

°ÖÈ®¼¼ Çİ;¼ ¼ ÅÇ ¼Å¼ÅÅ °³Ã`À» ÅŞÇÑ ÅÖÅü ,¼ÄÉÄÄ ÄÜ;ø ¹è°Ð

Àİµ;ÄÖ¹, ¼ÄÉÇö

ÇÑ±¹°üÇÐ±â¼ü;ø, ¼;çİE°°¼Ä µç`è¹®±, Ä»·®·®2µç 207-43

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Abstract

Firms pursue new business opportunities for growth. Market development strategy is one of the growth strategies, which develops new market segments with current products. However, new market generally has high uncertainty, or high risk. Firms should consider the risk in making and implementing the market development strategy.

In this paper, an optimal marketing resource allocation model is developed, taking into account the risk attitude of a firm in market development. Under the assumption of exponential utility function, the global optimal solution is derived, and the implications are provided.

1. ¼·Ð

±â¼Å° ÇöÅÇ »ç¼;çİ, Ö¹«;£Äö ¼È°í, ¼ÅÅ Å» ÅŞÇÑ »ö·İçİ »ç¼;çİ ±âÈ,¼;çİ Åß±, ÇÑ`Ü. ¼ÅÅÅ» ÅŞ ÇÑ Äü.« ÅßÅÇ Çİ³ª;çİ ±âÄ, ÅÇ Å¼Ç°Å, ·İ »ö·İçİ ¼Å Äåçİ ÅöÅÖÇİ·Å ¼ÅÅÅ °³Ã` (market development) Äü.«Äİ`Ü(Kotler & Armstrong, 1999). »ö·İçİ ¼Å ÄåÅ° ÅþÅ° Åþ ¼ÅÅÅ, ³èÄİ Åþ ¼ÅÅÅ, ç¼° ¼ÅÅÅ µİ Äİ±, Åè°èÇÐ Åø, èÅÇ Å-Äİçİ ÅÇÇÑ ¼ÅÅÅ, »ö·İçİ Åö çª ¼ÅÅÅ, »ö·İçİ ±¹°; ¼ÅÅÅ µİÅÇ Åö, Åü Å-Äİçİ ÅÇÇÑ ¼ÅÅÅ» °ñ·ÖÇİç¼° ç¼°-Åø, èçİ¼;çİ Å-ÅÇ,¼;çİ ³,¼;çİ ± ¼ö°; ÅÖ`Ü.

¼ÅÅÅ °³Ã` Äü.«Å° ÇöÅÇ±İÅö ¼Ö°ñÄÜçİ° Å¼°ø ÇÖ çª Å¼Ç°Å» È°ç¼Çİç¼° ¼ÅÅÅÅ» °³Ã` Çİ±ª ¼S¹®çİ, Å¼Ç°çİ `èÇÑ È°ç¼Ç ÅåÄüµÈ °æÇèÅ» È°ç¼Ç ¼ö ÅÖ `Ü·Å ÄåÄ;Äİ ÅÖ`Ü. ¹Ý, è, ±âÄ, çİ »ç¼;çİ Å» ÇàÇİÅö ¼È°Íø »ö·İçİ ¼ÅÅÅçİ ÅöÅÖÇİ°ö µÇ¹Ç·İ, ¼ÅÅÅçİ `èÇÑ Åö¼Å°ü °æÇèÄİ °İÅ·Çİ°í µü¼ö¼;çİ ±â¼Å ÅÖÅççİ ¼;çİ °¼ ¼S ¼° ÖÈÈ®¼¼°Äİ Å, ÅÇÇÑ`Ü·Å `ÜÄ;Äİ ÅÖ `Ü. Äİ,¼;çİ ±ø¹Çİ±ª ÅŞÇø, ±âÄ, çİ `Ü, ¼ Å¼Ç°Å» ÅÇ, Å Çİ°í ÅÖ`ø ¼ÅÅÅçİ çİ¼;çİÄüÅ, ·İ ÅöÅÖÇÑ`ÜµçÅö »çÄü çİ Ä¼ÄüÇÑ ¼ÅÅÅ Å¼»ç¼;çİ ¼öÇàÇİ±µµ ÇİÅö, »ö·İ çİ ¼ÅÅÅçİ `èÇÑ Åö¼Å° ±âÄ, ÅÇ ¼ÅÅÅçİ `èÇÑ Åö¼Å °ü·Å ç¼°ÄüÈ±°·YÄ±°; ÅÖÅ, ç, Äİ·İ ÄİÇÑ °ÖÈ®¼¼° Å° ±â¼;çİ ÅÖ¼Å¼;çİ ÅŞÇè çªÄİÅ, ·İ ÄÜ;ç¼Ç, ç, ±â¼;çİ Äİ ¼ÅÅÅ °³Ã` Äü.«Å» ¼ö, ç¼°í ¼ÇÇàÇİ·Äµ¼ ÅÖ¼Å¼;çİ ÅÇ Åß;äÇÑ °í·Å »çÇ×Äİ µÈ`Ü.

Äİ·YÄüÅ, ·İ, °ÖÈÈ®¼¼° Äİ ÅŞÇèÅ» °;Äø »ç¼;çİ ±âÈ, çİ `èÇÑ ¼ÈÈµµ·Å ±â¼;çİ °·İ Å-Äİ°;çİ ³-`Ü. Äİ, °³°° ±â¼;çİ ° ±â¼;çİ ³ª, ŞÅÇ ÅŞÇèçİ `èÇÑ ÅÄµµ(risk attitude),¼;çİ °;Äö°í ÅÖ`Ü. ±×·¹Ç·İ, ÅŞÇèÅ» ³»Æ-Çİ

°í ÅÖ`Å »ç¼;çİ ±âÈ, çİ `èÇø¼;çİ ±â¼;çİ ÅŞÇèçİ `è ÇÑ ÅÄµµ,¼;çİ °í·ÅÇÑ ÅÇ»ç¼° ÄÅÄİ ÇÈçäÇİ`Ü.

»ö·İ ÅöÅÖÇİ·Å·Å ¼ÅÅÅçİ¼;çİ ±âÄ, ÅÇ ¼ÅÅÅ°·Ü °³Å° ÄÅÄÄİ³ª ¼öÄİÅ» çª,¼;çİ ¹È¼°ü ¹Ý`èÅÇ °;È ¼ÅÄİ °Å, ÇÑ`Ü°í ÇİÄÜ. ±â¼;çİ °, Å-ÇÑ ÄÜ;øÅ° ÇÑ Å-Äİ µÇ¼Å ÅÖÅ, ¹Ç·İ, ÇÑÅµÈ ÄÜ;øÅ» ±âÄ, ÅÇ ¼ÅÅÅ °ü »ö·İçİ ¼ÅÅÅçİ ¼Å»° ¹è°ÐÇİ·Å³Å°; Åß;äÇÑ ÅÇ »ç¼°Åµ ¹®Ä;çİ µÈ`Ü. ÅŞÇè Åß±, Çü(risk-preferring) ±â¼;çİ »ö·İçİ ¼ÅÅÅçİ¼;çİ ÅÇ °³Å° ¼öÄİÅÇ °;È¼ÅÅ» °;çİ ¼° ÄÜ;øÅ» ÅöÅÖÇİ·Å ÇÖ °İÄİ`Ü. ¹Ý, è ÅŞÇè È, ÇÇÇü(risk-averse) ±â¼;çİ µİ ¼ÅÅÅçİ¼;çİ ÅÇ ±â`è ¼öÄİÄİ Å« Å-Äİ°;çİ ¼ø·Å °æçİ °;ÈÇİ, è ¼ÈÅ-ÄüÄİ ±âÄ, ¼ÅÅÅçİ ¼° ÄÜ;øÅ» ÅöÅÖÇİ·Å ÇÖ °İÄİ`Ü. ±×·¹Ç·İ, ¼ÅÅÅ °³Ã` çİ ÅÖ¼Å, ÅŞÇèçİ `èÇÑ ÅÄµµ,¼;çİ ¹Ý ç¼Ç;ç¼°B °, `Ü ÇÖ, ÅüÄİ Äü.«Å» ¼ö, ç¼° ¼ö°; ÅÖÅ» °İÄİ`Ü.

» ç¼±, ·Å °ÖÈÈ®¼¼°Å» ³»Æ-ÇÑ ¼ÅÅÅ °³Ã` çİ ÅÖ ¼Å¼;çİ ±â¼;çİ ÅŞÇèçİ `èÇÑ ÅÄµµ,¼;çİ °í·ÅÇİç¼° ¼ÄÉÄÄ ÄÜ;øÅÇ ÅÖÅü ¹è°ÐÅ» °ÄÅÇİ·Å, ðÇüÅÇ °³¹BA» ,ñÄü Å, ·İ ÇÑ`Ü. Äİ,¼;çİ ÅŞÇİç¼°, Von Neumann°ü MorgensternÅÇ Èççè Äİ·ÐÅ» È°ç¼Çİç¼°`Ü. 2Äýçİ¼;çİ ·Å ±âÄ, ÅÇ °ü·Å Äİ·ÐÅ» »İÈ°°í, 3Äýçİ¼;çİ ·Å ÅÖÅü ÄÜ;ø ¹è°Ð, ðÇüÅ» °³¹BÇÑ`Ü. 4Äýçİ¼;çİ ·Å ¼öÄ; çİ·Å,¼;çİ »İÈ°°í, 5Äýçİ¼;çİ °ä·ÐÅ» ,İ·Å`Ü.

2. ±âÄ, ç¼±, ÅÇ °íÄü

ç¼°-¼ÅÅÅçİ ¼ÄÉÄÄ ÄÜ;øÅ» ÇÖ°çÇİ·Å ¹®Ä;çİ `èÇÑ ç¼±, ·Å `Ü¼ÇÇİ° ÅöÇàµç¼ çÖ`Ü. ±×·±µ¼, `è °İ°ÐÅÇ ç¼±, çİ¼;çİ ·Å ¼ÅÅÅÅÇ °ÖÈÈ®¼¼°Äİ °í·ÄµÇÅö ¼È°í ÅÖ`Ü (Carroll, Green, & DeSarbo, 1979; Doyle & Saunders, 1990; Freeland & Weinberg, 1980; Luss & Gupta, 1975; Rao & Rao, 1983). Äİ, Çİ³ªÅÇ ¼ÅÅÅçİ¼;çİ ·Å Çİ³ªÅÇ È®ÄüÄİ (deterministic) ¼ÅÅÅ ¹YÄÄ ÇÖ¼ö(market response function),¼;çİ °®·Å °İÅ, ·İ ðÇüÈ- µÇ°í ÅÖ`Ü. ±×·± µ¼, È®ÄüÄİ ¼ÅÅÅ ¹YÄÄ ÇÖ¼ö·İ ðÇüÈ- Çİ·Å °İÅ° °ÖÈÈ®¼¼°ÇÑ ¼ÅÅÅ ¹YÄÄÅ» Åö±ÖÇÑ ±â`è ¹YÄÄÅ, ·İ ðÇü È- Çİ·Å °İÄİ, ç, Äİ·Å ±â¼;çİ ÅŞÇè Åß, ³ÄüÅÖÅ» °; Å-Çİ·Å °İÅ» ÅÇ¹İÇÑ`Ü. ±×·³ª, ¼Ç;çİ ±â¼;çİ ¹× ±â¼;çİ ³» ÅÇ»ç¼°ÄÅ±ÇÄÜÅÇ Çàµ;ç¼° ÅŞÇèÅß, ³ÄüÄİÅö ¼ÈÅ° °æçİ°; Äİ¹YÄüÄİ¹Ç·İ, Äİçİ °°° ðÇüÈ-·Å Çö¼ÇÅ» Å-È®Çİ° ¹Ýç¼ÇİÅö, øÇİ, ç, µü¼ö¼;çİ ÅÇ»ç¼°ÄÅÇ çÖ °íÅ» °;Äöçª°ö µÈ`Ü(Aykac, Corstjens, Gautschi, & Horowitz, 1989).

Nguyen(1985)°ü Aykac, Corstjens, Gautschi, & Horowitz(1989)·Å Çİ³ªÅÇ ¼ÅÅÅçİ `èÇø¼;çİ °ÖÈÈ®¼¼°Å» °í·ÅÇÑ ðÇüÈ-¼;çİ Çİ°í ÅÖ`Ü. Äİ,¼;çİ ÅèÇø, ±â ¼;çİ ÅŞÇèçİ `èÇÑ ÅÄµµçİ µü¼ö, ¼ÄÉÄÄ ÄÜ;øÅÇ ÅÖ

Àü ÀòÀÖ·@ÀÌ 'P¶íóÀü» °,¿@ÀÖ°í ÀÖ·Ù.  
 Mantrala, Sinha, & Zoltners(1992) 'À ÄüÄ¼ ¶  
 ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿òÀÇ ±Ö, ð, | °ÁÀÇ¶Í·'À »Ç¶±(investor)°ú ÄÌ  
 , | °c 'ÄÄÄ¿ì 'è°ÐÇÍ·'À »Ç¶±(allocator)ÀÇ ÀÇÇè¿ì  
 'èÇÑ ÄÄµÀÇ Ä±ÄÌ°; Ä, ÄÇÇÍ·'À °æ¿ì ÄÇ·èÇÑ ¿Ä·ù°; |  
 'B»ÝÇÖ ¼ò ÀÖÄ¼Ä» ÀÖÄòÇÍ¿·'Ù. ±×, °°í, 'ÄÄÄÄÌ³<sup>a</sup>  
 ÄÌÄÌÄ° ÄüÄ¼ ¶, ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿ò ±Ö, ðÀÇ °·È·, 'Ù·'À ÄÜ¿ò  
 'è°Ð ±ÖÄÇÀÇ °·È·¿ì 'ð 'Ì°·ÇÍ·, Ç, µû¶íó¼ 'è°Ð 'æ  
 'ý °³¼ÄÇ ÄÇ¿ä¼°Ä» °,¿@ÀÖ°í ÀÖ·Ù.

±ÄÄ, ÄÇ ¿±¿ì ÀÖ¼¼ »¿¿èµÈ 'ÄÄÄ 'ÝÄÄ ÇÖ¼ò  
 'À 'è°Í°Ð ¿Ä, ñ(concave)ÇÖ¼ò ¶Ç·'À S °í¼ÄÌ¼¼·Ù.  
 Simon & Arndt(1980)Ä° 100¿° ÄÌ ÄÌ»óÀÇ ¼ÇÄÖ  
 ¿±¿ì 'èÇÑ °Ð¼°Ä» ÄèÇÍ¿°, ±Ä¼µéÀÇ Ä±»óÄüÄÌ  
 ÄÜ¿ò ÄòÄÖ 'üÀŞ °¿¿ì¼·'À 'ÄÄÄ 'ÝÄÄ ÇÖ¼ò; ¿Ä, ñ  
 ÇÖÄ» °,¿@ÀÖ¼¼·Ù. ¶ÇÇÑ, ±ÄÄ, ÄÇ °ü·'À ¿±¿ì¼·µµ  
 S °í¼ÄÌ »¿¿è(Freeland & Weinberg, 1980; Rao  
 & Rao, 1983)µÇ±âµµ ÇBÄ, °³, 'è°Í°ÐÀÇ °æ¿ì ¿Ä, ñ  
 ÇÖ¼ò, | »¿¿è(Carroll, Green, & DeSarbo, 1979;  
 Doyle & Saunders, 1990; Luss & Gupta, 1975;  
 Mantrala, Sinha, & Zoltners, 1992; Holthausen &  
 Assumus, 1982)ÇÍ¿·'Ù. °» ¿±¿ì¼·'À ¿Ä, ñÇÑ ¼Ä  
 ÄÄ 'ÝÄÄÄ» Ç×ÇòÇÍ±Ä ÀÇÇÍ¿° °³, °» »¿¿èµÇ·'À ¼òÄ±  
 Äò¼ò ÇÖ¼ò, | ÄÌ¿èÇÍ¿° , ðÇüÈ·, | ÇÑ·Ù.

3. ðÇüÀÇ °³¼B

°» Äý¿ì¼·'À ÄÌÄÌÄ» ÄÖ·èÈ·ÇÍ°íÄÜ ÇÍ·'À ±Ä¼·  
 ¿ì 'èÇÖ, 'ÄÄÄ °³Ä¿ì ÀÖ¼¼ ÄüÄ¼ ÄÖÄü(global  
 optimal)ÀÇ ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿ò 'è°ÐÄ» ÇÖ ¼ò ÄÖ·'À ðÇü  
 Ä» °³¼BÇÍµµ·'Ì ÇÑ·Ù. ÄüÄ¼ ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿òÄ° Ä±ÇÖÄ°  
 ÄÖÄ, Ç, ÇÍ³ÄÇ ±ÄÄ, 'ÄÄÄ('ÄÄÄ 1)°ú, ÄòÄÖÄ» °í·Ä  
 ÇÍ·'À ÇÍ³ÄÇ »ð·Ì¿ì 'ÄÄÄ('ÄÄÄ 2)ÄÌ ÄÖÄ, Ç, ±ÄÄ,  
 ÄÇ 'ÄÄÄ¿ì 'èÇÖ¼·'À ÇÍ³ÄÇ 'ÄÄÄ 'ÝÄÄ ÇÖ¼ò, | »ð  
 ·Ì¿ì 'ÄÄÄ¿ì 'èÇÖ¼·'À ¿·. °³ÄÇ 'ÄÄÄ 'ÝÄÄ ÇÖ¼ò  
 | È·. üÄüÄ·'Ì ÄBÄ±ÇÖ ¼ò ÄÖ·Ù°í °; Ä±ÇÑ·Ù. ±×, °°  
 °í, 'ÄÄÄ 'ÝÄÄ ÇÖ¼ò·'À ¼òÄ± Äò¼ò ÇÖ¼òÀÇ ÇüÄÄ, |  
 ±Ä¼· È¿¿è ÇÖ¼ò·'À Äò¼ò È¿¿è ÇÖ¼ò(exponential  
 utility function), | °®·'À·Ù°í °; Ä±ÇÑ·Ù.

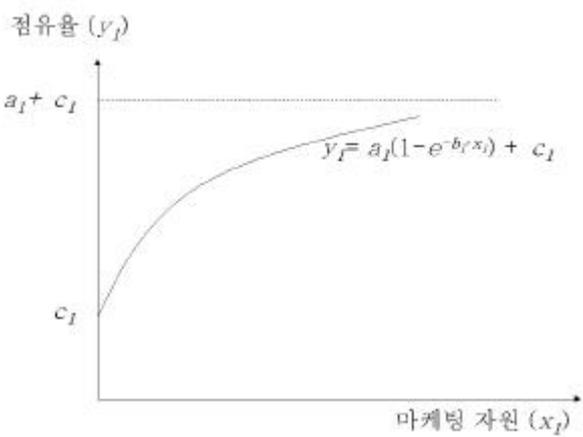
¼òÄ± Äò¼ò ÇÖ¼ò·'À ±ÆÈ¿ì ¼Ä°ú °°À° ÇüÄÄ·'Ì Ç×  
 ÇòµÇ, Ç, ÇÍÇÑ °³ c¿Í »óÇÑ °³(saturation level)  
 a+c, | °; Äò·Ù.

$$y = a(1 - e^{-bx}) + c$$

<±×, ² 1>¿ì °» ðÇüÄÌ Ç×ÇòµÇ¼Ä ÄÖ·Ù. 'ÄÄÄ  
 1ÀÇ °æ¿ì·'À ±ÄÄ, 'ÄÄÄÄÌ·'Ç·'Ì ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿òÄ» ÄòÄÖ  
 ÇÍÄò ±Æ¼µµ ÇÇÀÇ 'ÄÄÄÄ» ±Ä·èÇÖ ¼ò ÄÖÄ·'Ç·'Ì c₁  
 Ä° 0°·'Ù Ä·¼ò; ÄÖ·Ù. 'Ý·è 'ÄÄÄ 2·'À ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ  
 ¿òÄ» ÄòÄÖÇÍÄò ±ÆÄ, 'è 'ÄÄÄÄ» ±Ä·èÇÖ ¼ò ¼òÄ·'Ç  
 ·'Ì, ±×; ¿ÇÄ·'À ¿òÄ¼Ä» Äò³·'Ù(¼ÇÄ) y ÄýÆÄÄ° ÄÖÄü  
 ÇÖ¿ì ¿µÇÄÄ» 'ÄÄÄÄò ±Æ·'À·Ù). ¶ÇÇÑ 'ÄÄÄ 2ÀÇ 'ÝÄÄ  
 ÇÖ¼ò·'À p₁ÀÇ È·. ü·'Ì y₂=a₂(1- exp(-b₂i²·x₂)), | µû, ¥  
 ·Ù. ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿òÄ° 'ÄÄÄ 1°ú 2¿ì °c°c ¥á : 1-¥á  
 (0; ÄÝá; ÄÌ)ÀÇ °ñÄ²·'Ì 'è°ÐµÈ·Ù. ÄÌ ¶S, ÄÌÄÌÄÇ ±Ä  
 'è È¿¿èÄ» ÄÖ·èÈ·ÇÍ·'À ¥á, | ±, ÇÍ·'À ðÇüÄ» µµÄÄÇÍ  
 µµ·'Ì ÇÑ·Ù. ðÇüÀÇ ±ÄÈÈ·'À ±ÆÈ¿ì °°ÄÌ Ä±ÄÇµÈ·Ù.

B : ÄÑ ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿ò  
 ¥á : ÄÑ ¶ÄÉÆÄ ÄÜ¿ò ÄB 'ÄÄÄ 1¿ì ÄòÄÖµÇ·'À °ñÄ²  
 V₁ : 'ÄÄÄ 1ÀÇ Ä±Ä (·ÜÀŞ : ÄÇ, Ä ÄÇ·'ÀÇ °³¼ò)  
 V₂ : 'ÄÄÄ 2ÀÇ Ä±Ä (·ÜÀŞ : ÄÇ, Ä ÄÇ·'ÀÇ °³¼ò)

P : ÄÑ ÄÌÄÌ  
 c : ÇÑ °³, | ÄÇ, ÄÇÖ ¶SÀÇ ÄÌÄÌ ±Ä¿ì °±Ý¼¼  
 R : Äò¼ò È¿¿è ÇÖ¼òÀÇ risk tolerance



<±×, ² 1> 'ÄÄÄ 1ÀÇ 'ÝÄÄ ÇÖ¼ò



<±×, ² 2> 'ÄÄÄ 2ÀÇ 'ÝÄÄ ÇÖ¼ò

±Ä·è ÄÌÄÌ E(P)¿Í ±Ä·è È¿¿è E(U)·'À 'ÜÄ¼°ú  
 °°·Ù.

$$E(P) = cV_1[a_1 - a_1 \exp(-b_1 aB) + c_1] + cV_2[\sum p_i [a_{2i} - a_{2i} \exp(-b_{2i}(1-\alpha)B)] - B$$

$$= \sum p_i [cV_1[a_1 - a_1 \exp(-b_1 aB) + c_1] + cV_2[a_{2i} - a_{2i} \exp(-b_{2i}(1-\alpha)B)] - B]$$

$$cV_1[a_1 - a_1 \exp(-b_1 aB) + c_1] + cV_2[a_{2i} - a_{2i} \exp(-b_{2i}(1-\alpha)B)] - B = g_i(\alpha)$$

¶ó µÌ, è,

$$E(U) = 1 - \sum p_i \exp(-g_i(\alpha)/R)$$

¿±Ä¼· g\_i'(¥á)¿Í g\_i''(¥á)·'À 'ÜÄ¼°ú °°ÄÌ ±, ÇÖ  
 Äò·Ù.

$$g'_i(\alpha) = cV_1 a_1 b_1 B \exp(-b_1 aB) - cV_2 a_{2i} b_{2i} B \exp(-b_{2i}(1-\alpha)B)$$

$$g''_i(\alpha) = -cV_1 a_1 b_1^2 B^2 \exp(-b_1 aB) - cV_2 a_{2i} b_{2i}^2 B^2 \exp(-b_{2i}(1-\alpha)B) < 0$$

ÄÌ °á°ú, | ÄÌ¿èÇÍ, è, d²E(U)/d¥á²·'À 'ÜÄ¼°ú  
 °°ÄÌ Ç×»ó Ä¼Ç °³ÄÄ» °®·'À·Ù.



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Table 1

Table 1:  $a_{23}$ ,  $R$ ,  $p_i$  vs  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$  for  $c=5$

| $\mu, \sigma$ | $R$       | $a_{23}$ |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------|-----------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|               |           | 0.30     | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| $p_1 = 0.25$  | 50,000    | 0.70     | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.72 |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  | 100,000   | 0.66     | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.65 |
| $p_3 = 0.25$  | 1,000,000 | 0.63     | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.46 |
| $p_1 = 0.20$  | 100,000   | 0.64     | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.63 |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  |           |          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| $p_3 = 0.30$  |           |          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

Table 2:  $a_{23}$ ,  $R$ ,  $p_i$  vs  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$  for  $c=3$

| $\mu, \sigma$ | $R$       | $a_{23}$ |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------|-----------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|               |           | 0.30     | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| $p_1 = 0.25$  | 50,000    | 0.67     | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.67 |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  | 100,000   | 0.65     | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 |
| $p_3 = 0.25$  | 1,000,000 | 0.63     | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.44 |
| $p_1 = 0.20$  | 100,000   | 0.63     | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  |           |          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| $p_3 = 0.30$  |           |          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

Table 3:  $b_{23}$ ,  $R$ ,  $p_i$  vs  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$  for  $c=5$

| $\mu, \sigma$ | $R$       | $b_{23}$ |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|               |           | 0.00001  | 0.00002 | 0.00003 | 0.00004 | 0.00005 | 0.00010 |
| $p_1 = 0.25$  | 50,000    | 0.69     | 0.71    | 0.72    | 0.73    | 0.73    | 0.73    |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  | 100,000   | 0.64     | 0.65    | 0.66    | 0.67    | 0.68    | 0.69    |
| $p_3 = 0.25$  | 1,000,000 | 0.59     | 0.56    | 0.57    | 0.58    | 0.60    | 0.67    |
| $p_1 = 0.20$  | 100,000   | 0.62     | 0.63    | 0.64    | 0.65    | 0.66    | 0.68    |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  |           |          |         |         |         |         |         |
| $p_3 = 0.30$  |           |          |         |         |         |         |         |

Table 4:  $b_{23}$ ,  $R$ ,  $p_i$  vs  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$  for  $c=3$

| $\mu, \sigma$ | $R$       | $b_{23}$ |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|               |           | 0.00001  | 0.00002 | 0.00003 | 0.00004 | 0.00005 | 0.00010 |
| $p_1 = 0.25$  | 50,000    | 0.65     | 0.66    | 0.68    | 0.69    | 0.69    | 0.70    |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  | 100,000   | 0.62     | 0.61    | 0.62    | 0.64    | 0.65    | 0.68    |
| $p_3 = 0.25$  | 1,000,000 | 0.59     | 0.56    | 0.56    | 0.58    | 0.60    | 0.67    |
| $p_1 = 0.20$  | 100,000   | 0.60     | 0.59    | 0.60    | 0.62    | 0.63    | 0.66    |
| $p_2 = 0.50$  |           |          |         |         |         |         |         |
| $p_3 = 0.30$  |           |          |         |         |         |         |         |