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1. 2008 - 14- , 9-12 ()

2. 2008 - 13- , 30 - 03 , , . :
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- , 17-22 , , . :
4. 2007 - 8- , 9-11 , , . : « -
- » (. .)

0.1.

n - $\Gamma(x_0, T - t_0)$ -

$[t_0, T]$. :

$$\dot{x}_i = f_i(x_i, u_i), u_i \in U_i \subset R^l, x_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{im}) \in R^m, f_i = (f_{i1}, \dots, f_{im}) \in R^m$$

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, i = 1, \dots, n. \tag{0.1.1}$$

$$, \tag{0.1.1}$$

$u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)$.

i :

$$H_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1(\cdot), \dots, u_n(\cdot)) = \int_{t_0}^T h_i(x_0; x(\tau)) d\tau,$$

$h_i(x_0; x)$

$$x(\tau) = \{x_1(\tau), \dots, x_n(\tau)\} \tag{0.1.1}$$

$u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)$

$$x(t_0) = \{x_1(t_0), \dots, x_n(t_0)\} = \{x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0\} = x_0.$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = (\bar{u}_1(t), \dots, \bar{u}_n(t)) \tag{0.1.1}$$

$$\bar{x}(t), t \in [t_0, T],$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)} \sum_{i=1}^n H_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) = \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^n H_i(x_0, T - t_0; \bar{u}_1(t), \dots, \bar{u}_n(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_0}^T h_i(x_0; \bar{x}(\tau)) d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (0.1.2)$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = (\bar{x}_1(t), \dots, \bar{x}_n(t)), \quad (0.1.2), \quad -$$

« ».

$$N = \{1, \dots, n\} \quad -$$

$$\Gamma(x_0, T - t_0) \quad -$$

:

$$V(x_0, T - t_0; N) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_0}^T h_i(x_0; \bar{x}(\tau)) d\tau$$

$$V(x_0, T - t_0; \emptyset) = 0$$

$$V(x_0, T - t_0; S) = Val \Gamma_{S, N \setminus S}(x_0, T - t_0) \quad (0.1.3)$$

$$Val \Gamma_{S, N \setminus S}(x_0, T - t_0)$$

$$S, \quad 1, \quad N \setminus S, \\ 2, \quad S \quad :$$

$$\sum_{i \in S} H_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1(\cdot), \dots, u_n(\cdot)).$$

$$L(x_0, T - t_0) \quad \Gamma(x_0, T - t_0) \quad [\text{Neumann,}$$

Morgenstern, 1947]:

$$L(x_0, T - t_0) = \left\{ \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) : \alpha_i \geq V(x_0, T - t_0; \{i\}), \sum_{i \in N} \alpha_i = V(x_0, T - t_0; N) \right\} \quad (0.1.4)$$

0.2.

$$\Gamma_\alpha(x_0, T - t_0)$$

$$\alpha \in L(x_0, T - t_0)$$

$$\Gamma_\alpha(x_0, T - t_0), \quad \Gamma(x_0, T - t_0) \quad -$$

$$\bar{x}(\tau), \tau \in [t_0, T].$$

$$\alpha \in L(x_0, T - t_0).$$

() [Petrosjan, 1993] $\beta(\tau) = (\beta_1(\tau), \dots, \beta_n(\tau)), \tau \in [t_0, T],$ -

$$\alpha_i = \int_{t_0}^T \beta_i(\tau) d\tau. \quad (0.2.1)$$

$$\Gamma_\alpha(x_0, T - t_0) \quad H_i^\alpha(x_0, T - t_0; u_1(\cdot), \dots, u_n(\cdot)) \quad x(\tau) \quad .$$

$$H_i^\alpha(x_0, T - t_0; u_1(\cdot), \dots, u_n(\cdot)) = H_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1(\cdot), \dots, u_n(\cdot)),$$

$$t \in (t_0, T], \quad x(\tau) = \bar{x}(\tau) \quad \tau \in (t_0, t].$$

$$t = \sup\{t' : x(\tau) = \bar{x}(\tau), \tau \in [t_0, t']\} \quad t > t_0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_i^\alpha(x_0, T - t_0; u_1(\cdot), \dots, u_n(\cdot)) &= \int_{t_0}^t \beta_i(\tau) d\tau + H_i(\bar{x}(t), T - t; u_1(\cdot), \dots, u_n(\cdot)) = \\ &= \int_{t_0}^t \beta_i(\tau) d\tau + \int_t^T h_i(\bar{x}(t); x(\tau)) d\tau . \end{aligned}$$

$$, \quad x(\tau) = \bar{x}(\tau), \tau \in [t_0, T] \quad (\quad x(\tau)$$

(0.1.2))

$$H_i^\alpha(x_0, T - t_0; \bar{u}_1(\cdot), \dots, \bar{u}_n(\cdot)) = \int_{t_0}^T \beta_i(\tau) d\tau = \alpha_i .$$

$$\Gamma_\alpha(x_0, T - t_0) \quad ,$$

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) .$$

[Neumann, Morgenstern, 1947] –

$$\Gamma(\bar{x}(t), T - t) \quad \bar{x}(t) \quad L(\bar{x}(t), T - t) .$$

$$\alpha(t) \in L(\bar{x}(t), T - t) . \quad , \quad \alpha(t)$$

$$t, t \in [t_0, T] \quad .$$

0.2.1.

$$\Gamma_\alpha(x_0, T - t_0) \quad \Gamma(x_0, T - t_0) (\alpha - \beta) \quad ,$$

$$\alpha_i(t) = \int_t^T \beta_i(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\beta_i(t) = -\alpha_i'(t) . \quad (0.2.2)$$

(0.2.2)

$$\alpha_i = \int_{t_0}^t \beta_i(\tau) d\tau + \alpha_i(t), \quad (0.2.3)$$

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \in L(x_0, T - t_0), \quad \alpha(t) = (\alpha_1(t), \alpha_2(t), \dots, \alpha_n(t)) \in L(\bar{x}(t), T - t),$$

$$, \quad M(x_0, T - t_0) \subset L(x_0, T - t_0)$$

$$\Gamma(x_0, T - t_0), \quad M(\bar{x}(t), T - t) \subset L(\bar{x}(t), T - t) \quad -$$

$$, \quad \Gamma(\bar{x}(t), T - t) \quad -$$

$$, \quad HM - \quad , \quad , \quad M \quad c -$$

$$\alpha \in M(x_0, T - t_0) \quad \alpha(t) \in M(\bar{x}(t), T - t), \quad (0.2.3) \quad -$$

$$\alpha, \quad -$$

$$\beta, \quad (0.2.2), \quad -$$

[Petrosyan, Zenkevich, 2009].

0.2.1.

$$\Gamma_\alpha(x_0, T - t_0) \quad \varepsilon > 0$$

[Nash, 1951]

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_n).$$

2007]

[Yeung,

$$V(x_0, T - t_0; \{i\}) \leq \int_{t_0}^t \beta_i(\tau) d\tau + V(\bar{x}(t), T - t; \{i\}), \quad i \in N. \quad (0.2.4)$$

$$\beta(t)$$

0.2.1),

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

(0.2.4)

$$\beta(\tau) = (\beta_1(\tau), \beta_2(\tau), \dots, \beta_n(\tau))$$

:

$$\beta_i(\tau) \geq -\frac{d}{d\tau} V(\bar{x}(\tau), T - \tau; \{i\}), \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (0.2.5)$$

1.

1.1.

$[t_0, T]$,

$$\int_{t_0}^T [P_i[x_i(s)]^{1/2} - c_i u_i(s)] \exp[-r(s-t_0)] ds + \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2}$$

$$i \in N = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (1.1.1)$$

$P_i, c_i, q_i -$

$x_i(s) \in R^+$

$u_i(s) \in R^+$

$P_i[x_i(s)]^{1/2}$

$c_i u_i(s)$

$q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2}$

$$\dot{x}_i(s) = \alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \quad (1.1.2),$$

$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, i \in N = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2}$

$u_i(s),$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{x}_i(s) &= \alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s), \\
x_i(t_0) &= x_i^0, \quad i, j, k \in N = \{1, 2, 3\}, i \neq j \neq k \\
& \quad b_j^{[j,i]} \quad b_k^{[k,i]} \quad , \quad b_j^{[j,i]} \quad - \\
& \quad j. \quad i,
\end{aligned} \tag{1.1.3}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^T \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[P_i [x_i(s)]^{1/2} - c_i u_i(s) \right] \exp[-r(s-t_0)] ds + \sum_{i=1}^3 \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2}$$

$$i \in N = \{1, 2, 3\} \tag{1.1.4}$$

1.2

$$\begin{aligned}
& K \subset N = \{1, 2, 3\} \\
& t_0 : \\
& \int_{t_0}^T \sum_{i \in K} \left[P_i [x_i(s)]^{1/2} - c_i u_i(s) \right] \exp[-r(s-t_0)] ds \\
& + \sum_{i \in K} \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.2.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{x}_i(s) &= \alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} + \sum_{j \in K, j \neq i} b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s), \\
x_i(t_0) &= x_i^0, \quad i \in N, K \subset N
\end{aligned} \tag{1.2.2}$$

$$\dot{x}_K(s) = \{\dot{x}_i(s)\}_{i \in K} = f^K [s, x_K(s), u_K(s)], \quad x_K(t_0) = x_K^0 \tag{1.2.3},$$

$$u_K, \quad \{u_i\}_{i \in K}, \quad f^K [t, x_K, u_K] - \\
, \quad f_i^K [t, x_K, u_i] \quad i \in K.$$

$$(1.2.1) \quad (1.2.2). \quad \varpi [K; t_0, x_K^0],$$

$$A_i^{\{i\}}(t) \quad (1.3.5)$$

$$C_i^{\{i\}}(t).$$

$$C_i^{\{i\}}(t)$$

$$1.2.1, \quad \tau \in [t_0, T]:$$

$$W^{(\tau)i}(t, x_i) = [A_i^{\{i\}}(t)x_i^{1/2} + C_i^{\{i\}}(t)] \exp[-r(t - \tau)] \quad (1.3.6)$$

$$i \in N = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$(1.3.4) \quad (1.3.6),$$

$$W_t^{(\tau)i}(t, x_i^{\tau*})|_{t=\tau} = [\dot{A}_i^{\{i\}}(\tau)(x_i^{\tau*})^{1/2} + \dot{C}_i^{\{i\}}(\tau)] - r[A_i^{\{i\}}(\tau)(x_i^{\tau*})^{1/2} + C_i^{\{i\}}(\tau)]$$

$$i \in N = \{1, 2, 3\};$$

$$W_{x_i^{\tau*}}^{(\tau)K}(t, x_K^{\tau*})|_{t=\tau} = \frac{1}{2} A_i^K(\tau)(x_i^{\tau*})^{-1/2}, \quad i \in K \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (1.3.7).$$

$$u_i^{\{i\}}(t) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16(c_i)^2} [A_i^{\{i\}}(t)]^2, \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (1.3.8)$$

$$[t_0, T]$$

$$\dot{x}_i(s) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} A_i^{\{i\}}(s)x_i(s)^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s),$$

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, \quad i \in N = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (1.3.9),$$

$$(1.1.4) \quad (1.1.3).$$

$$-W_t^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) =$$

$$\max_{u_i} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 [P_i x_i^{1/2} - c_i u_i] \exp[-r(t - t_0)] \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{i=1}^3 W_{x_i}^{(\tau)i}(t, x_i) [\alpha_i (u_i x_i)^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j x_i]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k x_i]^{1/2} - \delta x_i] \right\},$$

$$W^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(T, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \exp[-r(T - t_0)] q_i [x_i]^{1/2},$$

$$i, j, k \in N = \{1, 2, 3\}, \quad i \neq j \neq k \quad (1.3.10)$$

$$u_i = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4(c_i)^2} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \exp[r(t-t_0)] \right]^2 x_i, \quad i \in \{1,2,3\} \quad (1.3.11)$$

(1.3.11) (1.3.10), :

$$\begin{aligned} & -W_t^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[P_i x_i^{1/2} \exp[-r(t-t_0)] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\alpha_i^2 x_i}{4c_i} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \right]^2 \exp[r(t-t_0)] \right] \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^3 W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \left[\frac{\alpha_i^2}{2c_i} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \right]^2 \exp[r(t-t_0)] x_i \right. \\ & \left. + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j x_i]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k x_i]^{1/2} - \delta x_i \right] \\ & W^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(T, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i]^{1/2} \\ & \quad i, j, k \in N = \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \neq k \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.12)$$

(1.3.12), :

$$\begin{aligned} & W^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left[A_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) x_1^{1/2} + A_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) x_2^{1/2} \right. \\ & \left. + A_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) x_3^{1/2} + C^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) \right] \exp[-r(t-t_0)] \\ & \quad A_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(t), A_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(t), A_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) \quad C^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.13),$$

$$\dot{A}_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) = \left(r + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - \frac{b_i^{[i,j]}}{2} A_j^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - \frac{b_i^{[i,k]}}{2} A_k^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - P_i,$$

$$i, j, k \in N = \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \neq k$$

$$\dot{C}^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) = rC^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16c_i} \left[A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) \right]^2,$$

$$A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(T) = q_i, C_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(T) = 0 \quad (1.3.14)$$

(1.3.13) :

$$\begin{aligned} & W_t^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau*}) \Big|_{t=\tau} = \left[\dot{A}_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_1^{\tau*})^{1/2} + \dot{A}_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_2^{\tau*})^{1/2} \right. \\ & \left. + \dot{A}_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_3^{\tau*})^{1/2} + \dot{C}^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) \right] \\ & - r \left[A_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_1^{\tau*})^{1/2} + A_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_2^{\tau*})^{1/2} \right. \\ & \left. + A_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_3^{\tau*})^{1/2} + C^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) \right]; \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{x_i^{\tau*}}^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau*}) \Big|_{t=\tau} = \frac{1}{2} A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_i^{\tau*})^{-1/2}, \quad i \in K \subseteq \{1,2,3\} \quad (1.3.15).$$

:

$$u_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16(c_i)^2} [A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t)]^2, \quad i \in N = \{1,2,3\} \quad (1.3.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [t_0, T] \quad : \\ \dot{x}_i(s) &= \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(s) x_i(s)^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s) x_i(s)]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k(s) x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, \quad i, j, k \in N = \{1,2,3\}, i \neq j \neq k \quad (1.3.17),$$

$$\{i, j\} \subset \{1,2,3\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} -W_t^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K^t) &= \\ \max_{u_k} & \left\{ \sum_{i \in K} [P_i x_i^{1/2}(t) - c_i u_i(t)] \exp[-r(t-t_0)] + \sum_{i \in K} W_{x_i}^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K^t) f_i^K[t, x_K^t, u_K^t] \right\} \\ W^{(t_0)K}(T, x_K^T) &= \sum_{i \in K} \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i(x_i(T)); \\ f^K[t, x_K^t, u_K^t] &= \dot{x}_K; \quad K \subset N; \quad |K| = 2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.18)$$

$$u_i = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4(c_i)^2} [W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{i,j\}}(t, x_i, x_j) \exp[r(t-t_0)]]^2 x_i, \quad i, j \in \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \quad (1.3.19)$$

$$W^{(t_0)\{i,j\}}(t, x_i, x_j) = [A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) x_i^{1/2} + A_j^{\{i,j\}}(t) x_j^{1/2} + C^{\{i,j\}}(t)] \exp[-r(t-t_0)]$$

$$\{i, j\} \subset N = \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \quad (1.3.20),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t), A_j^{\{i,j\}}(t) \quad C^{\{i,j\}}(t) \\ \dot{A}_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) &= \left(r + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) - \frac{b_i^{[i,j]}}{2} A_j^{\{i,j\}}(t) - P_i, \\ i, j \in N &= \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \\ \dot{C}^{\{i,j\}}(t) &= r C^{\{i,j\}}(t) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16c_i} [A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t)]^2, \\ A_i^{\{i,j\}}(T) &= q_i, \quad C^{\{i,j\}}(T) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.3.21)$$

$$u_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16(c_i)^2} [A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t)]^2, \quad i \in \{i, j\} \subset N = \{1,2,3\} \quad (1.3.22)$$

$$(1.2.2), \quad -$$

$$\dot{x}_i(s) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} A_i^{\{i,j\}}(s)x_i(s)^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]}[x_j(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s),$$

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, \quad i, j \in N = \{1,2,3\}, i \neq j \quad (1.3.23)$$

1.4.

$$[t_0, T], \quad (1.3.23) \quad (1.3.16)$$

$$v^{(t_0)i}(t_0, x_N^0) = \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(t_0)K}(t_0, x_K^0) - W^{(t_0)K \setminus i}(t_0, x_{K \setminus i}^0)],$$

$$i \in N \quad (1.4.1)$$

$$[t_0, T], \quad \tau \in [t_0, T] \quad x_N^\tau$$

$$v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^\tau) = \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) - W^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau)] \quad (1.4.2)$$

$$v^{(\tau)}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) = [v^{(\tau)1}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}), \dots, v^{(\tau)n}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})],$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) = W^{(\tau)N}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}),$$

$$v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \geq W^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \quad i \in N, \tau \in [t_0, T]. \quad (1.4.3).$$

$$(1.4.3) \quad , \quad v^{(\tau)}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})$$

$$(1.4.3) \quad , \quad v^{(\tau)}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})$$

$$(1.4.2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 B_i(s) = \sum_{i=1}^3 [P_i x_i^{1/2}(s) - c_i u_i(s)], \quad s \in [t_0, T] \quad (1.5.4)$$

[Yeung, Petrosjan, 2006].

$$B_i(\tau) = - \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} \left\{ \left[W_t^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] - \left[W_t^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left[W_{x_N^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] - \left[W_{x_N^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] \right\} \times f^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \quad (1.5.5), \\ W^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^{\tau^*}) \quad x_j, \quad j \notin K, \\ (1.5.5) \quad :$$

$$B_i(\tau) = - \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} \left\{ \left[W_t^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] - \left[W_t^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{j \in K} \left[W_{x_j^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{h \in K \setminus i} \left[W_{x_h^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right\} = \\ - \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} \left\{ \left[W_t^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] - \left[W_t^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left[W_{x_k^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f_K^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \\ \left. - \left[W_{x_{K \setminus i}^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f_{K \setminus i}^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right], \right. \\ \left. f_K^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \\ \left. f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \quad i \in K. \right. \\ B_i(\tau) \quad :$$

$$B_i(\tau) = (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(W_t^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_i^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_i^\tau) \cdot f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right) + \right. \\ \frac{1}{6} \left(W_t^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) - W_t^{(\tau)j}(\tau, x_j^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) \cdot f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{i,j\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \\ \left. + W_{x_j}^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) \cdot f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{i,j\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] - W_{x_i}^{(\tau)j}(\tau, x_j^\tau) \cdot f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_j^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right) \\ \left. + \frac{1}{6} \left(W_t^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) - W_t^{(\tau)k}(\tau, x_k^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) \cdot f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{i,k\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + W_{x_k}^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) \cdot f_k^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_k^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] - W_{x_k}^{(\tau)k}(\tau, x_k^\tau) \cdot f_k^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_k^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] \\
& \frac{1}{3} \left(W_t^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) - W_t^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{j,k\}}^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_i^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_N^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] \right. \\
& + W_{x_j}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_j^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_N^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] + W_{x_k}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_k^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_N^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] \\
& \left. - W_{x_j}^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_j^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_{\{j,k\}}^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] - W_{x_k}^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_k^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_{\{j,k\}}^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$B_i(s),$$

$$i \in N$$

$$B_i(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})$$

1.6.

MAPLE.

$$t_0 = 0 -$$

$$T = 20 -$$

$$r = 0.2 -$$

$$= 0.05 -$$

$$c_1 = 0.5, c_2 = 0.5, c_3 = 0.5 -$$

$$q_1 = 0.1, q_2 = 0.1, q_3 = 0.1 -$$

$$P_1 = 0.1, P_2 = 0.1, P_3 = 0.1 -$$

$$_1 = 0.3, \quad _2 = 0.3, \quad _3 = 0.3 -$$

$$b_1^{[2,1]} = b_1^{[3,1]} = b_2^{[1,2]} = b_2^{[3,1]} = b_3^{[1,3]} = b_3^{[2,3]} = 0.1 -$$

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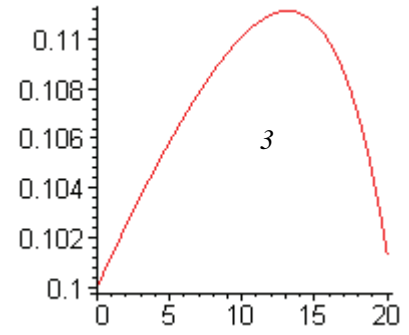
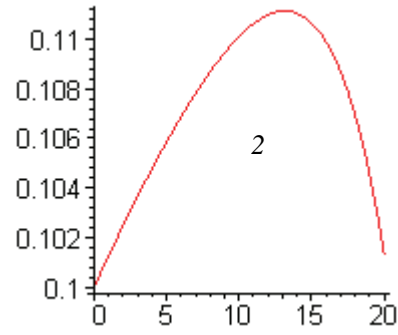
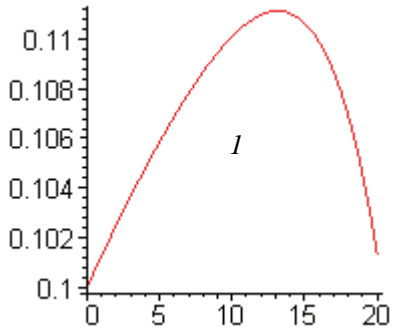
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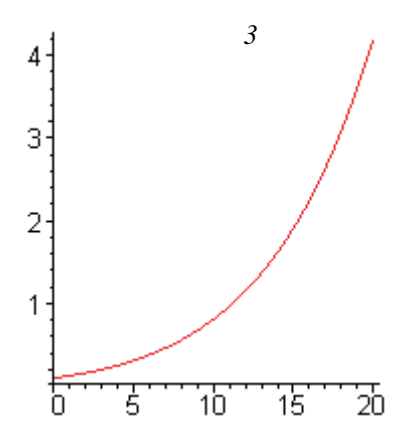
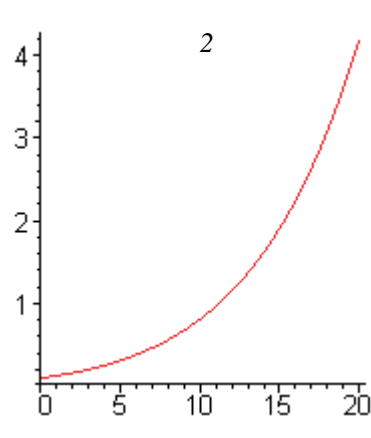
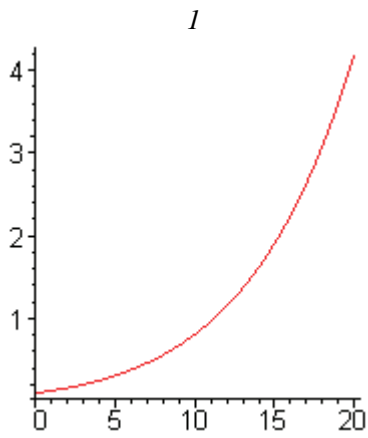
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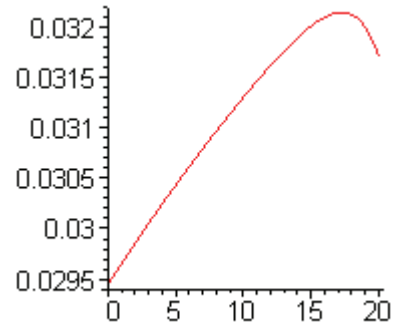
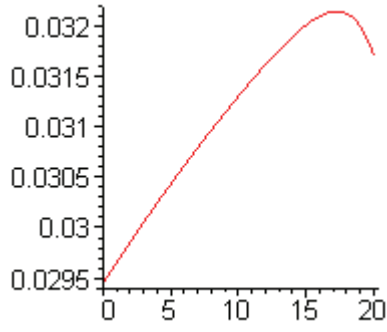
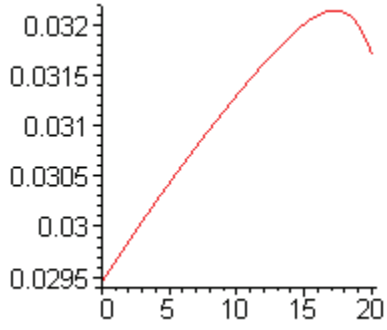
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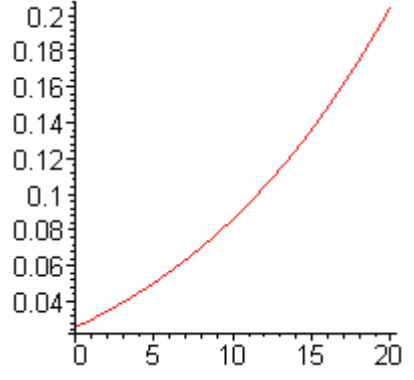
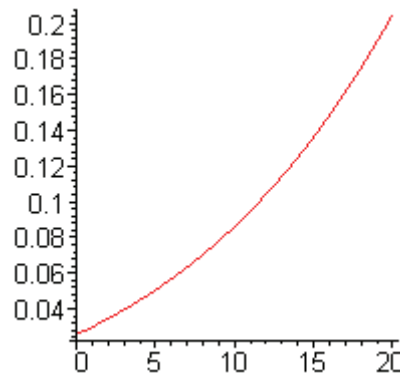
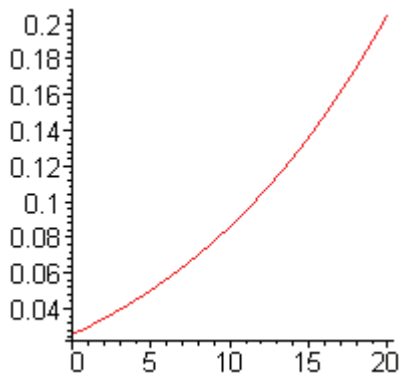


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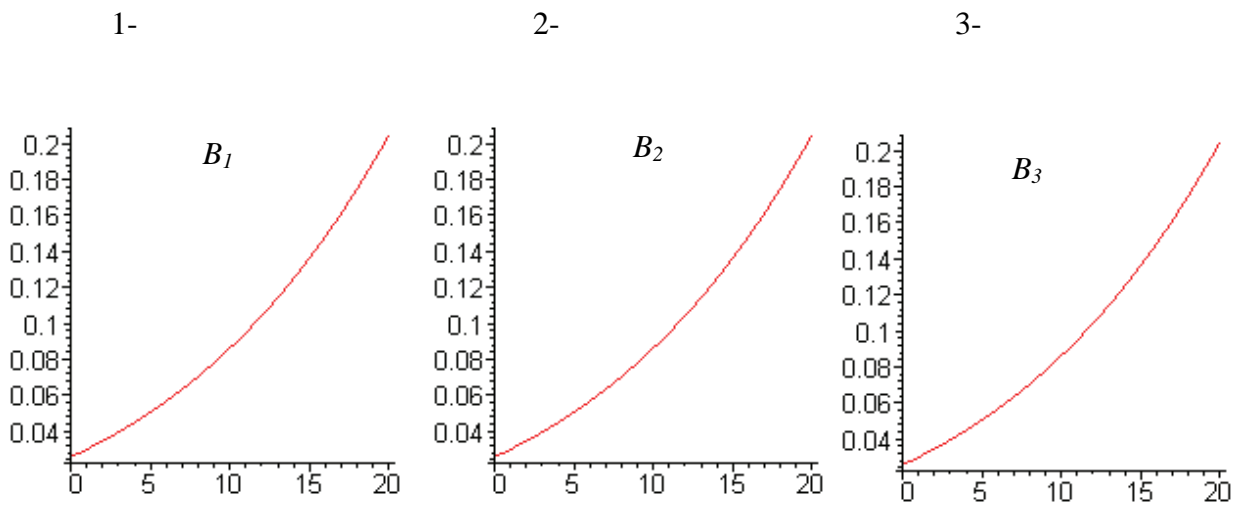
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$B_i(t)$

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$$Pr_i(t) = P_i[x_i(t)]^{1/2} - c_i u_i(t) \tag{1.6.1}$$

i t

$$v^{(t_0)i}(t, x_N^t) = \int_t^T B_i(s) \exp[-r(s-t_0)] ds + \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2} \tag{1.6.2}$$

$i \in N, t \in [t_0, T]$

(1.6.2)

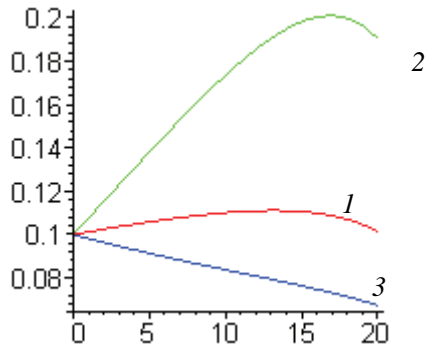
$Ob_i(t).$
 $i(t).$

2.

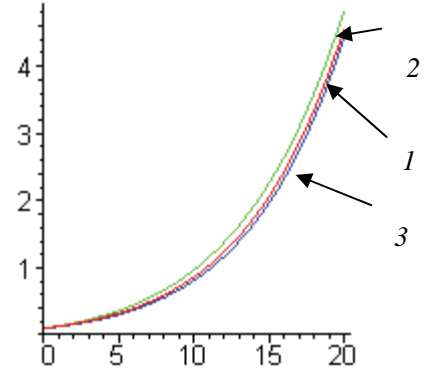
P.

$$P_1 = 0.1, P_2 = 0.2, P_3 = 0.05.$$

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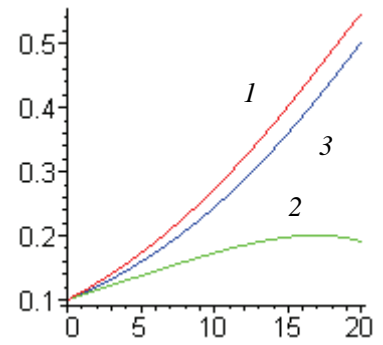
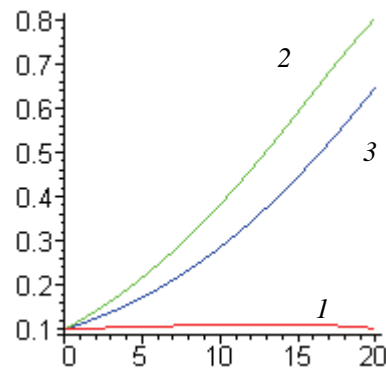
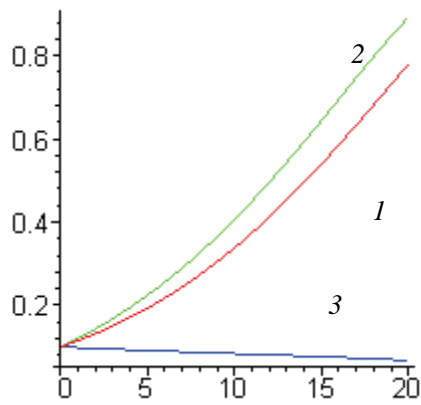


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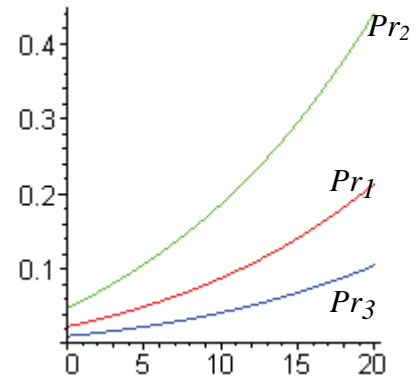
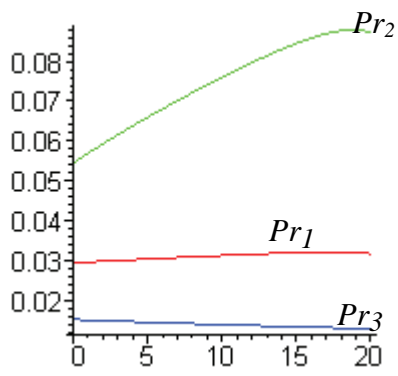


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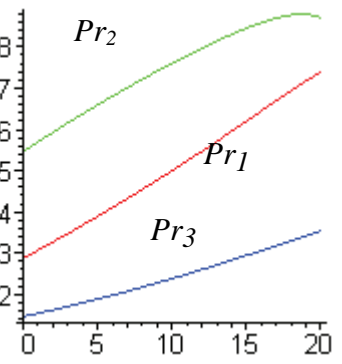
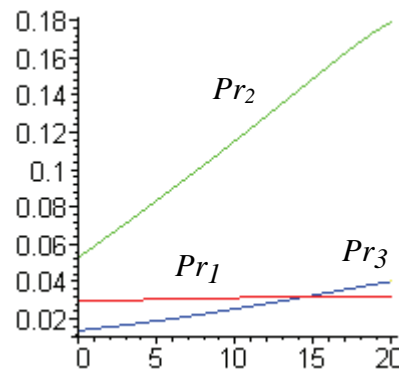
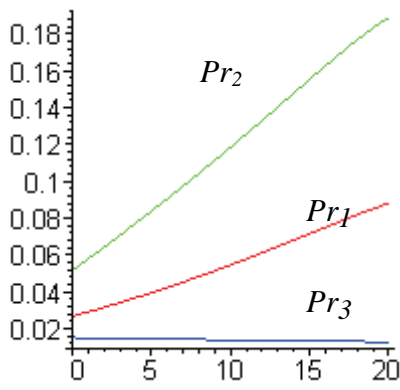
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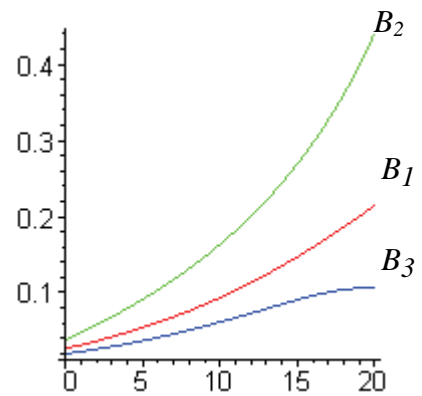
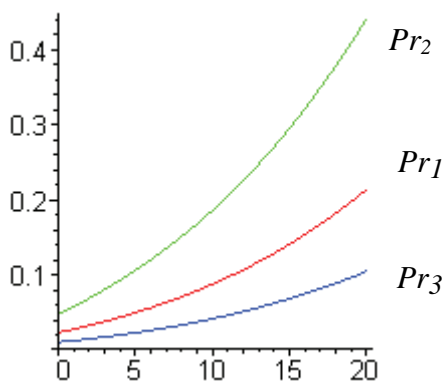
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2.

2.1.

$$dx = a dt + b dz, \quad (2.1.1)$$

$$dz = \theta \sqrt{dt}$$

$$dx = a dt \quad (2.1.1)$$

$$x = x_0 + at, \quad x \quad t = 0. \quad T, x \quad aT. \quad bdz \quad (2.1.1)$$

$$\Delta x = a \Delta t + b \theta \sqrt{\Delta t}, \quad \Delta t \quad x, \Delta x, \quad (2.1.2)$$

$$(2.1.2)$$

$$x_0$$

$$dx = a(x, t) dt + b(x, t) dz \quad (2.1.3)$$

$$\Delta x = a(x,t)dt + b(x,t)\theta\sqrt{\Delta t}. \quad (2.1.4)$$

(2.1.3),

(2.1.4).

2.2.

$$E_{t_0} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^T [P_i[x_i(s)]^{1/2} - c_i u_i(s)] \exp[-r(s-t_0)] ds + \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2} \right\}$$

(2.2.1)

$$P_i, c_i, q_i, r, x_i(s) \subset R^+, u_i(s) \subset R^+, P_i[x_i(s)]^{1/2}, c_i u_i(s), q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2}, dx_i(s) = [\alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s)] ds + \sigma_i x_i(s) dz_i(s)$$

(2.2.2),

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, i \in N = \{1,2,3\}$$

$$dx_i(s) = \left[\alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} + \sum_{j \in K, j \neq i} b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \right] ds + \sigma_i x_i(s) dz_i(s),$$

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, \quad i \in K \subset N = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (2.3.2)$$

$$dx_K(s) = f^K[s, x_i(s), u_K^{(t_0)K^*}(s, x_K(s))] ds + \sigma_K x_K(s) dz_K(s), \quad (2.3.3)$$

$$dx_K(s) = \{dx_i(s)\}_{i \in K}, \quad dz_N(s) = \{dz_i(s)\}_{i \in K},$$

$$f^K(s) = \{f_i^K(s)\}_{i \in K} = \left\{ \alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} + \sum_{j \in K, j \neq i} b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \right\}_{i \in K}$$

$$\sigma_K x_K(s) = \{\sigma_i x_i(s)\}_{i \in K}$$

$$\Gamma[K; t_0, x_0]$$

$$(2.3.1)-(2.3.3).$$

[Yeung, Petrosjan, 2006].

2.3.1.

$$\Gamma[K; t_0, x_K^0], \quad \{u_K^*(t)\}$$

$$W^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K) : [t_0, T] \times \prod_{j \in K} R^{m_j} \rightarrow R,$$

$$- W_t^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h, \zeta=1}^m \Omega_K^{h\zeta}(t, x_K) W_{x^h x^\zeta}^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K) =$$

$$\max_{u_K} \left\{ \sum_{j \in K} g^j [t, x_j, u_j] \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^t r(y) dy \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{j \in K} W_{x_j}^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K) f_j^K [t, x_K, u_j] \right\},$$

$$W^{(t_0)K}(T, x_K) = \sum_{j \in K} \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right] q^j(x_j),$$

$$g^i [t, x_i, u_i] \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^t r(y) dy \right] -$$

$t,$

$$\cdot \Omega_K(t, x_K) -$$

$$\sigma_i x_i(s), \quad i \in K \subseteq N,$$

$$\Omega_K^{h\zeta}(t, x_K) - \Omega_K(t, x_K) \cdot W^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K),$$

$$[t, T], \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T \quad \Gamma[K; \tau, x_K^\tau], \quad \tau \in [t_0, T]$$

$$\exp\left[\int_\tau^t r(y)dy\right] W^{(\tau)K}(t, x_K^t) = W^{(t)K}(t, x_K^t), \quad t_0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq T$$

$$u_K^{(\tau)K^*}(t, x_K^t) = u_K^{(t)K^*}(t, x_K^t), \quad t_0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq T$$

$$g^i[s, x_i(s), u_i(s)] \quad q^i(x_i(T))$$

$$W^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \geq W^{(\tau)L}(\tau, x_L^\tau) + W^{(\tau)K \setminus L}(\tau, x_{K \setminus L}^\tau), \quad L \subset K \subseteq N,$$

$$-W_t^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K^t) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in K} \sigma_i^2 x_i^2 W_{x_i x_i}^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K^t) =$$

$$\max_{u_k} \left\{ \sum_{i \in K} [P_i x_i^{1/2}(t) - c_i u_i(t)] \exp[-r(t - t_0)] + \sum_{i \in K} W_{x_i}^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K^t) f_i^K[t, x_K^t, u_K^t] \right\}$$

$$W^{(t_0)K}(T, x_K^T) = \sum_{i \in K} \exp[-r(T - t_0)] q_i(x_i(T)); \quad (2.3.4)$$

$$x_i^*(s) = x_i^0 + \int_{t_0}^s f_i^N[s, x_i(s), u_i^{(t_0)N^*}(s, x_N(s))] ds + \int_{t_0}^s \sigma_i[s, x_i(s)] dz_i(s),$$

$$i \in N$$

$$-W_t^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) - \frac{1}{2} W_{x_i x_i}^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) \sigma_i^2 x_i^2 =$$

$$\max_{u_i} \left\{ [P_i x_i^{1/2} - c_i u_i] \exp[-r(t - t_0)] + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)i}(t, x_i) [\alpha_i(u_i, x_i)^{1/2} - \delta x_i] \right\},$$

$$W^{(t_0)i}(T, x_i) = \exp[-r(T - t_0)] q_i[x_i]^{1/2}, \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (2.3.5)$$

$$u_i = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4(c_i)^2} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) \exp[r(t-t_0)] \right]^2 x_i, \quad i \in \{1,2,3\} \quad (2.3.6)$$

$$-W_t^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) - \frac{1}{2} W_{x_i x_i}^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) \sigma_i^2 x_i^2 =$$

$$P_i x_i^{1/2} \exp[-r(t-t_0)] - \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) \right]^2 \exp[r(t-t_0)] x_i$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha_i^2}{2c_i} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) \right]^2 \exp[r(t-\tau)] x_i - \delta W_{x_i}^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) x_i, \quad i \in \{1,2,3\} \quad (2.3.7),$$

$$W^{(t_0)i}(t, x_i) = \left[A_i^{\{i\}}(t) x_i^{1/2} + C_i^{\{i\}}(t) \right] \exp[-r(t-t_0)], \quad i \in \{1,2,3\} \quad (2.3.8)$$

$$\dot{A}_i^{\{i\}}(t) = \left(r + \frac{\sigma_i^2}{8} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) A_i^{\{i\}}(t) - P_i,$$

$$\dot{C}_i^{\{i\}}(t) = r C_i^{\{i\}}(t) - \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16c_i} \left[A_i^{\{i\}}(t) \right]^2,$$

$$A_i^{\{i\}}(T) = q_i, C_i^{\{i\}}(T) = 0 \quad (2.3.9)$$

(2.3.9) –

$$A_i^{\{i\}}(t) \quad (2.3.9)$$

$$C_i^{\{i\}}(t),$$

$$W^{(\tau)i}(t, x_i) = \left[A_i^{\{i\}}(t) x_i^{1/2} + C_i^{\{i\}}(t) \right] \exp[-r(t-\tau)] \quad (2.3.10)$$

$$i \in \{1,2,3\}$$

$$u_i(t) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16(c_i)^2} \left[A_i^{\{i\}}(t) \right]^2, \quad i \in \{1,2,3\} \quad (2.3.11)$$

(2.3.2)

$$dx_i(s) = \left[\frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} A_i^{\{i\}}(s) x_i(s)^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \right] ds + \sigma_i x_i(s) dz_i(s),$$

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, \quad i \in K \subset N = \{1,2,3\} \quad (2.3.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - W_t^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 W_{x_i x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \sigma_i^2 x_i^2 = \\
& \max_{u_i} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 [P_i x_i^{1/2} - c_i u_i] \exp[-r(t-t_0)] \right. \\
& \left. + \sum_{i=1}^3 W_{x_i}^{(\tau)i}(t, x_i) \left[\alpha_i (u_i x_i)^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j x_i]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k x_i]^{1/2} - \delta x_i \right] \right\}, \\
& W^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(T, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i]^{1/2}, \\
& i, j, k \in N = \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \neq k \tag{2.3.13}
\end{aligned}$$

$$u_i = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4(c_i)^2} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \exp[r(t-t_0)] \right]^2 x_i, \quad i \in \{1,2,3\} \tag{2.3.14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - W_t^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) + \frac{1}{2} W_{x_i x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \sigma_i^2 x_i^2 = \\
& \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[P_i x_i^{1/2} \exp[r(t-t_0)] \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{\alpha_i^2 x_i}{4c_i} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \right]^2 \exp[r(t-t_0)] \right] \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^3 W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \left[\frac{\alpha_i^2}{2c_i} \left[W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \right]^2 \exp[r(t-t_0)] x_i \right. \\
& \left. + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j x_i]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k x_i]^{1/2} - \delta x_i \right] \\
& W^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(T, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i]^{1/2} \\
& i, j, k \in N = \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \neq k \tag{2.3.15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& W^{(t_0)\{1,2,3\}}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left[A_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) x_1^{1/2} + A_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) x_2^{1/2} \right. \\
& \left. + A_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) x_3^{1/2} + C^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) \right] \exp[-r(t-t_0)] \\
& A_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(t), A_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(t), A_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) \quad C^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) \\
& \dot{A}_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) = \left(r + \frac{\sigma}{8} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - \frac{b_i^{[i,j]}}{2} A_j^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - \frac{b_i^{[i,k]}}{2} A_k^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - P_i, \\
& i, j, k \in N = \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \neq k \tag{2.3.16}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{C}^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) &= rC^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16c_i} [A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t)]^2, \\ A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(T) &= q_i, C_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(T) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.17)$$

$$(2.3.17) \quad -$$

$$\{A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t)\} \quad (2.3.17) \quad -$$

$$C^{\{1,2,3\}}(t).$$

$$u_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16(c_i)^2} [A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(t)]^2, \quad i \in \{1,2,3\} \quad (2.3.18)$$

$$[t_0, T] \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} dx_i(s) &= \left[\frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(s) x_i(s)^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s) x_i(s)]^{1/2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k(s) x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \right] ds + \sigma_i x_i(s) dz_i(s) \\ x_i(t_0) &= x_i^0, \quad i, j, k \in N = \{1,2,3\}, i \neq j \neq k \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.19)$$

$$(2.3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -W_t^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K^t) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in K} \sigma_i^2 x_i^2 W_{x_i x_i}^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K) = \\ \max_{u_k} \left\{ \sum_{i \in K} [P_i x_i^{1/2}(t) - c_i u_i(t)] \exp[-r(t-t_0)] + \sum_{i \in K} W_{x_i}^{(t_0)K}(t, x_K^t) f_i^K[t, x_K^t, u_K^t] \right\} \\ W^{(t_0)K}(T, x_K^T) = \sum_{i \in K} \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i(x_i(T)); \\ K \subset N = \{1,2,3\}; \quad |K| = 2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.20)$$

$$u_i = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4(c_i)^2} [W_{x_i}^{(t_0)\{i,j\}}(t, x_i, x_j) \exp[r(t-t_0)]]^2 x_i, \quad i, j \in \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \quad (2.3.21)$$

$$W^{(t_0)\{i,j\}}(t, x_i, x_j) = [A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) x_i^{1/2} + A_j^{\{i,j\}}(t) x_j^{1/2} + C^{\{i,j\}}(t)] \exp[-r(t-t_0)]$$

$$\{i, j\} \subset \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \quad (2.3.22),$$

$$A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t), A_j^{\{i,j\}}(t) \quad C^{\{i,j\}}(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{A}_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) &= \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{8} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) - \frac{b_i^{[i,j]}}{2} A_j^{\{i,j\}}(t) - P_i, \\ i, j \in N = \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \\ \dot{C}^{\{i,j\}}(t) &= rC^{\{i,j\}}(t) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16c_i} [A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t)]^2, \\ A_i^{\{i,j\}}(T) &= q_i, C^{\{i,j\}}(T) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3.23}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W^{(t_0)\{i,j\}}(t, x_i, x_j) &= (W^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(t, x_i, x_j)) \exp[-r(\tau - t_0)] \\ \{i, j\} &\subset \{1,2,3\}, \quad i \neq j \end{aligned} \tag{2.3.24}$$

$$u_i^{\{i,j\}}(t) = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{16(c_i)^2} [A_i^{\{i,j\}}(t)]^2, \quad i \in K \subset \{1,2,3\}; \quad |K| = 2 \tag{2.3.25}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [t_0, T] &: \\ dx_i(s) &= \left[\frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(s) x_i(s)^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s) x_i(s)]^{1/2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \delta x_i(s) \right] ds + \sigma_i x_i(s) dz_i(s) \\ x_i(t_0) &= x_i^0, \quad i, j \in K \subset N = \{1,2,3\}, i \neq j, \quad |K| = 2 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3.26}$$

2.4.

$$[t_0, T], \tag{2.3.18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{x_N^*(t)\}_{t=t_0}^T &: x_N^{t_0} \\ v^{(t_0)i}(t_0, x_N^0) &= \sum_{K \subset N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(t_0)K}(t_0, x_K^0) - W^{(t_0)K^c i}(t_0, x_{K^c i}^0)] \\ i \in N & \end{aligned} \tag{2.4.1}$$

$$\tau \in [t_0, T] \quad \vdots \quad , \dots \quad -$$

$$v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^\tau) = \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) - W^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau)] \quad (2.4.2)$$

$$, \quad v^{(\tau)}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) = [v^{(\tau)1}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}), \dots, v^{(\tau)n}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] \quad -$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) = W^{(\tau)N}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})$$

$$v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \geq W^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \quad i \in N, \tau \in [t_0, T] \quad (2.4.3).$$

$$(2.4.2) \quad , \quad v^{(\tau)}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})$$

$$, \quad v^{(\tau)}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \quad -$$

(2.4.1)-(2.4.3) -

$$v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^\tau) = \frac{1}{6} W^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_i^\tau) + \frac{1}{3} (W^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) - W^{(\tau)j}(\tau, x_j^\tau)) +$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (W^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) - W^{(\tau)k}(\tau, x_k^\tau)) + \frac{1}{6} (W^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j,k\}}^\tau) - W^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{j,k\}}^\tau))$$

$$i, j, k \in N = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad \tau \in [t_0, T] \quad (2.4.4)$$

2.5.

$$v^{(t_0)i}(t_0, x_N^0) = \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(t_0)K}(t_0, x_K^0) - W^{(t_0)K \setminus i}(t_0, x_{K \setminus i}^0)] =$$

$$= E_{t_0} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^T B_i(s) \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right] ds \right.$$

$$\left. + q^i(x_i^*(T)) \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right] \right\} \Big|_{x_N(t_0) = x_N^0}, \quad (2.5.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& , \quad B_i(s) - , \quad - \\
& i \quad s \in [t_0, T] \quad . \\
& , \quad i \in N \quad t \in [t_0, T]: \\
v^{(t_0)i}(t, x_N^{t*}) = & \\
E_{t_0} \left\{ \int_t^T B_i(s) \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^s r(y) dy \right] ds + q^i(x_i^*(T)) \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right] \Big| x_N(t) = x_N^{t*} \right\} & (2.5.2) \\
- & i \quad [t, T], \quad x_N^{t*} \\
- & t \in [t_0, T].
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v^{(t_0)i}(t, x_N^{t*}) & 2.5.2, \quad : \\
v^{(t_0)i}(t, x_N^{t*}) = v^{(t)i}(t, x_N^{t*}) \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right] & \\
i \in N, \quad t \in [t_0, T] \quad x_N^{t*} \in X_N^{t*} & (2.5.3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& B_i(s), \quad v^{(t_0)i}(t, x_N^{t*}) \\
(2.5.1)-(2.5.3).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& , \quad - \\
& , \quad - \\
& , \quad - \\
& , \quad \dots \\
E_s \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 B_i(s) \right\} = E_s \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 [P_i x_i^{1/2}(s) - c_i u_i(s)] \right\}, \quad s \in [t_0, T] & (2.5.4) \\
, \quad i \quad \tau \in [t_0, T],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& : \\
B_i(\tau) = & \\
- \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} \left\{ [W_t^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau}] - [W_t^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau}] \right. & \\
+ \left. \left([W_{x_N^{\tau*}}^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau}] - [W_{x_N^{\tau*}}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau}] \right) \times f^N[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, u_i^{(\tau)N*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})] \right. & \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h, \zeta=1}^n \Omega_K^{h\zeta}(\tau, x_\tau^*) [W_{x_t^h x_t^\zeta}^{(\tau)K}(t, x_t^*) \Big|_{t=\tau}] & \\
- \left. \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h, \zeta=1}^n \Omega_{K \setminus i}^{h\zeta}(\tau, x_\tau^*) [W_{x_t^h x_t^\zeta}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(t, x_t^*) \Big|_{t=\tau}] \right\} & (2.5.5)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& W^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^{\tau*}) \quad x_j, \quad j \notin K, \quad , \\
(2.5.5) & :
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B_i(\tau) = & \\
- \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} \left\{ [W_t^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau}] - [W_t^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau}] \right\} &
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{j \in K} \left[W_{x_j^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \\
& - \sum_{h \in K \setminus i} \left[W_{x_h^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^\tau) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f_h^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h, \zeta=1}^n \Omega_K^{h\zeta}(\tau, x_\tau^*) \left[W_{x_t^h x_t^\zeta}^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_t^*) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h, \zeta=1}^n \Omega_{K \setminus i}^{h\zeta}(\tau, x_\tau^*) \left[W_{x_t^h x_t^\zeta}^{(\tau)K \setminus i}(\tau, x_t^*) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] \Big\} \tag{2.5.6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f_K^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \quad - \quad , \\
& f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \quad i \in K. \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad B_i(\tau) \qquad \qquad \qquad :
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B_i(\tau) = & (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(W_t^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_i^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_i^\tau) \cdot f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_i^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 (x_i^\tau)^2 W_{x_i x_i}^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_i^\tau) \right) + \right. \\
& \frac{1}{6} \left(W_t^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) - W_t^{(\tau)j}(\tau, x_j^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) \cdot f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{i,j\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \\
& + W_{x_j}^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) \cdot f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{i,j\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] - W_{x_i}^{(\tau)j}(\tau, x_j^\tau) \cdot f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_j^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 (x_i^\tau)^2 W_{x_i x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_j^2 (x_j^\tau)^2 W_{x_j x_j}^{(\tau)\{i,j\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,j\}}^\tau) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_j^2 (x_j^\tau)^2 W_{x_j x_j}^{(\tau)j}(\tau, x_j^\tau) \right) \\
& \frac{1}{6} \left(W_t^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) - W_t^{(\tau)k}(\tau, x_k^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) \cdot f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{i,k\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \\
& + W_{x_k}^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) \cdot f_k^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{i,k\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] - W_{x_k}^{(\tau)k}(\tau, x_k^\tau) \cdot f_k^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_k^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 (x_i^\tau)^2 W_{x_i x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_k^2 (x_k^\tau)^2 W_{x_k x_k}^{(\tau)\{i,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{i,k\}}^\tau) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_k^2 (x_k^\tau)^2 W_{x_k x_k}^{(\tau)k}(\tau, x_k^\tau) \right) \\
& \frac{1}{3} \left(W_t^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) - W_t^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{j,k\}}^\tau) + W_{x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_N^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \right. \\
& + W_{x_j}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_N^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] + W_{x_k}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_k^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_N^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \\
& - W_{x_j}^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_j^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{j,k\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] - W_{x_k}^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \cdot f_k^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}, u_{\{j,k\}}^{(\tau)N^*}(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*}) \right] \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 (x_i^\tau)^2 W_{x_i x_i}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_j^2 (x_j^\tau)^2 W_{x_j x_j}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i^2 (x_i^\tau)^2 W_{x_i x_k}^{(\tau)\{i,j,k\}}(\tau, x_N^\tau) \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_j^2 (x_j^\tau)^2 W_{x_j x_j}^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{j,k\}}^\tau) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_k^2 (x_k^\tau)^2 W_{x_k x_k}^{(\tau)\{j,k\}}(\tau, x_{\{j,k\}}^\tau) \right) \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

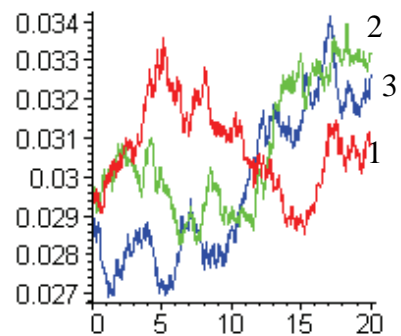
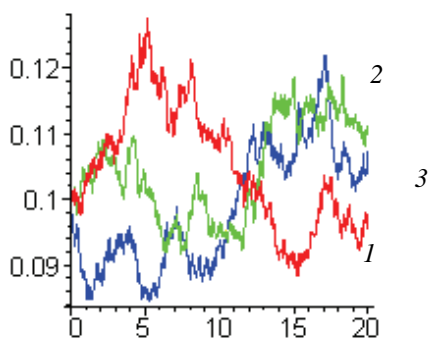
$$B_i(\tau),$$

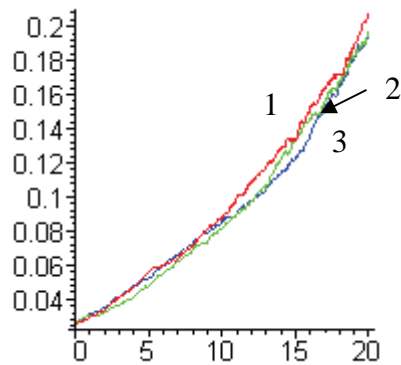
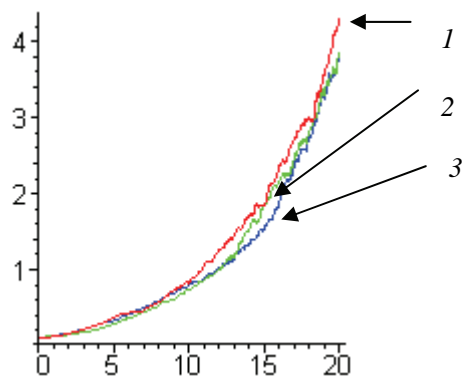
$$i \in N$$

$$B_i(\tau, x_N^{\tau^*})$$

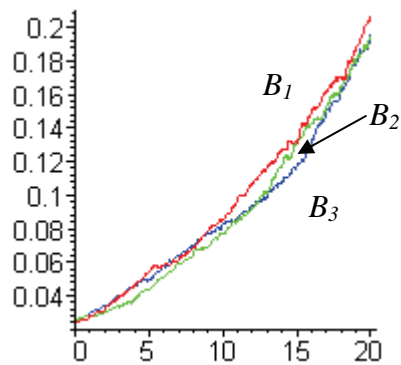
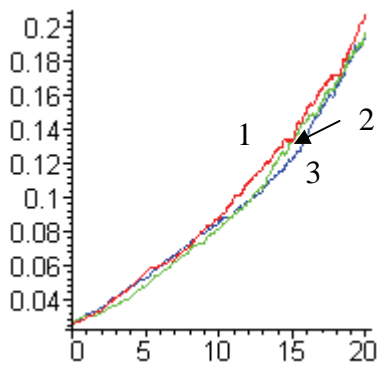
2.6.

$t_0 = 0$;
 $T = 20$;
 $r = 0.2$;
 $\delta = 0.05$;
 $c_1 = 0.5, c_2 = 0.5, c_3 = 0.5$;
 $q_1 = 0.1, q_2 = 0.1, q_3 = 0.1$;
 $P_1 = 0.1, P_2 = 0.1, P_3 = 0.1$;
 $\beta_1 = 0.3, \beta_2 = 0.3, \beta_3 = 0.3$;
 $b_1^{[2,1]} = b_1^{[3,1]} = b_2^{[1,2]} = b_2^{[3,1]} = b_3^{[1,3]} = b_3^{[2,3]} = 0.1$;
 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.05$.





$B_i(t)$



$$Pr_i(t) = P_i[x_i(t)]^{1/2} - c_i u_i(t) -$$

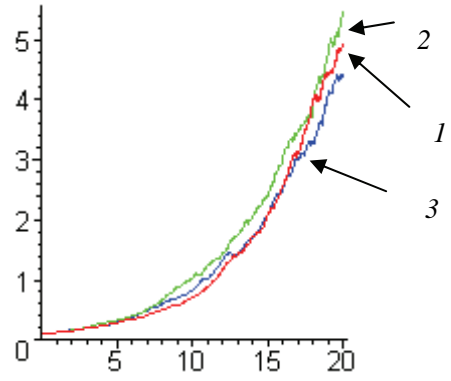
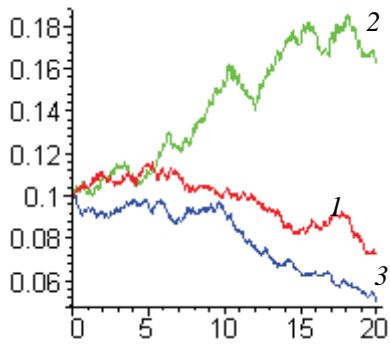
$i-$

t

P .

$$P_1 = 0.1, P_2 = 0.2, P_3 = 0.05.$$

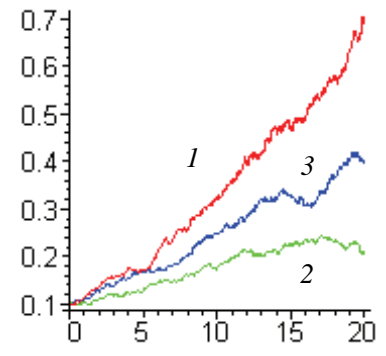
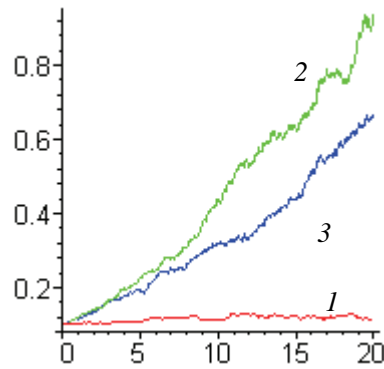
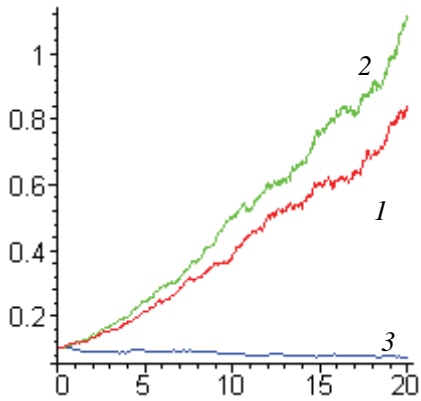
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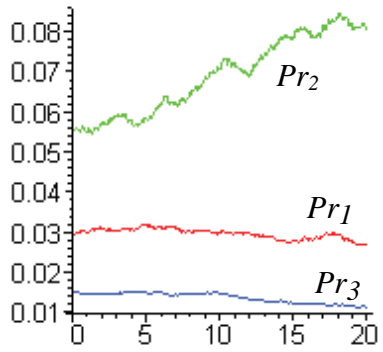
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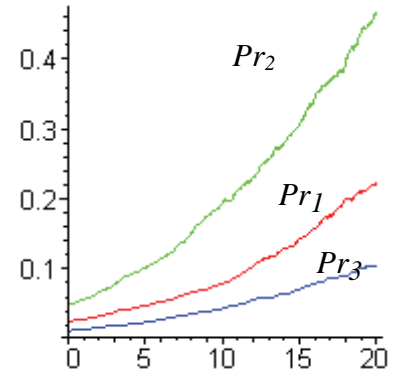
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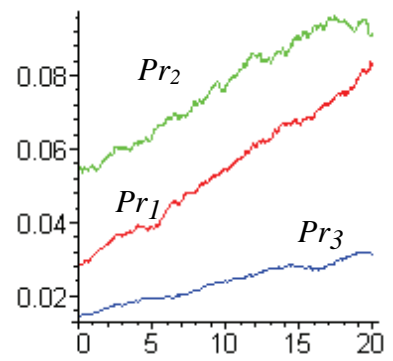
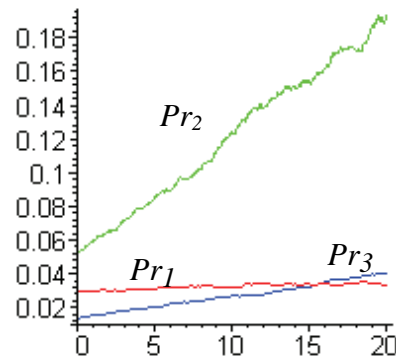
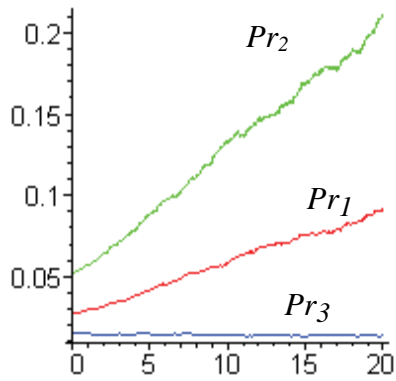


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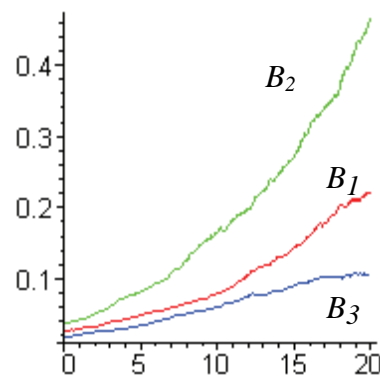
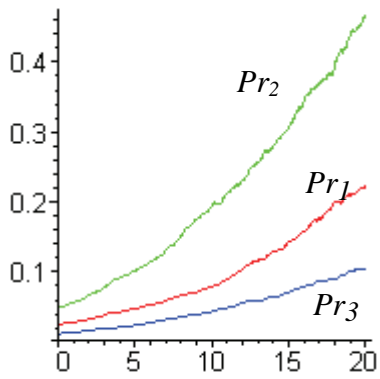
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Formulation of optimal behaviors for players is a fundamental element in the theory of cooperative games. The players' behaviors satisfying some specific optimality principles constitute a solution of the game. In other words, the solution of a cooperative game is generated by a set of optimality principles (for instance, the Shapley value [Shapley, 1953], the von Neumann Morgenstern solution [Neumann, Morgenstern, 1944] and the Nash bargaining solution [Nash, 1953]). For dynamic games, an additional stringent condition on their solutions is required: the specific optimality principle must remain optimal at any instant of time throughout the game along the optimal state trajectory chosen at the outset. This condition is known as *dynamic stability or time consistency*. Assume that at the start of the game the players adopt an optimality principle (which includes the consent to maximize the joint payoff and an agreed upon payoff distribution principle). When the game proceeds along the "optimal" trajectory, the state of the game changes and the optimality principle may not be feasible or remain optimal to all players. Then, some of the players will have an incentive to deviate from the initially chosen trajectory. If this happens, instability arises. In particular, the dynamic stability of a solution of a cooperative differential game is the property that, when the game proceeds along an "optimal" trajectory, at each instant of time the players are guided by the same optimality principles, and yet do not have any ground for deviation from the previously adopted "optimal" behavior throughout the game. The question of dynamic stability in differential games has been rigorously explored in the past three decades (detailed analysis of the problem see [Petrosyan, Zenkevich, 2007]). A. Haurie raised the problem of instability when the Nash bargaining solution is extended to differential games [Haurie, 1976]. Leon Petrosjan [Petrosjan, 1977] formalized the notion of dynamic stability (time consistency) in solutions of differential games. Kydland and Prescott (Nobel Prize 2004) found time inconsistency of optimal plans [Kydland, Prescott, 1977]. In [Petrosjan, Danilov, 1982] introduced the notion of "imputation distribution procedure" for cooperative solution. In [Tolwinski et al., 1986] investigated cooperative equilibria in differential games in which memory-dependent strategies and threats are introduced to maintain the agreed-upon control path. L. Petrosjan in [Petrosjan, 1993] and [Petrosjan, Zenkevich, 1996] presented a detailed analysis of dynamic stability in cooperative differential games, in which the method of regularization was introduced to construct time-consistent solutions. Yeung and Petrosjan designed time-consistent solutions in differential

games and characterized the conditions that the allocation-distribution procedure must satisfy [Yeung, Petrosjan, 2001]. L. Petrosjan employed the regularization method to construct time-consistent bargaining procedures [Petrosjan, 2003]. Petrosjan and Zaccour presented time-consistent Shapley value allocation in a differential game of pollution cost reduction [Petrosjan, Zaccour, 2003].

There are three important aspects which must be taken into account when the problem of stability of long-range cooperative agreements is investigated: time-consistency (dynamic stability) of the cooperative agreements, strategic stability and irrational behavior proofness. *Time-consistency (TC)* involves the property that, as the cooperation develops cooperating partners are guided by the same optimality principle at each instant of time and hence do not possess incentives to deviate from the previously adopted cooperative behavior. *Strategic stability (SS)* means that the agreement is to be developed in such a manner that at least individual deviations from the cooperation by each partner will not give any advantage to the deviator. This means that the outcome of cooperative agreement must be attained in some Nash equilibrium, which will guarantee the strategic support of the cooperation. *Irrational behavior proofness (IBP)* must be also taken in account since not always one can be sure that the partners will behave rational on a long time interval for which the cooperative agreement is valid. The partners involved in the cooperation must be sure that even in the worst case scenario they will not loose compared with non cooperative behavior. The mathematical tool based on payoff distribution procedures (PDP) or imputation distribution procedures (IDP) is developed to deal with the above mentioned aspects of cooperation. These mathematical tools have been applied to construct *stable joint venture*.

Joint venture model

Consider a dynamic joint venture in which there are n firms. The state dynamics of the i^{th} firm is characterized by the set of vector-valued differential equations:

$$\dot{x}_i(s) = f_i^i[s, x_i(s), u_i(s)], x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, i \in N,$$

where $x_i \in X_i \subset R^{m_i}$ denotes the state variables of player i , $u_i \in U^i \subset compR^{l_i+}$ is the control vector of firm i . The state of firm i includes its capital stock, level of technology, special skills and productive resources. The objective of firm i is:

$$\int_{t_0}^T g^i[s, x_i(s), u_i(s)] \exp \left[-\int_{t_0}^s r(y) dy \right] ds + \exp \left[-\int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right] q^i(x_i(T)),$$

where $\exp \left[-\int_{t_0}^s r(y) dy \right]$ is the discount factor, $g^i[s, x_i(s), u_i(s)]$ the instantaneous profit, and $q^i(x_i(T))$ the terminal payment. In particular, $g^i[s, x_i(s), u_i(s)]$ and $q^i(x_i(T))$ are positively related to the level of technology x_i .

Consider a joint venture consisting of a subset of companies $K \subseteq N$. There are k firms in the subset K . The participating firms can gain core skills and technology that would be very difficult for them to obtain on their own, and hence the state dynamics of firm i in the coalition K becomes

$$\dot{x}_i(s) = f_i^K[s, x_K(s), u_i(s)], \quad x_i(t_0) = x_i^0, \quad i \in K$$

where $x_K(s)$ is the concatenation of the vectors $x_j(s)$ for $j \in K$. In particular, $\partial f_i^K[s, x_i, u_K] / \partial u_j \geq 0$, for $j \neq i$. Thus positive effects on the state of firm i could be derived from the technology of other firms within the coalition. Again, without much loss of generalization, the effect of x_j on $f_i^K[s, x_K, u_i]$ remains the same for all possible coalitions K containing firms i and j .

At time t_0 , the profit to the joint venture K becomes:

$$\int_{t_0}^T \sum_{j \in K} g^j[s, x_j(s), u_j(s)] \exp \left[-\int_{t_0}^s r(y) dy \right] ds + \sum_{j \in K} \exp \left[-\int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right] q^j(x_j(T))$$

To compute the profit of the joint venture K we have to consider the optimal control problem $\varpi[K; t_0, x_K^0]$.

For notational convenience, we express dynamics as:

$$\dot{x}_K(s) = f^K[s, x_K(s), u_K(s)], \quad x_K(t_0) = x_K^0,$$

where u_K is the set of u_j for u_j , $j \in K$; $f^K[t, x_K, u_K]$ is a column vector containing $f_j^K[t, x_K, u_K]$ for $j \in K$.

Using Bellman's technique of dynamic programming the solution of the problem $\varpi[K; t_0, x_K^0]$ can be characterized as follows. Follows to the dynamic programming approach, it is possible to describe the solution at

the following form. Denote $\psi_j^{(t_0)K^*}(t, x_K)$ firm's j optimal control (in terms of maximizing the coalition K payoff).

In the case when all the n firms are in the joint venture, that is $K = N$, the optimal control is

$$\psi_N^{(t_0)N^*}(s, x_N(s)) = \left[\psi_1^{(t_0)N^*}(s, x_N(s)), \psi_2^{(t_0)N^*}(s, x_N(s)), \dots, \psi_N^{(t_0)N^*}(s, x_N(s)) \right]$$

The dynamics of the optimal state trajectory of the grand coalition can be obtained as:

$$\dot{x}_j(s) = f_j^N \left[s, x_N(s), \psi_j^{(t_0)N^*}(s, x_N(s)) \right], x_j(t_0) = x_j^0, j \in N,$$

which can also be expressed as

$$\dot{x}_N(s) = f^N \left[s, x_N(s), \psi_N^{(t_0)N^*}(s, x_N(s)) \right], x_N(t_0) = x_N^0.$$

Let $x_N^*(t) = [x_1^*(t), x_2^*(t), \dots, x_n^*(t)]$ denote the solution of the above equation. The optimal trajectories $\{x_N^*(t)\}_{t=t_0}^T$ characterizes the states of the participating firms within the venture period. We use $x_j^{t^*}$ to denote the value of $x_j^*(t)$ at time $t \in [t_0, T]$.

Consider the above joint venture involving n firms. The member firms would maximize their joint profit and share their cooperative profits according to the Shapley value (1953). The problem of profit sharing is inescapable in virtually every joint venture. The Shapley value is one of the most commonly used sharing mechanism in static cooperation games with transferable payoffs. Besides being individually rational and group rational, the Shapley value is also unique. Specifically, the Shapley value gives an imputation rule for sharing the cooperative profit among the members in a coalition as:

$$\Phi_v^i = \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [v(K) - v(K \setminus i)], i \in N,$$

where $K \setminus i$ is the relative complement of i in K , $v(K)$ is the profit of coalition K , and $[v(K) - v(K \setminus i)]$ is the marginal contribution of firm i to the coalition K .

To maximize the joint venture's profits the firms would adopt the control vector $\{\psi_N^{(t_0)N^*}(t, x_N^{t^*})\}_{t=t_0}^T$ over the time $[t_0, T]$ interval, and the corre-

sponding optimal state trajectory $\{x_N^*(t)\}_{t=t_0}^T$ would result. At time t_0 with the state $x_N^{t_0}$, the firms agree that firm i 's share of profits be:

$$v^{(t_0)i}(t_0, x_N^0) = \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(t_0)K}(t_0, x_K^0) - W^{(t_0)K|i}(t_0, x_{K|i}^0)].$$

However, the Shapley value has to be maintained throughout the venture horizon $[t_0, T]$. In particular, at time $\tau \in [t_0, T]$ with the state being $x_N^{\tau*}$ the following imputation principle has to be maintained:

$$v^{(\tau)i}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) = \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(\tau)K}(\tau, x_K^{\tau*}) - W^{(\tau)K|i}(\tau, x_{K|i}^{\tau*})],$$

where $i \in N$ and $\tau \in [t_0, T]$.

Note that $v^{(\tau)}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) = [v^{(\tau)1}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}), v^{(\tau)2}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*}), \dots, v^{(\tau)n}(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})]$ satisfies the basic properties of an imputation vector. Moreover, the solution optimality principle - sharing profits according to the Shapley value - is in effect at any instant of time throughout the game along the optimal state trajectory chosen at the outset. Hence time consistency is satisfied and no firms would have any incentive to depart the joint venture. Therefore this dynamic imputation principle is dynamically stable or time-consistent.

Transitory compensation or imputation distribution procedure (IDP)

Now profit distribution mechanism will be developed to compensate transitory changes so that the Shapley value principle could be maintained throughout the venture horizon. First, an imputation distribution procedure (similar to those in [Petrosyan, Zaccour, 2003] and [Yeung, Petrosyan, 2004]) must be now formulated so that the imputation scheme in condition (8) can be realized. Let $B_i(t)$ denote the payment received by firm $i \in N$ at time $t \in [t_0, T]$ dictated by $v^{(t_0)i}(t_0, x_N^0)$. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} v^{(t_0)i}(t_0, x_N^0) &= \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} [W^{(t_0)K}(t_0, x_K^0) - W^{(t_0)K|i}(t_0, x_{K|i}^0)] = \\ &= \int_{t_0}^T B_i(s) \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^s r(y) dy \right] ds + q^i(x_i^*(T)) \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^T r(y) dy \right]. \end{aligned}$$

The following formula describes the rule $B_i(\tau)$ for distribution Shapley value in the time, providing time consistency of Shapley value.

$$\begin{aligned}
B_i(\tau) = & \\
& - \sum_{K \subseteq N} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{n!} \left\{ \left[W_t^{(\tau)K} (t, x_K^{\tau*}) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] - \left[W_t^{(\tau)K \setminus i} (t, x_{K \setminus i}^{\tau*}) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] \right. \\
& + \left[W_{x_K^{\tau*}}^{(\tau)K} (t, x_K^{\tau*}) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f_K^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, \psi_K^{(\tau)N} (\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \right] \\
& \left. - \left[W_{x_{K \setminus i}^{\tau*}}^{(\tau)K \setminus i} (\tau, x_{K \setminus i}^{\tau*}) \Big|_{t=\tau} \right] f_{K \setminus i}^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, \psi_{K \setminus i}^{(\tau)N} (\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \right] \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

where $f_K^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, \psi_K^{(\tau)N} (\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \right]$ is a column vector containing $f_i^N \left[\tau, x_N^{\tau*}, \psi_i^{(\tau)N} (\tau, x_N^{\tau*}) \right]$, $i \in K$.

The vector $B(\tau)$ serves as a form equilibrating transitory compensation that guarantees the realization of the Shapley value imputation throughout the game horizon. Note that the instantaneous profit $B_i(\tau)$ offered to Player i at time τ is conditional upon the current state $x_N^{\tau*}$ and current time τ . One can elect to express $B_i(\tau)$ as $B_i(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})$. Hence an instantaneous payment $B_i(\tau, x_N^{\tau*})$ to player $i \in N$ yields a dynamically stable solution to the joint venture.

Stable joint venture agreement

As an example of stable cooperative agreement we consider the case when there are 2 or 3 companies involved in joint venture and share their joint profit according to the dynamic Shapley value. Through knowledge diffusion participating firms can gain core skills and technology that would be very difficult for them to obtain on their own. The evolution of the technology level of company under joint venture is known. The profit of the joint venture is the sum of the participating firms' profits. The member firms would maximize their joint profit and share their cooperative profits according to the Shapley value. Applying the method of regularization for dynamic cooperation problem, we constructed the control in the form of special payments, paid at each time instant on the optimal trajectory. The stable cooperative agreement is obtained for the joint venture dynamic model.

The main investigated model is following. Suppose, for example, that 3 companies involved in joint venture and share their joint profit according to the dynamic Shapley value. Let planning period is $[t_0, T]$. Company i profit is

$$\int_{t_0}^T \left[P_i [x_i(s)]^{1/2} - c_i u_i(s) \right] \exp[-r(s-t_0)] ds + \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_i [x_i(T)]^{1/2},$$

where $i \in N$; P_i , c_i and q_i are positive constants, r is the discount rate,

$x_i(t) \in R^+$ is the level of technology of company i at time t , and $u_i(t) \in R^+$ is its physical investment in technological advancement. The term $P_i[x_i(t)]^{1/2}$ reflects the net operating revenue of company i at technology level $x_i(t)$ and $c_i u_i$ is the cost of investment, $q_i[x_i(T)]^{1/2}$ gives the salvage value of company i 's technology at time T .

The evolution of the technology level of company i follows the dynamics:

$$\dot{x}_i(s) = \left[\alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \right], x_i(t_0) = x_i^0 \in X_i, x_i(t_0) = x_i^0 \in X_i,$$

where $\alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2}$ is the addition to the technology brought about by $u_i(s)$ amount of physical investment, and δ is the rate of obsolescence.

Consider the case when all these three firms agree to form a joint venture and share their joint profit according to the dynamic Shapley. Through knowledge diffusion participating firms can gain core skills and technology that would be very difficult for them to obtain on their own. The evolution of the technology level of company i under joint venture becomes:

$$\dot{x}_i(s) = \left[\alpha_i [u_i(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2} - \delta x_i(s) \right]$$

$$x_i(t_0) = x_i^0 \in X_i \text{ for } i \neq j \neq k,$$

where $b_j^{[j,i]}$ and $b_k^{[k,i]}$ are non-negative constants. In particular, $b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j(s)x_i(s)]^{1/2}$ represents the technology transfer effect under joint venture on firm i brought about by firm j 's technology.

The profit of the joint venture is the sum of the participating firms' profits:

$$\int_{t_0}^T \sum_{j=1}^3 \left[P_j [x_j(s)]^{1/2} - c_j u_j(s) \right] \exp[-r(s-t_0)] ds$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^3 \exp[-r(T-t_0)] q_j [x_j(T)]^{1/2}.$$

Giving up technical calculation, we have

$$f_i^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_1^{\tau*}, x_2^{\tau*}, x_3^{\tau*}, \psi_i^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}}(\tau, x_1^{\tau*}, x_2^{\tau*}, x_3^{\tau*}) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_i^2}{4c_i} A_i^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_i^{\tau*})^{1/2} + b_j^{[j,i]} [x_j^{\tau*} x_i^{\tau*}]^{1/2} + b_k^{[k,i]} [x_k^{\tau*} x_i^{\tau*}]^{1/2} - \delta x_i^{\tau*}.$$

Denoting $[x_1^{\tau^*}, x_2^{\tau^*}, x_3^{\tau^*}]$ by $x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\{i,j\}}^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}, \psi_i^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right), \psi_j^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \right] = \\ = \begin{bmatrix} f_i^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}, \psi_i^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \right] \\ f_j^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}, \psi_j^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \right] \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

for $i, j \in \{1,2,3\}$ and $i \neq j$,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}, \psi_1^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right), \psi_2^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right), \psi_3^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \right] = \\ = \begin{bmatrix} f_1^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}, \psi_1^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \right] \\ f_2^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}, \psi_2^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \right] \\ f_3^{\{1,2,3\}} \left[\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*}, \psi_3^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(\tau, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \right] \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

After analytical transformation we have

$$\begin{aligned} W_t^{(\tau)\{1,2,3\}} \left(t, x_{\{1,2,3\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \Big|_{t=\tau} &= \left[\dot{A}_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_1^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + \dot{A}_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_2^{\tau^*})^{1/2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dot{A}_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_3^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + \dot{C}^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) \right] - \\ &\quad - r \left[A_1^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_1^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + A_2^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_2^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + A_3^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) (x_3^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + C^{\{1,2,3\}}(\tau) \right] \\ W_t^{(\tau)\{i,j\}} \left(t, x_{\{i,j\}}^{\tau^*} \right) \Big|_{t=\tau} &= \\ &= \left[\dot{A}_i^{\{i,j\}}(\tau) (x_i^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + \dot{A}_j^{\{i,j\}}(\tau) (x_j^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + \dot{C}^{\{i,j\}}(\tau) \right] - \\ &\quad - r \left[A_i^{\{i,j\}}(\tau) (x_i^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + A_j^{\{i,j\}}(\tau) (x_j^{\tau^*})^{1/2} + C^{\{i,j\}}(\tau) \right], \end{aligned}$$

for $i \neq j$.

$$W_t^{(\tau)i} \left(t, x_i^{\tau^*} \right) \Big|_{t=\tau} = \left[\dot{A}_i^{\{i\}}(\tau) x_i^{\tau^*} + \dot{C}^{\{i\}}(\tau) \right] - r \left[A_i^{\{i\}}(\tau) x_i^{\tau^*} + C^{\{i\}}(\tau) \right],$$

for $i \in \{1,2,3\}$.

$$W_{x_i^{\tau^*}}^{(\tau)K} \left(t, x_K^{\tau^*} \right) \Big|_{t=\tau} = \frac{1}{2} A_i^K(\tau) (x_i^{\tau^*})^{-1/2},$$

for $i \in K \subseteq \{1,2,3\}$.

Note that coefficients A_i, C_j are the solutions of linear differential equation system. The explicit solution is not stated here because of its lengthy expressions.

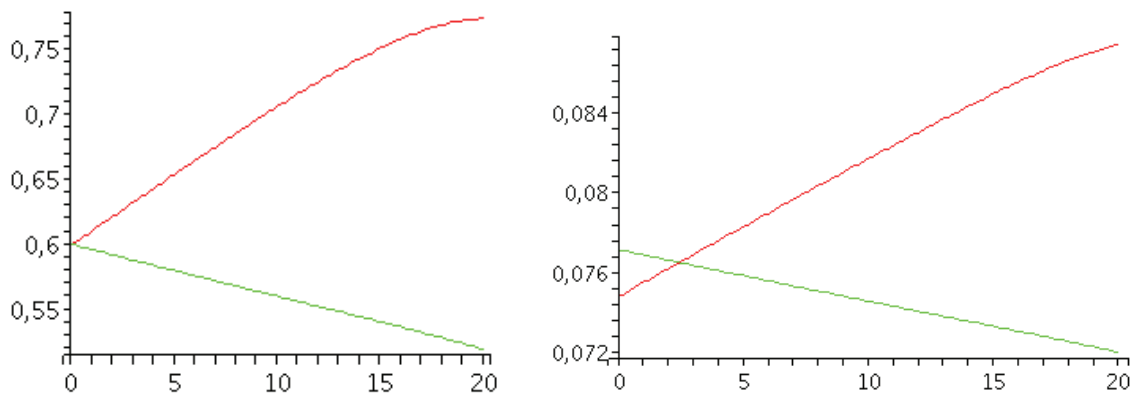
Using above equations we can obtain the form for $B_i(\tau)$. A payment $B_i(\tau)$ offered to player $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ at time $\tau \in [t_0, T]$ will lead to the realization of the dynamic Shapley value. Hence a dynamic stable solution to the joint venture will result. Quantitative results also show that the solution will be stable (SS and IBP properties are also satisfied).

Quantitative example

Consider (as an example) a partial case of the model for 2 players with parameters [Zenkevich, Kolabutin, 2007]:

$$r = 0.2, \delta = 0.01, q_1 = 0.2, q_2 = 0.2, P_1 = 0.1, P_2 = 0.1, c_1 = 0.5, c_2 = 0.5, \\ b_1 = 0.3, b_2 = 0.3, a_1 = 0.3, a_2 = 0.1, t_0 = 0, T = 20, x_1(0) = 0.6, x_2(0) = 0.6$$

Then trajectories of individual behavior and profits is (increasing function – firm 1, decreasing function – firm 2):



Firm's trajectories and profits under cooperation in joint venture after transitory compensation:

