## "GOOD NUMBERS" IN GAME DESIGN

##  <br> Alexander King Gireank wisem

## AGENDA

"Games are filled with numbers (\& why that might be)
-Numbers have their own distinct aesthetic qualities
-We can make deliberate choices about the numbers in our games (and should do so)

- Some practical examples thereof to use in your own work


# 6,332.771.800 




| 4 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | 1 | J | K | L | M | N | 0 | P | Q | R | S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Rarity | Effect | Notes | Rank 0 | Rank 1 | Rank 2 | Rank 3 | Rank 4 | Rank 5 | Rank 6 | Rank 7 | Rank 8 | Rank 9 | Rank 10 | Rank 11 | Rank 12 | Rank 13 | Rank 14 | Rank |
| 2 | Common | Speed | Change these to match | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 30 | 68 | 160 | 396 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | 8192 | 16384 | 327 |
| 3 | Common | Payout |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 30 | 68 | 160 | 396 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | 8192 | 16384 | 327 |
| 4 | Epic | Speed | Effect all generators | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | $7 \mathrm{E}+07$ | $3 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $1 \mathrm{E}+$ |
| 5 | Epic | Payout | Effect all generators | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | $7 \mathrm{E}+07$ | $3 \mathrm{E}+08$ | 1E+ |
| 6 | Epic | Discount | Effect all generators | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | $7 \mathrm{E}+07$ | $3 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $1 \mathrm{E}^{+}$ |
| 7 | Rare | Click |  | 0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 31 | 39 |  |
| 8 | Rare | Payout | 1 card per class (moons | 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | 8192 | $2 \mathrm{E}+06$ | $5 \mathrm{E}+06$ | $1 \mathrm{E}+$ |
| 9 | Rare | Payout - Sol | Solar Winds Only | 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | 8192 | $1 \mathrm{E}+09$ | $6 \mathrm{E}+09$ | $3 \mathrm{E}+$ |
| $\therefore 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\therefore 11$ |  |  |  | 1 | 5 | 25 | 125 | 625 | 3125 | 15625 | 78125 | 390625 | $2 \mathrm{E}+06$ | $1 \mathrm{E}+07$ | $5 \mathrm{E}+07$ | $2 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $1 \mathrm{E}+09$ | $6 \mathrm{E}+09$ | $3 \mathrm{E}+$ |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 | 8192 | 16384 | 327 |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## HOW DO YOU PICK SOME COOD NUMBERS TO START WITH?

GOOD NUMBERS

## GOOD NUMBERS TO START WITH




## GOOD NUMBERS TO START WITH

|  | A | B | c | D 1 | - F | G | H | 1 | J | K |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Level Up Rewards Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | Note: "Chapters" here refers to the unit EXP is measured in. It's not the same as literal 'chapters completed' because you get bonus chapters for completing volumes (see tab EXP_ChapterPayoutAmounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  | Note: Player starts at level 1, with FILL unlocked. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  | Incremental Chapters | Cumulative Chapters |  |  |  |  | CODE FOR PETER |  |
| 9 |  | Player Level | (Chapteres to Reach Thl | (Total Chapters to Reac | Unlocks Puzzle Mode | Unlock Type | Ink Reward |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | FILL | Puzzle |  |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 1, xp: 0, rewardType: .MODE, modeUnlocked: .FILL, inkAmount: 0)) |
| 11 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | REARRANGE | Puzzle |  |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 2 , xp: 2, rewardType: .MODE, modeUnlocked: .REARRANGE, inkAmount: 0)) |
| 12 |  | 3 | 3 | 5 | SWAP | Puzzle |  |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 3 , xp: 5, rewardType: .MODE, modeUnlocked: .WORD_SWAP, inkAmount: 0)) |
| 13 |  | 4 | 3 | 8 | SPELLCHECK | Puzzle |  |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 4, xp: 8, rewardType: .MODE, modeUnlocked: .SPELLCHECK, inkAmount: 0)) |
| 14 |  | 5 | 4 | 12 |  | Ink | 4,000 |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 5, xp: 12, rewardType: .INK, modeUnlocked: nil, inkAmount: 4000)) |
| 15 |  | 6 | 4 | 16 |  | Ink | 2,000 |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 6, xp: 16, rewardType: .INK, modeUnlocked: nil, inkAmount: 2000)) |
| 16 |  | 7 | 4 | 20 | SEQUENCE | Puzzle |  |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 7, xp: 20, rewardType: .MODE, modeUnlocked: .SEQUENCE, inkAmount: 0)) |
| 17 |  | 8 | 4 | 24 |  | Ink | 750 |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 8, xp: 24, rewardType: .INK, modeUnlocked: nil, inkAmount: 750)) |
| 18 |  | 9 | 4 | 28 | CROSSOUT | Puzzle |  |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 9, xp: 28, rewardType: .MODE, modeUnlocked: .CROSSOUT, inkAmount: 0)) |
| 19 |  | 10 | 4 | 32 |  | Ink | 500 |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 10, xp: 32, rewardType: .INK, modeUnlocked: nil, inkAmount: 500)) |
| 20 |  | 11 | 4 | 36 | FILL TWO | Puzzle |  |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 11, xp: 36, rewardType: .MODE, modeUnlocked: .FILL2, inkAmount: 0)) |
| 21 |  | 12 | 6 | 42 |  | Ink | 500 |  |  | all.append(LWPlayerRank(rank: 12, xp: 42, rewardType: .INK, modeUnlocked: nil, inkAmount: 500)) |

## ALEXANDER KING



## NUMBERS IN GAME DESIGN

- Games are full of numbers


Are you using Cindergl
D Fallen Crusader in your MH or you
doing weapon swapping? (essarths ooing weapon swapping? @sarthe
 Foral and i look ovar to our lockt and magos doing 15 k

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## 

5
Cran
4. 1.Psyetiod
4. 2. Sarthegl $52 \pi \mathrm{~K}$ t0.92 Q/3. Protert 47ar Dir 43 4. Inimmud 454K 3.4. (5) 5.5 .5tyind 45 X 9.a E. 8. hamdec 445 KK : 93 KK








## NUMBERS IN GAME DESIGN

-Games are full of numbers

## Arithmophobia

(2) JOEL GOODWIN (1) SEPTEMBER 14, 20168 MIN READ D 19


Tony Van was the producer in charge of localizing a Japanese RPG called The Story of Thor: Hikari wo Tsugu Mono (Ancient, 1994) for Western audiences, but received a badly translated copy of the story




## NUMBERS ARE ABSTRACT REPRESENTATIONS



Ceci $n$ 'est pas une neuf

# NUMBERS ARE ABSTRACT REPRESENTATIONS OF MEASUREMENT 

## - Numbers Getting Bigger

Incremental games are fascinating and perplexing. Marked by minimal player agency and periods of inactivity, they seem to defy conventional logic about good game design, and yet nonetheless have attracted a substantial player base. In this series, we examine them in more detail, and explore why that is.

Posts in this series


Numbers Getting Bigger: What Are Incremental Games, and Why Are They Fun? Incremental games are fascinating and perplexing. Marked by minimal player agency and periods of inactivity, they seem to defy conventional logic about good...


Numbers Getting Bigger: The Design and Math of Incremental Games
Incremental games, despite their simple mechanics and limited player interaction, present interesting challenges to a game designer. We'll examine some core...


Numbers Getting Even Bigger: The Growing Appeal of Incremental Games Incremental games are fascinating and perplexing. Marked by minimal player agency and periods of inactivity, they seem to defy conventional logic about good.

Alexander Kinc
30 Jun 2015
GAME DESIGN
0
Alexander Kinc
3 Sep 2016

## NUMBERS IN GAME DESIGN

-Games are full of numbers
-But there aren't a lot of best practices of what those numbers should be
"What are "good" numbers to use in games?


## WHAT IS "GOOD"?

-Use-case and genre agnostic - Appropriate for the occasion, "feel right"

- Interesting, have some aesthetic qualities to them
- Easy to produce



## WHAT IS "GOOD"?

-So, here are the good numbers!
-Grab a pen.



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VA1.ENZA
MIHCIA
cas thorde
 Murova Provesheme

VVivy:/iA $17 \%$ h ceffo Auforme Zats


## A "GOOD NUMBERS" TOOLBOX

-What we really want are methods that produce numbers

- Find yourself some good numbers to start with
- My solution is a spreadsheet tab with interesting progressions



## A "GOOD NUMBERS" TOOLBOX

"What we really want are methods that produce numbers

- Find yourself some good numbers to start with
-My solution is a spreadsheet tab with interesting progressions

-When I need good numbers, I "play" around with them till I find a good set


## A "GOOD NUMBERS" TOOLBOX

"A 'toolbox' of good numbers let's you reuse what 'feels right' -How to build your own


## INTERESTING SETS

- Why are they interesting
- Why are they useful
-What is aesthetically pleasing about them.



## 1,2,3,4

- Never use a complex solution when the most basic will do
-Simplest series actually has great proportions



## ๆ

- $2^{2}$
- ${ }^{-3}$



## FUNDAMENTAL

2/1

ocatve

FIFTH

FOURTH
MUSICAL HARMONY


## $1,2,3,4,5,6 ?$

- Never use a complex solution when the most basic will do
- Simplest series actually has great proportions
-The holy tetractys?
-Limitations of 1-6



## 1,2,3,4,5,6?



$\rightarrow$ Friedemann Friese, Creating Structures (2018)
$\rightarrow$ Reiner Knizia, Dice Games Properly Explained (1999)

## LINEAR SETS

- Linear sets have constant difference -The distance between each term is the same


## LINEAR SETS

| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{y}=1 \mathrm{x}+0$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| \# difference |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| \% difference |  | $100 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumulative | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 28 | 36 | 45 | 55 |
| Current/Total | $100 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| Diff/Total | $0 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |

## LINEAR SETS

- Linear sets have constant difference
-The distance between each term is the same
-Which means the difference is falling proportionally


## LINEAR SETS

- Fixed distance is regular and easy to understood (maybe too easy)
- Proportional falloff can be good for making something cheaper/easier over time
- Works great for small sets

3,7,11,15
50,100,150,200
10,20,30,40
9,18,27,36

## EXPONENTIAL SETS

"The distance between each term 2,4,8,16,32,64 is increasing
-But the proportional increase is the same


## EXPONENTIAL SETS

|  | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{y}=2^{\wedge} \mathrm{x}$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1,024 |
| \# difference |  | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 |
| \% difference |  | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumulative | 2 | 6 | 14 | 30 | 62 | 126 | 254 | 510 | 1,022 | 2,046 |
| Current/Total | $100 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| Diff/Total | $0 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |

## EXPONENTIAL SETS



## EXPONENTIAL SETS

-Being proportionally constant is good for cost treadmills

- Or where the degree of change is more important than the nominal amounts
-Exponential progressions can grow very large very fast though


# PROPORTIONAL AND CONSTANT DIFFERENCE 

## POLYNOMIAL SERIES

-Very versatile, splits the difference between linear and exponential
-The difference between terms rises nominally (like an exponential)
-But the proportional difference decreases (like a linear)

## POLYNOMIAL SERIES

| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{x}^{\wedge} 2$ | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 49 | 64 | 81 | 100 |
| \# difference |  | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 |
| \% difference |  | $300 \%$ | $125 \%$ | $78 \%$ | $56 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumulative | 1 | 5 | 14 | 30 | 55 | 91 | 140 | 204 | 285 | 385 |
| Current/Total | $100 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $64 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Diff/Total | $0 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $5 \%$ |

## POLYNOMIAL SERIES



## POLYNOMIAL SERIES

"Polynomial curves have a "just right" steepness for lots of uses
-Have them increasing steepness that linear sets don't, but don't go to the moon like exponentials
-They're also much easier to fine-tune by changing terms than exponentials

## TRIANGULAR NUMBERS

- Actually a polynomial
- But, much easier to calculate and makes intuitive sense
- Easy enough to mentally calculate
-The difference between terms is itself just the basic linear series
-So the distance to the next term is always 1 plus whatever the difference to the last one was


## TRIANGULAR NUMBERS

|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $f(x)=\mathrm{C}(x+1,2)$ | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 28 | 36 | 45 | 55 |
| \# difference |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| \% difference | $200 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $22 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumulative | 1 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 35 | 56 | 84 | 120 | 165 | 220 |
| Current/Total | $100 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Diff/Total | $0 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $5 \%$ |

## TRIANGULAR NUMBERS



## OTHER INTERESTING SETS

- Figurate \& Polygonal numbers
- 'Triangular numbers’ wider family
- All similar to triangulars, but with different steepness
- Fibonacci series
- Iterative calculation
- But actually a polynomial raising inputs to the golden mean
- Primes
- Great formal qualities proportionally
- All the numbers are sort of ugly though since none are easily divisible
- No known way to produce them



# MAKING YOUR OWN GOOD NUMBERS SHEET 



- Grab your favorite spreadsheet software
- Populate a spreadsheet tab with useful numbers
- Use as a starting point

| main term: | Polynomial |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 3 |
| offset: | 0 | 6 |
| index | $f(x)=x^{\wedge} 2+0$ | $f(x)=x^{n} 3+6$ |
| 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | 4 | 14 |
| 3 | 9 | 33 |
| 4 | 16 | 70 |
| 5 | 25 | 131 |
| 6 | 36 | 222 |
| 7 | 49 | 349 |
| 8 | 64 | 518 |
| 9 | 81 | 735 |
| 10 | 100 | 1006 |


|  | A $\quad$ | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | GOOD NUMBERS <br> Spreadsheet Example from Part 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  | Linear |  | Polynomial |  |
| 5 | main term: | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 | offset: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 7 | index | $f(x)=1 x+0$ | $f(x)=5 x+0$ | $f(x)=x^{\wedge} 2+0$ | $f(x)=x^{\wedge} 3+6$ |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | $?$ | =(\$A8^\$D\$5)+\$D\$6 | 7 |
| 9 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| 10 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 33 |

GOOD NUMBERS



## PLAYING AROUND

- This enables you to "play around"
- Play Around is a technical term
- There is no absolute 'best numbers' to use in every case
- Instead you need to rely on your own instincts and taste
- Choosing numbers is an aesthetic choice you are making!
- So make the choice thoughtfully, by playing around



## LITERALLYAKING.COM/BLOG

## Idea: Aesthetic Qualities of Rounding

You. Why am I looking at this pile of the roofing material?
Perception (Sight): Because it's nice and orderly. Well laid pallet. Easy on the eyes.
Conceptualization: Rhythmic pattern - calms your mind. Mammals like this stuff.

Back in Part 1, I made an assertion you might have felt is unfounded: that numbers themselves have aesthetic properties. This is actually quite a claim I think, and I don't begrudge in the least if at the time you read that and thought, "Sure thing grandpa, let's get you back to bed."

After all, you might feel numbers are mere data, dry vessels of fact, without emotional valence of any kind. Oh, if only that it were so. In fact, that we ascribe cultural connotations to numbers at all, like objectivity, precision, and scientificity, is maybe a clue that they are distinct from, say, the universal constants of physics.

The truth is, numbers are actually quite peculiar. You might think numbers are simple because you learned to count when you were very young, but how our minds perceive and work with numbers is extremely complex and poorly understood. Numbers are like words, though also obviously distinct from them in some way (and evolutionarily, numeracy almost certainly predates language, as number sense can be observed in certain animals). But in the same way that words can be carefully chosen for their own sake, so it is with numbers.


Distribution of numerals in text. from On Round Numbers: Pragmatic Aspects of Numerical Expressions by Jansen \& Pollmann (2010)
(or $2 \sqrt{3}$ ) 3,464101615137754587054892683011744733885610507620761256111613958903866034 $9 \times 5) 2 \sqrt{3}(76980 c 35891950101934553170733594327419680233502683583469146976864530356$ $9 \times 9 \times g) 2 \sqrt{3}(4751854067444327279910689551456439964177792191523677991922652892872244$ $\left.9^{3} \times 13\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(\quad 365527235954179021531591503958187689552137860886436768609434837913250$ $\left.9^{4} x 17\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(, \quad 31057869721596910326213657199061699112273151578586130666161130018773$ $\left.9^{\prime} x 21\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(2793565001413478706590646414730417380469013634052720747749942911741$ $\left.9^{6} x \quad 25\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(, \quad 26<732733465258012615126938708172288843774605844920603123328005096$ $\left.9^{7} x 29\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(24974399757208621898000670374346004678522471824226111410280460258$ $\left.9^{8} x_{33}\right) 2 \sqrt{3}\left(\quad 24385777540708755388620183193^{805} 863_{1} 5411285127618037814471829453\right.$ $\left.9^{9} \times 37\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(, \quad 241660858511528206553893707326004049274992219854039783416127243$ $\left.9^{10} x_{41}\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(\quad 24231576598716920440363325666835094371747187356638135464489724$ $\left.9^{1+1} x_{45}\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(, 2453073186536774661863941610716639183312678226227564330973034$ $\left.9^{12} x 49\right) 2 \sqrt{3}\left(\quad 25031359046293^{618} 89986116490889452977889048798594649421527861\right.$ $\left.9^{13} \times 53\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(\quad 25713555414431600229181777890111521837659100903852875586719$ $\left.9^{14} x 57\right) 2 y^{\prime} 3\left(, \quad 2656{ }^{\prime} 566153927631212761470230362398942292265785388308783813\right.$ $\left.9^{15} x 61\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(275818343850409798046272865447462185265317212690589436571$ $9^{16 x 65)} 2 \sqrt{3}(-28760545256196577232175461183410586839631367477138385694$ $9^{17 x 69) 2 \sqrt{3}(3010363030036678776314661798585649186: 12784035449267423}$ $\left.9^{18} x 73\right) 2 \sqrt{3( } \quad 316156847903395487923457631814931193662073269202434478$ $9^{19 x 77) 2 \sqrt{3}(333 n 3679504975282277651381129134166080131809915985161}$ $\left.9^{20} \times 81\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(\quad 3517672595175715686391160669743937981029011472607486$ $\left.9^{21} \times 85\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(\quad 372459451253899307970828808561122845050130626511381$ $\left.9^{2} 2 x 89\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(\quad 395244111817496144538332693229.65595252460803063005$ $\left.9^{23} \times 93\right) 2 \sqrt{3}(42027151674739733409691289961$ C 9842271241351819125 $\left.9^{24} x 97\right) 2 v 3(, 447711925057364857629013741853625808963855348429$ $\left.9^{25} \times 101\right) ? \sqrt{3}(\quad 47775639967617592068222588514633337150158381515$ 3.546233172182121682168891206883372605845662892593992630286006837033135867

## YOUR DAYS ARE NUMBERED

- The numbers you use, for anything, are never neutral or natural
$\rightarrow$ Numbers have intrinsic and extrinsic qualities
$\Rightarrow$ Be thoughtful in what you pick




## YOUR DAYS ARE NUMBERED

- The numbers you use, for anything, are never neutral or natural
$\Rightarrow$ Numbers have intrinsic and extrinsic qualities
$\Rightarrow$ Be thoughtful in what you pick
- If comedians can do it, then so can we!



# "GOOD NUMBERS" IN GAME DESICN 

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