

Solution 1:

a)

$$\text{payoff}(\{t, m\}) = 10 + 10 + 20 = 40$$
$$\text{payoff}(\{t, j, s\}) = 10 + 10 + 2 - 30 = -8$$

b) Pseudocode of `payoff_func()`

Algorithm 1 `payoff_func()`

Require: `coalition`: Coalition vector

```
1: t  $\leftarrow$  boolean if 't' is in coalition
2: s  $\leftarrow$  boolean if 's' is in coalition
3: m  $\leftarrow$  boolean if 'm' is in coalition
4: j  $\leftarrow$  boolean if 'j' is in coalition
5: l  $\leftarrow$  boolean if 'l' is in coalition
6: return  $10 * t + 10 * m + 2 * j + 20 * (t \text{ and } m) + 20 * (t \text{ and } m \text{ and } s) - 30 * ((t \text{ or } m \text{ or } s) \text{ and } j)$ 
```

Pseudocode of `all_unique_subsets()`

Algorithm 2 `all_unique_subsets()`

Require: `population`: vector containing all available players

```
1: if population =  $\emptyset$  then subsets  $\leftarrow \emptyset$ 
2: else if population  $\neq \emptyset$  then subsets  $\leftarrow$  all subsets of population
3: end if
4: return subsets
```

Pseudocode of `shapley()`

Algorithm 3 `shapley()`

Require: `population`: vector containing all available players

Require: `member`: vector containing the player(s) of interest

Require: `vfunc`: value function

```
1: remainder  $\leftarrow$  everyone from the population but member
2: all_sets  $\leftarrow$  all_unique_subsets(remainder)
3: F  $\leftarrow$  length of population
4: for s in all_sets do
5:   S  $\leftarrow$  length s
6:   diff  $\leftarrow$  vfunc(s + member) - vfunc(s)
7:   factor  $\leftarrow S! * (F - S - 1)! / F!$ 
8:   val  $\leftarrow$  val + factor * diff
9: end for
10: return val
```

Solution 2:

Solution 3: