

TWO-PERSON GAME WITH HESITANT FUZZY PAYOFF: AN APPLICATION IN MADM

JISHU JANA AND SANKAR KUMAR ROY*

Abstract. Hesitant Fuzzy Set (HFS) permits the membership function having a collection of probable values which are more effective for modelling the real-life problems. Multiple Attribute Decision Making (MADM) process apparently assesses multiple conflicting attribute in decision making. In traditional decision making problems, each player is moving independently whereas in reality it is seen that each player aims to maximize personal profit which causes a negative impact on other player. MADM problem treats with candidate to the best alternative corresponding to the several attributes. Here, we present an MADM problem under hesitant fuzzy information and then transforming it into two-person matrix game, referred to herein as MADM game. The Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) is one of the prominent approach for solving the MADM problems. In this work, we develop the TOPSIS based on Ordered Weighted Aggregation (OWA) operator and hybrid hesitant fuzzy normalized Euclidean distance. Then the two approaches, namely Hybrid Hesitant Fuzzy Ordered Weighted Aggregation-TOPSIS (HHFOWA-TOPSIS) and the Linear Programming Problem (LPP) are applied to solve the formulated MADM game. For solving MADM game, we apply LPP by considering the various values of α, ψ , and HHFOWA-TOPSIS for finding the optimal alternative according to their scores. An investment selection problem is included to explain the feasibility and superiority of our formulated approaches. A comparison analysis is drawn among the obtained results which are derived from the two approaches. LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS provide the best alternative for the proposed problem. Finally, conclusions about our findings and outlooks are described.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Game theory is predominantly employed as a skilful task for decision making problems in the competitive scheme. In this regard how to settle decisions in competitive situation is as common and important one. The competitive situations are arisen on business model, economics, political science, management science, computer science and engineering etc. Game theory constructs with how Decision Makers (DMs) make judgement when they defend with precise payoffs. For this reason, the knowledge of game theory is graceful in business environment and industry. In competitive systems, matrix game has numerous significant appliances, for example,

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Department of Applied Mathematics with Oceanology and Computer Programming, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore 721102, West Bengal, India.

*Corresponding author: sankroy2006@gmail.com

investment policy, military battles, sport competitions, and various types of competition. In the real-life problem, because of absence of available data, the payoffs of the matrix games are not in precise form. The DMs are behaved here as the players. A two-person zero-sum game is the normal game displayed by including two players, where the matrix games are considered with crisp payoffs. At that point, one player wins and whereby other player losses when two players pick the pure strategies $S_1 = \{\alpha_i : i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and $S_2 = \{\beta_j : j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ respectively.

In conventional MADM process, it is assumed that the determination of alternatives corresponding to attributes are exactly known by DM. But in real-life situations, DM does not know exactly the determination of alternatives corresponding to the attributes in uncertain environment. The uncertainty in determinations may be of various types such as probabilistic, fuzzy, fuzzy-probabilistic etc. Here we deal with uncertainty of hesitant fuzzy (Torra and Narukawa [49]) type which is the generalized version of fuzzy set (Zadeh [55]). Here DM chooses a hesitant fuzzy MADM problem. The most useful tool to tackle such type of problems is the hesitant fuzzy set.

Numerous approaches have been discussed for analyzing fuzzy MADM problems by many researchers. We can divide them into two parts. First one is the methods that apply in different ways of ranking fuzzy numbers. So the score of each alternative is computed. Then the best alternative is selected by the score function. The second one depends on various ordering of fuzzy numbers. In traditional MADM methods, TOPSIS has been paid great attention by researchers and scientists. Originally, the concept of TOPSIS was introduced by Hwang and Yoon [15]. The basic theory of TOPSIS is that the selected alternative should have the shortest distance from the positive ideal solution (PIS) and largest distance from the negative ideal solution (NIS). Due to its flexibility and comprehensibility, it is widely applied in various fields. Yoon and Kim [54] analyzed the behavioral TOPSIS in decision making. Hatami-Marbini and Kangi [14] proposed an extension of fuzzy TOPSIS for a group decision making with an application to Tehran stock exchange. Wang and Chen [50] studied an MADM based on interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets and solved it by simplex algorithm and extended TOPSIS. Liang and Xu [27] worked out a new extension of TOPSIS method for Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) with hesitant Pythagorean fuzzy sets. Aggarwal [2] elaborated hesitant fuzzy information sets and its application in group decision making. Lalotra and Singh [24] described knowledge measure of hesitant fuzzy set and its application in multi-attribute decision-making. Xiong *et al.* [52] presented a novel MAGDM approach with proportional hesitant fuzzy sets. Xia and Xu [51] proposed hesitant fuzzy information aggregation in decision making. Liao and Xu [28] depicted some new hybrid weighted aggregation operators under hesitant fuzzy MCDM environment. Jana and Roy [18] worked on soft matrix game by using hesitant fuzzy MCDM approach. Jin *et al.* [19] offered ordered weighted averaging aggregation on convex poset. Also, Sun *et al.* [48] considered an innovative TOPSIS approach based on hesitant fuzzy correlation coefficient and its applications. Chen and Hwang [10] unfolded the most appropriate method for solving MADM problem under fuzzy environment. Farhadinia and Xu [13] presented a novel distance-based multiple attribute decision-making with hesitant fuzzy sets. Mo *et al.* [34] unfolded feature-based hesitant fuzzy aggregation method for satisfaction with life scale. Bhaumik and Roy [5] proposed different aggregation operators in intuitionistic interval-valued hesitant fuzzy matrix games for solving management problems. Mula *et al.* [35] analyzed bi-matrix games with brough payoff elements and solved with the help of brough programming approach. Chen and Larbani [11] described a new method for analyzing a fuzzy MADM problem by reducing it into a two-person zero-sum game by using α -cut. Also, Roy [38] elaborated multi-criteria decision making and fuzzy set theory in game environment. Jana and Roy [16] studied solution of matrix games with generalized trapezoidal fuzzy payoffs. Campos [9] offered fuzzy linear programming models to solve fuzzy matrix games. Also, Bhaumik *et al.* [6] presented robust ranking technique for analyzing a triangular intuitionistic fuzzy matrix game. Roy and Mondal [41] worked out an approach for solving fuzzy interval-valued matrix game. Bector *et al.* [4] offered duality in linear programming with fuzzy parameters and matrix games with fuzzy payoffs. Roy and Bhaumik [43] unfolded intelligent water management problem with the help of triangular type-2 intuitionistic fuzzy two-person zero-sum games approach. Larbani [25] analyzed bimatrix game with fuzzy payoffs by introducing nature as third player. Roy and Mula ([39, 40]) proposed rough set approach in rough bimatrix game environment. Aggarwal and Khan [3] elaborated

TABLE 1. Notation list include sets, parameters and decision variables.

Sets	Parameters	Decision variables
\tilde{A} : Hesitant fuzzy sets	w : Weight of each alternative	X i.e., $X = \{x : \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$
$h_{\tilde{A}}(x)$: Hesitant fuzzy element	$\lambda : \lambda \in [0, 1]$	$Y = \{y : \sum_{j=1}^n y_j = 1, y_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$
\tilde{h}_j and \tilde{h}_j' : Distinct collection of hesitant fuzzy sets	$\bar{\lambda} : [0, 1]$	$x_{\alpha}^* : \text{Optimal solution}$
\tilde{a} : Triangular hesitant fuzzy number	$\psi : \psi \in [0, 1]$ which describes the significance pointed to the lower expected value	$y_{\alpha}^* : \text{Optimal solution}$
$\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}]_{m \times n} = (A^L, A^C, A^U)$: Triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix	$(1 - \psi) : \text{Indicate the significance pointed to the upper expected value}$	
\tilde{A}_{α} : α -cut of triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix		

multi-objective fuzzy matrix games *via* multi-objective linear programming approach. Bigdeli and Hassanpour [8] discussed an approach to solve multi-objective linear production planning games with fuzzy parameters. Roy and Mula [42] analyzed matrix game with rough payoffs using genetic algorithm. Moreover, Larbani [26] viewed on non-cooperative fuzzy games in normal form. Jana and Roy [17] discussed about dual hesitant fuzzy matrix games based on new similarity measure. Bhaumik *et al.* [7] studied Prisoners' dilemma game theory by using TOPSIS with the help of hesitant interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy-linguistic term set approach. Ezimadu [12] viewed cooperative advertising decisions in a manufacturer-distributor-retailer supply chain by using game theory. Singh and Lalotra [47] presented generalized correlation coefficients of the hesitant fuzzy sets with their application to clustering analysis. Achemine *et al.* [1] analyzed z -equilibria in bi-matrix games with uncertain payoffs. More recently, Roy and Jana [44] discussed on multi-objective linear production linear production planning game in triangular hesitant fuzzy set. Recently, Khalilpourazari and Doulabi [20] designed a hybrid reinforcement learning based algorithm with application in prediction of the COVID-19 pandemic in Quebec. Khalilpourazari *et al.* [23] proposed gradient-based grey wolf optimizer with Gaussian walk and its application in modelling and prediction of the COVID-19 pandemic. Khalilpourazari and Doulabi [21] analyzed robust modelling and prediction of the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada. Khalilpourazari and Pasandideh [22] designed emergency flood evacuation plans using robust optimization and artificial intelligence. From the recent literature survey, we notice that a lot of papers has been discussed on MADM game under fuzzy environment. But to the best of our knowledge, till now no one did consider the MADM game with hesitant fuzzy environment. A complete notation list include sets, parameters and decision variables is shown in Table 1.

However, there are various distances, similarity and correlation coefficient measure for HFS and its extension has been developed to make the decision with the help of TOPSIS. So it is essential to construct new approach to tackle this situation. The goal of this study is to develop an MADM game under hesitant fuzzy environment and to find the best alternative for the real-life application. Inspired by the above research works, we propose an HHFOWA-TOPSIS to solve the hesitant fuzzy MADM game. In this game the two players are denoted as actual DM and Nature. So here DM is the player I and Nature is the player II. Player I attempts to maximize the minimum payoffs whereas player II efforts to minimize the maximum lose. An extensive comparison of different characteristics between the present study and related works in these direction is shown in Table 2. The major contributions of this paper are summarized in three aspects, which are as follows:

TABLE 2. Comparisons of different authors' contributions.

Author(s)	LPP	α -cut	Hesitancy	TOPSIS	Environment
Bector and Chandra [4]	✓				Fuzzy set
Campos [9]	✓				Fuzzy set
Chen and Larbani [11]	✓	✓			Fuzzy MADM
Liang and Xu [27]			✓	✓	Hesitant fuzzy set
Sakawa and Yano [45]	✓	✓			Fuzzy set
This investigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Hesitant fuzzy MADM

- A game theory oriented MADM problem is developed under hesitant fuzzy environment and then it is converted into crisp MADM game by using α -cut and maximin principle.
- The idea of LPP is established to obtain optimal strategy of the crisp MADM game and a new score function is introduced to get the ranking order of alternatives.
- The concept of HHFOWA-TOPSIS based on OWA and hybrid hesitant fuzzy normalized Euclidean distance is introduced to solve the hesitant fuzzy MADM game.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we keep some basic definitions of two-person zero-sum games, hesitant fuzzy sets, score function, aggregation operator, hybrid hesitant normalized Euclidean distance and membership function. In Section 3, we convert the basic MADM problem with hesitant fuzzy decision matrix into crisp MADM game by α -cut and maximin principle. We develop the solution procedure for MADM game by incorporating two algorithms in Section 4. In Section 5, an investment selection problem is considered to check the applicability of LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach, and the results are discussed. In Section 6, we find a likeness of our outcomes with the similar papers. At last, conclusions are described in Section 7 with the suggestions of future study.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Here we include the concept of matrix game, and some basic definitions of HFSs, score function, aggregation operator, hybrid hesitant normalized Euclidean distance and membership function.

2.1. Concept of two-person zero-sum game

Game theory is mainly connected with the strategies interaction of DMs and they are known that their strategies depend on one another. A two-person zero-sum game is the normal game which includes two players; and considering that both the players have pure and mixed strategies. In matrix game, non-cooperation is more interesting than cooperation due to realistic situation. In practical situation, the payoffs of cooperation and non-cooperation are in the sense of fuzzy understanding. A two-person zero-sum matrix game can be stated in the following payoff matrix as:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1)$$

where A is the payoff matrix of player I. All the elements in the matrix game are considered to be positive in this paper. Since this is the two-person zero-sum game so the payoffs of the player II is $-A$.

Definition 2.1. The mixed strategy of player I is described by m -tuple $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^t$ of probabilities that add to 1 i.e., $x^t e_m = 1$, where e_m is a vector whose each component is equal to 1. Similarly we define the mixed strategy of player II.

Definition 2.2. The mixed strategies of players I and II be x and y respectively, then the expected payoff of player I is defined as $x^t A y = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j$. So the expected payoff of player II is $-x^t A y$.

Definition 2.3. Let x^* and y^* be the mixed strategies of players I and II respectively, are said to be optimal strategies if $x^t A y^* \leq x^{t*} A y^*$ and $x^{t*} A y^* \leq x^t A y$ for all mixed strategies x and y .

Corollary 2.4. (Parthasarathy and Raghavan [37]) Let x^* be the solution of optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_x \left\{ \min \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i1} x_i, \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i2} x_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^m a_{in} x_i \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{subject to } x^t e_m = 1 \\ & x_i \geq 0, \forall i, e_m = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

which is an optimal strategy of player I, whereas any solution y^* of the optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_y \left\{ \max \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} y_j, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} y_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} y_j \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{subject to } y^t e_n = 1 \\ & y_j \geq 0, \forall j, e_n = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

is an optimal strategy of player II.

Corollary 2.5. (Parthasarathy and Raghavan [37]) Considering a payoff matrix A , then on calculating the optimal strategies which are defined in equations (2.2) and (2.3), equivalent to solve (MOD-1) and (MOD-2) as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_x \left\{ \min \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i1} x_i, \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i2} x_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^m a_{in} x_i \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{subject to } x^t e_m = 1 \\ & x_i \geq 0, \forall i, e_m = (1, 1, \dots, 1), \end{aligned}$$

which then an optimal strategy of player I, whereas any solution y^* of the optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_y \left\{ \max \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} y_j, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} y_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} y_j \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{subject to } y^t e_n = 1 \\ & y_j \geq 0, \forall j, e_n = (1, 1, \dots, 1), \end{aligned}$$

is an optimal strategy of player II.

Corollary 2.6. ([37]): Assuming a payoff matrix A , calculating optimal strategies defined in equations (2.2) and (2.3) are equivalent to solve (MOD-1) and (MOD-2) as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(MOD - 1)} \quad & \min_x x'^t e_m & \text{(MOD - 2)} \quad & \max_y y'^t e_n \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \begin{cases} x'^t A \geq e_n^t, \\ x'_i \geq 0, \forall i \end{cases} & \text{subject to} \quad & \begin{cases} A y' \leq e_m, \\ y'_j \geq 0, \forall j. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 2.7. Problems (2.2) and (2.3) of players I and II can be rewritten in the following models respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(MOD - 3)} \quad & \max_x v & \text{(MOD - 4)} \quad & \min_y w \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \begin{cases} x'^t A \geq v e_n^t \\ x'^t e_m = 1 \\ x_i \geq 0, \forall i \end{cases} & \text{subject to} \quad & \begin{cases} A y \leq w e_m \\ y'^t e_n = 1 \\ y_j \geq 0, \forall j. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to observe that from (MOD-3) and (MOD-4), we get $v = \min_j \{ \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} x_i \}$ and $w = \max_i \{ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} y_j \}$ respectively.

From Corollary 2.6, we discuss the subsequent steps for analyzing the game problem. First, we solve (MOD-1) and (MOD-2) and assume that x'^* and y'^* be the optimal solutions respectively. Secondly, to receive the optimal strategy x^* of player I, first we determine the value v by the formula $\sum_{i=1}^m x_i'^* = 1/v$. Then applying the transformation $x' = x/v$, we have the optimal strategy $x^* = v x'^*$. Similarly, we have the optimal strategy for player II. So, by Corollary 2.6, the problem of calculating the sets of optimal strategies is converted to solve two LPPs i.e., (MOD-3) and (MOD-4). The two problems will be applied extensively to the rest of the paper.

2.2. Hesitant fuzzy number and hesitant fuzzy matrix

Hesitant fuzzy set is an extremely valuable tools to handle the circumstances where there are some problems to calculate the membership function of an element to a set. Here we introduce the definition of a triangular hesitant fuzzy number in the space of matrices.

Definition 2.8. (Torra and Narukawa [49]): Let X be a reference set, then a hesitant fuzzy set \tilde{A} on X is in term of a function that when used to X returns a subset of $[0, 1]$, which can be stated as: $\tilde{A} = \{ \langle x, h_{\tilde{A}}(x) \rangle : x \in X \}$, where $h_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ is a set of values in $[0, 1]$, signifying the probable membership degrees of the element $x \in X$ to the set \tilde{A} . Also, $h_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ is mentioned as a Hesitant Fuzzy Element (HFE) and denoted by h .

Suppose three HFEs are considered by \tilde{h}, \tilde{h}_1 and \tilde{h}_2 . Torra and Narukawa [49] defined some operations on them, which can be stated as:

$$\begin{aligned} - \tilde{h}^c &= \cup_{\gamma \in \tilde{h}} \{1 - \gamma\}, \\ - \tilde{h}_1 \cup \tilde{h}_2 &= \cup_{\gamma_1 \in \tilde{h}_1, \gamma_2 \in \tilde{h}_2} \max\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}, \\ - \tilde{h}_1 \cap \tilde{h}_2 &= \cap_{\gamma_1 \in \tilde{h}_1, \gamma_2 \in \tilde{h}_2} \min\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}, \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.9. Let \tilde{h} be the non-empty hesitant fuzzy set, $S(\tilde{h}) = \frac{1}{\#h} \sum_{\gamma \in \tilde{h}} \gamma$ is called the score value of \tilde{h} , where $\#h$ is the number of the elements in hesitant fuzzy set \tilde{h} . For two hesitant fuzzy sets \tilde{h}_1 and \tilde{h}_2 , if $S(\tilde{h}_1) \geq S(\tilde{h}_2)$, then $\tilde{h}_1 \geq \tilde{h}_2$ and if $S(\tilde{h}_1) = S(\tilde{h}_2)$, then $\tilde{h}_1 = \tilde{h}_2$.

Now some operations on hesitant fuzzy elements \tilde{h}, \tilde{h}_1 and \tilde{h}_2 are expressed based on the relationship between HFEs and intuitionistic fuzzy value as:

$$\begin{aligned}
- \tilde{\tilde{h}}^\lambda &= \cup_{\gamma \in \tilde{\tilde{h}}} \{\gamma^\lambda\}, \\
- \lambda \tilde{\tilde{h}} &= \cup_{\gamma \in \tilde{\tilde{h}}} \{1 - (1 - \gamma)^\lambda\}, \\
- \tilde{\tilde{h}}_1 \oplus \tilde{\tilde{h}}_2 &= \cup_{\gamma_1 \in \tilde{\tilde{h}}_1, \gamma_2 \in \tilde{\tilde{h}}_2} \{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_1 \gamma_2\}, \\
- \tilde{\tilde{h}}_1 \otimes \tilde{\tilde{h}}_2 &= \cup_{\gamma_1 \in \tilde{\tilde{h}}_1, \gamma_2 \in \tilde{\tilde{h}}_2} \{\gamma_1 \gamma_2\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Distance and similarity measures are most important in the applications of MADM. By using distance measure, we reduce the MADM game with hesitant fuzzy payoffs to crisp payoffs.

Definition 2.10. Let $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1$ and $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_2$ be two hesitant fuzzy elements, then the hybrid hesitant normalized Euclidean distance measure within $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1$ and $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_2$ is stated as

$$d(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1, \tilde{\tilde{h}}_2) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k(\tilde{\tilde{h}})} \sum_{l=1}^{k(\tilde{\tilde{h}})} |h_1^{\sigma(l)} - h_2^{\sigma(l)}|^2 + \max_j |h_1^{\sigma(l)} - h_2^{\sigma(l)}|^2 \right) \right]}, \quad (2.4)$$

where $k(\tilde{\tilde{h}})$ is the number of the elements in $\tilde{\tilde{h}}$, and $h_1^{\sigma(l)}$ and $h_2^{\sigma(l)}$ are the largest values in $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1$ and $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_2$ respectively. In most of the cases, $k(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1) \neq k(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_2)$ thus, assume that $k = \max\{k(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1), k(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_2)\}$. Hence it is essential to extend the smaller one until both of them have similar length when we compare between them. To expand the smaller one, the suitable path is to add the same value many times in it. So the choice of this value basically depends on the DM risk preferences. An optimist bears graceful outcome and may add the maximum value, whereas a pessimist looks for unfavourable results and may attach the minimum value. As for example, let $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1 = \{0.3, 0.4\}$, $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_2 = \{0.6, 0.7, 0.8\}$ and $k(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1) < k(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_2)$. In this case, the optimist may expand $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1$ to $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1 = \{0.3, 0.4, 0.4\}$ and the pessimist may expand it as $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1 = \{0.3, 0.3, 0.4\}$. Though the result may not be same if we expand the smaller one by adding any value in it. In this paper, we extend the smaller one by adding any value in pessimist way because the DM risk preferences can properly dominance the final decision.

Now the concept of MADM game is defined as follows:

MADM game: The development scenario for game theory is to integrate MADM for tackling the decision making problems. Game theory plays a significant role in various collective negotiations among the various participants. As for example, various negotiations take place when a company (DM) wants to invest lump-sum amount of money but the collective risks are taken together. Then by using game theory, the DM and Nature (collective risks) can arrive at the optimal solution of this issue. So the best path is to combine an MADM with game to establish a decision making model.

Aggregation operator: OWA operator was introduced by Yager [53]. It is a well-known aggregation method, which has been extended and studied by many researchers. Merigo [33] introduced a model between the weighted average and induced OWA operator. Inspired by the idea of OWA operator based on the existing hesitant fuzzy information aggregation and distance measure, we propose a new hesitant fuzzy distance measure, called Hybrid Hesitant Fuzzy Ordered Weighted Average (HHFOWA) operator. It can be defined as follows:

Definition 2.11. Suppose $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_j$ and $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_j'$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) be two distinct collections of HFSs, and let HHFOWA: $\Omega^n \times \Omega^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that has an associated weight vector W with $w_j \in [0, 1]$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1$, according to the following formula:

$$\text{HHFOWA} \left((\tilde{\tilde{h}}_1, \tilde{\tilde{h}}_1') \dots (\tilde{\tilde{h}}_n, \tilde{\tilde{h}}_n') \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j d(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_j, \tilde{\tilde{h}}_j').$$

Membership function: Let $\mu_{\tilde{a}}(x)$ be the triangular membership function of hesitant fuzzy number \tilde{a} , is defined by $\tilde{a} = (a^L, a^C, a^U)$ where a^L, a^C and a^U are denoted as lower value, center value and upper value of \tilde{a} . Presently we define a hesitant fuzzy decision matrix by expanding the definition of triangular hesitant fuzzy number with membership function. The membership function of the triangular hesitant fuzzy number $\tilde{a} = (a^L, a^C, a^U)$ is stated on the real line which is described as the set: $L = \{a : \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : a = \lambda a^U + w(1-\lambda)a^L\}$. Likewise, membership function for a triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix, we state the real line in the space of the matrices as: $L_1 = \{A : \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : A = \lambda A^U + w(1-\lambda)A^L\}$ where $A^L = [a_{ij}^L]_{m \times n}$ and $A^U = [a_{ij}^U]_{m \times n}$ are lower and upper bound matrices respectively, with positive real entry such that $a_{ij}^L < a_{ij}^U$ for all i and j . So the line L_1 is produced by the matrices A^L and A^U . Assume that $A^C = [a_{ij}^C]_{m \times n}$ be a matrix and $A^C \in [A^L, A^U] = \{A : A = \lambda A^L + w(1-\lambda)A^U, \lambda \in [0, 1]\}$, as in the sense of triangular hesitant fuzzy numbers. So, A^C describes the key value of the hesitant fuzzy matrix. From the definition of matrix A^C , it is obvious that there exists a number $\bar{\lambda} \in [0, 1]$ such that $A^C = \bar{\lambda} A^L + w(1-\bar{\lambda})A^U$.

Definition 2.12. Based on the real line L_1 and the matrices A^L, A^C, A^U as stated above, we define the membership function of the triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix $\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}]_{m \times n} = (A^L, A^C, A^U)$ as follows:

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(\lambda A^U + w(1-\lambda)A^L) = \mu(\lambda) = \mu_{\tilde{a}}(A) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \lambda \leq 0, \\ \lambda/\bar{\lambda}, & \text{if } 0 < \lambda < \bar{\lambda}, \\ 1, & \text{if } \lambda = \bar{\lambda}, \\ w(1-\lambda)/(1-\bar{\lambda}), & \text{if } \bar{\lambda} < \lambda < 1, \\ 0, & \text{if } \lambda \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

This is an important to remark that the membership function $\mu(\lambda) = \mu_{\tilde{A}}(\lambda A^U + w(1-\lambda)A^L)$ is just the membership function of triangular hesitant fuzzy number $\tilde{a} = (0, \bar{\lambda}, 1)$. So we define the membership function of the hesitant fuzzy matrix $\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}]_{m \times n} = (A^L, A^C, A^U)$ with the membership of the hesitant fuzzy number $(0, \bar{\lambda}, 1)$.

Corollary 2.13. *It is important to note that in Definition 2.12, we do not consider that each entry \tilde{a}_{ij} of the hesitant fuzzy matrix \tilde{A} as a triangular hesitant fuzzy number i.e., $\tilde{a}_{ij} = (a_{ij}^L, a_{ij}^C, a_{ij}^U)$. So in this case $A^C = [a_{ij}^C]_{m \times n}$, herein no surely that the number λ is applied for considering the matrix A^C , is free from i and j . In our proposed approach, the matrix A^C is considered in another way. Our definition of a triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix expresses the matrix A^C in the subsequent steps:*

- Step 1. Suppose $A^L = [a_{ij}^L]_{m \times n}$ and $A^U = [a_{ij}^U]_{m \times n}$ be two matrices such that $a_{ij}^L < a_{ij}^U$ for all i and j .
- Step 2. Discuss the universe of the triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix as the set $L_1 = \{A : \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : A = \lambda A^L + w(1-\lambda)A^U\}$. It can be easily seen that the line L_1 is produced by the two matrices $A^L = [a_{ij}^L]_{m \times n}$ and $A^U = [a_{ij}^U]_{m \times n}$ in the space of $m \times n$ matrices.
- Step 3. State the support of the triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix to form the interval of the matrix: $[A^L, A^U] = \{A : A = \lambda A^L + w(1-\lambda)A^U\}$.
- Step 4. Compute a matrix A^C such that $A^C \in [A^L, A^U]$. In Step 3, by definition of interval $[A^L, A^U]$ it easily confirms that there exists a number $\bar{\lambda}$ such that $A^C = \bar{\lambda} A^L + w(1-\bar{\lambda})A^U\}$. Here, $\bar{\lambda}$ is independent on i and j such that the matrix A^C lies on the interval of matrices $[A^L, A^U]$.
- Step 5. From Step 1 to Step 4, we consider the triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix as follows: $\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}]_{m \times n} = (A^L, A^C, A^U)$ with the membership function is defined in (2.5).

3. PROBLEM ENVIRONMENT

First, we reduce the initial hesitant fuzzy MADM problem into a two-person game with hesitant fuzzy payoffs and thereafter we solve the formulated MADM game by LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach. This MADM

TABLE 3. Hesitant fuzzy MADM problem.

		C_1	C_2	\dots	C_n
	A_1	\tilde{a}_{11}	\tilde{a}_{12}	\dots	\tilde{a}_{1n}
$\tilde{A} =$	A_2	\tilde{a}_{21}	\tilde{a}_{22}	\dots	\tilde{a}_{2n}
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\dots	\vdots
	A_m	\tilde{a}_{m1}	\tilde{a}_{m2}	\dots	\tilde{a}_{mn}

game is converted into two-person crisp MADM game by using α -cut and maximin principle, and then it is solved by LPP. Also the initial hesitant fuzzy MADM game is solved by HHFOWA approach for comparison purpose. The α -cut is emerged in the procedure of Sakawa and Yano [45] for analyzing multi-objective non-linear problem with fuzzy information.

3.1. Statement of the problem

Now we present a hesitant fuzzy MADM problem which is described in Table 3 as:

Where the player I has m alternatives ($A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) corresponding to n attributes ($C_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$); \tilde{a}_{ij} stands for ranking of i -th alternative corresponding to j -th attribute. The main intention of player I is to choose the best alternative in accordance with the obtainable information in the hesitant fuzzy MADM problem. Here, player I assumes that $\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}]_{m \times n} = (A^L, A^C, A^U)$ is a hesitant fuzzy MADM problem.

3.2. Model formulation

Here, we convert the basic hesitant fuzzy MADM problem into two-person zero-sum game by using α -cut and maximin principle. Now we consider the following subsection for describing our approach.

3.2.1. The α -cut

From the approach of Sakawa and Yano [45], player I applies the concept of α -cut into the matrix $\tilde{A} = \{A : \mu_{\tilde{A}}(A) \geq \alpha\}$. Then $\mu(\lambda)$ in equation (2.5) is just the membership function of the triangular hesitant fuzzy number $\tilde{a} = (0, \bar{\lambda}, 1)$, $\bar{\lambda} \in [0, 1]$. From the characteristics of triangular hesitant fuzzy number, α -cut is connected with this hesitant fuzzy number, which will be an interval type $\{\lambda : \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \mu(\lambda) \geq \alpha\} = [\lambda_{\alpha}^L, \lambda_{\alpha}^U]$, where λ_{α}^L and λ_{α}^U are lower and upper bounds of the α -cut respectively. Here, we assume that $A_{\alpha}^L = \lambda_{\alpha}^L A^L + w(1 - \lambda_{\alpha}^L) A^U$ and $A_{\alpha}^U = \lambda_{\alpha}^U A^L + w(1 - \lambda_{\alpha}^U) A^U$. $A_{\alpha}^L = [a_{\alpha ij}^L]_{m \times n}$ and $A_{\alpha}^U = [a_{\alpha ij}^U]_{m \times n}$ are the α -cut lower and upper bound matrices respectively, connected with the hesitant fuzzy matrix \tilde{A} . From the α -cut, connected with the triangular hesitant fuzzy number $\tilde{a} = (0, \bar{\lambda}, 1)$, it can be expressed as $[\lambda_{\alpha}^L, \lambda_{\alpha}^U] = \{\lambda : \exists \delta \in [0, 1] : \lambda = \delta \lambda_{\alpha}^L + w(1 - \lambda) \lambda_{\alpha}^U\}$. Then we choose the relation between the membership functions $\mu(\lambda)$ and $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(A)$ is $\mu(\lambda) = \mu_{\tilde{A}}(A) = \mu_{\tilde{A}}(\lambda A^U + w(1 - \lambda) A^L)$. Now the α -cut set $\tilde{A}_{\alpha} = \{A : \mu_{\tilde{A}}(A) \geq \alpha\}$ connected with the triangular hesitant fuzzy matrix $\tilde{A} = (A^L, A^C, A^U)$ can be stated as:

$$\tilde{A}_{\alpha} = \{\bar{A} : \bar{A} \in L_1, \mu_{\tilde{A}}(\bar{A}) \geq \alpha\} = [A_{\alpha}^L, A_{\alpha}^U] = \{\lambda A_{\alpha}^U + w(1 - \lambda) A_{\alpha}^L\}. \quad (3.1)$$

In this way we achieve an interval MADM decision matrix with the help of equation (3.1), which is shown in Table 4.

3.2.2. Two-person zero-sum game

Now, we have an interval MADM decision matrix (*i.e.*, Table 4). Player I does not have any message over the feature of this decision matrix due to uncertainty. Here we reduce the interval MADM decision matrix to a two-person zero-sum game. So player I has to accept one of the criteria *i.e.*, the maximin principle of decision making

TABLE 4. Interval MADM decision matrix.

	C_1	C_2	...	C_n	
$\bar{A} =$	A_1	$[a_{11}^L, a_{11}^U]$	$[a_{12}^L, a_{12}^U]$...	$[a_{1n}^L, a_{1n}^U]$
	A_2	$[a_{21}^L, a_{21}^U]$	$[a_{22}^L, a_{22}^U]$...	$[a_{2n}^L, a_{2n}^U]$
	\vdots
	A_m	$[a_{m1}^L, a_{m1}^U]$	$[a_{m2}^L, a_{m2}^U]$...	$[a_{mn}^L, a_{mn}^U]$

TABLE 5. Two-person zero-sum crisp matrix game.

	C_1	C_2	...	C_n	
$A =$	A_1	a_{11}	a_{12}	...	a_{1n}
	A_2	a_{21}	a_{22}	...	a_{2n}
	\vdots
	A_m	a_{m1}	a_{m2}	...	a_{mn}

problem in fuzziness. According to the fact, player I is protective and conclude that player II is against him. So from equation (3.1), we see that interval MADM decision matrix form in a two-person zero-sum game *versus* player II. Now we try to find the expected payoffs and optimal solutions of player I and player II. Player I views player II as non-cooperative player. Then we consider X i.e., $X = \{x : \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and $Y = \{y : \sum_{j=1}^n y_j = 1, y_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ are the pair of mixed strategies of player I and player II over the collection of alternatives $\{A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and the collection of attributes $\{C_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ respectively. Considering the various values of α in the α -cut, $\tilde{A}_\alpha = \{\lambda A_\alpha^U + w(1-\lambda)A_\alpha^L, \lambda \in [0, 1]\}$ given in equation (3.1). Then we make two-person zero-sum crisp matrix game which is shown in Table 5.

Player I is the maximizing player and player II is the minimizing player. From definition, the expected payoff of the player I is $x^t A y = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} x_i y_j$ and for player II is $-x^t A y$. So the basic hesitant fuzzy MADM problem is reduced into matrix game with crisp payoffs. Now we derive the optimal strategies of player I and player II and the value of the game.

4. SOLUTION PROCEDURE

In this section, we give a detailed discussion of LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach. The procedure for solving the hesitant fuzzy MADM game consists of two algorithms. Algorithm 4.6 is for obtaining the optimal strategy of crisp MADM game and ranking order of each alternative. Then Algorithm 4.7 is based on HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach to get the optimal ranking order of alternatives.

4.1. LPP

At first we convert a two-person crisp matrix game (i.e., Table 5) into a problem for solving two free optimization problems. Then by Theorem 1, to find a solution for crisp game, then we derive the optimal solution of the consequent pair of optimization models and finally we obtain the mixed strategies. The consequent pair of optimization models is as follows:

$$(MOD-5) \quad \min_{x'} x'^t e_m \quad (MOD-6) \quad \max_{y'} y'^t e_n$$

$$\text{subject to } \begin{cases} x'^t A_\alpha \geq e_n^t \\ x'_i \geq 0, \forall i \end{cases} \quad \text{subject to } \begin{cases} A_\alpha y' \leq e_m \\ y'_j \geq 0, \forall j \end{cases}$$

where $A_\alpha = [a_{\alpha ij}] \in \tilde{A}_\alpha$. So we have the following definition:

Definition 4.1. Let $x_\alpha'^*$ and $y_\alpha'^*$ are the optimal solutions of (MOD-5) and (MOD-6). Then the mixed strategies $x_\alpha^* = v_1 x_\alpha'^*$ and $y_\alpha^* = v_2 y_\alpha'^*$, where $\sum_{i=1}^m x_i'^* = \frac{1}{v_1}$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n y_j'^* = \frac{1}{v_2}$ are said to be optimal strategies of player I and player II respectively.

Corollary 4.2. (MOD-5) and (MOD-6) are equivalent to the following models respectively,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(MOD - 7)} \quad \min_{x'} x'^t e_m & \text{(MOD - 8)} \quad \max_{y'} y'^t e_n \\ \text{subject to} \quad \begin{cases} x'^t A_\alpha^U \geq e_n \\ x'^t A_\alpha^L \geq e_n \\ x'_i \geq 0, \forall i. \end{cases} & \text{subject to} \quad \begin{cases} A_\alpha^U y' \leq e_m \\ A_\alpha^L y' \leq e_m \\ y'_j \geq 0, \forall j. \end{cases} \end{array}$$

Proof. We want to prove that (MOD-5) and (MOD-7) are same. So our problem is (MOD - 9)

$$\begin{array}{l} \min_{x'} x'^t e_m \\ \text{subject to} \quad x'^t A_\alpha \geq e_n \\ x'_i \geq 0, \forall i, \quad A_\alpha = [a_{\alpha ij}] \in \tilde{A}_\alpha \end{array}$$

since $A_\alpha \in \tilde{A}_\alpha$, it can be expressed as $\{\eta A_\alpha^L + w(1-\eta) A_\alpha^U\}$, $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$, then (MOD-9) can be stated as (Model-10).

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(MOD - 10)} \quad \min_{x'} x'^t e_m & \text{(MOD - 11)} \quad \min_{x'} x'^t e_m \\ \text{subject to} \quad \begin{cases} x'^t P + \eta x'^t Q \geq e_n \\ x'_i \geq 0, \forall i \\ 0 \leq \eta \leq 1. \end{cases} & \text{subject to} \quad \begin{cases} x'^t P \geq e_n \\ x'^t P + x'^t Q \geq e_n \\ x'_i \geq 0, \forall i. \end{cases} \end{array}$$

where $P = A_\alpha^U$, and $Q = w(A_\alpha^L - A_\alpha^U)$. We want to show that set of constraints of (MOD-10) and (MOD-11) are same. Let us consider that x' justifies the constraints of (MOD-11), then we get

$$x'^t P \geq e_n \quad \text{and} \quad x'^t P + x'^t Q \geq e_n, \quad x'_i \geq 0.$$

So we multiply the first inequality by $w(1 - \eta)$ and second by $w\eta$, with $\eta \in [0, 1]$, we have $w(1 - \eta)x'^t P \geq w(1 - \eta)e_n$ and $w\eta x'^t P + w\eta x'^t Q \geq w\eta e_n$, $x'_i \geq 0$. Adding these two inequalities we get $x'^t P + \eta x'^t Q \geq e_n$ with $x'_i \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$. So, x' justifies the constraints of (MOD-10). Now we observe that x' satisfies the constraints of (MOD-11), if we take $\eta = 0$ and $\eta = 1$ in the constraints of (MOD-10). Thus the objective functions are identical in (MOD-10) and (MOD-11). Hence we can state that the two problems are same. Also, if we replace P and Q with $w(A_\alpha^U)$ and $w(A_\alpha^L - A_\alpha^U)$ respectively, the expected similarity will be checked. Similarly the equality of (MOD-6) and (MOD-8) can be verified. Then by Corollary 4.2 we convert the (MOD-5) and (MOD-6) to the simple LPPs (MOD-7) and (MOD-8) and then solve easily using the simplex method. \square

4.1.1. Score function

Now we propose a new score function to determine the expected score of alternatives A_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) corresponding to the attributes C_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), associated with the decision matrix. Score function plays

a significant part in real-life decision making problem concerning imprecision or uncertain information and specially in decision making problem. Many types of score functions are chosen to solve such problems. Here we design a new score function for the initial hesitant fuzzy MADM problem. Now we define the expected score for an alternative in MADM game.

Definition 4.3. Let $x_{\alpha}^{'}*$ and $y_{\alpha}^{'}*$ are the optimal solutions of (MOD-5) and (MOD-6), respectively, so the desired score of every alternative A_i corresponding to the decision matrix $\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}] \in \tilde{A}_{\alpha}$, and α -cut is denoted by $ES(A_i, \tilde{A})$ and defined as $ES(A_i, \tilde{A}) = x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} y_{j,\alpha}^{*}$, where $x_{i,\alpha}^{*}$ and $y_{j,\alpha}^{*}$ are the parts of the mixed strategies x_{α}^{*} and y_{α}^{*} , respectively, those are determined by the following relation $x_{\alpha}^{'}* = x_{\alpha}^{*}/v_1$ and $y_{\alpha}^{'}* = y_{\alpha}^{*}/v_2$, and $\sum_{i=1}^m x_{i,\alpha}^{*} = \frac{1}{v_1}$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n y_{j,\alpha}^{*} = \frac{1}{v_2}$.

Corollary 4.4. Let $A_{\alpha} = [a_{\alpha ij}]$ be a matrix in \tilde{A}_{α} , the expected score of each alternative A_i , $ES(A_i, A_{\alpha}) = x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij} y_{j,\alpha}^{*}$ in A_{α} satisfies the following relation:

$$x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^L y_{j,\alpha}^{*} \leq ES(A_i, A_{\alpha}) \leq x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^U y_{j,\alpha}^{*}.$$

Proof. We have $a_{ij}^L \leq a_{\alpha ij} \leq a_{ij}^U$ for all i and j . Therefore, the proof is straightforward. \square

Corollary 4.5. Using Corollary 4.4, we calculate the range $[x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^L y_{j,\alpha}^{*}, x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^U y_{j,\alpha}^{*}]$ of the desired score of every alternative A_i in MADM problem with decision matrix $A_{\alpha} \in \tilde{A}_{\alpha}$, then we derive only the optimal solutions of (MOD-7) and (MOD-8).

New score function based on hesitant fuzzy number:

Applying interval ordering, the ideal way to rank the alternatives is to rank the interval $[x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^L y_{j,\alpha}^{*}, x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^U y_{j,\alpha}^{*}]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. But we have no surety about the overlapping of these intervals. To cover this situation, we consider a pointwise comparison of every interval. We put weights ψ and $1 - \psi$ with $\psi \in [0, 1]$, then determine the score of alternatives $A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ as:

$$A_i = \psi \left(x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^U y_{j,\alpha}^{*} \right) + w(1 - \psi) \left(x_{i,\alpha}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{\alpha ij}^L y_{j,\alpha}^{*} \right). \quad (4.1)$$

As for example, player I chooses $\psi = 0$ if he tries to compare the lower value of intervals and if player I tries to compare the intervals by the middle value then he selects $\psi = 0.5$. Then the weight $\psi \in [0, 1]$ stands for the significance if player I gives on upper expected value. So the weight $(1 - \psi)$ describes the significance pointed to the lower expected value. Then player I chooses the weight $\psi \in [0, 1]$ to calculate the expected score of each alternative A_i associated with the α -cut by equation (4.1), where α is chosen by player I. Using the new score function, player I can rank the alternatives from the highest to the lowest based on the varying values of α and ψ .

Algorithm 4.6. Now we develop an algorithm to find the optimal strategies of player I and player II. Also we find the expected score of each alternative corresponding to the attributes. In this procedure, player I decides the α -cut based on the chosen value α .

- Step 1. Player I selects the α -cut to obtain the optimal solutions $x_{\alpha}^{'}*$ and $y_{\alpha}^{'}*$ of (MOD-5) and (MOD-6), respectively consequently determines the mixed strategies $x_{\alpha}^{*} = v_1 x_{\alpha}^{'}*$ and $y_{\alpha}^{*} = v_2 y_{\alpha}^{'}*$. Definition 4.1 and Corollary 4.2 show that these strategies are the optimal solutions of the two-person zero-sum game.

- Step 2. Player I considers the weight $\psi \in [0, 1]$, and then determines the desired score of every alternative according to equation (4.1).
- Step 3. At last, we present the preference order of each alternative according as first (1), second (2), third (3) and fourth (4).

4.2. The proposed HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach

In this subsection, we propose the TOPSIS approach based on HHFOWA operator. The basic principle of the proposed TOPSIS approach is the chosen alternative should have the maximal and minimal hybrid hesitant fuzzy normalized Euclidean distance from PIS and NIS respectively.

Suppose that an MADM problem has m alternatives ($A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) corresponding to n attributes ($C_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$). All the values are assigned to the alternatives with hesitant fuzzy attribute can be expressed in a decision matrix. So the procedure of HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach is discussed in Algorithm 4.7.

Algorithm 4.7. – Step 1. Calculate the PIS (A^+) and NIS (A^-) respectively as $A^+ = \{\tilde{h}_1^+, \tilde{h}_2^+, \dots, \tilde{h}_n^+\}$ and $A^- = \{\tilde{h}_1^-, \tilde{h}_2^-, \dots, \tilde{h}_n^-\}$, where $\tilde{h}_j^+ = \cup_{i=1}^m \tilde{h}_{ij} = \cup_{\gamma_{1j} \in \tilde{h}_{ij}, \dots, \gamma_{mj} \in \tilde{h}_{mj}} \max(\gamma_{ij}, \dots, \gamma_{mj})$ and $\tilde{h}_j^- = \cap_{i=1}^m \tilde{h}_{ij} = \cap_{\gamma_{1j} \in \tilde{h}_{ij}, \dots, \gamma_{mj} \in \tilde{h}_{mj}} \min(\gamma_{ij}, \dots, \gamma_{mj})$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

- Step 2. Determine the HHFOWA between each alternative with the hesitant fuzzy PIS and the hesitant fuzzy NIS by using Definition 2.11 as follows:

$$D_i^+ = \text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^+) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j d(h_{ij}, h_j^+) \quad (4.2)$$

$$D_i^- = \text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^-) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j d(h_{ij}, h_j^-). \quad (4.3)$$

- Step 3. The relative closeness of the alternatives A_i can be defined as:

$$D_i = \frac{\text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^-)}{\text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^-) + \text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^+)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

- Step 4. Then rank the alternatives according to their scores.

5. APPLICATION EXAMPLE

An investment company is wishing to invest a lump-sum amount of money in one of possible four alternatives which are as: the first alternative (A_1) is a TV company, the second alternative (A_2) is a computer company, the third alternative (A_3) is a food company and the fourth alternative (A_4) is a car company. The investment company also suggests five attributes based on the alternatives and they are: production risk (C_1), financial risk (C_2), management risk (C_3), environment risk (C_4) and market risk (C_5). The triangular hesitant fuzzy decision matrix $\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}]_{m \times n} = (A^L, A^C, A^U)$ (set $\bar{\lambda} = 0.5$) is obtained from the investment selection problem which is as follows:

$$A^L = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.15 & 0.85 & 0.65 & 0.45 \\ 0.65 & 0.35 & 0.15 & 0.45 & 0.25 \\ 0.15 & 0.75 & 0.15 & 0.45 & 0.15 \\ 0.35 & 0.45 & 0.55 & 0.35 & 0.55 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^C = \begin{bmatrix} 0.373 & 0.278 & 0.875 & 0.753 & 0.495 \\ 0.708 & 0.423 & 0.278 & 0.563 & 0.328 \\ 0.233 & 0.801 & 0.323 & 0.518 & 0.278 \\ 0.468 & 0.518 & 0.613 & 0.423 & 0.658 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.55 & 0.45 & 1.00 & 0.95 & 0.60 \\ 0.85 & 0.55 & 0.45 & 0.75 & 0.45 \\ 0.35 & 0.95 & 0.55 & 0.65 & 0.45 \\ 0.65 & 0.65 & 0.75 & 0.55 & 0.85 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Here we consider the weight $w = 0.9$ so that the center value (A^C) lies between A^L and A^U .

TABLE 6. Computational results of x_α^* and y_α^* .

x_α^* and y_α^*	$\alpha = 0.3$	$\alpha = 0.5$	$\alpha = 0.7$	$\alpha = 0.9$
$x_{1,\alpha}^*$	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
$x_{2,\alpha}^*$	0.30	0.26	0.30	0.29
$x_{3,\alpha}^*$	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.12
$x_{4,\alpha}^*$	0.50	0.55	0.52	0.51
$y_{1,\alpha}^*$	0.17	0.24	0.28	0.18
$y_{2,\alpha}^*$	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.28
$y_{3,\alpha}^*$	0.00	0.13	0.18	0.00
$y_{4,\alpha}^*$	0.35	0.00	0.20	0.35
$y_{5,\alpha}^*$	0.19	0.30	0.00	0.19

TABLE 7. Score of each hesitant fuzzy alternative with its priority.

	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4
$\alpha = \psi = 0.3$	0.043 (4)	0.144 (2)	0.053 (3)	0.241 (1)
$\alpha = \psi = 0.5$	0.034 (4)	0.109 (2)	0.046 (3)	0.227 (1)
$\alpha = \psi = 0.7$	0.038 (4)	0.143 (2)	0.048 (3)	0.247 (1)
$\alpha = \psi = 0.9$	0.040 (4)	0.144 (2)	0.532 (3)	0.249 (1)

5.1. Results and discussion

To solve this problem, we apply the LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach to obtain the optimal ranking order.

5.1.1. Applying the LPP

We impose the proposed Algorithm 4.6 to validate the MADM game. First, the α -cut is fixed for different values within the interval $[0, 1]$, and then calculate the optimal strategies x_α^* and y_α^* which are shown in Table 6 (by Step 1 of Algorithm 4.6). Secondly, player I sets the value of ψ . Then determine the expected score of every alternative (by Step 2 of Algorithm 4.6) corresponding to various α -cuts and different ψ . Thereafter, the accepted outcomes are displayed in Table 7. Now for this example, we say that the ranking of each alternative remains adjustable for various values of α . Here, we choose: poor (0.3), medium (0.5), good (0.7) and excellent (0.9). At last, we give the preference order of each alternative by Step 3: A_4 (Car company) is considered as the best alternative with largest score and A_1 is a computer company, likes to be the worst alternative with the smallest score in this MADM game. So, the ranking order of this MADM game will be $A_4 > A_2 > A_3 > A_1$ ($>$ means “is preferred to”). So this example displays that the MADM game process can be applied for the investment selection problem.

5.1.2. Applying HHFOWA-TOPSIS aproach

The example concerning investment company is employed to compare the effectiveness of proposed HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach with the LPP. Suppose that the weight vector of the criteria is $W = (0.1, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3)$. Now we employ Algorithm 4.7 to obtain the optimal ranking order.

- Step 1. Using the score function, calculate the PIS (A^+) and NIS (A^-) respectively as:

$$A^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{0.650, 0.708, 0.850\}, \{0.750, 0.801, 0.950\}, \{0.850, 0.875, 1.000\}, \\ \{0.650, 0.753, 0.950\}, \{0.550, 0.658, 0.850\} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{and } A^- = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{0.150, 0.323, 0.350\}, \{0.150, 0.2781, 0.450\}, \{0.150, 0.278, 0.450\}, \\ \{0.350, 0.423, 0.550\}, \{0.150, 0.278, 0.450\} \end{array} \right\}$$

- Step 2. Using equations (4.2) and (4.3), to obtain the HHFOWA between each alternative with the hesitant fuzzy PIS and the hesitant fuzzy NIS respectively as:

$$D_1^+ = \text{HHFOWA}(A_1, A^+) = 0.20915, D_2^+ = \text{HHFOWA}(A_2, A^+) = 0.33436,$$

$$D_3^+ = \text{HHFOWA}(A_3, A^+) = 0.35185, D_4^+ = \text{HHFOWA}(A_4, A^+) = 0.20195,$$

$$D_1^- = \text{HHFOWA}(A_1, A^-) = 0.28774, D_2^- = \text{HHFOWA}(A_2, A^-) = 0.14475,$$

$$D_3^- = \text{HHFOWA}(A_3, A^-) = 0.15099, D_4^- = \text{HHFOWA}(A_4, A^-) = 0.28875.$$

- Step 3. The relative closeness of the alternatives A_i is determined by the equation of Step 3 (Algorithm 4.6) as:

$$D_i = \frac{\text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^-)}{\text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^-) + \text{HHFOWA}(A_i, A^+)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

So $D_1 = 0.5790, D_2 = 0.3021, D_3 = 0.3002$ and $D_4 = 0.5885$.

- Step 4. Then the ranking order of the alternatives is $A_4 > A_1 > A_2 > A_3$. So the alternative A_4 is the best according to their scores.

6. COMPARISONS

In comparison with the related papers, the proposed study has the following advantages:

- It ought to be noted that our primary problem is a hesitant fuzzy MADM problem. In our content, α -cuts are taken to defuzzify the hesitant fuzzy MADM problem for obtaining the crisp two-person zero-sum MADM game. Thereafter, LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach are applied to solve the hesitant fuzzy MADM game for deriving the optimal strategy and the expected score of each alternative corresponding to the attributes are different than Chen and Larbani [11].
- Sakawa and Yano [45] discussed the α -cuts for solving multi-objective non-linear programming problems with fuzzy information. Again Sakawa and Yano [45] considered the minimax principle *i.e.*, they chosen the decision variable that accepted values in the α -cut but we consider maximin principle. Here we formulate the problem as a game *versus* Nature, and another procedure is introduced for solving hesitant fuzzy MADM game.
- Nishizaki and Sakawa [36] and Sakawa and Nishizaki [46] proposed a two-person zero-sum fuzzy and multi-objective games for conflict solution. The elements of the payoff matrix are taken as L-R fuzzy numbers. A degree of acquirement of each fuzzy goal is defined due to the degree of satisfaction of a decision. Therefore, a maximin solution with connection to a degree of acquirement of the aggregated fuzzy goal is discussed. In Nishizaki and Sakawa [36] and Sakawa and Nishizaki [46], the authors considered the maximin rule when conduct with the satisfaction degree of goals but in this paper, it is in the crisp game. Also, for obtaining maximin strategy of any player, the authors of Nishizaki and Sakawa [36] and Sakawa and Nishizaki [46] determined a fractional LPP, but here LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach are used to solve the hesitant fuzzy MADM game.
- Campos [9] converted a two-person zero-sum fuzzy matrix game into a crisp LPP by using different approaches for ranking fuzzy numbers. Here we consider the hesitant fuzzy MADM game, and the solution procedure is different. The procedure is applied by Bector and Chandra ([4]) is same with Campos [9].

TABLE 8. Comparison among our approach and existing approaches.

Existing papers	Solution procedure
Bector and Chandra ([4])	Using the concept of duality in LPP, fuzzy matrix game reduces to the pair of crisp primal and dual LPPs
Campos [9]	Using ranking function to convert a zero-sum fuzzy matrix game into a crisp LPP
Chen and Larbani [11]	Using α -cut and maximin principle to formulate fuzzy MADM problem into two-person zero-sum game with uncertain payoff matrix
Sakawa and Yano [45]	Using α -cut for solving multi-objective non-linear programming problems with fuzzy information
Nishizaki and Sakawa [36] and Sakawa and Nishizaki [46]	Using maximin approach for solving a fractional LPP
This paper	Using α -cut and maximin principle to convert hesitant fuzzy MADM problem into crisp matrix game, which is solved by LPP and analyzed the result with the solution of hesitant fuzzy MADM game by HHFOWAApproach

Actually, Bector and Chandra ([4]) discussed an unfamiliar duality idea in LPPs with fuzzy payoffs and due to defuzzification they converted a fuzzy matrix game to the pair of crisp primal and dual LPPs. The comparison between our approach and existing approaches is shown in Table 8.

Moreover, in all mentioned approaches, the elements of the payoff matrix are fuzzy number but in our work, elements are hesitant fuzzy numbers which depend on the value of λ . Thus our proposed approaches can be applied to analyze not only a hesitant fuzzy MADM problem but also a two-person zero-sum game with the hesitant fuzzy payoffs.

6.1. Pros and Cons of the Proposed approaches

- The LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach based on the hybrid hesitant fuzzy normalized Euclidean distance measure are incorporated in this paper. Based on the context of the problem, HHFOWA-TOPSIS is very easy than the LPP to apply in real-life problem.
- It is less computational effort for solving hesitant fuzzy MADM game.
- The LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach are not only solved the hesitant fuzzy MADM game problem, but also the other decision making problem under uncertain environment.
- In this paper, the weights of each attribute are given for HHFOWA-TOPSIS. But in some real-life problems, the weights are always not known. So it is a questionable to select the proper weight for the decision making problem, can be treated as one of the drawbacks of the approach.

7. CONCLUSION

In conventional MADM game problem, the weight of every attribute identifies the substances of such type of difficulty. Also numerous methods are available for obtaining the weights. Many researchers has investigated the chance of applicability of two-person zero-sum game in MADM process. In this content, we have considered a hesitant fuzzy MADM problem; and then we have formulated it as a crisp MADM game by considering the α -cut and maximin principle. The proposed approaches has been conveyed us to initiate a new way to

define the membership function for triangular hesitant fuzzy numbers. Here we have applied the LPP and HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach to solve the hesitant fuzzy MADM game problem. Two algorithms have been introduced to check the efficiency of application in this paper. An example of investment company has been shown the applicability and feasibility of using such MADM game. Based on the discussion, we have concluded that the HHFOWA-TOPSIS approach has been allowed more suitable to obtain the optimal ranking order of the alternatives. In practical situation, a large number of MADM games can be analyzed frequently and successfully by using the proposed approaches.

Future studies can be extended by considering the proposed approaches in the following directions:

- In this work, we have discussed the proposed approaches to the hesitant fuzzy MADM game. Further, the notion of proposed approaches can be utilized for analyzing the interval-valued hesitant, dual hesitant, Pythagorean hesitant fuzzy MADM problem, Lotfi *et al.* [31], Lotfi *et al.* [32], Lotfi *et al.* [29] and Lotfi *et al.* [30].
- Also aggregation operator is an effective tool to make the decision. Then the proposed TOPSIS can be extended for any other aggregation operator.

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Compliance with ethical standards.

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