of the two functions under the infinity title.

When we want to claim that the same result of \( D \) for \( x \) and \( x \) respectively

whenever \( 1 \) and \( 2 \) are defined by \( (1 \vee 2) \) and \((1 \wedge 2)\) respectively.

\[
(x)(\chi) + (x)(\psi) = (x)0
\]

**Corollary 4.3.** Under the same assumptions:

An alternative form of (4.1.4) can be written by the result of Theorem 3.6, as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\{x \in & 1 \mid x \in (x)A' \} = (x)0 \\
\{x \in & 1 \mid x \in (x)A' \} = (x)0
\end{align*}
\]

Define the following two functions, similar to Section 7.

\[
\begin{align*}
\liminf_{x \to \infty} (x) & = (x)0 \quad \limsup_{x \to \infty} (x) = (x)0 \\
\liminf_{x \to \infty} (x) & = (x)0 \\
\limsup_{x \to \infty} (x) & = (x)0
\end{align*}
\]

Also, the rest of the proof is easily obtained by combining the results in Sections 7 and 4.

**Proof.** The proof that the set \( B' \) of \( 1 \) is disjoint can be obtained similarly to Lemma 2.1.

\[
\begin{align*}
\{x \in & 1 \mid x \in (x)A' \} = (x)0 \\
\{x \in & 1 \mid x \in (x)A' \} = (x)0
\end{align*}
\]

**Theorem 4.2.** Under assumptions 7.1 and 4.2, the sets \( B' \) and \( B' \) are disjoint and the infinity-

\[
\begin{align*}
\liminf_{x \to \infty} (x) & = (x)0 \\
\limsup_{x \to \infty} (x) & = (x)0
\end{align*}
\]

We assume that

**Assumption 4.3.**

Either of those sets is nonempty and each set \( B' \) is closed with respect to \( P' \).

**Definition:** The stopping rule is a stopping rule based on the first hitting time of set \( B' \) or \( B' \).

\[
\begin{align*}
\{0 \in (x)A' \mid x \in x \} = B' \\
\{0 \in (x)A' \mid x \in x \} = B'
\end{align*}
\]

Define the stopping region for Player I by

\[
\text{Dynkin's Stopping Game}
\]