

## INFERENCE OF SIGNS OF INTERACTION EFFECTS IN SIMULTANEOUS GAMES WITH INCOMPLETE INFORMATION

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This paper studies the inference of the signs of interaction effects in simultaneous games with incomplete information. We consider a two-player game where each player has a private type and a common prior distribution. The players' strategies are chosen simultaneously, and the payoffs are determined by the joint strategy profile and the players' types. We show that the signs of the interaction effects can be inferred from the observed strategy profiles. Specifically, we show that the signs of the interaction effects are determined by the signs of the partial derivatives of the players' best response functions with respect to the other player's strategy. We also show that the signs of the interaction effects are determined by the signs of the partial derivatives of the players' best response functions with respect to the other player's type. Our results are derived from the first-order conditions of the players' best response functions. We provide numerical examples to illustrate our results. **DGP, W** **U of S**

... (S ... (2009)), ...  
... (B ..., H ..., K ...,  
... N ... (2010)).  
E ...

... W ... S ... 3 ...

. T  
BNE. BNE  
I T

(CDF)  $F_{i|x}(\cdot|x)$ . Then, for  $i \in N$ ,  $x \in X$ ,  $u_i(x) = U_{0i}(x) + \sum_{j \neq i} D_j(x) - \sum_{j \neq i} U_{0j}(x)$ . Let  $F_{i|x} = F_{i|x}(\cdot|x)$ . Then, for  $i \in N$ ,  $x \in X$ ,  $F_{i|x}(x) = \prod_{j=1}^N F_{j|x}(x)$ . Let  $F_{i|x} = F_{i|x}(\cdot|x)$ . Then, for  $i \in N$ ,  $x \in X$ ,  $F_{i|x}(x) = \prod_{j=1}^N F_{j|x}(x)$ .

ASSUMPTION 1: For  $x \in X$ ,  $F_{i|x}(\cdot|x) = \prod_{i \in N} F_{i|x}(\cdot|x)$ .

Let  $X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N\}$ . Let  $S_i: X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ . Let  $S_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u_i(x) + \sum_{j \neq i} S_j(x) - \sum_{j \neq i} p_j(x) \geq 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Let  $A = \{x \in X\}$ . Let  $B = \{x \in X\}$ . Let  $p(x) \equiv [p_1(x) \dots p_N(x)]$ . Let  $x \in X$ .

$$(1) \quad p_i(x) = F_{i|x=x} \left( u_i(x) + \sum_{j \neq i} p_j(x) \right) \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

Let  $p_i(x) = F_{i|x=x} \left( u_i(x) + \sum_{j \neq i} p_j(x) \right)$ . Let  $X = \mathcal{L}_x$ . Let  $\mathcal{L}_x = \{x \in X\}$ . Let  $BNE = \{p \in \mathcal{L}_x\}$ . Let  $p = (1)$ . Let  $BNE = \{p \in \mathcal{L}_x\}$ . Let  $F_{i|x} = F_{i|x}(\cdot|x)$ . Let  $A = \{x \in X\}$ . Let  $B = \{x \in X\}$ . Let  $BNE = \{p \in \mathcal{L}_x\}$ . Let  $T = \{p \in \mathcal{L}_x\}$ . Let  $N = \{1, \dots, N\}$ .

(see also [3, Section 3.1] and [1, Section 3.1]). The following theorem (see [1, Theorem 3.1]) states that, for a given  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ , the function  $f_1(x, D_{-i}) = \inf_{j \neq i} f_j(x, D_j)$ , where  $f_j(x, D_j) = \inf_{D_j} f_j(x, D_j)$ , is the lower envelope of the functions  $f_j(x, D_j)$  for  $j \neq i$ .



PROOF: Under Assumption 1,  $D_i$  is a convex set. Let  $\mathcal{L}_x = \{p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+ : \sum_{j \neq i} D_j(p^i) = 0\}$ . BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x$ . Let  $f_i(p^i) = f_i(p^i, \sum_{j \neq i} p^j)$ . S.BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+$ . T.BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+$ .  $p_i^*(x) = p_i^i(x)$ ,  $u_i^*(x) = \sum_{j \neq i} p_j^i(x)$ ,  $\tilde{u}_i^*(x) = p_i^i(x) \sum_{j \neq i} p_j^i(x)$ . H.BNE  $\tilde{u}_i^*(x) = p_i^i(x) u_i^*(x)$ .  $f_i(p^i) = f_i(p^i, \sum_{j \neq i} p^j)$ .  $\mathcal{L}_x^+$ . T.BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+$ .  $p_i^i \neq p_i^k$ . A.BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+$ . B.BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+$ .

$$(3) \quad u_i(x) \equiv \tilde{u}_i^*(x) - p_i^*(x) u_i^*(x) \\ = \int_{p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+} p_i^i(x) u_i^i(x) d_x - \int_{p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+} p_i^i(x) d_x \int_{p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+} u_i^i(x) d_x$$

Since  $u_i(x) > 0$ . T.BNE  $h_i(p^i) = h_i(p_i^i(x)) \equiv (F_{i|x}^{-1}(p_i^i(x)) - u_i(x)) / u_i(x)$ .  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x$ . <sup>7</sup>T.BNE  $x$ . (3)

$$\tilde{u}_i^*(x) - p_i^*(x) u_i^*(x) \\ = \int_0^1 h_i(z) z d_{\tilde{u}_i^*(x)} - \int_0^1 z d_{\tilde{u}_i^*(x)} \int_0^1 h_i(z) d_{\tilde{u}_i^*(x)}$$

$z \equiv p_i^i(x)$ .  $\tilde{u}_i^*(x) \in \mathcal{L}_x$ . T.BNE (3)

$$\mathbb{E}(Z h_i(Z)) = \mathbb{E} Z - \mathbb{E}(Z) h_i(Z) - \mathbb{E}(h_i(Z)) \\ = \mathbb{E} (Z - \mathbb{E}(Z)) h_i(Z) - h_i(\mathbb{E}(Z)) \\ + \mathbb{E} (Z - \mathbb{E}(Z)) h_i(\mathbb{E}(Z)) - \mathbb{E}(h_i(Z)) \\ = \mathbb{E} (Z - \mathbb{E}(Z)) h_i(Z) - h_i(\mathbb{E}(Z))$$

B.BNE  $h_i$  is strictly increasing on  $[0, 1]$ .  $x$ ,  $z_1 > z_2 \Rightarrow h_i(z_1) > h_i(z_2)$ . C.BNE  $(z - \mathbb{E}(Z))(h_i(z) - h_i(\mathbb{E}(Z))) > 0$  if  $z \neq \mathbb{E}(Z)$ .  $\mathcal{L}_x^+$ . H.BNE  $\tilde{u}_i^*(x) - p_i^*(x) u_i^*(x) > 0$ . BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+$ . T.BNE  $p^i \in \mathcal{L}_x^+$ .

<sup>7</sup>T.BNE  $h_i$  is strictly increasing on  $[0, 1]$ . W.BNE  $x$ .





T.  $\dots (i, x)$   $\dots$   
 $\dots (i, x)$ . I  $\dots$   
 $\dots (i, x)$ . W  $\dots$

$f_i(x)$   
 C  $\dots$   
 $x \in X$   $\dots$  i. T.  $\dots (i, \cdot)$   $\dots$   
 $\dots$  BNE  $\dots$  DGP  $\dots$   
 $F_X$ . T.  $\dots$   $i(x) > (<) 0$   $\dots$   $\tilde{p}_i^*(x) - p_i^*(x)$   $\dots$   $i^*(x) > (<)$   
 0. F  $\dots$   $i(x) > (<) 0$   $\dots$  DGP  $\dots$   
 $X$ ,  $\dots$



M. C. (S. 5). W. P. 2. L. g. D<sub>i</sub>g. i. g. D.

$$\begin{aligned}
 i(x_i) &\equiv \mathbb{E} D_{i,g} \quad D_{j,g} \quad X_g \in i(x_i) \\
 &\quad j \neq i \\
 &= \mathbb{E}[D_{i,g} | X_g \in i(x)] \mathbb{E} \quad D_{j,g} \quad X_g \in i(x_i) \\
 &\quad j \neq i
 \end{aligned}$$

PROPOSITION 2: 1 2 ( ) x, ( i(x)) = ( i(x\_i)) f i f \* x\_i i' ( ) \* x\_i i' f f i(x\_i) ≠ 0.

PROOF: C (i x) \* x\_i T. (1) A 2 h\_i(z) = h\_i(p\_i(z)) z ∈ i(x\_i) p\_i ∈ L\_x^+, h\_i(·) ≡ (F\_{i|x}^{-1}(·) - u\_i(x))/ i(x). T. h\_i j ≠ i. L \* x\_i i'.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad i(x_i) &= \mathbb{E} D_i \quad D_j \quad p \quad X \in i(x_i) \quad d * x_i \\
 &\quad p \in \mathcal{L}_{x_i}^* \quad j \neq i \\
 &= \mathbb{E}[D_i | p \quad X \in i(x_i)] \quad d * x_i \\
 &\quad p \in \mathcal{L}_{x_i}^* \\
 &\cdot \mathbb{E} \quad D_j \quad p \quad X \in i(x_i) \quad d * x_i \\
 &\quad p \in \mathcal{L}_{x_i}^* \quad j \neq i \\
 &= \sum_{p \in \mathcal{L}_x^*} p_i \quad p_j \quad d * x_i - \sum_{p \in \mathcal{L}_x^*} p_i \quad d * x_i \quad \sum_{p \in \mathcal{L}_x^*} p_j \quad d * x_i \\
 &\quad j \neq i \quad j \neq i
 \end{aligned}$$

p ∈ [0 1]^N

$f_i(x) > 0$  ( $< 0$ ),  $x \in X_i(x_i)$ . Here  $P$  is a 1-  
 (i x),  $f_i(x_i) > 0$  ( $< 0$ ),  $f_i(x) > 0$  ( $< 0$ ),  $x_i^*$   
 (6)  $f_i(x_i) = 0$ .

T. A  $x_i^*$  2. F  $f_i(x) \neq 0$ .  
 ( $U_j = F_j(x)$ )  $j \neq i$ . T.  
 $x (f_i(x) = 0)$ .<sup>8</sup> P ( ) P 2  
 T. (i x)

EXAMPLE 2 N A i x: C 2, -2. X  
 ( $\tilde{X}_0 \tilde{X}_1 \tilde{X}_2$ ),  $\tilde{X}_0$  2  
 $\tilde{X}_1$ ,  $\tilde{X}_2$   
 1, 2, S  $f_i(x) \neq 0$  i x,  
 A 1, 2  $X_1 \equiv (\tilde{X}_0 \tilde{X}_1)$   $X_2 \equiv (\tilde{X}_0 \tilde{X}_2)$ . A

$\hat{\beta}_i$  and  $\hat{\beta}_x$  are the least squares estimates of  $\beta_i$  and  $\beta_x$ , respectively. The test statistic is given by:
 
$$BNE = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)^2 / \text{var}(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)}{\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)}$$

4. TESTING MULTIPLE BNE AND INFERRING INTERACTION SIGNS

We consider the following hypotheses:
 
$$H_0: \beta_i = \beta_x = 0$$

$$H_1: \beta_i \neq \beta_x \neq 0$$
 (Dunn, 2007, p. 58). The test statistic for BNE is given by:
 
$$T = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)^2 / \text{var}(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)}{\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)}$$
 where  $\hat{\beta}_i$  and  $\hat{\beta}_x$  are the least squares estimates of  $\beta_i$  and  $\beta_x$ , respectively. The test statistic is given by:
 
$$H = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)^2 / \text{var}(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)}{\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)}$$
 At the  $\alpha$  level of significance, the test is given by:
 
$$(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x)^2 / \text{var}(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_x) > F_{\alpha/2, 1, n-2}$$

I ... S ... 3 ...  $f_i(x) \neq 0$  ... i ... -  
 x. I ... S ... M ... x. W ... (7)  
 ( )  $f_i(x, D_{-i})$  ... DGP  
 A ... (1) ... u ... F<sub>x</sub>.<sup>11</sup> I ... BNE ... -  
 N ... (7).  
 W ... S ... 4.1 ...  
 F ... N = 2, ... BNE ... x ... I ... -  
 11

for  $i = 1, \dots, N$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ :

$$H_i^0: \beta_i(x) = 0$$

$$H_i^1: \beta_i(x) \neq 0$$

Given a subset  $P \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$ , we define the  $P$ -FWE as follows:  $f_{P, \alpha} = \inf_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_P} \mathbb{E} \sum_{i \in P} \beta_i(x_i)$  (FWE), where  $\mathcal{B}_P = \{\beta \in \mathcal{B} : \beta_i(x) = 0 \text{ for } i \notin P\}$ . Then,

$$\text{FWE}_P = \mathbb{P}_P \{ \beta_i(x_i) = 0 \text{ for } i \in I_0(P) \}$$

where  $\mathbb{P}_P$  is the probability measure induced by the DGP  $(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{P})$  with  $I_0(P) \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$  and  $\beta_i(x) = 0$  for  $i \notin P$ . As a consequence, we have  $\text{FWE}_P \leq \alpha$  for  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ . We also define  $\text{W}_P = \inf_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_P} \mathbb{E} \sum_{i \in P} \beta_i(x_i)$  and  $\text{S}_P = \inf_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_P} \mathbb{E} \sum_{i \in P} \beta_i(x_i) \mathbb{1}_{\beta_i(x_i) \neq 0}$ . Note that  $\text{W}_P \leq \text{S}_P \leq \alpha$ . Finally, we define  $\text{N}_P = \inf_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_P} \mathbb{E} \sum_{i \in P} \beta_i(x_i) \mathbb{1}_{\beta_i(x_i) \neq 0} \mathbb{1}_{\beta_i(x_i) \neq 0}$ .



$\hat{\mu}_G$   $\mu \cdot B$   
 $G^{1/2}(\hat{\mu}_G(\{x\}) - \mu(\{x\})) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_{\tilde{N}} \Sigma(\{x\})) \dots G \rightarrow \infty,$   
 $\mathbf{0}_{\tilde{N}} \tilde{N}$   
 $\dots D \dots T_G(\{x\}) \dots N \dots i \dots$

$$T_{G,i}(\{x\}) \equiv \frac{\hat{\rho}_{ij}(\{x\})}{\hat{\rho}_0(\{x\})} - \frac{\hat{\rho}_i(\{x\})\hat{\rho}_j(\{x\})}{(\hat{\rho}_0(\{x\}))^2}$$

B  $\dots$

$$G^{1/2} T_G(\{x\}) - \Delta(x) \xrightarrow{d} N \mathbf{0}_N V(\{x\}) \Sigma(\{x\}) V(\{x\})'$$

$G \rightarrow \infty$

$\Delta(x) \equiv ( \dots )_{i=1}^N \dots V(\{x\}) \dots N \dots \tilde{N} \dots i \dots$   
 $V_i(\{x\}) \dots \mu_{(m)}(\{x\}) V_{i(m)}(\{x\}) \dots$   
 $m \dots \tilde{N} \dots \mu(\{x\}) \dots V_i(\{x\}), \dots$   
 $j, k \neq i):$

	$\frac{V_{i(m)}(\{x\})}{\mu_{(m)}(\{x\})}$
$\mu_0(\{x\}):$	$\sum_{j \neq i} \left( -\frac{\mu_{ij}(\{x\})}{\mu_0(\{x\})^2} + \frac{2\mu_i(\{x\})\mu_j(\{x\})}{\mu_0(\{x\})^3} \right)$
$\mu_i(\{x\}):$	$-\sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\mu_j(\{x\})}{\mu_0(\{x\})^2}$
$\mu_j(\{x\}):$	$-\frac{\mu_i(\{x\})}{\mu_0(\{x\})^2}$
$\mu_{ij}(\{x\}) \quad \mu_{ji}(\{x\}):$	$\frac{1}{\mu_0(\{x\})}$
$\mu_{jk}(\{x\}):$	$0$

W  $\Sigma(\{x\}) V(\{x\}) \dots \mu_0(\{x\}) \mu_1(\{x\})$   
 $\dots F \dots$   
 $\dots (\{x\}) \dots$

W  $B \dots H \dots B \dots$   
 $\dots \rho \dots H \dots B \dots$   
 $\dots i) \dots W \dots \rho \dots \hat{\rho}_{G,i} \dots T \dots B \dots$   
 $\dots B \dots (F \dots$   
 $\dots x.) T \dots H \dots \rho \dots$   
 $\dots : \hat{\rho}_{G(1)} \leq \hat{\rho}_{G(2)} \leq \dots \leq \hat{\rho}_{G(N)} \dots L \dots H_{jk}^0 :$



<sup>15</sup>  $W$   $\hat{c}_k$   $S$  -

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{where } \mathbf{S}_i = \mathbf{S}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) \text{ and } \mathbf{V}_i = \mathbf{V}_i(\mathbf{x}_i), \\
 & \hat{\mathbf{V}}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) \hat{\mathbf{V}}_i(\mathbf{x}_i)' / G^{-1/2} \\
 & \quad \times \mathbf{T}_{G_i}(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{x}_i \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{1}) \quad \text{as } G \rightarrow \infty \\
 & \text{where } \hat{\mathbf{V}}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{V}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) \text{ and } \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i(\mathbf{x}_i), \\
 & \mathbf{T}_{G_i}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{S}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{V}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{V}_i(\mathbf{x}_i)' \mathbf{S}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) \quad \mathbf{S}_i \text{ as in 4.1.}
 \end{aligned}$$

F (G),

$$D_{ig} = 1 - u_i - W_g \sum_{j \neq i} p_j^1 - (1 - W_g) \sum_{j \neq i} p_j^2 - u_{ig} \geq 0$$

g ≤ G, W<sub>g</sub> N(0 1 0 25<sup>2</sup>) B p<sup>1</sup>, S = 1000  
 F (G), S 4.2  
 W S 4.2: ( ) (A 3.2 4.2  
 T<sub>G</sub>, ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
 R W (2005)). F B = 1000 2000. I T, I, H<sub>0</sub>  
 i = 1) S = 1000 RP1, RP2,  
 RP3, RP

ON EFFECTS

	i = 3
	[0.000, 1.000]
	[0.000, 1.000]
	[0.000,1.000]
	[0.000, 1.000]
	[0.000, 1.000]
	[0.000, 1.000]

Test:  $T = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \frac{f_i}{g_i}$   
 where  $H_0: f = g$  vs  $H_1: f \neq g$ .

Test:  $T = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \frac{f_i}{g_i}$   
 where  $H_0: f = g$  vs  $H_1: f > g$ .

TABLE IV  
FINITE SAMPLE PERFORMANCE: TEST OF SIGNS OF INTERACTION EFFECTS

	G = 5000			G = 10,000		
	= 0.8	= 0.9	= 1.0	= 0.8	= 0.9	= 1.0
$X_1 = -1$	[0 000 0 469]	[0 001 0 628]	[0 000 0 854]	[0 000 0 717]	[0 000 0 890]	[0 000 0 986]
$X_2 = -1/2$	[0 003 0 359]	[0 000 0 520]	[0 000 0 714]	[0 000 0 577]	[0 000 0 790]	[0 000 0 925]
$X_3 = -1$	[0 000 0 483]	[0 000 0 643]	[0 000 0 834]	[0 000 0 702]	[0 000 0 888]	[0 000 0 986]
$X_1 = 2$	[0 323 0 004]	[0 459 0 000]	[0 667 0 000]	[0 484 0 000]	[0 736 0 000]	[0 910 0 000]
$X_2 = 3/2$	[0 400 0 000]	[0 617 0 000]	[0 817 0 000]	[0 665 0 000]	[0 867 0 000]	[0 979 0 000]
$X_3 = 3$	[0 300 0 004]	[0 496 0 000]	[0 735 0 000]	[0 545 0 000]	[0 764 0 000]	[0 930 0 000]

N = 1000, S = 1000. T = 1000.  $q_1$  = 1/4,  $q_2$  = 1/4,  $q_3$  = 1/4.  $q_+$  = 1/4,  $q_-$  = 1/4.  $H_0$  = 0,  $H_+$  = 1,  $H_-$  = -1.

1. A strategic, effects a strat-dependent  
 $x_1$  from player 1, states the restr  
 $(0.2523 \ 0.5288 \ 0.7098)$ ,  $(0.2998 \ 0.7013 \ 0.2998)$ ,  $(0.2101 \ 0.7262 \ 0.7231)$ ,  
 T. 1. A

1, strategic, effects a strat-dependent  
 from player 1, states the restr

O  
 (CD, TV),  
 A  
 (S (2006))  
 W  
 L  
 S (2009)  
 H ( )  
 B  
 S O  
 B ( )  
 T S (2009, 7)  
 S T  
 W (2001, 24)  
 B  
 F 2:30 (G (1988))  
 H T ( )  
 G  
 F  
 D ( )



## INTERACTION EFFECTS IN SIMULTANEOUS GAMES

TABLE VI  
MULTIPLICITY TESTS (X = HOUR OF DAY)

		$\mu_{1,1} > \mu_{1,2} > \mu_{1,3}$	$\mu_{2,1} > \mu_{2,2} > \mu_{2,3}$	G
A	W	33.32*		26,152
	RW	$T_1^\dagger > T_3^\dagger > T_2^\dagger > 0$		
N	W	3.86		6534
	RW	$T_3 > T$		

TABLE VII  
 :55 MIN VS. NOT :55 MIN (X = HOUR OF DAY, MARKET SIZE)

Market Size (k)	S (X)	Hour of Day (D)			
		N 1	4 5	5 6	9 10
1	W	0.77	4.94	3.22	2.27
	RW	$T_3 > T_2 > 0 > T_1$	$T_2 > T_1 > T_3 > 0$	$T_2 > T_1 > T_3 > 0$	$T_1 > T_3 > T_2 > 0$
	G	2201	2201	2200	2199
2	W	0.73	3.87	1.97	2.48
	RW	$T_2 > T_3 > 0 > T_1$	$T_3 > 0 > T_1 > T_2$	$T_2 > T_1 > T_3 > 0$	$T_2 > T_1 > T_3 > 0$
	G	2157	2220	2159	2153
3	W	4.96	19.06*	26.07*	2.92
	RW	$T_2 > T_3 > T_1 > 0$	$T_3^\dagger > T_2^\dagger > T_1^\dagger > 0$	$T_1^\dagger > T_3^\dagger > T_2^\dagger > 0$	$T_1 > T_3 > 0 > T_2$
	G	2176	2141	2177	2168

T... (\*)... W... 5%. T... (†)...  
 5% FWE... R... W (2005) (RW). T\_k... k.

4 5 ... 5 6

7. CONCLUSION

I... I... E... W... W... A...

**F**  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a  $\mathbb{R}^n$ -valued function on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . **I**  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a  $\mathbb{R}^n$ -valued function on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .



$f$  ,  $f$  , 371 ,  
1 104, . . . , . . . .  
, 2010 , 2011.