ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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SOLVING IMPERFECT INFORMATION GAME MODELS BY APPLYING DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORM METHOD

Summary. *A method was proposed for solving imperfect information generalized game models based on method of differential transform. An example of competing advertising companies was considered. Comparative analysis was performed between the acquired results and already known solutions.*

Key words: imperfect information game model, parametric game model, parametric linear programming problem, parametric simplex method, differential transform.

During the recent years the number of scientific papers and articles dedicated to the games with imperfect (incomplete) information, increased dramatically [1–4]. In [4] we considered a particular case of such game, where the payoff matrix items are approximate values and we control the bias of uncertain values by introducing б parameter later in the right side vector of the mathematical programming problem of the equivalent game. We extend the method introduced in [4] to solve games with incomplete information where the parameters may appear also in payoff matrix.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11}(\alpha) & \dots & p_{mj}(\alpha) & \dots & p_{1n}(\alpha) \\ \dots & \ddots & & \ddots & \dots \\ p_{i1}(\alpha) & & p_{ij}(\alpha) & & p_{in}(\alpha) \\ \dots & \ddots & & \ddots & \dots \\ p_{m1}(\alpha) & \dots & p_{mj}(\alpha) & \dots & p_{mn}(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Parametric mathematical programming problem in case where the parameters are the constraint coefficients and/or the right side vector, is presented below:

$$f\big(R(\alpha)\big) = r_1(\alpha) + r_2(\alpha) + \dots + r_n(\alpha) \to \max_{R(\alpha) \in D} \quad (2)$$

$$D : \begin{cases} P(\alpha) \cdot R(\alpha) \le b(\alpha), \\ r_1(\alpha) \ge 0, \dots, r_n(\alpha) \ge 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where $P_{n \times m}(\alpha) = \big(p_{ij}(\alpha)\big), \ i = \overline{1, n}, \ j = \overline{1, m}$

is the matrix of $n \times m$ with parametric coefficients, $R(\alpha) = \big(r_1(\alpha), \dots, r_n(\alpha)\big)^T$ is the *n*-sized vector of unknown variables, $b(\alpha) = \big(b_1(\alpha), \dots, b_m(\alpha)\big)^T$ is the parametric vector of the right side constraints.

We apply the same differential − tailor transform method which was introduced in [4].

$$r(K) = \frac{H^K}{K!} \cdot \left[\frac{d^K r(\alpha)}{d\alpha^K} \right]_{\alpha = \alpha_v = 0} \ \overline{\div} \ r(\alpha) = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} r(K) \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{H} \right)^K,$$

where $r(K)$ is the tailor image of $r(\alpha)$ original function depending on α real parameter, H is the scale coefficient, α_v is the approximation center [4–7].

Numerical example. The game is presented as two competing companies trying to enhance their market share by introducing new product by means advertisement [2]. Two possible strategies are available for both of them: advertisement by public TV or Newspapers.

We suppose, that the market share of the one company increases while the market share of the other company decreases and also each company puts all its advertisements in one. The described game is presented by the payoff matrix in table 1, where I and II companies considered as players I and II respectively.

Table 1

Payoff matrix of the game

	TV advertisement	Newspaper advertisement
TV advertisement	(175, 180, 190)	(150, 156, 158)
Newspaper advertisement	(80, 90, 100)	(175, 180, 190)

The item (175, 180, 190) in payoff matrix has the following meaning: the sales volume of the first company increases approximately by 180 units, if the second company also choses the first strategy (TV advertisement). $\alpha \in [0,1]$ parameter was introduced for the payoff matrix described in [2] to get rid of triple elements.

<div align="right">*Table 2*</div>

<div align="center">**Final solution results**</div>

α	$X_1(\alpha)$
$0 <= \alpha <= 5.74087695$	$\dfrac{-3.4*10^{-6}\alpha^2 - 0.00016\alpha + 0.00261}{-9.01*10^{-7}\alpha^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$5.74087695 <= \alpha <= 6.33130$	$\dfrac{-8.4*10^{-6}(\alpha - 5.74)^2 - 0.0002\alpha + 0.002}{1.12*10^{-6}(\alpha - 5.74)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.33130 <= \alpha <= 6.333333332$	$\dfrac{-9.5*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.331)^2 - 0.0002\alpha + 0.002}{1.581*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.331)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.333333332 <= \alpha <= 6.3333333338$	$\dfrac{-9.5*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.0002\alpha + 0.002}{1.582*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.3333333338 <= \alpha < 11.021$	$\dfrac{0.00075(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.049\alpha + 0.52}{0.0007(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.05\alpha + 0.533}$
α	$X_2(\alpha)$
$0 <= \alpha <= 5.74087695$	$\dfrac{2.58*10^{-6}\alpha^2 - 0.00015\alpha + 0.0008}{-9.01*10^{-7}\alpha^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$5.74087695 <= \alpha <= 6.33130$	$\dfrac{9.5*10^{-6}(\alpha - 5.74)^2 - 9.4*10^{-5}\alpha + 0.0005}{1.12*10^{-6}(\alpha - 5.74)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.33130 <= \alpha <= 6.333333332$	$\dfrac{1.1*10^{-5}(\alpha - 6.331)^2 - 8.2*10^{-5}\alpha + 0.0005}{1.581*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.331)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.333333332 <= \alpha <= 6.3333333338$	$\dfrac{1.1*10^{-5}(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 8.2*10^{-5}\alpha + 0.0005}{1.582*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.3333333338 <= \alpha < 11.021$	$\dfrac{-4.18*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.0002\alpha + 0.53}{0.0007(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.05\alpha + 0.533}$
α	$V(\alpha)$
$0 <= \alpha <= 5.74087695$	$\dfrac{1}{-9.01*10^{-7}\alpha^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$5.74087695 <= \alpha <= 6.33130$	$\dfrac{1}{1.12*10^{-6}(\alpha - 5.74)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.33130 <= \alpha <= 6.333333332$	$\dfrac{1}{1.581*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.331)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.333333332 <= \alpha <= 6.3333333338$	$\dfrac{1}{1.582*10^{-6}(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.00031\alpha + 0.0034}$
$6.3333333338 <= \alpha < 11.021$	$\dfrac{1}{0.0007(\alpha - 6.333)^2 - 0.05\alpha + 0.533}$
$11.021 <= \alpha <= \infty$	The problem has no solution

Table 3

Comparative analysis table

α	$X_1 - X_1^*$	$X_2 - X_2^*$	$X_1(\alpha) - X_1^*$	$X_2(\alpha) - X_2^*$
0	0.027667	-0.02667	0.000463	0.000537
0.1	0.024657	-0.02446	3.3E-05	0.000167
0.2	0.022246	-0.02125	0.000231	0.000769
0.3	0.020032	-0.01903	0.000658	0.000342
0.4	0.016816	-0.01582	0.000115	0.000885
0.5	0.014598	-0.0136	0.000603	0.000397
0.6	0.011378	-0.01118	0.000122	7.77E-05
0.7	0.009155	-0.00816	0.000674	0.000326
0.8	0.005931	-0.00493	0.00026	0.00074
0.9	0.003703	-0.0027	0.00088	0.00012
1	0.000474	2.63E-05	0.000536	-3.6E-05

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 190-10*\alpha+175+5*\alpha & 100-10*\alpha+80+10*\alpha \\ 158-2*\alpha+150+6*\alpha & 190-10*\alpha+175+5*\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

The mathematical programming problem in this case [2] hase the following form:

$$F = r_1 + r_2 \to \max_{r_1 r_2},$$

$$\begin{cases} (365-5\alpha)r_1 + 180r_2 \leq 1 + 0.1(1-\alpha), \\ (308+4\alpha)r_1 + (365-5\alpha)r_2 \leq 1 + 0.1(1-\alpha), \\ r_1, r_2 \geq 0, \alpha \in [0,1]: \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

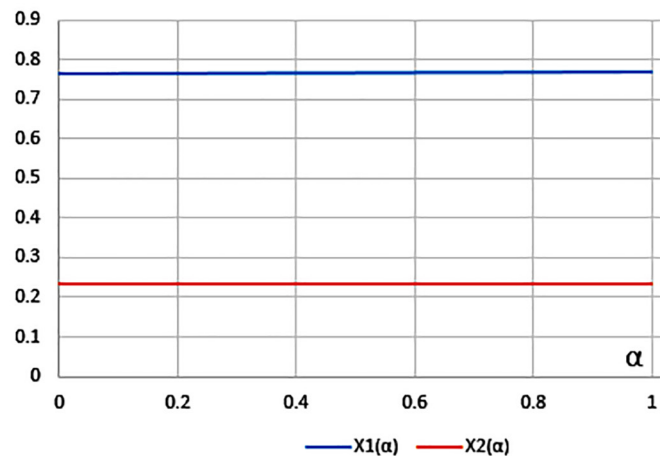To apply the method of differential transforms we chose the following parameters: K=2, H=1 and α =0 approximation center.

The final results of the game solution for each range of the α parameter, are presented in the table 2 including the function of the game value $V(\alpha)$, $X_1(\alpha)$ and $X_2(\alpha)$ probability functions of the first, second strategies.

For $\alpha \in [0,1]$ parameter $X_1(\alpha)$, $X_2(\alpha)$ probability functions of the strategies are presented in pic. 1. It is obvious from pic. 1 that $X_1(\alpha)$ function for all the α arguments in range $\alpha \in [0,1]$ has greater value than $X_2(\alpha)$ function for the same α points. This means, that for the first company it is profitable to always choose it's first strategy, which is TV advertisement.

As we see from table 3, the solutions proposed in [2] has more bias compared to the fixed α parameter numerical solutions of the same problem, than the values of the

$X_1(\alpha)$, $X_2(\alpha)$ functions for the same ranges. X_1^*, X_2^* are the values obtained in [2], X_1, X_2 are the fixed α parameter numerical solutions.

Pic. 1. $X_1(\alpha)$, $X_2(\alpha)$ probability functions of the strategies in range $\alpha \in [0,1]$.

Conclusion. A new generalized method for solving game models with imperfect information was proposed based on the method of differential transform of G. E. Pukhov. With the application of the proposed method an advertisement incomplete information game was solved. Comparative analysis was performed to check the accuracy of the results.

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