

INFLUENCE AND INTERACTION INDEXES FOR PSEUDO-BOOLEAN FUNCTIONS: A UNIFIED LEAST SQUARES APPROACH

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ABSTRACT. The Banzhaf power and interaction indexes for a pseudo-Boolean function (or a cooperative game) appear naturally as leading coefficients in the standard least squares approximation of the function by a pseudo-Boolean function of a specified degree. We first observe that this property still holds if we consider approximations by pseudo-Boolean functions depending only on specified variables. We then show that the Banzhaf influence index can also be obtained from the latter approximation problem. Considering certain weighted versions of this approximation problem, we introduce a class of weighted Banzhaf influence indexes, analyze their most important properties, and point out similarities between the weighted Banzhaf influence index and the corresponding weighted Banzhaf interaction index. We also discuss the issue of reconstructing a pseudo-Boolean function from prescribed influences and point out very different behaviors in the weighted and non-weighted cases.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an n -variable pseudo-Boolean function and let S be a subset of its variables. Define the *influence of S over f* as the expected value, denoted $I_f(S)$, of the highest variation of f when assigning values independently and uniformly at random to the variables not in S (see [12] for a normalized version of this definition). That is,

$$I_f(S) = \frac{1}{2^{n-|S|}} \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} \left(\max_{R \subseteq S} f(T \cup R) - \min_{R \subseteq S} f(T \cup R) \right),$$

where $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$.¹ This notion was first introduced for Boolean functions $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ by Ben-Or and Linial [2] (see also [10]). There the influence $I_f(S)$ was (equivalently) defined as the probability that, assigning values independently and uniformly at random to the variables not in S , the value of f remains undetermined. Since its introduction, this concept has found many applications in discrete mathematics, cooperative game theory, theoretical computer science, and social choice theory (see, e.g., the survey article [11]).

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¹Throughout we identify Boolean vectors $\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1\}^n$ and subsets $T \subseteq N$ by setting $x_i = 1$ if and only if $i \in T$. We thus use the same symbol to denote both a pseudo-Boolean function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and the corresponding set function $f: 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ interchangeably.

When the function f is nondecreasing in each variable, the formula above reduces to

$$(1) \quad I_f(S) = \frac{1}{2^{n-|S|}} \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} (f(T \cup S) - f(T)).$$

The latter expression has an interesting interpretation even if f is not nondecreasing. In cooperative game theory for instance, where $f(T)$ represents the worth of coalition T in the game f , this expression is precisely the average value of the marginal contributions $f(T \cup S) - f(T)$ of coalition S to outer coalitions $T \subseteq N \setminus S$. Thus, it measures an overall influence (which can be positive or negative) of coalition S in the game f . In particular, when $S = \{i\}$ is a singleton it reduces to the Banzhaf power index

$$I_f(\{i\}) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus \{i\}} (f(T \cup \{i\}) - f(T)).$$

Thus, the expression in (1) can be seen as a variant of the original concept of influence that simply extends the Banzhaf power index to coalitions. We call it the *Banzhaf influence index* and denote it by $\Phi_B(f, S)$. Actually, this index was introduced, axiomatized, and even generalized to weighted versions in [13].

The *Banzhaf interaction index* [17], another index which extends the Banzhaf power index to coalitions, is defined for a pseudo-Boolean function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a subset $S \subseteq N$ by

$$(2) \quad I_B(f, S) = \frac{1}{2^{n-|S|}} \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} (\Delta_S f)(T),$$

where $\Delta_S f$ denotes the S -difference (or discrete S -derivative) of f .² When $|S| \geq 2$, this index measures an overall degree of interaction among the variables of f that are in S . When f is a game, it measures an overall degree of interaction among the players of coalition S in the game f (see, e.g., [5, 6, 7]).

It is known that the Banzhaf power and interaction indexes can be obtained from the solution of a standard least squares approximation problem for pseudo-Boolean functions (see [6, 8]). Weighted versions of this approximation problem recently enabled us to define a class of weighted Banzhaf interaction indexes having several nice properties (see [14]). However, we observe that there is no such least squares construction for the Banzhaf influence index in the literature.

In this paper we fill this gap in the following way. In Section 2 we first show that the Banzhaf interaction index can be obtained from a different, more natural (but still elementary) least squares approximation problem. Specifically, $I_B(f, S)$ appears as the leading coefficient in the multilinear representation of the best approximation f_S of f by a pseudo-Boolean function that depends only on the variables in S . We then prove that the Banzhaf influence index $\Phi_B(f, S)$ can be obtained from the same approximation problem simply by considering the difference $f_S(S) - f_S(\emptyset)$. In Section 3 we introduce a class of weighted Banzhaf influence indexes from the solution of a weighted version of this approximation problem. We show that these indexes define a subclass of the family of *generalized values*, give their most important properties, and point out similarities between the weighted Banzhaf influence index and the corresponding weighted Banzhaf interaction index.

²The differences of f are defined as $\Delta_\emptyset f = f$, $\Delta_{\{i\}} f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x} \mid x_i = 1) - f(\mathbf{x} \mid x_i = 0)$, and $\Delta_S f = \Delta_{\{i\}} \Delta_{S \setminus \{i\}} f$ for $i \in S$.

In Section 4 we discuss the issue of representing pseudo-Boolean functions in terms of Banzhaf influence indexes. More precisely, we show that in the generic weighted case any pseudo-Boolean function can be reconstructed, up to an additive constant, from prescribed influences. By contrast, in the non-weighted case only half of the information contained in the pseudo-Boolean function can be reconstructed. This important observation fully motivates the investigation of the weighted case, which therefore is not a straightforward extension of the non-weighted case. Finally, in Section 5 we present an application of the weighted Banzhaf influence index in system reliability theory and give a couple of concluding remarks.

2. INTERACTIONS, INFLUENCES, AND LEAST SQUARES APPROXIMATIONS

In this section we recall how the Banzhaf interaction index can be obtained from the solution of a standard least squares approximation problem and we show how a variant of this approximation problem can be used to define both the Banzhaf interaction and influence indexes.

It is well known (see, e.g., [9]) that any pseudo-Boolean function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ can be uniquely represented by a multilinear polynomial function

$$f = \sum_{T \subseteq N} a(T) u_T,$$

where $u_T(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i \in T} x_i$ is the *unanimity game* (or *unanimity function*) for $T \subseteq N$ (with the convention $u_\emptyset = 1$) and the set function $a: 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, called the *Möbius transform* of f , is defined through the conversion formulas (Möbius inversion formulas)

$$(3) \quad a(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S|-|T|} f(T) \quad \text{and} \quad f(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} a(T).$$

By extending formally any pseudo-Boolean function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the unit hypercube $[0, 1]^n$ by linear interpolation, Owen [15, 16] introduced the *multilinear extension* of f , i.e., the multilinear polynomial $\bar{f}: [0, 1]^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\bar{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{S \subseteq N} a(S) \prod_{i \in S} x_i,$$

where a is the Möbius transform of f .

Denote by \mathcal{F}^N the set of pseudo-Boolean functions on N (i.e., with variables in N). Recall that the *Banzhaf interaction index* [7, 17] is the mapping $I_B: \mathcal{F}^N \times 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined in Eq. (2). Extending the S -difference operator Δ_S to multilinear polynomials on $[0, 1]^n$, we can show the following identities (see [6, 16])

$$I_B(f, S) = (\Delta_S \bar{f})\left(\frac{\mathbf{1}}{2}\right) = \int_{[0, 1]^n} \Delta_S \bar{f}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x},$$

where $\frac{\mathbf{1}}{2}$ stands for $(\frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2})$. Since the S -difference operator has the same effect as the S -derivative operator D_S (i.e., the partial derivative operator with respect to the variables in S) when applied to multilinear polynomials on $[0, 1]^n$, we also have

$$(4) \quad I_B(f, S) = (D_S \bar{f})\left(\frac{\mathbf{1}}{2}\right) = \int_{[0, 1]^n} D_S \bar{f}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}.$$

We now recall how the index I_B can be obtained from an approximation problem. For $k \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ define

$$V_k = \text{span}\{u_T : T \subseteq N, |T| \leq k\},$$

that is, V_k is the linear subspace of all multilinear polynomials $g: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of degree at most k , i.e., of the form

$$g = \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq N \\ |T| \leq k}} c(T) u_T, \quad c(T) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The best k th approximation of a function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the function $f_k \in V_k$ that minimizes the squared distance

$$(5) \quad \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1\}^n} (f(\mathbf{x}) - g(\mathbf{x}))^2 = \sum_{T \subseteq N} (f(T) - g(T))^2$$

among all functions $g \in V_k$.

The following proposition, which was proved in [6] (see [8] for an earlier work), expresses the number $I_B(f, S)$ in terms of the best $|S|$ th approximation $f_{|S|}$ of f .

Proposition 2.1 ([6]). *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, the number $I_B(f, S)$ is the coefficient of u_S in the multilinear representation of the best $|S|$ th approximation $f_{|S|}$ of f .*

An alternative (and perhaps more natural) approach to measure the influence on f of its i th variable consists in considering the coefficient of $u_{\{i\}}$ in the best approximation of f by a function of the form

$$g = c(\emptyset) u_\emptyset + c(\{i\}) u_{\{i\}}$$

(instead of a function in V_1), as classically done for linear models in statistics. More generally, for every $S \subseteq N$ define $V_S = \{u_T : T \subseteq S\}$, that is, V_S is the linear subspace of all multilinear polynomials $g: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that depend only on the variables in S , i.e., of the form

$$g = \sum_{T \subseteq S} c(T) u_T, \quad c(T) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The *best S -approximation* of a function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is then the function $f_S \in V_S$ that minimizes the squared distance (5) among all functions $g \in V_S$.

We now show that $I_B(f, S)$ is also the coefficient of u_S in the multilinear representation of f_S . On the one hand, f_S is the orthogonal projection of f onto V_S with respect to the inner product

$$(6) \quad \langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{T \subseteq N} f(T) g(T).^3$$

On the other hand, it is well known and easy to prove that the 2^n functions

$$v_T(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i \in T} (2x_i - 1), \quad T \subseteq N,$$

form an orthonormal set with respect to this inner product. Thus, the best k th- and S -approximations of f are respectively given by

$$(7) \quad f_k = \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq N \\ |T| \leq k}} \langle f, v_T \rangle v_T \quad \text{and} \quad f_S = \sum_{T \subseteq S} \langle f, v_T \rangle v_T.$$

These formulas enable us to prove the following simple but important result, which expresses the number $I_B(f, S)$ in terms of the best S -approximation f_S of f .

³Note that the multiplicative normalization of the inner product does not change the projection problem.

Proposition 2.2. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, the number $I_B(f, S)$ is the coefficient of u_S (i.e., the leading coefficient) in the multilinear representation of the best S -approximation f_S of f .*

Proof. Since $I_B(f, S)$ is the coefficient of u_S in the multilinear representation of $f_{|S|}$, from the first equality in (7) we obtain

$$(8) \quad I_B(f, S) = 2^{|S|} \langle f, v_S \rangle.$$

We then conclude by the second equality in (7). \square

Thus, combining Proposition 2.2 with Eq. (3), we immediately see that the number $I_B(f, S)$ can be expressed in terms of the approximation f_S as

$$I_B(f, S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S|-|T|} f_S(T).$$

Recall that the *Banzhaf influence index* [13] is the mapping $\Phi_B: \mathcal{F}^N \times 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$(9) \quad \Phi_B(f, S) = \frac{1}{2^{n-|S|}} \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} (f(T \cup S) - f(T)).$$

Since the map $f \mapsto \Phi_B(f, S)$ is linear for every $S \subseteq N$, it can be expressed by means of the inner product (6). To this aim, consider the function $g_S: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$(10) \quad g_S(\mathbf{x}) = 2^{|S|} \left(\prod_{i \in S} x_i - \prod_{i \in S} (1 - x_i) \right).$$

Proposition 2.3. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have $\Phi_B(f, S) = \langle f, g_S \rangle$.*

Proof. Using (6), we obtain

$$\langle f, g_S \rangle = \frac{1}{2^{n-|S|}} \left(\sum_{T \supseteq S} f(T) - \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} f(T) \right),$$

which is precisely the right-hand side of (9). \square

From Proposition 2.3 we can easily derive an explicit expression for $\Phi_B(f, S)$ in terms of the Banzhaf interaction index I_B . This expression was already found in [12]. We first consider a lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *For every $S \subseteq N$, we have $g_S = 2 \sum_{T \subseteq S, |T| \text{ odd}} v_T$.*

Proof. Since the functions v_T ($T \subseteq N$) form an orthonormal basis for \mathcal{F}^N , we have $g_S = \sum_{T \subseteq N} \langle g_S, v_T \rangle v_T$. Using (8), (10), and then (4), we obtain

$$\langle g_S, v_T \rangle = 2^{-|T|} I_B(g_S, T) = 2^{-|T|} (D_T \bar{g}_S) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right).$$

The result then follows directly from the computation of the derivative $D_T \bar{g}_S$. \square

Proposition 2.5 ([12, Proposition 4.1]). *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$\Phi_B(f, S) = \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq S \\ |T| \text{ odd}}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|T|-1} I_B(f, T).$$

Proof. By Proposition 2.3 and Lemma 2.4, we obtain

$$(11) \quad \Phi_B(f, S) = \langle f, g_S \rangle = 2 \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq S \\ |T| \text{ odd}}} \langle f, v_T \rangle.$$

We then conclude by (8). \square

The following proposition gives an expression for $\Phi_B(f, S)$ in terms of the best S -approximation f_S of f . This proposition together with Proposition 2.2 show that the indexes $I_B(f, S)$ and $\Phi_B(f, S)$ are actually two facets of the same construction, namely the best S -approximation of f .

Proposition 2.6. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$\Phi_B(f, S) = f_S(S) - f_S(\emptyset).$$

Proof. By (7), we have

$$f_S(S) - f_S(\emptyset) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} \langle f, v_T \rangle (v_T(S) - v_T(\emptyset)) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} \langle f, v_T \rangle (1 - (-1)^{|T|}).$$

Using (11), we see that the latter expression is precisely $\Phi_B(f, S)$. \square

Proposition 2.6 is actually one of the key results of this paper. Indeed, as we will now see, it will enable us to define weighted Banzhaf influence indexes from a weighted version of the approximation problem in complete analogy with the way the weighted Banzhaf interaction index was defined in [14].

3. WEIGHTED INFLUENCES DEFINED BY LEAST SQUARES

In [14] we investigated weighted versions of the best k th approximation problem for pseudo-Boolean functions (e.g., to allow nonuniform assignments of the variables). This study enabled us to define a class of weighted Banzhaf interaction indexes. In the present section we show that the corresponding weighted version of the best S -approximation problem described in Section 2 not only yields the same weighted Banzhaf interaction index but also provides a natural definition of a weighted Banzhaf influence index.

Given a weight function $w: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow]0, \infty[$ and a pseudo-Boolean function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we define the *best S -approximation of f* as the unique multilinear polynomial in V_S that minimizes the squared distance

$$(12) \quad \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1\}^n} w(\mathbf{x}) (f(\mathbf{x}) - g(\mathbf{x}))^2 = \sum_{T \subseteq N} w(T) (f(T) - g(T))^2$$

among all functions $g \in V_S$.

Assuming without loss of generality that $\sum_{T \subseteq N} w(T) = 1$, we see that w defines a probability distribution over 2^N . Considering the game theory context, we can interpret $w(T)$ as the probability that coalition T forms, that is, $w(T) = \Pr(C = T)$, where C represents a random coalition.

We also assume that the variables are set independently of each other. In game theory, this means that the players behave independently of each other to form coalitions, i.e., the events $(C \ni i)$ ($i \in N$) are independent.⁴ Setting $p_i = \Pr(C \ni i) = \sum_{S \ni i} w(S)$, we then have

$$(13) \quad w(S) = \prod_{i \in S} p_i \prod_{i \in N \setminus S} (1 - p_i),$$

⁴In Section 5 we give a justification for this independence assumption.

which implies $0 < p_i < 1$. Thus, the probability distribution w is completely determined by the n -tuple $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \in]0, 1[^n$.

We now provide an explicit expression for the best S -approximation of a pseudo-Boolean function. On the one hand, the squared distance (12) is induced by the weighted Euclidean inner product

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0,1\}^n} w(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) g(\mathbf{x}).$$

On the other hand, as observed in [3] the functions $v_{T,\mathbf{p}}: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($T \subseteq N$) defined by

$$(14) \quad v_{T,\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i \in T} \frac{x_i - p_i}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}}$$

are pairwise orthogonal and normalized. This provides the following immediate solution to the weighted approximation problem.

Proposition 3.1. *The best S -approximation of $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by*

$$(15) \quad f_{S,\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{T \subseteq S} \langle f, v_{T,\mathbf{p}} \rangle v_{T,\mathbf{p}}.$$

From Proposition 3.1 we immediately deduce that the coefficient of u_S (i.e., the leading coefficient) in the multilinear representation of $f_{S,\mathbf{p}}$ is given by

$$(16) \quad I_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \frac{\langle f, v_{S,\mathbf{p}} \rangle}{\prod_{i \in S} \sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}},$$

which is precisely the weighted Banzhaf interaction index introduced in [14] by means of the corresponding k th approximation problem. In the non-weighted case (i.e., when $\mathbf{p} = \frac{1}{2}$), Eq. (16) reduces to (8).

By analogy with Proposition 2.6 we now propose the following definition of weighted Banzhaf influence index.

Definition 3.2. Let $\Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}: \mathcal{F}^N \times 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $\Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = f_{S,\mathbf{p}}(S) - f_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)$.

We now provide various explicit expressions for $\Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ in terms of the weighted Banzhaf interaction index, the Möbius transform of f , and the f values.

We start with the following result, which is the weighted counterpart of Proposition 2.5.

Proposition 3.3. *For every $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$(17) \quad \Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} I_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, T) \left(\prod_{i \in T} (1-p_i) - (-1)^{|T|} \prod_{i \in T} p_i \right).$$

Proof. Using Definition 3.2 and Eqs. (15) and (14), we obtain

$$(18) \quad \Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} \langle f, v_{T,\mathbf{p}} \rangle \left(\prod_{i \in T} \frac{1-p_i}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}} - (-1)^{|T|} \prod_{i \in T} \frac{p_i}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}} \right).$$

We then conclude by (16). □

Using the expression of the weighted Banzhaf interaction index in terms of the Möbius transform of f , that is,

$$(19) \quad I_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \sum_{T \supseteq S} a(T) \prod_{i \in T \setminus S} p_i$$

(see [14]), we can obtain the corresponding expression for the weighted Banzhaf influence index. To this extent, recall the binomial product formula

$$(20) \quad \sum_{T \subseteq N} \prod_{i \in T} a_i \prod_{i \in N \setminus T} b_i = \prod_{i \in N} (a_i + b_i).$$

Proposition 3.4. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$(21) \quad \Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq N \\ T \cap S \neq \emptyset}} a(T) \prod_{i \in T \setminus S} p_i.$$

Proof. Combining (17) with (19), we obtain

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) &= \sum_{R \subseteq S} \sum_{T \supseteq R} a(T) \prod_{i \in T \setminus R} p_i \left(\prod_{i \in R} (1 - p_i) - \prod_{i \in R} (-p_i) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq N \\ T \cap S \neq \emptyset}} a(T) \prod_{i \in T \setminus S} p_i \sum_{R \subseteq T \cap S} \prod_{i \in (T \cap S) \setminus R} p_i \left(\prod_{i \in R} (1 - p_i) - \prod_{i \in R} (-p_i) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using the binomial product formula (20), we see that the inner sum in (22) becomes $1 - \prod_{i \in T \cap S} (p_i - p_i) = 1$. This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

Interestingly, Eqs. (19) and (21) show that both $I_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ and $\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ are independent of those p_i such that $i \in S$.

A *generalized value* [13] is a mapping $G: \mathcal{F}^N \times 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$(23) \quad G(f, S) = \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} p_T^S (f(T \cup S) - f(T)),$$

where the coefficients p_T^S are real numbers for every $S \subseteq N$ and every $T \subseteq N \setminus S$.

The following lemma gives an expression for $G(f, S)$ in terms of the Möbius transform of f . The proof is given in Appendix A.

Lemma 3.5. *A mapping $G: \mathcal{F}^N \times 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the form*

$$(24) \quad G(f, S) = \sum_{\substack{R \subseteq N \\ R \cap S \neq \emptyset}} q_R^S a(R),$$

where a is the Möbius transform of f , defines a generalized value if and only if the coefficients q_R^S depend only on S and $R \setminus S$. In this case, the conversion between (23) and (24) is given by

$$q_R^S = \sum_{T: R \setminus S \subseteq T \subseteq N \setminus S} p_T^S \quad \text{and} \quad p_T^S = \sum_{R: T \subseteq R \subseteq N \setminus S} (-1)^{|R| - |T|} q_{R \cup S}^S.$$

The following proposition shows that the weighted Banzhaf influence index $\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}$ is a particular generalized value.

Proposition 3.6. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} p_T^S (f(T \cup S) - f(T)),$$

where the coefficients

$$(25) \quad p_T^S = \prod_{i \in T} p_i \prod_{i \in N \setminus (S \cup T)} (1 - p_i)$$

satisfy the conditions $p_T^S \geq 0$ and $\sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} p_T^S = 1$.

Proof. Proposition 3.4 and Lemma 3.5 show that $\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}$ is a generalized value with $q_R^S = \prod_{i \in R \setminus S} p_i$. By Lemma 3.5 we then have

$$p_T^S = \sum_{R: T \subseteq R \subseteq N \setminus S} (-1)^{|R| - |T|} \prod_{i \in R} p_i = \prod_{i \in T} p_i \sum_{R: T \subseteq R \subseteq N \setminus S} \prod_{i \in R \setminus T} (-p_i).$$

The result then follows from the binomial product formula (20). \square

The coefficients p_T^S given in (25) coincide with those of the corresponding expression for the weighted Banzhaf interaction index (see [14, Theorem 10]). Therefore, we immediately derive the following interpretations of these coefficients (see [14, Proposition 11]). For every $S \subseteq N$ and every $T \subseteq N \setminus S$, we have

$$p_T^S = \Pr(T \subseteq C \subseteq S \cup T) = \Pr(C = S \cup T \mid C \supseteq S) = \Pr(C = T \mid C \subseteq N \setminus S),$$

where C denotes a random coalition.

For every $S \subseteq N$, define the linear operator σ_S for functions on $\{0, 1\}^n$ or $[0, 1]^n$ by

$$\sigma_S f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x} \mid x_i = 1 \forall i \in S) - f(\mathbf{x} \mid x_i = 0 \forall i \in S).$$

For instance, when applied to the unanimity game u_T ($T \subseteq N$), we obtain

$$(26) \quad \sigma_S u_T = \begin{cases} u_{T \setminus S}, & \text{if } S \cap T \neq \emptyset, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The next result gives various expressions for $\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ in terms of the function $\sigma_S f$. Recall first that, for every function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$(27) \quad \bar{f}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1\}^n} w(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) = E[f(C)],$$

where C denotes a random coalition (see [16] or [14, Proposition 4]).

Proposition 3.7. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$(28) \quad \Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) = (\sigma_S \bar{f})(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1\}^n} w(\mathbf{x}) \sigma_S f(\mathbf{x}) = E[(\sigma_S f)(C)],$$

where C denotes a random coalition.

Proof. The first equality immediately follows from Eqs. (21) and (26). The other equalities immediately follow from (27). \square

Interestingly, (28) shows a strong analogy with the identities (see [14, Propositions 4 and 9])

$$(29) \quad I_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) = (D_S \bar{f})(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1\}^n} w(\mathbf{x}) \Delta_S f(\mathbf{x}) = E[(\Delta_S f)(C)].$$

We also have the following expression for $\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ as an integral. We omit the proof since it follows exactly the same steps as in the proof of the corresponding expression for $I_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ (see [14, Proposition 12]).

Proposition 3.8. *Let F_1, \dots, F_n be cumulative distribution functions on $[0, 1]$. Then*

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \int_{[0, 1]^n} (\sigma_S \bar{f})(\mathbf{x}) dF_1(x_1) \cdots dF_n(x_n)$$

for every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$ if and only if $p_i = \int_0^1 x dF_i(x)$ for every $i \in N$.

We now generalize Proposition 2.3 to the weighted case. To this aim, consider the function $g_{S,\mathbf{p}}: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$g_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i \in S} \frac{x_i}{p_i} - \prod_{i \in S} \frac{1-x_i}{1-p_i}.$$

Proposition 3.9. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$(30) \quad \Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \langle f, g_{S,\mathbf{p}} \rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0,1\}^n} w(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) \left(\prod_{i \in S} \frac{x_i}{p_i} - \prod_{i \in S} \frac{1-x_i}{1-p_i} \right)$$

and

$$(31) \quad \Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0,1\}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) \frac{g_S(\mathbf{x})}{2^{|S|}} \prod_{i \in N \setminus S} p_i^{x_i} (1-p_i)^{1-x_i}.$$

Proof. On the one hand, by substituting (14) into (18), we obtain $\Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \langle f, g'_{S,\mathbf{p}} \rangle$, where

$$g'_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} \left(\prod_{i \in T} \frac{x_i - p_i}{p_i} - (-1)^{|T|} \prod_{i \in T} \frac{x_i - p_i}{1-p_i} \right).$$

Using the binomial product formula (20), we immediately see that $g'_{S,\mathbf{p}} = g_{S,\mathbf{p}}$, which proves (30).

On the other hand, for every $\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1\}^n$ we have

$$g_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}) w(\mathbf{x}) = g_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}) \prod_{i \in N} p_i^{x_i} (1-p_i)^{1-x_i} = \frac{g_S(\mathbf{x})}{2^{|S|}} \prod_{i \in N \setminus S} p_i^{x_i} (1-p_i)^{1-x_i},$$

which, when combined with (30), immediately leads to (31). \square

We end this section by giving an interpretation of the Banzhaf influence index Φ_B as a center of mass of weighted Banzhaf influence indexes $\Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}$.

As already mentioned, the index Φ_B can be expressed in terms of $\Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}$ simply by setting $\mathbf{p} = \frac{1}{2}$. However, by Proposition 3.6 we also have the following expression

$$(32) \quad \Phi_B(f, S) = \int_{[0,1]^n} \Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}(f, S) d\mathbf{p}.$$

This formula can be interpreted in the game theory context in the same way as the corresponding formula for the interaction index (see [14, §5.1]). We have assumed that the players behave independently of each other to form coalitions, each player i with probability $p_i \in]0, 1[$. Assuming further that this probability is not known a priori, to define an influence index it is then natural to consider the average (center of mass) of the weighted indexes over all possible choices of the probabilities p_i . Eq. (32) then shows that we obtain the non-weighted influence index Φ_B .

The *Shapley generalized value* [12, 13] for a function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a coalition $S \subseteq N$ is defined by

$$\Phi_{\text{Sh}}(f, S) = \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq N \\ T \cap S \neq \emptyset}} \frac{a(T)}{|T \setminus S| + 1},$$

where a is the Möbius transform of f . Using (21) we obtain the following expression for Φ_{Sh} in terms of $\Phi_{B,\mathbf{p}}$, namely

$$(33) \quad \Phi_{\text{Sh}}(f, S) = \int_0^1 \Phi_{B,(p,\dots,p)}(f, S) dp.$$

Here the players still behave independently of each other to form coalitions but with the same probability p . The integral in (33) simply represents the average of the weighted indexes over all the possible probabilities.

4. WEIGHTED INFLUENCES AS ALTERNATIVE REPRESENTATIONS OF PSEUDO-BOOLEAN FUNCTIONS

It is well known that the values $I_B(f, S)$ ($S \subseteq N$) of the non-weighted Banzhaf interaction index for a function $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ provide an alternative representation of f (see [6]). This observation still holds in the weighted case. Indeed, combining the Taylor expansion formula with (29) yields (see [14, Eq. (16)])

$$(34) \quad f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{S \subseteq N} I_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) \prod_{i \in S} (x_i - p_i).$$

Thus, for every \mathbf{p} the map $f \mapsto \{I_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) : S \subseteq N\}$ is a linear bijection.

In this section we discuss the issue of representing pseudo-Boolean functions in terms of Banzhaf influence indexes. In fact, we compare the non-weighted and weighted versions of the Banzhaf influence indexes and show that they have different behaviors in terms of reconstruction of the original pseudo-Boolean function from prescribed influences. In the non-weighted version we show that the index is degenerate: roughly speaking, the values $\Phi_B(f, S)$ ($\emptyset \neq S \subseteq N$) encode only half of the information contained in the function f . In contrast, in the weighted version, for a generic weight \mathbf{p} the values $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ ($\emptyset \neq S \subseteq N$) allow to reconstruct f up to an additive constant.

The degeneracy of the non-weighted influence index Φ_B follows from linear relations among the linear functionals $\Phi_B(\cdot, S)$ ($S \subseteq N$) on the space \mathcal{F}^N . For instance, for every $i, j \in N$ we have $g_{\{i, j\}} = g_{\{i\}} + g_{\{j\}}$, which, by Proposition 2.3, translates into

$$\Phi_B(\cdot, \{i, j\}) = \Phi_B(\cdot, \{i\}) + \Phi_B(\cdot, \{j\}), \quad i, j \in N.$$

The following result generalizes this linear dependence relation.

Proposition 4.1. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$(35) \quad I_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) (v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(S) - v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)) \prod_{i \in S} \sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)} = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S|-|T|} \Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, T).$$

Proof. Just apply the Möbius inversion formula to (17). \square

Formula (35) shows that if \mathbf{p} is such that $(v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(S) - v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)) = 0$ for some $S \in 2^N \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, the linear functional $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(\cdot, S)$ on the space \mathcal{F}^N is a linear combination of the functionals $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(\cdot, T)$ for $T \subsetneq S$. Moreover, by definition we always have $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(\cdot, \emptyset) = 0$.

Therefore replacing a pseudo-Boolean function f with the values $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ ($S \subseteq N$) results in a loss of information which depends on \mathbf{p} . Assuming a total order on 2^N , we may regard $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}$ as the linear map $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}: \mathcal{F}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2^n}$ defined by

$$f \mapsto (\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) : S \subseteq N).$$

We can measure the degree of dependence among the functionals $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(\cdot, S)$ ($S \subseteq N$) by computing the rank $\text{rk}(\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}})$ of $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}$. Similarly, the resulting loss of information corresponds to the kernel $\ker(\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}})$ of $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}$.

Proposition 4.2. *We have*

$$\ker(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}) = \text{span}\{v_{S,\mathbf{p}} : S \subseteq N \text{ and } v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(S) = v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)\}$$

and

$$\text{rk}(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}) = 2^n - |\{S \subseteq N : v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(S) = v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)\}|.$$

Proof. Combining (14) with (18), we obtain

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(v_{T,\mathbf{p}}, S) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } T \not\subseteq S, \\ v_{T,\mathbf{p}}(T) - v_{T,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus, if $v_{T,\mathbf{p}}(T) - v_{T,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset) = 0$, then $v_{T,\mathbf{p}} \in \ker(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}})$. For the converse inclusion, take $f \in \mathcal{F}^N$. By (34), we have

$$f = \sum_{S \subseteq N} I_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(f, S) \prod_{i \in S} \sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)} v_{S,\mathbf{p}}.$$

If $f \in \ker(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}})$, then $I_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(f, S) (v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(S) - v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)) = 0$ for every $S \subseteq N$ by (35). This provides the converse inclusion. The value of $\text{rk}(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}})$ immediately follows. \square

We observe that the condition $v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(S) = v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)$ also reads

$$(36) \quad \prod_{i \in S} (1-p_i) = (-1)^{|S|} \prod_{i \in S} p_i.^5$$

Since we have $\mathbf{p} \in]0, 1[^n$, this condition cannot be fulfilled when $|S|$ is odd. Therefore by Proposition 4.2 the rank of $\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}$ ranges within the interval $[2^{n-1}, 2^n - 1]$. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 4.3. A tuple $\mathbf{p} \in]0, 1[^n$ is *nondegenerate* if for every $S \in 2^N \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ we have $v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(S) \neq v_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)$, i.e., if $\text{rk}(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}) = 2^n - 1$. Otherwise, it is said to be *degenerate*. A tuple \mathbf{p} is *maximally degenerate* if $\text{rk}(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}) = 2^{n-1}$.

Proposition 4.4. *The set of nondegenerate tuples is an open dense subset in $]0, 1[^n$. For $n \geq 3$ there is a unique maximally degenerate tuple, namely $\mathbf{p} = \frac{1}{2}$.*

Proof. For $S \neq \emptyset$, Eq. (36) is a nontrivial polynomial equation on the components of the tuple \mathbf{p} . This proves the first statement. To see that the second statement holds we note that \mathbf{p} is maximally degenerate if Eq. (36) holds for every S such that $|S|$ is even. In particular it must hold for $S = \{i, j\}$, so that $p_i + p_j = 1$ for all $i, j \in N$. This implies $\mathbf{p} = \frac{1}{2}$ whenever $n \geq 3$. Finally, we can easily check that for this tuple we have $\text{rk}(\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}) = 2^{n-1}$. \square

In the following two subsections we further analyze both the maximally degenerate and nondegenerate cases.

4.1. Behavior of the non-weighted Banzhaf influence indexes. By Proposition 4.4 the non-weighted Banzhaf influence index $\Phi_{\mathbf{B}}$ is maximally degenerate. Let us now interpret its kernel.

Definition 4.5. Let $*$: $\mathcal{F}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^N$ be the operator that carries f into f^* defined by $f^*(S) = -f(N \setminus S)$. Set also $\mathcal{S} = \{f \in \mathcal{F}^N : f^* = f\}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{f \in \mathcal{F}^N : f^* = -f\}$.

The spaces \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{A} can be described in terms of the functions v_S as follows.

⁵Or equivalently, $\prod_{i \in S} (1 - 1/p_i) = 1$.

Proposition 4.6. *We have $\ker(\Phi_B) = \mathcal{A} = \text{span}\{v_S : |S| \text{ even}\}$ and $\mathcal{S} = \text{span}\{v_S : |S| \text{ odd}\}$. The space \mathcal{F}^N is the direct sum of the orthogonal subspaces \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{A} . For every $S \subseteq N$, we have $g_S \in \mathcal{S}$. Finally, $\{g_S : |S| \text{ odd}\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{S} .*

Proof. On the one hand, by Proposition 4.2, we have $\ker(\Phi_B) = \text{span}\{v_S : |S| \text{ even}\}$. On the other hand, we clearly have $v_S^* = (-1)^{|S|+1} v_S$ for every $S \subseteq N$. Therefore we have

$$(37) \quad \text{span}\{v_S : |S| \text{ even}\} \subseteq \mathcal{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{span}\{v_S : |S| \text{ odd}\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}.$$

It follows that $\dim(\mathcal{A}) \geq 2^{n-1}$ and $\dim(\mathcal{S}) \geq 2^{n-1}$. But since we have $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{S} = \{0\}$, we must have $\dim(\mathcal{A}) = \dim(\mathcal{S}) = 2^{n-1}$ and this proves the converse inclusions in (37). This description of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{S} proves the second assertion. The last assertions follow easily from Lemma 2.4. \square

Combining Proposition 2.3 and Eq. (8) with Proposition 4.6 shows that the linear functionals $\Phi_B(\cdot, S)$ with $S \subseteq N$ and $I_B(\cdot, S)$ with $|S|$ odd are combinations of the functionals $\Phi_B(\cdot, T)$ with $T \subseteq N$ and $|T|$ odd. These relations are given explicitly in the next proposition.

Let $E_n(x)$ denote the n th Euler polynomial and $E_n = 2^n E_n(\frac{1}{2})$ the n th Euler number.

Proposition 4.7. *For every $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and every $S \subseteq N$, we have*

$$(38) \quad \Phi_B(f, S) = - \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq S \\ |T| \text{ odd}}} E_{|S|-|T|}(0) 2^{|S|-|T|} \Phi_B(f, T), \quad \text{if } |S| \text{ is even,}$$

and

$$(39) \quad I_B(f, S) = 2^{|S|-1} \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq S \\ |T| \text{ odd}}} E_{|S|-|T|} \Phi_B(f, T), \quad \text{if } |S| \text{ is odd.}$$

Proof. By Proposition 2.3 we can prove (38) by showing that

$$(40) \quad g_S = - \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq S \\ |T| \text{ odd}}} E_{|S|-|T|}(0) 2^{|S|-|T|} g_T, \quad \text{if } |S| \text{ is even,}$$

or equivalently (using the basic properties of Euler polynomials),

$$(41) \quad \sum_{T \subseteq S} E_{|S|-|T|}(0) 2^{-|T|} g_T = 0.$$

To see that (41) holds, we show that

$$\sum_{T \subseteq S} E_{|S|-|T|}(0) 2^{-|T|} \langle g_T, v_K \rangle = 0, \quad K \subseteq N.$$

If $|K|$ is even, then $\langle g_T, v_K \rangle = 0$ since $g_T \in \mathcal{S}$ and $v_K \in \mathcal{A}$ by Proposition 4.6. If $|K|$ is odd, then by Lemma 2.4 we have $\langle g_T, v_K \rangle = 2$ if $K \subseteq T$, and 0, otherwise. Thus, it remains to show that

$$\sum_{T: K \subseteq T \subseteq S} E_{|S|-|T|}(0) 2^{1-|T|} = 0, \quad \text{for odd } |K|.$$

Using the classical translation formula for Euler polynomials, we can rewrite this sum as

$$2^{1-|K|} \sum_{t=0}^{|S|-|K|} \binom{|S|-|K|}{t} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t E_{|S|-|K|-t}(0) = 2^{1-|K|} E_{|S|-|K|}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

and the latter expression is zero since $|S| - |K|$ is odd. This completes the proof of (38). Eq. (39) can be proved similarly. \square

According to the results above, the influences $\Phi_B(f, S)$ ($S \subseteq N$) of a function $f \in \mathcal{F}^N$ determine only the orthogonal projection of f onto \mathcal{S} . On the other hand, due to Eq. (40), not all vectors in $\mathbb{R}^{2^{n-1}}$ are influences of a function in \mathcal{F}^N : the best we can do is to build a unique function in \mathcal{S} with prescribed “odd” influences. This is done in the following result.

Proposition 4.8. *For every set $\{i_T \in \mathbb{R} : |T| \text{ odd}\}$, the unique function $f_S \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $\Phi_B(f_S, T) = i_T$ for every $T \subseteq N$, $|T|$ odd, is given by*

$$f_S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{S \subseteq N \\ |S| \text{ odd}}} \left(\sum_{\substack{T \subseteq S \\ |T| \text{ odd}}} E_{|S|-|T|} i_T \right) v_S.$$

Proof. By Proposition 2.3, the conditions required on $f_S \in \mathcal{S}$ reduce to the equalities $\langle f_S, g_T \rangle = i_T$ for odd $|T|$. Proposition 4.6 then ensures existence and uniqueness of f_S . Since the set $\{v_S : |S| \text{ odd}\}$ is an orthonormal basis for \mathcal{S} we can write

$$f_S = \sum_{\substack{S \subseteq N \\ |S| \text{ odd}}} \langle f_S, v_S \rangle v_S.$$

For odd $|S|$, by (8) we have $\langle f_S, v_S \rangle = 2^{-|S|} I_B(f_S, S)$ and then we compute $I_B(f_S, S)$ by using (39). \square

4.2. Behavior of the weighted Banzhaf influence indexes. The properties of the weighted influence index $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}$ for a nondegenerate \mathbf{p} are completely different from those of the non-weighted influence index Φ_B . By Proposition 4.2, for a nondegenerate \mathbf{p} the kernel of $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}$ is one-dimensional and reduced to the constant functions. Moreover, the functionals $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(\cdot, S)$ for $S \neq \emptyset$ are linearly independent. Therefore, we can build a function f from its influences $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ for $S \neq \emptyset$, up to an additive constant. Requiring a prescribed value of f on the empty set, or a prescribed interaction $I_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, \emptyset)$, allows us to build a unique function. This is the aim of the next result.

Proposition 4.9. *Assume that $\mathbf{p} \in]0, 1[^n$ is nondegenerate and consider a set function $i: 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. There exists a unique function $f \in \mathcal{F}^N$ such that $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, S) = i(S)$ for every nonempty $S \subseteq N$ and $I_{B, \mathbf{p}}(f, \emptyset) = i(\emptyset)$. It is given by*

$$f = i(\emptyset) + \sum_{S \neq \emptyset} \frac{v_{S, \mathbf{p}}}{v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(S) - v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)} \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S|-|T|} i(T).$$

There exists a unique set function $g \in \mathcal{F}^N$ such that $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(g, S) = i(S)$ for every nonempty $S \subseteq N$ and $g(\emptyset) = i(\emptyset)$. It is given by

$$g = i(\emptyset) + \sum_{S \neq \emptyset} \frac{v_{S, \mathbf{p}} - v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)}{v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(S) - v_{S, \mathbf{p}}(\emptyset)} \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S|-|T|} i(T).$$

Proof. We compute f by substituting (35) in (34). Then we have immediately $g = f - f(\emptyset) + i(\emptyset)$. \square

5. APPLICATION AND FINAL REMARKS

We now end our investigation with an application of the concept of weighted Banzhaf influence index in reliability engineering. We also give a justification for our independence assumption, introduce a normalized influence index, and derive tight upper bounds on influences.

5.1. An application in system reliability theory. Consider a system made up of n interconnected components. Let $C = \{1, \dots, n\}$ be the set of components and let $\phi: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ be the *structure function* which expresses the state of the system in terms of the states of its components. We assume that the system is *semicoherent*, i.e., the structure function ϕ is nondecreasing in each variable and satisfies the conditions $\phi(0, \dots, 0) = 0$ and $\phi(1, \dots, 1) = 1$. We also assume that, at any time, the component states X_1, \dots, X_n are statistically independent. The *reliability* of every component $i \in C$ is then defined as the probability $p_i = \Pr(X_i = 1)$. For general background on system reliability theory, see, e.g., Barlow and Proschan [1].

According to the definition given by Ben-Or and Linial [2] (as recalled in the introduction), for every subset S of components, the index

$$I_\phi(S) = \Phi_B(\phi, S) = \frac{1}{2^{n-|S|}} \sum_{T \in C \setminus S} (\phi(T \cup S) - \phi(T))$$

measures, at a given time, the probability that the state of the system is undetermined once the state of each component i not in S is set to one or zero with probability $p_i = 1/2$.

In practice, however, the probabilities $\Pr(X_i = 1)$ and $\Pr(X_i = 0)$ need not be equal. The weighted version $\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}$ of the Banzhaf influence index then provides a straightforward generalization of Ben-Or and Linial's definition to the general case of arbitrary reliabilities p_1, \dots, p_n . More specifically, the weighted index

$$\Phi_{B, \mathbf{p}}(\phi, S) = \sum_{T \in C \setminus S} p_T^S (\phi(T \cup S) - \phi(T)),$$

where

$$p_T^S = \prod_{i \in T} p_i \prod_{i \in C \setminus (S \cup T)} (1 - p_i),$$

(as described in Proposition 3.6) precisely measures, at a given time, the probability that the state of the system remains undetermined once the state of each component i not in S is set to one with probability p_i and to zero with probability $1 - p_i$. In a sense this probability measures, at a given time, the influence of the subset of components in S over the system. When S reduces to a singleton $\{i\}$ and $p_i = 1/2$, we retrieve the classical Banzhaf power index, also known in reliability theory as the Birnbaum structural measure of component importance.

5.2. On the independence assumption. We have made the important assumption that the variables are set independently of each other. From this assumption we derived condition (13). Let us now show that this assumption is rather natural.

For every probability distribution w such that $p_i = \sum_{S \ni i} w(S) \in]0, 1[$, the best $\{i\}$ -approximation of $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with respect to the squared distance (12) associated with w is given by

$$f_{\{i\}} = \langle f, v_{\{i\}, \mathbf{p}} \rangle v_{\{i\}, \mathbf{p}} + \langle f, 1 \rangle,$$

where $v_{\{i\},\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}) = (x_i - p_i) / \sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}$.⁶ Therefore, we can define the power/influence index associated with w by

$$I_w(f, \{i\}) = \frac{\langle f, v_{\{i\},\mathbf{p}} \rangle}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}} = \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus \{i\}} \left(\frac{w(T \cup \{i\})}{p_i} f(T \cup \{i\}) - \frac{w(T)}{1-p_i} f(T) \right).$$

However, we know from the literature on cooperative game theory (see, e.g., [4, 18]) that “good” power indexes should be of the form

$$(42) \quad I(f, \{i\}) = \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus \{i\}} c_T^i \Delta_{\{i\}} f(T), \quad c_T^i \in \mathbb{R}.$$

It follows that the index $I_w(\cdot, \{i\})$ is of the form (42) if and only if $\frac{w(T \cup \{i\})}{p_i} = \frac{w(T)}{1-p_i}$ for every $T \subseteq N \setminus \{i\}$. Thus, we have proved the following result.

Proposition 5.1. *The index $I_w(\cdot, \{i\})$ is of the form (42) for every $i \in N$ if and only if (13) holds.*

5.3. Normalized index and upper bounds on influences. Since the index $\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}$ is a linear map, it cannot be considered as an absolute influence index but rather as a relative index constructed to assess and compare influences for a *given* function.

If we want to compare influences for *different* functions, we need to consider an absolute, normalized influence index. Such an index can be defined as follows. Considering again 2^N as a probability space with respect to the measure w , we see that, for every $S \subseteq N$ the number $\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(f, S)$ is the covariance $\text{cov}(f, g_{S,\mathbf{p}})$ of the random variables f and $g_{S,\mathbf{p}}$. In fact, denoting the expectation of f by $E[f] = \bar{f}(\mathbf{p})$ (see (27)), we have

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(f, S) = \langle f, g_{S,\mathbf{p}} \rangle = \langle f - E[f], g_{S,\mathbf{p}} - E[g_{S,\mathbf{p}}] \rangle = \text{cov}(f, g_{S,\mathbf{p}})$$

since $E[g_{S,\mathbf{p}}] = \bar{g}_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{p}) = 0$ and $\langle E[f], g_{S,\mathbf{p}} \rangle = \Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(E[f], S) = 0$.

To define a normalized influence index, we naturally consider the Pearson correlation coefficient instead of the covariance.⁷ First observe that, for every nonempty subset $S \subseteq N$, the standard deviation of $g_{S,\mathbf{p}}$ is given by

$$(43) \quad \sigma(g_{S,\mathbf{p}}) = \sqrt{\prod_{i \in S} \frac{1}{p_i} + \prod_{i \in S} \frac{1}{1-p_i}}.$$

In fact, since $g_{S,\mathbf{p}} \in V_S$, we have

$$\sigma^2(g_{S,\mathbf{p}}) = \text{cov}(g_{S,\mathbf{p}}, g_{S,\mathbf{p}}) = \Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(g_{S,\mathbf{p}}, S) = g_{S,\mathbf{p}}(S) - g_{S,\mathbf{p}}(\emptyset),$$

which immediately leads to (43).

Definition 5.2. The *normalized influence index* is the mapping

$$r: \{f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \sigma(f) \neq 0\} \times (2^N \setminus \{\emptyset\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

defined by

$$r(f, S) = \frac{\text{cov}(f, g_{S,\mathbf{p}})}{\sigma(f) \sigma(g_{S,\mathbf{p}})} = \frac{\Phi_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{p}}(f, S)}{\sigma(f) \sigma(g_{S,\mathbf{p}})}.$$

⁶Indeed, the functions 1 and $v_{\{i\},\mathbf{p}}$ form an orthonormal basis for $V_{\{i\}}$.

⁷This approach was also considered for the interaction index (see [14, §5]).

By definition the normalized influence index remains unchanged under interval scale transformations, that is, $r(af + b, S) = r(f, S)$ for all $a > 0$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus, it does not depend on the “size” of f and therefore can be used to compare different functions in terms of influence.

Moreover, as a correlation coefficient, the normalized influence index satisfies the inequality $|r(f, S)| \leq 1$, that is,

$$\frac{|\Phi_{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{p}}(f, S)|}{\sigma(f)} \leq \sigma(g_{S, \mathbf{p}}).$$

The equality holds if and only if there exist $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f = ag_{S, \mathbf{p}} + b$.

Interestingly, this property shows that (43) is a tight upper bound on the influence of a normalized function $f/\sigma(f)$. Thus, for every nonempty subset $S \subseteq N$, those normalized functions for which S has the greatest influence are of the form $f = (\pm g_{S, \mathbf{p}} + c)/\sigma(g_{S, \mathbf{p}})$, where $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

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APPENDIX A. PROOF OF LEMMA 3.5

Proof of Lemma 3.5. Using the definition of the Möbius transform in (23), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} G(f, S) &= \sum_{T \subseteq N \setminus S} p_T^S \left(\sum_{R \subseteq T \cup S} a(R) - \sum_{R \subseteq T} a(R) \right) \\ &= \sum_{R \subseteq N} a(R) \left(\sum_{T: R \setminus S \subseteq T \subseteq N \setminus S} p_T^S - \sum_{T: R \subseteq T \subseteq N \setminus S} p_T^S \right), \end{aligned}$$

which shows that G has the form (24) with the prescribed q_R^S .

Conversely, substituting (3) into (24) and assuming $S \neq \emptyset$, we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{R \subseteq N \\ R \cap S \neq \emptyset}} q_R^S a(R) = \sum_{\substack{R \subseteq N \\ R \cap S \neq \emptyset}} q_R^S \sum_{T \subseteq R} (-1)^{|R|-|T|} f(T) = \sum_{T \subseteq N} f(T) \sum_{\substack{R \supseteq T \\ R \cap S \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^{|R|-|T|} q_R^S.$$

Partitioning every R into $R' = R \setminus S$ and $R'' = R \cap S$, the latter expression becomes

$$\sum_{T \subseteq N} f(T) \sum_{T \setminus S \subseteq R' \subseteq N \setminus S} \sum_{\substack{T \cap S \subseteq R'' \subseteq S \\ R'' \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^{|R'|+|R''|-|T|} q_{R' \cup R''}^S.$$

Since our assumption on the coefficients q_R^S implies $q_{R' \cup R''}^S = q_{R' \cup S}^S$, the latter expression becomes

$$\sum_{T \subseteq N} f(T) \sum_{T \setminus S \subseteq R' \subseteq N \setminus S} (-1)^{|R'|-|T \setminus S|} q_{R' \cup S}^S \sum_{\substack{T \cap S \subseteq R'' \subseteq S \\ R'' \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^{|R''|-|T \cap S|},$$

where the inner sum equals $(1 - 1)^{|S \setminus T|}$, if $T \cap S \neq \emptyset$, and -1 , otherwise. Setting $T' = T \setminus S$ for every T containing S , the latter expression finally becomes

$$\sum_{T' \subseteq N \setminus S} \left(\sum_{T' \subseteq R' \subseteq N \setminus S} (-1)^{|R'|-|T'|} q_{R' \cup S}^S \right) (f(T' \cup S) - f(T')),$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. \square

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