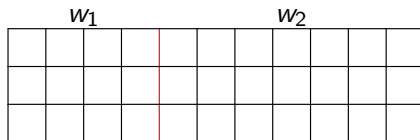
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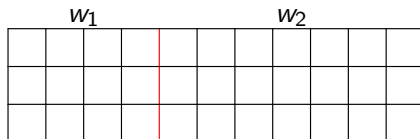
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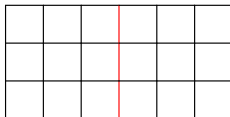
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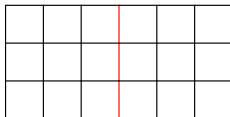




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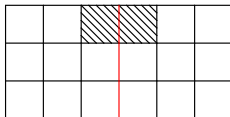
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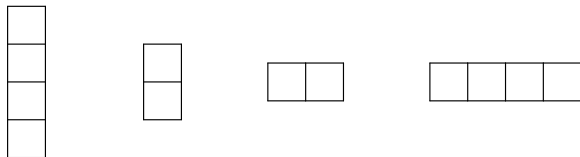
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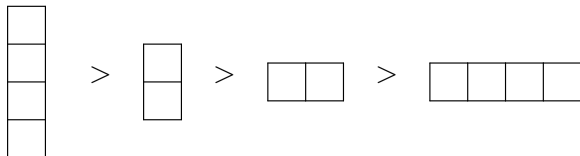


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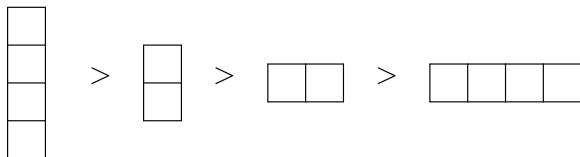


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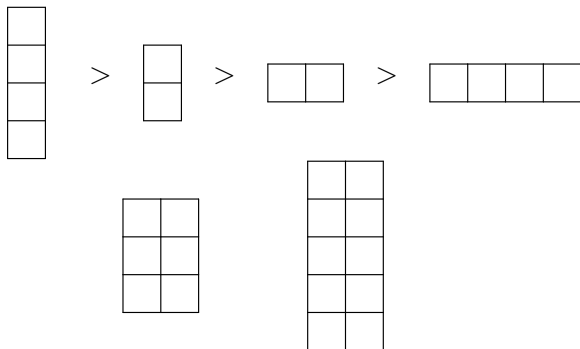


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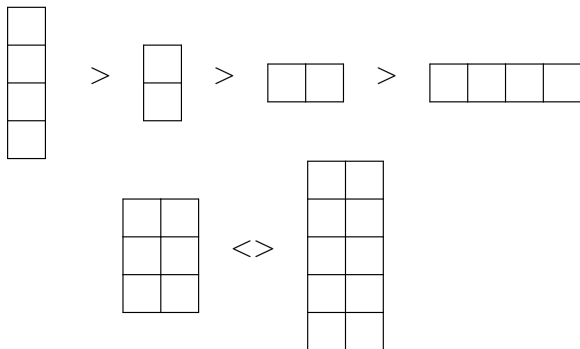


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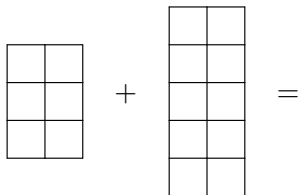


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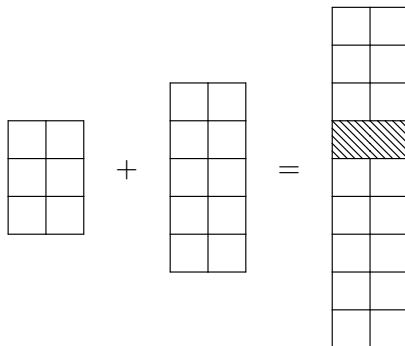
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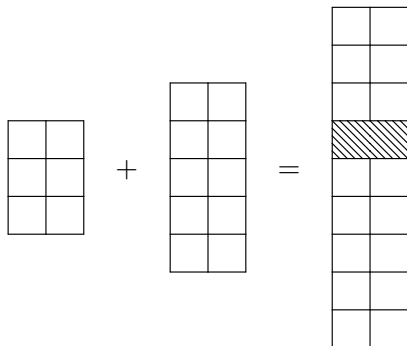
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This operation arises naturally in gameplay.

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Theorem (Berlekamp-Conway-Guy, 1960s)

*After imposing an equivalence relation, game positions take values in a partially ordered Abelian group  $\mathcal{G}$ . We'll denote the  $\mathcal{G}$  value of  $G$  by  $|G|$ .*

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Theorem (Berlekamp-Conway-Guy, 1960s)

*After imposing an equivalence relation, game positions take values in a partially ordered Abelian group  $\mathcal{G}$ . We'll denote the  $\mathcal{G}$  value of  $G$  by  $|G|$ . The group operation is disjoint union and the identity is the empty game.*

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<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>zero</i>	<i>incomparable with zero</i>
<i>V</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>N</i>

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1	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N							
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H									
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V											
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	H	N	H												
10	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	V	N												
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H														
12	V	V	V	V	V	V	V															
13	V	P	V	P	V	H	V															
14	V	N	V	V	V	V																
15	V	N	V	V	V	N																
16	V	V	V	V	V																	
17	V	V	V	V	V																	
18	V	N	V	V	V																	
19	V	N	V	V	V																	
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1																						
2																						
3															H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4										H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5										H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6										V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N				
7										V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H					
8										V	V	V	N	V	H	V						
9										V	H	V	H	N	H							
10										V	V	N	V	V	V	N						
11										H	V	N	V	H								
12										V	V	V										
13										P	V	H	V									
14										V	V	V										
15										V	V	V	N									
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4										H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5										H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6										V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N				
7										V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H				
8										V	V	V	N	V	H	V						
9										V	H	V	H	N	H							
10										V	V	N	V	V	V	N						
11										H	V	N	V	H								
12										V	V	V										
13										P	V	H	V									
14										V	V	V										
15										V	V	V	N									
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However, knowing  $\mathcal{G}$  values for small boards can still tell us certain things.

# What can $\mathcal{G}$ values tell us?

Recall:

Proposition (Lachmann, Moore, Rapaport, 2000)

For a fixed height,

if width  $w_1$  is:    and width  $w_2$  is:    then width  $w_1 + w_2$  is:

$H$

$H$  or  $P$

$H$

$N$

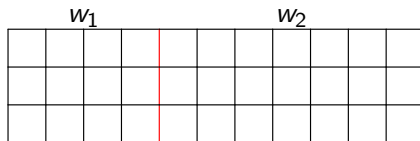
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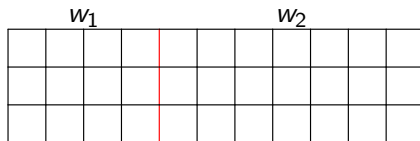
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This proposition follows a the calculation in  $\mathcal{G}$ .

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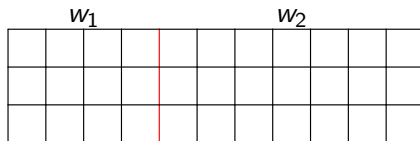
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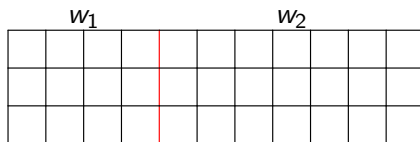
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$$|G_m| + |G_n| \geq |G_{m+n}|.$$



# What can $\mathcal{G}$ values tell us?

We can use the “triangle inequality”

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to find some results in cases where we can calculate the  $\mathcal{G}$  values of  $G_m$  and  $G_n$  explicitly.

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### Example

Fix height 11. The game  $G_2$  has outcome class  $N$  and Lachmann's proposition tells us nothing about combining  $N$  with  $N$ .

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Therefore the  $11 \times 14$  board has outcome class  $H$ .

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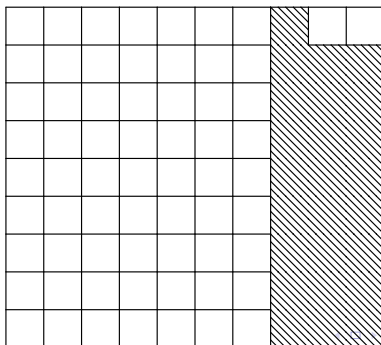
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So the  $9 \times 13$  board has outcome class  $H$ .

# Current status of known outcome classes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	H
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	NH	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V			H		NH		H		
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	N	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
10	V	N	V	V	N	V	V	V	N	NV		V										H
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H	NV	NH	NP	H	-V	NH	NH	H	NH	NH	NH	H		NH
12	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V	NP	V									
13	V	P	V	P	V	H	V	H	NV	H	-H	H	NP	H	-V	H	-V	H	NH	H		NH
14	V	N	V	V	V	V	V		V		NV		V	NP								
15	V	N	V	V	V	N	V		NV		NV		-H		NP							
16	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V			NP						
17	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		NV		NV		-H				NP					
18	V	N	V	V	V	NV	V	NV	V		NV		V					NP				
19	V	N	V	V	V	NV	V	NV		NV		NV							NP			
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2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	H
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	NH	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V			H		NH		H		
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	N	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH
10	V	N	V	V	N	V	V	V	N	NV		V										H
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H	NV	NH	NP	H	-V	NH	NH	H	NH	NH	NH	H		NH
12	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V	NP	V									
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15	V	N	V	V	V	N	V		NV		NV		-H		NP							
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Using these methods we can obtain a few new outcome classes.



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6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	N	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V			H		NH		H		
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	N	H	NH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
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1	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	H
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	N	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V			H		NH		H			
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	N	H	NH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
10	V	N	V	V	N	V	V	N	NV		V		NV									H
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H	NV	NH	NP	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	NH
12	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V	NP	V										
13	V	P	V	P	V	H	V	H	V	H	-H	H	NP	H	-V	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	NH
14	V	N	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V	NP	NV							
15	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	NH	NV		-H	NH	NP				NH				
16	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V			NP						
17	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		NV		-H					NP					
18	V	N	V	V	V	NV	NV	V		V		V		NV				NP				
19	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V		NV		NV		NV					NP			
20	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V									NP	
21	V	V	V	V	V		V		V		NV		NV									NP

Using these methods we can obtain a few new outcome classes. We also get the outcome class for all sufficiently wide boards of height 6 (Lachmann et. al. and Bullock had partial results)

# Future directions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	H
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	N	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V			H		NH		H			
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	N	H	NH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
10	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	N	NV		V		NV							H	
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H	NV	NH	NP	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	
12	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V	NP	V										
13	V	P	V	P	V	H	V	H	V	H	-H	H	NP	H	-V	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	
14	V	N	V	V	V	V		V		V		V	NP	NV								
15	V	N	V	V	V	N	V		V	NH	NV	-H	NH	NP				NH				
16	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V				NP						
17	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		NV	-H				NP					
18	V	N	V	V	V	NV	V	NV	V		V	V		NV				NP				
19	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V		V	NV	NV							NP			
20	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V								NP		
21	V	V	V	V	V		V		V		NV	NV										NP

We can look for patterns and make conjectures.

# Future directions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	H
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	N	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V			H		NH		H			
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	N	H	NH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
10	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	N	NV		V		NV							H	
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H	NV	NH	NP	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	
12	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V	NP	V										
13	V	P	V	P	V	H	V	H	V	H	-H	H	NP	H	-V	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	
14	V	N	V	V	V	V		V		V		V	NP	NV								
15	V	N	V	V	V	N	V		V	NH	NV	-H	NH	NP				NH				
16	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V				NP						
17	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		NV						NP				
18	V	N	V	V	V	NV	V	NV	V		V		V		NV				NP			
19	V	N	V	V	V	N	V		V		NV		NV							NP		
20	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V									NP	
21	V	V	V	V	V		V		V		NV		NV									NP

We can look for patterns and make conjectures. It is expected that for a fixed height, as width increases, eventually every outcome class is  $H$ .

# Future directions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	H
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	N	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V				H		NH			H	
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	N	H	NH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
10	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	N	NV		V			NV							H
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H	NV	NH	NP	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	NH
12	V	V	V	V	V	V		V			V	NP	V									
13	V	P	V	P	V	H	V	H	V	H	-H	H	NP	H	-V	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	
14	V	N	V	V	V	V		V			V		V	NP	NV							
15	V	N	V	V	V	N	V		V	NH	NV		-H	NH	NP				NH			
16	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V				NP					
17	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		NV		V					NP				
18	V	N	V	V	V	NV	V	NV	V		V		V		NV				NP			
19	V	N	V	V	V	N	V		V		NV		NV							NP		
20	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V									NP	
21	V	V	V	V	V		V		V		NV		NV									NP

We can look for patterns and make conjectures. It is expected that for a fixed height, as width increases, eventually every outcome class is  $H$ . Most conjectures are of this general type.

# Future directions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	V	N	N	H	P	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	H	H
3	V	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	V	V	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5	V	H	V	H	P	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
6	V	N	V	N	V	N	V	H	V	N	N	H	V	H	N	H		NH	N	H		
7	V	N	V	H	V	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	V	V	V	V	V	V	N	V	H	V		V			H		NH		H			
9	V	H	V	H	V	H	N	H	NH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
10	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	N	NV		V			NV						H	
11	V	N	V	H	V	N	V	H	NV	NH	NP	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	H	NH	NH
12	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V	NP	V									
13	V	P	V	P	V	H	V	H	V	H	-H	H	NP	H	-V	H	-V	H	NH	H	NH	
14	V	N	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V	NP	NV							
15	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	NH	NV		-H	NH	NP				NH				
16	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V			NP						
17	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		NV		-H				NP					
18	V	N	V	V	V	NV	V	NV	V		V		V		NV			NP				
19	V	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	V		NV		NV							NP		
20	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V								NP	
21	V	V	V	V	V		V		V		NV		NV									NP

## Theorem (D., 2013)

*There is at most one prime such that the set of boards of height  $p$  contains infinitely many games with outcome class  $V$ .*

Thank you for your attention!