A restricted value martingale is a martingale whose increments take their magnitude from a given set of positive real numbers $S$ – we call any such martingale an $S$-martingale. A set $B$ anticipates a set $A$ if every $A$-martingale is dominated by a countable set of $B$-martingales, and $A$ evades $B$ if this is not the case. Similarly, $B$ singly anticipates $A$ if every $A$-martingale is dominated by a single $B$-martingale, and otherwise $A$ singly evades $B$. Bavly and Peretz investigated the anticipation/evasion relationships between various sets of real numbers and in the process solved the case where $\sup A$ is bounded and $B$ is bounded away from 0 and the case where $B$ is well-ordered. This left a big question: what happens when 0 is an accumulation point of $B$?

I will prove that the natural numbers $\mathbb{N}$ singly evade the set $\{x^{-n} : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, where $x$ is any positive real number. The proof is based on a betting game between two gamblers, one using an $A$-martingale as a strategy and the other using a $B$-martingale, in which a strategy for the $A$-martingale gambler is produced. The proof has an interesting connection to the $n$-Fibonacci numbers.