

Lucrare de Laborator Nr. 1 "Elaborarea unui program MPI pentru generarea jocurilor bimatriceale si determinarea situatiilor Nash de echilibru in strategii pure"

Consideram un joc in urmatoarea forma normala $\Gamma = \langle I, J, A, B \rangle$, unde $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ este multime de indici ale liniilor, $J = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ este multimea de indici ale coloanelor $A = \|a_{ij}\|_{i \in I}^{j \in J}$, $B = \|b_{ij}\|_{i \in I}^{j \in J}$ sunt matricele de utilitate ale jucatorului 1 si r 2, respectiv.

1) Generarea jocurilor bimatriceale.

Vom construi un sir de numere $\mathbf{i} = i_1 i_2 \dots i_j \dots i_m$ si $\mathbf{j} = j_1 j_2 \dots j_i \dots j_n$ unde elementele $i_j = \mathbf{i}(j)$ (respectiv $j_i = \mathbf{j}(i)$) semnifica urmatoarele: daca jucatorul 2 (respectiv jucatorul 1) alege coloana $j \in J$ (alege linia $i \in I$) atunci jucatorul 1 (respectiv jucatorul 2) va alege linia $i_j \in I$ (va alege coloana $j_i \in J$). Notam $\mathbf{I} = \{\mathbf{i} = i_1 i_2 \dots i_j \dots i_m\}$ si $\mathbf{J} = \{\mathbf{j} = j_1 j_2 \dots j_i \dots j_n\}$ multimea tuturor sirurilor de acest tip, si $|\mathbf{I}| = n^m$ and $|\mathbf{J}| = m^n$

Pentru orice pereche (\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) sa se genereze matricea $AB(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) = \|(\mathbf{a}_{ij}, \mathbf{b}_{ij})\|_{i \in I}^{j \in J}$, unde $\mathbf{a}_{ij} \equiv a_{i_j j_i}$, $\mathbf{b}_{ij} \equiv b_{i_j j_i}$.

Example 0.1 Consideram jocul bimatriceal $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Fie $\mathbf{I} = \{\mathbf{i}^1, \mathbf{i}^2\}$ si $\mathbf{J} = \{\mathbf{j}^1, \mathbf{j}^2\}$, unde $\mathbf{i}^1 = 1_1 1_2 2_3$, $\mathbf{i}^2 = 1_1 2_2 1_3$ si $\mathbf{j}^1 = 1_1 2_2$ and $\mathbf{j}^2 = 2_1 1_2$.

• Pentru $\mathbf{i}^1 = 1_1 1_2 2_3, \mathbf{j}^1 = 1_1 2_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{11} &\equiv a_{i_1 j_1} = a_{11} = 3; \mathbf{a}_{12} \equiv a_{i_2 j_1} = a_{11} = 3; \mathbf{a}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3 j_1} = a_{21} = 6 \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} &\equiv a_{i_1 j_2} = a_{12} = 5; \mathbf{a}_{22} \equiv a_{i_2 j_2} = a_{12} = 5; \mathbf{a}_{23} \equiv a_{i_3 j_2} = a_{22} = 7 \\ \mathbf{b}_{11} &\equiv b_{i_1 j_1} = b_{11} = 0; \mathbf{b}_{12} \equiv b_{i_2 j_1} = b_{11} = 0; \mathbf{b}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3 j_1} = b_{21} = 4 \\ \mathbf{b}_{21} &\equiv b_{i_1 j_2} = b_{12} = 5; \mathbf{b}_{22} \equiv b_{i_2 j_2} = b_{12} = 5; \mathbf{b}_{23} \equiv b_{i_3 j_2} = b_{22} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

• Pentru $\mathbf{i}^2 = 1_1 2_2 1_3, \mathbf{j}^1 = 1_1 2_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{11} &\equiv a_{i_1 j_1} = a_{11} = 3; \mathbf{a}_{12} \equiv a_{i_2 j_1} = a_{21} = 6; \mathbf{a}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3 j_1} = a_{11} = 3 \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} &\equiv a_{i_1 j_2} = a_{12} = 5; \mathbf{a}_{22} \equiv a_{i_2 j_2} = a_{22} = 7; \mathbf{a}_{23} \equiv a_{i_3 j_2} = a_{12} = 5 \\ \mathbf{b}_{11} &\equiv b_{i_1 j_1} = b_{11} = 0; \mathbf{b}_{12} \equiv b_{i_2 j_1} = b_{21} = 4; \mathbf{b}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3 j_1} = b_{11} = 0 \\ \mathbf{b}_{21} &\equiv b_{i_1 j_2} = b_{12} = 5; \mathbf{b}_{22} \equiv b_{i_2 j_2} = b_{22} = 3; \mathbf{b}_{23} \equiv b_{i_3 j_2} = b_{12} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

• Pentru $\mathbf{i}^1 = 1_1 1_2 2_3, \mathbf{j}^2 = 2_1 1_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{11} &\equiv a_{i_1 j_1} = a_{12} = 5; \mathbf{a}_{12} \equiv a_{i_2 j_1} = a_{12} = 5; \mathbf{a}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3 j_1} = a_{22} = 7 \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} &\equiv a_{i_1 j_2} = a_{11} = 3; \mathbf{a}_{22} \equiv a_{i_2 j_2} = a_{11} = 3; \mathbf{a}_{23} \equiv a_{i_3 j_2} = a_{21} = 6 \\ \mathbf{b}_{11} &\equiv b_{i_1 j_1} = b_{12} = 5; \mathbf{b}_{12} \equiv b_{i_2 j_1} = b_{12} = 5; \mathbf{b}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3 j_1} = b_{22} = 3 \\ \mathbf{b}_{21} &\equiv b_{i_1 j_2} = b_{11} = 0; \mathbf{b}_{22} \equiv b_{i_2 j_2} = b_{11} = 0; \mathbf{b}_{23} \equiv b_{i_3 j_2} = b_{21} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

- For $\mathbf{i}^2 = 1_1 2_2 1_3, \mathbf{j}^2 = 2_1 1_2$:
 $\mathbf{a}_{11} \equiv a_{i_1^2 j_1^2} = a_{12} = 5$; $\mathbf{a}_{12} \equiv a_{i_2^2 j_1^2} = a_{22} = 7$; $\mathbf{a}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3^2 j_1^2} = a_{12} = 5$
 $\mathbf{a}_{21} \equiv a_{i_1^2 j_2^2} = a_{11} = 3$; $\mathbf{a}_{22} \equiv a_{i_2^2 j_2^2} = a_{21} = 6$; $\mathbf{a}_{23} \equiv a_{i_3^2 j_2^2} = a_{11} = 3$
 $\mathbf{b}_{11} \equiv b_{i_1^2 j_1^2} = b_{12} = 5$; $\mathbf{b}_{12} \equiv b_{i_2^2 j_1^2} = b_{22} = 3$; $\mathbf{b}_{13} \equiv a_{i_3^2 j_1^2} = b_{12} = 5$
 $\mathbf{b}_{21} \equiv b_{i_1^2 j_2^2} = b_{11} = 0$; $\mathbf{b}_{22} \equiv b_{i_2^2 j_2^2} = b_{21} = 4$; $\mathbf{b}_{23} \equiv b_{i_3^2 j_2^2} = b_{11} = 0$

Astfel am obtinut urmatoarele jocuri bimatriceale

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB(\mathbf{i}^1, \mathbf{j}^1) &= \begin{pmatrix} (3, 0) & (3, 0) & (6, 4) \\ (5, 5) & (5, 5) & (7, 3) \end{pmatrix}, \\
 AB(\mathbf{i}^2, \mathbf{j}^1) &= \begin{pmatrix} (3, 0) & (6, 4) & (3, 0) \\ (5, 5) & (7, 3) & (5, 5) \end{pmatrix}, \\
 AB(\mathbf{i}^1, \mathbf{j}^2) &= \begin{pmatrix} (5, 5) & (5, 5) & (7, 3) \\ (3, 0) & (3, 0) & (6, 4) \end{pmatrix}, \\
 AB(\mathbf{i}^2, \mathbf{j}^2) &= \begin{pmatrix} (5, 5) & (7, 3) & (5, 5) \\ (3, 0) & (6, 4) & (3, 0) \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Sa se elaboreze un program MPI care va realiza urmatoarele:

- Procesul MPI cu rancul 0 va initializa matricele initiale A si B , si va transmite tuturor proceselor din comunicatorul MPI_COM_WORLD aceste matrici.
- Fiecare proces MPI cu rancul k , folosind un algoritm combinatorial, va genera perechea de siruri

$$(\mathbf{i}^k = i_1^k i_2^k \dots i_j^k \dots i_m^k, \mathbf{j}^k = j_1^k j_2^k \dots j_i^k \dots j_n^k).$$

Generarea sirurilor \mathbf{i} este echivalent cu urmatoarea problema: pentru o multime de numere naturale $\{1, 2, \dots, i, \dots, n\}$, sa se genereze siruri de lungimea m din aceste numere. De exemplu daca $I = \{1, 2\}$ si $J = \{1, 2, 3\}$ atunci

$$\mathbf{I} = \{1_1 1_2 1_3, 2_1 2_2 2_3, 1_1 1_2 2_3, 1_1 2_2 1_3, 2_1 1_2 1_3, 1_1 2_2 2_3, 2_1 1_2 2_3, 2_1 2_2 1_3\},$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \{1_1 1_2, 2_1 2_2, 3_1 3_2, 1_1 2_2, 2_1 1_2, 1_1 3_2, 3_1 1_2, 2_1 3_2, 3_1 2_2\}.$$

So, to construct the set I for $n = 2, m = 3$, we must: a) generate the strings $(1, 1, 1)$ and $(2, 2, 2)$; b) having the numbers $\{1, 2\}$ to generate all the sub-strings of length 3 with the elements in this set, that is the strings $(1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1), (1, 2, 2), (2, 1, 2), (2, 2, 1)$. In mathematics, a multiset (or bag) is a generalization of the concept of a set that, unlike a set, allows multiple instances of the multiset's elements. For example, $\{a, a, b\}$ and $\{a, b\}$ are different multisets although they are the same set. However, order is important, so $\{a, a, b\}$ and $\{a, b, a\}$ are the different multiset. It can be easily noticed that any informational extended strategy is nothing more than a multiset, so their generation actually consists in generating multisets.

- Fiecare proces MPI cu rancul k construiește perechea de matrici (A^k, B^k) , unde $A^k = \|\mathbf{a}_{ij}\|_{i \in I}^{j \in J}$, $B^k = \|\mathbf{b}_{ij}\|_{i \in I}^{j \in J}$, si $\mathbf{a}_{ij} \equiv a_{ijj_i}$, $\mathbf{b}_{ij} \equiv b_{ijj_i}$.

2) Determinarea soluțiilor de tip Nash pentru jocurile generate.

Vezi fisierul "Modele de programare paralela pe clustere Programare MPI.pdf", pag. 113