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Bases and transforms of set functions

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Abstract

The paper studies the vector space of set functions on a finite set X , which can be alternatively seen as pseudo-Boolean functions, and including as a special cases games. We present several bases (unanimity games, Walsh and parity functions) and make an emphasis on the Fourier transform. Then we establish the basic duality between bases and invertible linear transform (e.g., the Möbius transform, the Fourier transform and interaction transforms). We apply it to solve the well-known inverse problem in cooperative game theory (find all games with same Shapley value), and to find various equivalent expressions of the Choquet integral.

1 Introduction

Set functions on a finite set X are of fundamental usage in many areas of discrete mathematics, e.g., cooperative game theory (Peleg and Sudhölter, 2003), combinatorial optimization (Fujishige, 2005), decision making (Grabisch and Labreuche, 2010), computer sciences (de Wolf, 2008), and more generally operations research (Hammer and Rudeanu, 1968), where in the latter domain, they are more often encountered under the form of pseudo-Boolean functions. Specific domains focus on specific subclasses of set functions, e.g., game theory uses set functions vanishing on the empty set (these are characteristic functions of transferable utility games, which are simply called “games”), decision theory needs games which are monotone with respect to inclusion (called *capacities*), while combinatorial optimization often deals with submodular games.

An interesting feature of set functions and games is that they form a vector space of dimension $2^{|X|}$ ($2^{|X|-1}$ for games). Most often, this feature is ignored, although clearly one can take advantage of the concepts and techniques of linear algebra when dealing with set functions and games. In particular the notion of basis is of importance. The best-known basis is perhaps the basis of unanimity games (this is the usual name given in game theory; they are closely related to the incidence functions in combinatorics, see Aigner (1979)), although each domain has its preferred bases. For example, in computer sciences mostly the basis of parity functions is used, essentially because the encoding of sets is done by $-1, +1$, rather than by $0, 1$. The usage of a particular basis induces a particular representation of set functions, viewed as a transform, which is by definition linear and invertible. For example, the representation through the basis of unanimity

games is the Möbius transform (or Möbius inverse), widely used in combinatorics and well known in decision making and game theory (known under the name of Harsanyi dividends (Harsanyi, 1963) in the latter domain), while the representation through parity functions is the Fourier transform, which has many applications in computer sciences.

As far as the author can see from the literature, the duality between bases and transforms (i.e., the representation of set functions into a given basis) has never been exploited nor even remarked. A systematic exploitation of this fact can lead to the discovery of new bases and transforms, as well as an easy solution to the so called inverse problem in game theory: find all games having the same Shapley value (and similar ones). Also, it permits to get several different expressions of linear operators on games or set functions, like the Choquet integral.

The aim of this paper is to bring a survey on the above mentioned issues. Section 2 gives a brief account on set functions and pseudo-Boolean functions. Section 3 describes the best-known bases (unanimity games, Walsh functions and parity functions). Section 4 is about the Fourier transform and its properties, while Section 5 explains the fundamental duality between bases and transforms, and gives many examples. Sections 6 and 7 are applications of this duality principle to the solution of the above mentioned inverse problem and to the finding of equivalent expressions of the Choquet integral.

2 Set functions and pseudo-Boolean functions

In the whole paper, we consider a finite universe X , with $|X| = n$. Occasionally, we will use the notation $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$.

A *set function* on X is a mapping $\xi : 2^X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. A *game* is a set function v vanishing on the empty set: $v(\emptyset) = 0$.

Clearly, the set $\mathbb{R}^{2^X}$ of set functions on X is a 2^n -dimensional vector space. We introduce on $\mathbb{R}^{2^X}$ the following scalar product:

$$\langle \xi, \xi' \rangle = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{S \subseteq X} \xi(S) \xi'(S).$$

There is another vision of set functions, namely the pseudo-Boolean functions (Hammer and Rudeanu, 1968), noting that any subset A of X can be encoded by its characteristic function 1_A . Formally, a *pseudo-Boolean function* is a mapping $f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The equivalence between pseudo-Boolean functions and set functions can be seen through the coding function $1 : 2^X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ defined by $A \mapsto 1_A$, with $1_A(i) = 1$ if and only if $i \in A$. Then

$$\xi_f = f \circ 1, \quad f_\xi = \xi \circ 1^{-1}$$

where ξ_f denotes the set function associated to f , and f_ξ is the pseudo-Boolean function associated to ξ . It follows that the set of pseudo-Boolean functions of n variables is a 2^n -dimensional vector space, with scalar product

$$\langle f, f' \rangle = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x \in \{0, 1\}^n} f(x) f'(x).$$

Pseudo-Boolean functions were obtained from set functions by coding subsets by 1 and 0. It is noteworthy that other encodings are possible, for example using $-1, 1$ instead of $0, 1$. We will come back to this encoding later and shows that it is quite useful.

3 Bases of set functions and pseudo-Boolean functions

3.1 Unanimity games

Perhaps the best known basis of $\mathbb{R}^{2^X}$ is the basis of the so-called unanimity games. For any nonempty subset $S \subseteq X$, the *unanimity game centered on S* is the game defined by

$$u_S(T) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } T \supseteq S \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Defining the set function $u_\emptyset(S) = 1$ for every $S \subseteq X$, it is well known that $\{u_S\}_{S \subseteq 2^X}$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^{2^X}$. It is also well known that the coordinates of ξ in this basis are the *Möbius transform* coefficients:

$$\xi = \sum_{S \subseteq 2^X} m^\xi(S) u_S$$

with

$$m^\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S \setminus T|} \xi(T).$$

The Möbius transform (or *Möbius inverse*) is a well-known tool in combinatorics since the work of Rota (1964) (see also Berge (1971), Aigner (1979), etc.).

A drawback of the basis of unanimity games is that it is not orthogonal w.r.t. the above scalar product, as it is easy to see even with $n = 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u_{\{1\}}, u_{\{2\}} \rangle &= \frac{1}{4} (u_{\{1\}}(\{1\})u_{\{2\}}(\{1\}) + u_{\{1\}}(\{2\})u_{\{2\}}(\{2\}) + u_{\{1\}}(\{1, 2\})u_{\{2\}}(\{1, 2\})) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

In the formalism of pseudo-Boolean functions, unanimity games u_T correspond to monomials $\prod_{i \in T} x_i$. Hence we have

$$f = \sum_{T \subseteq [n]} m^f(T) \prod_{i \in T} x_i$$

where m^f is the Möbius transform of ξ_f (this slight abuse of notation should not be confusing).

3.2 Walsh functions

Another basis of pseudo-Boolean functions is the basis of *Walsh functions*, which are monomials defined by

$$w_T(x) = \prod_{i \in T} (2x_i - 1) \quad (T \subseteq [n], x \in \{0, 1\}^n)$$

or, in set function notation:

$$w_T(S) = (-1)^{|T \setminus S|} \quad (S, T \in 2^X). \quad (1)$$

It can be shown that the Walsh functions $\{w_T\}_{T \subseteq [n]}$ form an orthonormal basis of the pseudo-Boolean functions:

$$\langle w_S, w_T \rangle = 1 \text{ iff } S = T, \text{ and } 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

It is important to note that letting $z_i = 2x_i - 1 \in \{-1, +1\}$, the Walsh functions reduce to the monomials $\prod_{i \in T} z_i$: hence the Walsh functions are obtained when subsets are encoded by $-1, 1$ instead of $0, 1$. We see that this simple change makes the basis orthonormal. It can be shown that the coordinates of a pseudo-Boolean function into this basis are given by

$$f(x) = \sum_{T \subseteq [n]} \left(\sum_{S \supseteq T} \frac{m^f(S)}{2^{|S|}} \right) w_T(x) = \sum_{T \subseteq [n]} \frac{1}{2^{|T|}} I_B^f(T) w_T(x) \quad (2)$$

where I_B^f is the Banzhaf interaction transform defined in terms of the Möbius transform by

$$I_B^f(T) = \sum_{S \supseteq T} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|S \setminus T|} m^f(S) \quad (T \in 2^X)$$

(this transform will be properly introduced later).

As a historical remark, we note that the original Walsh functions (Walsh, 1923) are rather different in their definition:

$$W_k(x) = (-1)^{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} k_j x_{j+1}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}_0, x \in [0, 1]), \quad (3)$$

with $k = k_0 + k_1 2 + k_2 2^2 + \dots + k_m 2^m$, $k_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for all i , and $x = x_1 2^{-1} + x_2 2^{-2} + x_3 2^{-3} + \dots$, $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for all i , the binary representations of k and x . They form an orthonormal basis of the set of square integrable functions on $[0, 1]$. The connection with our Walsh functions is that the latter have a discretized domain

$$0, \frac{1}{2^n}, \frac{2}{2^n}, \frac{3}{2^n}, \dots, \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n}$$

of 2^n points, corresponding to the 2^n subsets of $[n]$. More precisely, $w_S(x)$ corresponds to $W_k(x')$ such that S and k have same binary coding, and

$$x'_1 = 1 - x_1, \dots, x'_n = 1 - x_n, \quad \text{and } x'_j = 0 \text{ for } j > n.$$

3.3 Parity functions

Another family of functions related to the Walsh functions are the parity functions. The *parity function* associated to $S \subseteq [n]$ is the function

$$\chi_S(x) = (-1)^{1_{S \cdot x}} = (-1)^{\sum_{i \in S} x_i} \quad (x \in \{0, 1\}^n). \quad (4)$$

Its name comes from the fact that it takes only values -1 and $+1$, depending on whether there is an odd or even number of elements of coordinates of x equal to 1 in S . Its expression as a set function is

$$\chi_S(T) = (-1)^{|S \cap T|} \quad (S, T \in 2^X). \quad (5)$$

Up to a recoding by $\varepsilon(1) = 0$ and $\varepsilon(-1) = 1$, the parity functions are the Walsh functions:

$$w_S(z) = \prod_{i \in S} z_i = (-1)^{\sum_{i \in S} \varepsilon(z_i)} = \chi_S(\varepsilon(z)) \quad (z \in \{-1, 1\}^n).$$

Consequently, they form another orthonormal basis of the vector space of pseudo-Boolean functions. The interest of parity functions is that they lead to the well-known Fourier transform, to which the next section is devoted.

4 The Fourier transform

In the basis of parity functions, it can be shown that any pseudo-Boolean function f is expressed by

$$f = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \widehat{f}(S) \chi_S$$

where the coordinates of f in this basis, denoted by $\widehat{f}(S)$, are given by

$$\widehat{f}(S) = \langle f, \chi_S \rangle = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{1_S \cdot x} f(x) \quad (S \subseteq [n])$$

or, in terms of set functions,

$$\widehat{\xi}(S) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{T \subseteq [n]} (-1)^{|S \cap T|} \xi(T) \quad (S \subseteq [n]). \quad (6)$$

The set of coefficients $\widehat{f}(S)$, $S \subseteq [n]$, is called the *Fourier transform* of f , and is widely used in computer sciences (see, e.g., a survey in de Wolf (2008), as well as O'Donnell (2007)).

We show now some properties of the Fourier transform, and to this end, we introduce some additional notions and notation. We may consider $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ as a random variable with uniform distribution. Then, the expected value and the variance of a pseudo-Boolean function f are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[f] &= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} f(x) \\ \text{Var}[f] &= \mathbb{E}[(f - \mathbb{E}[f])^2] = \mathbb{E}[f^2] - \mathbb{E}^2[f]. \end{aligned}$$

The *convolution product* of two pseudo-Boolean functions f, g is defined by

$$(f * g)(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{y \in \{0,1\}^n} f(x \oplus y) g(y) \quad (x \in \{0, 1\}^n)$$

where $\oplus$ denotes the coordinatewise binary addition:

$$1 \oplus 1 = 0 = 0 \oplus 0, \quad 1 \oplus 0 = 0 \oplus 1 = 1.$$

In terms of set functions, we obtain the following expression:

$$(f * g)(S) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{T \subseteq [n]} f(S \Delta T) g(T) \quad (S \in 2^X).$$

The properties of the Fourier transform are gathered in the next theorem.

Theorem 1. Let f, g be two pseudo-Boolean functions. The following holds.

- (i) $f(\mathbf{0}) = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \widehat{f}(S);$
- (ii) $\widehat{f}(\emptyset) = \mathbb{E}[f];$
- (iii) (Parseval's identity) $\|f\|^2 = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \widehat{f}^2(S);$
- (iv) $\sum_{S \in 2^{[n]} \setminus \{\emptyset\}} \widehat{f}^2(S) = \text{Var}[f];$
- (v) f is constant if and only if $\widehat{f}(S) = 0$ for all $S \neq \emptyset;$
- (vi) $\widehat{(f * g)}(S) = \widehat{f}(S) \widehat{g}(S)$ for all $S \in 2^{[n]}.$

The name “Fourier transform” comes from the work of Fourier on the representation of integrable functions. The Fourier transform of a function, viewed as a function of time, gives its frequency representation. Exactly the same results as those in Theorem 1 hold for the original Fourier transform, which explains its name in computer sciences. However, it must be noted that all the properties, except the last one on convolution, are direct consequences of the orthonormality of the basis. To the opinion of the author, this transform should be rather called the *Walsh transform*, since the definition of the Walsh function is an infinite version of the parity function used here, as a comparison of (3) and (4) reveals.

5 Bases and linear transforms on set functions

The previous sections have introduced various bases on set functions and pseudo-Boolean functions: the unanimity games, the Walsh functions and the parity functions. As a by-product, two fundamental notions in combinatorics and computer sciences have appeared, namely the Möbius transform and the Fourier transform. The name “transform” intuitively means (in particular by reference to well-known transforms used in mathematics for the analysis of real-valued functions: the (original) Fourier transform and the Laplace transform, mainly) a representation in another domain, but equivalent to the original one, i.e., the main desirable characteristic of the transform is that it should be invertible.

Although it comes as an evidence from elementary considerations in linear algebra, there is a duality between bases and linear invertible transforms, which to the knowledge of the author, has never been exploited nor remarked. The aim of this section is to explain this duality and to apply it, first to the known bases and transforms so as to

obtain new bases and transforms, and second to some well-known inverse problem and representation of integrals w.r.t. games.

We define a *transform* on the set of set functions on X as a linear invertible mapping $\Psi : \mathbb{R}^{2^X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2^X}$, with $\xi \mapsto \Psi^\xi$. The following discussion is made easier if one consider set functions ξ as row vectors and use matrix notation. To a basis $(b_S)_{S \in 2^X}$, we make correspond the matrix $B = [b_S]$ of row vectors b_S . Hence $\xi = \sum_{S \in 2^X} w_S b_S = wB$ is the expression of ξ in this basis. The following lemma gives the exact equivalence between bases and transforms.

Lemma 1. (Faigle and Grabisch, 2014) For every basis B , there is a (unique) transform Ψ such that for any $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^{2^X}$,

$$\xi = \sum_{S \in 2^X} \Psi^\xi(S) b_S, \quad (7)$$

whose inverse Ψ^{-1} is given by $\xi \mapsto (\Psi^{-1})^\xi = \sum_{S \in 2^X} \xi(S) b_S = \xi B$.

Conversely, to any transform Ψ corresponds a unique basis B such that (7) holds, given by $b_S = (\Psi^{-1})^{\delta_S}$.

In the above lemma, δ_S denotes the Dirac set function defined by

$$\delta_S(T) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } S = T \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (S \in 2^X).$$

We apply this result on a number of commonly used bases and transforms.

- (i) **The Möbius transform** is, as we have already noticed, related to the basis of unanimity games:

$$\xi(S) = \sum_{T \in 2^X} m^\xi(T) u_T(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} m^\xi(T), \quad (S \subseteq X),$$

with

$$m^\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S \setminus T|} \xi(T).$$

- (ii) **The co-Möbius transform** (Grabisch et al. (2000), a.k.a. *commonality function* (Shafer, 1976)) is defined by:

$$\check{m}^\xi(S) = \sum_{T \supseteq X \setminus S} (-1)^{n-|T|} \xi(T) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|T|} \xi(X \setminus T) \quad (S \in 2^X).$$

Its inverse relation is

$$\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq X \setminus S} (-1)^{|T|} \check{m}^\xi(T).$$

By Lemma 1, the associated basis is

$$\check{u}_T(S) = \sum_{B \subseteq X \setminus S} (-1)^{|B|} \delta_T(B) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{|T|} & \text{if } S \cap T = \emptyset \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(iii) **The (Shapley) interaction transform** (Grabisch, 1997) is defined by

$$I^\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq X \setminus S} \frac{(n-t-s)!t!}{(n-s+1)!} \sum_{L \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S \setminus L|} \xi(T \cup L),$$

and the inverse relation is given by

$$\xi(S) = \sum_{K \subseteq X} \beta_{|S \cap K|}^{|K|} I^\xi(K),$$

where

$$\beta_k^l = \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} B_{l-j} \quad (k \leq l),$$

and $B_0, B_1, \dots$ are the Bernoulli numbers. The first values of β_k^l are given in Table 1.

$k \setminus l$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	$-\frac{1}{30}$
1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{30}$
2			$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{15}$
3				0	$-\frac{1}{30}$
4					$-\frac{1}{30}$

Table 1: The coefficients β_k^l

The associated basis $\{b_T^I\}_{T \in 2^X}$ is

$$b_T^I(S) = \beta_{|T \cap S|}^{|T|} \quad (S \in 2^X).$$

(iv) **The Banzhaf interaction transform** (Roubens, 1996) is defined by

$$I_B^\xi(S) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-s} \sum_{K \subseteq X} (-1)^{|S \setminus K|} \xi(K),$$

with inverse relation

$$(I_B^{-1})^\xi(S) = \sum_{K \subseteq X} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k (-1)^{|K \setminus S|} \xi(K). \quad (8)$$

The associated basis $\{b_T^{IB}\}_{T \in 2^X}$ is

$$b_T^{IB}(S) = \sum_{K \subseteq X} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k (-1)^{|K \setminus S|} \delta_T(K) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|T|} (-1)^{|T \setminus S|}.$$

- (v) **The Fourier interaction transform:** as it was already explained in Section 4, the Fourier transform, as given by (6), corresponds to the basis of parity functions, given by (5).

The relations between the Fourier transform and the Möbius and Banzhaf transforms are given as follows:

$$\widehat{\xi}(S) = (-1)^{|S|} \sum_{K \supseteq S} \frac{1}{2^k} m^\xi(K). \quad (9)$$

$$\widehat{\xi}(S) = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^s I_B^\xi(S). \quad (10)$$

- (vi) **The Walsh basis:** This basis is defined by (1). Let us recover the corresponding transform $\xi \mapsto W^\xi$ by using Lemma 1, which we already gave in (2). By Lemma 1, the inverse transform is immediate:

$$(W^{-1})^\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq X} \xi(T) (-1)^{|T \setminus S|}.$$

The direct transform is obtained by solving the linear system

$$\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq X} W^\xi(T) (-1)^{|T \setminus S|} \quad (S \in 2^X),$$

or by simply noticing that $w_T(S) = 2^{|T|} b_T^{I_B}(S)$, which from

$$\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq X} I_B^\xi(T) b_T^{I_B}(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq X} W^\xi(T) w_T(S)$$

yields the components of W^ξ as

$$W^\xi(T) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|T|} I_B^\xi(T) \quad (T \in 2^X).$$

We recover Formula (2). Note that the Fourier and Walsh bases are related as follows:

$$\chi_T(S) = \chi_S(T) = (-1)^{|S \cap T|} = (-1)^{|S \setminus (X \setminus T)|} = w_S(X \setminus T).$$

Also, from (10), we find

$$F^\xi(S) = (-1)^s W^\xi(S) \quad (S \in 2^X). \quad (11)$$

- (vii) **The Yokote basis:** (see Yokote et al. (2013); Yokote (2015)) it is a basis of the set of games, which is defined by

$$b_T^Y(S) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } |S \cap T| = 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (S \in 2^X \setminus \emptyset). \quad (12)$$

Any game v reads in this basis

$$v = \sum_{T \in 2^X \setminus \emptyset} Y^v(T) b_T^Y \quad (13)$$

where the coordinates $Y^v(S)$ define the *Yokote transform* Y . We give now Y^v in terms of m^v and v , as well as the inverse relations:

$$m^v(S) = |S|(-1)^{|S|+1} \sum_{K \supseteq S} Y^v(K) \quad (\emptyset \neq S \subseteq X). \quad (14)$$

$$Y^v(S) = (-1)^{|S|+1} \sum_{K \supseteq S} \frac{1}{|K|} m^v(K) \quad (\emptyset \neq S \subseteq X). \quad (15)$$

$$Y^v(S) = \sum_{L \subseteq X} (-1)^{|S \cap L|+1} \frac{(n-s-l)!(s+l-1)!}{n!} v(L). \quad (16)$$

Table 5 summarizes the correspondence between bases and transforms.

	Transform	Basis
Möbius	$m^\xi(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{ S \setminus T } \xi(T)$	$u_T(S) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } S \supseteq T \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
co-Möbius	$\check{m}^\xi(S) = \sum_{T \supseteq X \setminus S} (-1)^{n- T } \xi(T)$	$\check{u}_T(S) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{ T }, & \text{if } S \cap T = \emptyset \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
conjugate unanimity games	$\overline{U}^\xi(S) = (-1)^{ S +1} \sum_{T \supseteq X \setminus S} (-1)^{n- T } \xi(T)$	$\overline{u}_T(S) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } S \cap T \neq \emptyset \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
Shapley interaction	$I^\xi(S) = \sum_{K \subseteq X} \frac{ X \setminus (S \cup K) ! K \setminus S !}{(n-s+1)!} (-1)^{ S \setminus K } \xi(K)$	$b_T^I(S) = \beta_{ T \cap S }^{ T }$
Banzhaf interaction	$I_B^\xi(S) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-s} \sum_{K \subseteq X} (-1)^{ S \setminus K } \xi(K)$	$b_T^{I_B}(S) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{ T } (-1)^{ T \setminus S }$
Fourier	$\widehat{\xi}(S) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{K \subseteq X} (-1)^{ S \cap K } \xi(K)$	$\chi_T(S) = (-1)^{ S \cap T }$
Walsh	$W^\xi(S) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{K \subseteq X} (-1)^{ S \setminus K } \xi(K)$	$w_T(S) = (-1)^{ T \setminus S }$
Yokote ($S \neq \emptyset$)	$Y^v(S) = \sum_{L \subseteq X} (-1)^{ S \cap L +1} \frac{(n-s-l)!(s+l-1)!}{n!} v(L)$	$b_T^Y(S) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } S \cap T = 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Table 2: Correspondence between bases and transforms

6 The inverse problem for linear values

In cooperative game theory, a *linear value* is a linear mapping $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^{2^X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^X$ assigning to any game v a n -dim vector $\Phi(v)$, representing a sharing of $v(X)$ among all players

(elements of X). For this reason a value most often satisfies efficiency, in the sense that $\sum_{i \in X} \Phi_i(v) = v(X)$. The best-known values are the Shapley value Shapley (1953) and the Banzhaf value Banzhaf (1965). They are both linear and their definition amounts to considering the respective interaction transforms for singletons, i.e.:

$$\Phi_i^{\text{Sh}}(v) = I^v(\{i\}), \quad \Phi_i^{\text{B}}(v) = I_B^v(\{i\}), \quad (i \in X). \quad (17)$$

Hence, the interaction and Banzhaf interaction transforms can be seen as extensions of these values.

The duality between transforms and bases permits to easily solve the so-called “inverse problem”, well-known in game theory (see, e.g., Kleinberg and Weiss (1985), Dragan (1991, 2006) and Yokote et al. (2013)): given a game v on X , find all games v' having the same Shapley value (or any other linear value: Banzhaf, egalitarian, etc.), i.e., $\Phi^{\text{Sh}}(v) = \Phi^{\text{Sh}}(v')$.

Considering a linear value Φ and a game v , finding all games v' such that $\Phi(v) = \Phi(v')$ amounts by linearity to solving $\Phi(v - v') = 0$, i.e., $v - v' \in \ker(\Phi)$. Hence the solution of the inverse problem reduces to finding the kernel of the linear operator Φ .

The kernel is easily found if there exists a transform Ψ extending the linear value Φ , exactly as the interaction transform extends the Shapley value (see (17)). Indeed, the kernel is just the space spanned by the vectors f_S of the corresponding basis with $|S| > 1$. We illustrate this method with the Shapley value. For any game v , its expression in the basis induced by the interaction transform is:

$$v = \sum_{S \in 2^X} I^v(S) b_S^I = \sum_{i \in X} \Phi_i^{\text{Sh}}(v) b_{\{i\}}^I + \sum_{|S| > 1} I^v(S) b_S^I,$$

which implies

$$v \in \ker(\Phi^{\text{Sh}}) \iff v = \sum_{|S| > 1} I^v(S) b_S^I$$

i.e.,

$$\ker(\Phi^{\text{Sh}}) = \left\{ \sum_{|S| > 1} \lambda_S b_S^I \mid \lambda_S \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

In the case where $|X| = 3$, we obtain, using Table 1:

$$\begin{aligned} v(\emptyset) &= \lambda_\emptyset + \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_{12} + \lambda_{13} + \lambda_{23}) \\ v(1) &= \lambda_\emptyset - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{12} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{13} + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{23} + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{123} \\ v(2) &= \lambda_\emptyset - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{12} + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{13} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{23} + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{123} \\ v(3) &= \lambda_\emptyset + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{12} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{13} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{23} + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{123} \\ v(12) &= \lambda_\emptyset + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{12} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{13} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{23} - \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{123} \\ v(13) &= \lambda_\emptyset - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{12} + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{13} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{23} - \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{123} \\ v(23) &= \lambda_\emptyset - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{12} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{13} + \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{23} - \frac{1}{6}\lambda_{123} \\ v(123) &= \lambda_\emptyset + \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_{12} + \lambda_{13} + \lambda_{23}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda_S \in \mathbb{R}$ for every $S \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$.

Let us give a second illustrative example with the Banzhaf value. Consider the following problem: *Given a n -dim vector y , find all games v s.t. $\Phi^B(v) = y$.* The set of solutions is simply the set of games of the form

$$v = v_y + w, \text{ with } w \in \ker(\Phi^B),$$

and v_y is any game s.t. $\Phi^B(v_y) = y$. Since the Banzhaf interaction transform generalizes the Banzhaf index, we have

$$\ker(\Phi^B) = \text{Sp}\{b_T^{I^B}, |T| > 1\}$$

with $b_T^{I^B}(S) = (1/2)^{|T|}(-1)^{|T \setminus S|}$, and Sp denotes the space spanned by the vectors. Now, v_y can be obtained as the inverse transform of the game w defined by $w(\{i\}) = y_i$ for all $i \in X$, and $w(S) = 0$ otherwise. This yields by (8):

$$v_y(S) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i \in S} y_i - \sum_{i \notin S} y_i \right).$$

In the case where there is no known transform which extends the linear value under consideration, a general method is given by Faigle and Grabisch (2014), consisting in the following steps:

- (i) Select a basis $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ of the range $\Phi(\mathbb{R}^{2^X})$.
- (ii) Find set functions $b_1, \dots, b_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2^X}$ such that $\Phi(b_i) = e_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.
- (iii) Complete the independent set $\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$ to form a basis $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_{2^n}\}$ of $\mathbb{R}^{2^X}$.
- (iv) Compute the coordinates $\epsilon_1^{(j)}, \dots, \epsilon_k^{(j)}$ of $\Phi(b_j)$ in E for $j = k+1, \dots, 2^n$.
- (v) Compute $b_j^\Phi = b_j - \sum_{i=1}^k \epsilon_i^{(j)} b_i$ for $j = k+1, \dots, 2^n$.

Finally, the basis of the kernel is $\{b_{k+1}^\Phi, \dots, b_{2^n}^\Phi\}$.

7 Alternative expressions of the Choquet integral

A second application of Lemma 1 is to obtain various equivalent expressions of the Choquet integral. Let v be a game on X , and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ a real-valued nonnegative mapping. The Choquet integral (Choquet, 1953) of f w.r.t. v is defined by

$$\int f \, dv = \int_0^\infty v(\{x \in X \mid f(x) \geq \alpha\}) \, d\alpha \quad (18)$$

which yields in the discrete case ($|X| = n$):

$$\int f \, dv = \sum_{i=1}^n (f_{\sigma(i)} - f_{\sigma(i-1)}) v(\{\sigma(i), \dots, \sigma(n)\})$$

where σ is a permutation on $[n]$ such that $f_{\sigma(1)} \leq f_{\sigma(2)} \leq \dots \leq f_{\sigma(n)}$, and $f_{\sigma(0)} = 0$.

Remark 1. Usually, the Choquet integral is defined w.r.t. a *capacity*, that is, a game which is monotone with respect to set inclusion. However, it is not possible to extend the definition to arbitrary set functions ξ , i.e., such that $\xi(\emptyset) \neq 0$. Indeed, if $\xi(\emptyset) \neq 0$, it is easily seen from (18) that the integral becomes unbounded.

The Choquet integral is positively homogeneous but not additive in general, i.e., $\int (f + g) dv \neq \int f dv + \int g dv$. However, an interesting feature of this integral is that it is linear w.r.t. the game:

$$\int f d(v + \alpha v') = \int f dv + \alpha \int f dv'.$$

Expressing v in some basis, it is then possible to get the expression of the Choquet integral w.r.t. the corresponding transform.

Let Ψ be a linear invertible transform, and $\{b_A^\Psi\}_{A \in 2^X}$ be the corresponding basis of set functions. Due to Remark 1, one has to be careful because many bases are composed of set functions which are not games. Therefore, some adaptation is necessary. From a basis $\{b_A^\Psi\}_{A \in 2^X}$, we build a basis of games $\{b'_A{}^\Psi\}_{A \in 2^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}}$ as follows:

$$b'_S{}^\Psi(T) = \begin{cases} b_S^\Psi(T), & \text{if } T \neq \emptyset \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (S \in 2^X \setminus \{\emptyset\}).$$

Then, from the linearity of the integral, for every $f \in \mathbb{R}^X$ and every game v ,

$$\int f dv = \int f d\left(\sum_{\emptyset \neq A \subseteq X} \Psi^v(A) b'_A{}^\Psi\right) = \sum_{\emptyset \neq A \subseteq X} \Psi^v(A) \int f db'_A{}^\Psi.$$

It is therefore sufficient to compute $\int f db'_A{}^\Psi$ for every $A \subseteq X$, $A \neq \emptyset$. One obtains the following expressions, for the main bases:

- For the Möbius transform:

$$\int f du_A = \bigwedge_{i \in A} f_i \tag{19}$$

- For the co-Möbius transform:

$$\int f d\check{u}'_A = (-1)^{|A|+1} \bigvee_{i \in A} f_i.$$

- For the Fourier transform:

$$\int f d\chi'_A = f_{\sigma(n)} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{|A|} (-1)^j f_{i_j}$$

with $A = \{i_1, \dots, i_{|A|}\}$ and $f_{i_1} \geq \dots \geq f_{i_{|A|}}$.

Equation (19) is well-known and was first proved by Chateauneuf and Jaffray (1989) (also by Walley (1981)), extending a result of Dempster (1967)).

There is no simple expression for the case of the interaction transform, although such an expression exists and has been obtained through a different method (Grabisch and Labreuche, 2002):

$$\begin{aligned} \int f \, dv = & \sum_{A \subseteq X} \left(\sum_{K \subseteq X \setminus A} B_{|K|} I^{v^+}(A \cup K) \right) \bigwedge_{i \in A} f_i \\ & + \sum_{\emptyset \neq A \in 2^X} (-1)^{|A|+1} \left(\sum_{K \subseteq X \setminus A} B_{|K|} I^{v^-}(A \cup K) \right) \bigvee_{i \in A} f_i \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where

$$I^{v^+}(A) = \begin{cases} I^v(A), & \text{if } I^v(A) > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad I^{v^-}(A) = \begin{cases} I^v(A), & \text{if } I^v(A) < 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (A \in 2^X).$$

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