



**MATRITSALI O'YINNI CHIZIQLI DASTURLASH YORDAMIDA  
YECHISH SOLVING A MATRIX GAME USING LINEAR  
PROGRAMMING**

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**ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada ikki o'yinchili antagonistik matritsali o'yinlarni chiziqli dasturlash masalalariga keltirish metodologiyasi batafsil bayon etilgan. Matritsali o'yinning asosiy matematik tushunchalari — to'lov matritsasi, sof va aralash strategiyalar, o'yin qiymati va optimal strategiyalar — izchil ravishda tushuntirilgan. Har ikki o'yinchi uchun dual chiziqli dasturlash masalalari tuzilish algoritmi keltirilgan. Amaliy qism sifatida  $3 \times 3$  o'lchamli to'lov matritsa asosida muayyan o'yin masalasi qo'yilgan va simpleks usuli yordamida qadam-baqadam to'liq yechilgan: optimal aralash strategiyalar hamda o'yin qiymati aniqlangan. Tadqiqot natijalari qaror qabul qilish, iqtisodiy raqobat tahlili va muhandislik loyihalarida keng qo'llanilishi mumkin.

**ABSTRACT**

This paper presents a detailed methodology for reducing two-player antagonistic matrix games to linear programming problems. Core mathematical concepts of matrix games — payoff matrix, pure and mixed strategies, game value,



and optimal strategies — are systematically explained. An algorithm for formulating dual linear programming problems for both players is provided. As a practical illustration, a specific  $3 \times 3$  payoff matrix game is constructed and fully solved step-by-step via the simplex method, yielding optimal mixed strategies and the game value. The findings are applicable to decision-making, economic competition analysis, and engineering design.

**Kalit so'zlar:** matritsali o'yin, chiziqli dasturlash, simpleks usul, antagonistik o'yin, to'lov matritsasi, aralash strategiya, o'yin qiymati, dual masala.

**Keywords:** matrix game, linear programming, simplex method, antagonistic game, payoff matrix, mixed strategy, game value, dual problem.

## 1. KIRISH

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyot, harbiy strategiya, kompyuter fanlari va muhandislikda qarama-qarshi manfaatli tomonlar o'rtasidagi ziddiyatli vaziyatlarni matematik modellashtrish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu vazifani o'yinlar nazariyasi — matematik fanining maxsus bo'limi — hal etadi. O'yinlar nazariyasining asoschisi Jon fon Neyman bo'lib, u 1928-yilda ikkita o'yinchili antagonistik (nol summa) o'yinlar uchun minimax teoremini isbotlagan [1]. Keyinchalik Jon Nash [2] bu nazariyani ko'p tomonli o'yinlarga kengaytirdi va buning uchun 1994-yilda Nobel mukofotiga sazovor bo'ldi.

Antagonistik o'yinlar — bu bir o'yinchining utishi ikkinchi o'yinchining aynan shu miqdorda yutqizishiga teng bo'lgan o'yinlardir. Bunday o'yinlarni hal etishning eng samarali matematik vositalaridan biri chiziqli dasturlash hisoblanadi. Chiziqli dasturlash va o'yinlar nazariyasining aloqasi 1950-yillarda Dantzig, Gale va Sherman tomonidan kashf etilgan [3]: istalgan antagonistik o'yin chiziqli dasturlash masalasiga aylantirilishi mumkin, va aksincha.



Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi — matritsali o'yinni chiziqli dasturlash masalasiga keltirish algoritmini tizimli bayon etish va konkret  $3 \times 3$  misol orqali simpleks usuli bilan to'liq yechishni namoyish etishdan iborat. Tadqiqot natijalari talabalarga, muhandislarga va iqtisodchilar-amaliyotchilarga nazariy bilim va amaliy ko'nikmalarni birga egallashga yordam beradi.

## 2. MATRITSALI O'YINNING MATEMATIK QO'YILISHI

### 2.1. Asosiy tushunchalar

Ikki o'yinchili chekli antagonistik o'yin quyidagi elementlar orqali aniqlanadi:

**To'lov matritsasi.**  $A = (a_{ij})$  bo'lib,  $i = 1, \dots, m$  va  $j = 1, \dots, n$ . Bu yerda  $a_{ij}$  — 1-o'yinchi  $i$ -strategiyani, 2-o'yinchi  $j$ -strategiyani tanlaganda 1-o'yinchi oladigan to'lov miqdori (2-o'yinchi shu miqdorni to'laydi).

**Sof strategiya.** Har bir o'yinchi o'zining muayyan bir strategiyasini aniq (deterministik) tarzda tanlaydi. Eger matritsada qo'shiq nuqtasi (egar nuqtasi) mavjud bo'lsa, ya'ni shunday  $(i^*, j^*)$  mavjudki, barcha  $i$  va  $j$  uchun  $a_{i^*j} \leq a_{i^*j^*} \leq a_{ij^*}$ , o'yin sof strategiyalarda yechiladi.

**Aralash strategiya.** 1-o'yinchi uchun aralash strategiya — bu  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$  ehtimollar vektori bo'lib,  $x_i \geq 0$  va  $\sum x_i = 1$ . 2-o'yinchi uchun  $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$  ehtimollar vektori bo'lib,  $y_j \geq 0$  va  $\sum y_j = 1$ .

**O'yin qiymati (V).** Minimax teoremaga ko'ra har qanday chekli antagonistik o'yin uchun noyob o'yin qiymati  $V$  mavjud bo'lib, u quyidagi shartni qondiradi:

$$\max_{x \in X} \min_{y \in Y} \sum \sum x_i \cdot a_{ij} \cdot y_j = \min_{y \in Y} \max_{x \in X} \sum \sum x_i \cdot a_{ij} \cdot y_j = V$$

$x \in X$   $y \in Y$

$y \in Y$   $x \in X$

## 3. CHIZIQLI DASTURLASH MASALASIGA KELTIRISH ALGORITMI



### 3.1. Umumiy algoritm

Har qanday antagonistik matritsali o'yinni chiziqli dasturlash masalasiga aylantirish uchun quyidagi bosqichlar bajariladi:

**1-qadam.** Matritsaning barcha elementlari musbat bo'lishiga ishonch hosil qilamiz. Agar  $a_{ij} \leq 0$  bo'lgan elementlar mavjud bo'lsa, to'lov matritsa elementlariga etarlicha katta  $c > 0$  konstantasini qo'shamiz:  $A' = A + cJ$  (bu yerda  $J$  — birlar matritsasi). O'yin qiymati  $V' = V + c$  bo'ladi.

**2-qadam.** Yangi o'zgaruvchilar kiritamiz. 1-o'yinchi uchun:  $p_i = x_i / V$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m$ ). 2-o'yinchi uchun:  $q_j = y_j / V$  ( $j = 1, \dots, n$ ).

### 3.2. 1-o'yinchi uchun chiziqli dasturlash masalasi

1-o'yinchi o'z kutilgan to'lovini maksimallashtirishga, ya'ni  $V$  ni maksimallashtirishga intiladi. Bu quyidagi chiziqli dasturlash masalasiga ekvivalentdir:

**Maqsad funksiyasi:**  $\min w = p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_m$

**Cheklovlar:**

$$a_{1j}p_1 + a_{2j}p_2 + \dots + a_{mj}p_m \geq 1, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$p_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$V = 1/w^*, \quad x_i^* = p_i^* \cdot V$$

### 3.3. 2-o'yinchi uchun dual chiziqli dasturlash masalasi

2-o'yinchi o'z kutilgan to'lovini minimallashtirishga, ya'ni  $V$  ni minimallashtirishga intiladi. Dual masala quyidagicha:



**Maqsad funksiyasi:**  $\max z = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n$

**Cheklovlar:**

$$a_{i1}q_1 + a_{i2}q_2 + \dots + a_{in}q_n \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$q_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$V = 1/z^*, \quad y_j^* = q_j^* \cdot V$$

Kuchli duallik teoremasi bo'yicha:  $w^* = z^*$ , ya'ni har ikkala masalaning optimal qiymatlari teng bo'lib, ikkalasi ham o'yinning  $V$  qiymatini beradi [4].

#### 4. AMALIY QISM: MASALA YECHIMI

##### 4.1. Masalaning qo'yilishi

Quyidagi  $3 \times 3$  to'lov matritsasi berilgan (1-o'yinchi satrlarni, 2-o'yinchi ustunlarni tanlaydi):

	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\beta_3$	min (sitr bo'yicha)
$\alpha_1$	1	3	2	1
$\alpha_2$	4	2	3	2
$\alpha_3$	3	5	2	2
max (ustun bo'yicha)	4	5	3	

**1-jadval.**  $3 \times 3$  to'lov matritsasi va minimax tahlili.

##### 4.2. Egar nuqtasini tekshirish

Minimax va maximin qiymatlarini topamiz:



$$\text{maximin} = \max \{ \min(1,3,2), \min(4,2,3), \min(3,5,2) \} = \max \{ 1, 2, 2 \} = 2$$

$$\text{minimax} = \min \{ \max(1,4,3), \max(3,2,5), \max(2,3,2) \} = \min \{ 4, 5, 3 \} = 3$$

$\text{maximin} = 2 \neq 3 = \text{minimax}$  bo'lgani uchun egar nuqtasi mavjud emas. O'yin aralash strategiyalarda yechilishi kerak.

### 4.3. Elementlarni musbatlashtirish

Matritsaning minimum elementi  $1 > 0$  bo'lgani uchun hech qanday siljish kerak emas ( $c = 0$ ). Barcha elementlar allaqachon musbat.

### 4.4. 1-o'yinchi uchun chiziqli dasturlash masalasi

$p_i = x_i/V$  o'zgaruvchilarini kiritib, minimizatsiya masalasini tuzamiz:

$$\min w = p_1 + p_2 + p_3$$

**Cheklovlar (har bir ustun uchun):**

$$(j=1): 1 \cdot p_1 + 4 \cdot p_2 + 3 \cdot p_3 \geq 1$$

$$(j=2): 3 \cdot p_1 + 2 \cdot p_2 + 5 \cdot p_3 \geq 1$$

$$(j=3): 2 \cdot p_1 + 3 \cdot p_2 + 2 \cdot p_3 \geq 1$$

$$p_1, p_2, p_3 \geq 0$$

### 4.5. 2-o'yinchi uchun dual masala

$q_j = y_j/V$  kiritib, maksimizatsiya masalasini tuzamiz:

$$\max z = q_1 + q_2 + q_3$$

**Cheklovlar (har bir satr uchun):**

$$(i=1): 1 \cdot q_1 + 3 \cdot q_2 + 2 \cdot q_3 \leq 1$$

$$(i=2): 4 \cdot q_1 + 2 \cdot q_2 + 3 \cdot q_3 \leq 1$$



$$(i=3): 3 \cdot q_1 + 5 \cdot q_2 + 2 \cdot q_3 \leq 1$$

$$q_1, q_2, q_3 \geq 0$$

#### 4.6. Simpleks usuli bilan yechish (2-o'yinchi masalasi)

Standart shaklga keltirish uchun cheklovlarga bo'shashish o'zgaruvchilar  $s_1, s_2, s_3$  qo'shamiz:

$$1 \cdot q_1 + 3 \cdot q_2 + 2 \cdot q_3 + s_1 = 1$$

$$4 \cdot q_1 + 2 \cdot q_2 + 3 \cdot q_3 + s_2 = 1$$

$$3 \cdot q_1 + 5 \cdot q_2 + 2 \cdot q_3 + s_3 = 1$$

Maqsad funksiyasi maksimizatsiya shaklida:  $\max z = q_1 + q_2 + q_3$

#### Boshlang'ich simpleks jadvali (Iteratsiya 0):

Baza	$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_3$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$b$
$s_1$	1	3	2	1	0	0	1
$s_2$	4	2	3	0	1	0	1
$s_3$	3	5	2	0	0	1	1
$z$	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0

**Kiritish elementi tanlash:**  $z$ -satrda barcha koeffitsientlar teng:  $-1$ . Birinchi ustunni ( $q_1$ ) kiritish ustuni sifatida tanlaymiz. Chiqish elementi:  $\min\{1/1, 1/4, 1/3\} = 1/4 \rightarrow 2$ -satr ( $s_2$ ). Kalit element: 4.



**Iteratsiya 1 — kalit satr: 2-satr ÷ 4:**

Yangi s<sub>2</sub> satr: [4/4, 2/4, 3/4, 0/4, 1/4, 0/4, 1/4] = [1, 1/2, 3/4, 0, 1/4, 0, 1/4]

**1-satr ← 1-satr – 1 × (yangi 2-satr):**

[1–1, 3–1/2, 2–3/4, 1–0, 0–1/4, 0–0, 1–1/4] = [0, 5/2, 5/4, 1, –1/4, 0, 3/4]

**3-satr ← 3-satr – 3 × (yangi 2-satr):**

[3–3, 5–3/2, 2–9/4, 0–0, 0–3/4, 1–0, 1–3/4] = [0, 7/2, –1/4, 0, –3/4, 1, 1/4]

**z-satr ← z-satr + 1 × (yangi 2-satr):**

[–1+1, –1+1/2, –1+3/4, 0+0, 0+1/4, 0+0, 0+1/4] = [0, –1/2, –1/4, 0, 1/4, 0, 1/4]

**Iteratsiya 1 dan keyingi jadval:**

Baza	q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>3</sub>	s <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>2</sub>	s <sub>3</sub>	b
s <sub>1</sub>	0	5/2	5/4	1	–1/4	0	3/4
q <sub>1</sub>	1	1/2	3/4	0	1/4	0	1/4
s <sub>3</sub>	0	7/2	–1/4	0	–3/4	1	1/4
<b>z</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>–1/2</b>	<b>–1/4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1/4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1/4</b>



**Kiritish elementi:** z-satrdagi eng salbiy koeffitsient:  $-1/2$  ( $q_2$  ustuni). Chiqish elementi:  $\min\{(3/4)/(5/2), (1/4)/(1/2), (1/4)/(7/2)\} = \min\{3/10, 1/2, 1/14\} = 1/14 \rightarrow$  3-satr ( $s_3$ ). Kalit element:  $7/2$ .

**Iteratsiya 2 — kalit satr: 3-satr  $\div$  ( $7/2$ ):**

$$[0, 1, -1/14, 0, -3/14, 2/7, 1/14]$$

**1-satr  $\leftarrow$  1-satr  $-$  ( $5/2$ )  $\times$  (yangi 3-satr):**

$$[0, 0, 5/4+5/28, 1, -1/4+15/28, -5/7, 3/4-5/28] = [0, 0, 10/7, 1, 1/7, -5/7, 4/7]$$

**$q_1$  satri  $\leftarrow$   $q_1$  satri  $-$  ( $1/2$ )  $\times$  (yangi 3-satr):**

$$[1, 0, 3/4+1/28, 0, 1/4+3/28, -1/7, 1/4-1/28] = [1, 0, 11/14, 0, 5/14, -1/7, 3/14]$$

**z-satr  $\leftarrow$  z-satr  $+$  ( $1/2$ )  $\times$  (yangi 3-satr):**

$$[0, 0, -1/4+1/28, 0, 1/4-3/28, 1/7, 1/4+1/28] = [0, 0, -3/14, 0, 2/28, 1/7, 2/7]$$

**Iteratsiya 2 dan keyingi jadval:**

Baza	$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_3$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$b$
$s_1$	0	0	10/7	1	1/7	-5/7	4/7



$q_1$	1	0	11/14	0	5/14	-1/7	3/14
$q_2$	0	1	-1/14	0	-3/14	2/7	1/14
$z$	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3/14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1/14</b>	<b>1/7</b>	<b>2/7</b>

**Kiritish:** z-satrdagi yagona salbiy koeffitsient:  $-3/14$  ( $q_3$  ustuni). Chiqish elementi:  $\min\{(4/7)/(10/7), (3/14)/(11/14), -\} = \min\{2/5, 3/11\} = 3/11 \rightarrow 2$ -satr ( $q_1$ ). Kalit element: 11/14.

**Iteratsiya 3 — kalit satr:  $q_1$  satri  $\div (11/14) = q_1$  satri  $\times (14/11)$ :**

$$[14/11, 0, 1, 0, 5/11, -2/11, 3/11]$$

**1-satr  $\leftarrow$  1-satr  $- (10/7) \times$  (yangi  $q_3$  satri):**

$$[0-20/11, 0, 0, 1, 1/7-50/77, -5/7+20/77, 4/7-30/77]$$

$$= [-20/11, 0, 0, 1, 1/77, -15/77, 22/77]$$

**$q_2$  satri  $\leftarrow$   $q_2$  satri  $+ (1/14) \times$  (yangi  $q_3$  satri):**

$$[1/11, 1, 0, 0, -3/14+5/154, 2/7-2/154, 1/14+3/154]$$

$$= [1/11, 1, 0, 0, -28/154, 28/154, 14/154] = [1/11, 1, 0, 0, -2/11, 2/11, 1/11]$$

**z-satr  $\leftarrow$  z-satr  $+ (3/14) \times$  (yangi  $q_3$  satri):**

$$[3/11, 0, 0, 0, 1/14+15/154, 1/7-6/154, 2/7+9/154]$$



$$= [3/11, 0, 0, 0, 15/77+1/14, \dots \rightarrow z = 2/7 + 3/14 \cdot 3/11 = 2/7 + 9/154]$$

Keling, aniqroq hisoblaylik. Optimal yechimni aniqlash uchun  $z$ -satrdagi barcha koeffitsientlar musbat bo'lishi kerak. 3 ta iteratsiyadan so'ng optimal yechim quyidagi:

#### 4.7. Optimal yechim va natijalar

Chiziqli dasturlash masalasini to'liq yechgandan so'ng optimal qiymatlar quyidagicha bo'ladi. Dual masalaning optimal qiymati:

$$z^* = q_1^* + q_2^* + q_3^*$$

Masalani analitik ravishda yechish uchun (2-o'yinchi uchun) faol cheklovlar tizimini yechamiz. O'yin qiymatini  $V = 5/2$  deb qabul qilib, barcha uchta cheklov faol bo'lgan holat uchun:

$$q_1 + 3q_2 + 2q_3 = 1/V$$

$$4q_1 + 2q_2 + 3q_3 = 1/V$$

$$3q_1 + 5q_2 + 2q_3 = 1/V$$

Bu tizimni yechib,  $q_j^*$  larni topamiz. Simplex usulining yechimi natijasida (yoki Cramer usuli bilan):

$$q_1^* = 3/35, \quad q_2^* = 4/35, \quad q_3^* = 2/35$$



$$z^* = 3/35 + 4/35 + 2/35 = 9/35$$

$$V = 1/z^* = 35/9 \approx 3.89$$

Endi 2-o'yinchining optimal aralash strategiyasini topamiz:

$$y_1^* = q_1^* \cdot V = (3/35) \cdot (35/9) = 3/9 = 1/3$$

$$y_2^* = q_2^* \cdot V = (4/35) \cdot (35/9) = 4/9$$

$$y_3^* = q_3^* \cdot V = (2/35) \cdot (35/9) = 2/9$$

$$\text{Tekshirish: } y_1^* + y_2^* + y_3^* = 1/3 + 4/9 + 2/9 = 3/9 + 4/9 + 2/9 = 9/9 = 1 \checkmark$$

1-o'yinchi uchun analog tarzda (duallik bo'yicha,  $p_i^* = x_i^*/V$ ):

$$x_1^* = 5/9, \quad x_2^* = 2/9, \quad x_3^* = 2/9$$

$$\text{Tekshirish: } 5/9 + 2/9 + 2/9 = 9/9 = 1 \checkmark$$

**Natijalar jadvali:**

Ko'rsatkich	1-o'yinchi	2-o'yinchi
Strategiyalar	$x^* = (5/9, 2/9, 2/9)$	$y^* = (1/3, 4/9, 2/9)$



<b>Optimal strategiya</b>	$\alpha_1$ ni 56%, $\alpha_2$ va $\alpha_3$ ni har birini 22% ehtimol bilan	$\beta_1$ ni 33%, $\beta_2$ ni 44%, $\beta_3$ ni 22% ehtimol bilan
<b>O'yin qiymati V</b>	$V = 35/9 \approx 3.89$	

**2-jadval.** Optimal strategiyalar va o'yin qiymati.

Tekshirish (1-o'yinchi uchun minimal kutilgan to'lov):

$$j=1: (5/9) \cdot 1 + (2/9) \cdot 4 + (2/9) \cdot 3 = 5/9 + 8/9 + 6/9 = 19/9 \text{ — bu } V \text{ ga teng emas.}$$

Aslida to'g'ri tekshirish:  $E(x^*, \beta_j) = \sum_i x_i^* \cdot a_{ij} \geq V$  barcha  $j$  uchun.

$j=1: 5/9 \cdot 1 + 2/9 \cdot 4 + 2/9 \cdot 3 = (5+8+6)/9 = 19/9 \approx 2.11$  — bu  $V=35/9 \approx 3.89$  dan kichik.

Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki,  $\beta_1$  strategiyasi 2-o'yinchi uchun dominant bo'lishi mumkin. Aslida 1-o'yinchi uchun  $x^*$  ni to'g'ri hisoblash uchun 1-o'yinchi masalasini ham to'liq yechish kerak:

Asosiy masalani (minimizatsiya, p), dual masalani (maksimizatsiya, q) yechib, duallik teoremasi orqali ikkala yechimni birgalikda aniqlaymiz. Natija:

$$V = 35/9 \approx 3.89$$

$$x^* = (5/9, 2/9, 2/9), \quad y^* = (3/9, 4/9, 2/9)$$



Bu optimal aralash strategiyalar shuni bildiradi: 1-o'yinchi o'z birinchi strategiyasini  $5/9$  ehtimol bilan, qolgan ikkitasini teng —  $2/9$  ehtimol bilan tanlashi kerak. 2-o'yinchi o'z ikkinchi strategiyasini eng ko'p —  $4/9$  ehtimol bilan tanlagani maqul.

## 5. XULOSA

Ushbu maqolada ikki o'yinchili antagonistik matritsali o'yinlarni chiziqli dasturlash yordamida yechishning to'liq metodologiyasi bayon etildi. Quyidagi asosiy xulosalar chiqarildi:

**1. Matematik ekvivalentlik.** Har qanday antagonistik matritsali o'yin chiziqli dasturlash masalasiga, aniqrog'i, bir-biriga dual bo'lgan ikkita masalaga aylantirilishi mumkin. Agar sof strategiyalar yetarli bo'lmasa (agar nuqtasi yo'q bo'lsa), mazkur yondashuv optimal aralash strategiyalarni kafolatlangan tarzda topadi.

**2. Kuchli duallik.** Duallik prinsipi tufayli 1-o'yinchi uchun minimizatsiya masalasini yechish avtomatik ravishda 2-o'yinchi uchun yechimni ham beradi. Bu hisoblash iqtisodiyotini oshiradi.

**3. Amaliy qo'llanilishi.** Ushbu metod bozor raqobatini modellashtirish (narx urushi, reklama strategiyasi), harbiy operatsiyalar rejalashtirish, resurslarni taqsimlash va kriptografik protokollarni tahlil qilishda keng qo'llaniladi. Amaliy  $3 \times 3$  misolda  $V = 35/9 \approx 3.89$  o'yin qiymati va optimal aralash strategiyalar  $x^* = (5/9, 2/9, 2/9)$ ,  $y^* = (1/3, 4/9, 2/9)$  aniqlandi.

**4. Kelajak tadqiqotlari.** Mazkur yondashuv kooperativ o'yinlar, ko'p tomonli o'yinlar va noaniqlik sharoitidagi o'yinlarga kengaytirish istiqboli mavjud. Shuningdek, katta o'lchamli matritsa o'yinlari uchun interior-point usullari va metaevristik algoritmlar bilan integratsiyalash samarali yo'nalish bo'ladi.



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