MODELING AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT SITUATION

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Introduction. At the moment, our market economy characterized by phenomena such as the decline of industry, economic crisis, lack of investment, that leads to bankruptcy of economic subjects.

The relevance and practical importance. Reallocation of funds received after the bankruptcy, crisis prevention.

Aim. Search asset allocation methods at bankruptcy. The research of distribution of property in bankruptcy, the inheritance section.

Materials and methods. Game theory is, perhaps, the most effective tool that can help find the best ways to cooperate in resolving conflicts arising in the levels - family, business, public relations.

The rule of the Talmud.

Depending on the amount of the stated requirements in relation to the distributed amount of money used one or another rule.

If the sum is equal to half the sum of the stated requirements, each receives ½ of its application.

If the sum is less than ½ the amount of the stated requirements, then we use formula of the rules of equal payments restrictions.

If the amount is more ½ the amount of the stated requirements, then we use the formula of equal rules limited damages.

This rule can be determined by the following algorithm:

Divide equally among all agents until each non get an amount equal to half the minimum application.

After this agent fraction with the lowest requirement for some time stops.

The main part of shared equally among the remaining, yet each of them will not get the amount equal to ½ for the next minimal application.

Results and discussion. After a thorough analysis of the algorithm of the Talmud bankruptcy problems have made the distribution of property calculation between the five entities of the company, every person pretends to following amounts, respectively 100, 300, 400, 200, 500. The remaining capital is 1000.

	1	2	3	4	5	Sum
	100	300	400	200	500	1500
The amount of residual capital = 1000 (more than ½ of the claimed amount), therefore use a limiting rule equal losses						
Divide equally	100	300	400	200	500	
Share	50	150	200	100	250	Sum =750
Residue 1000-750 = 250 division with minimal requirements stop.						
Divide	-	150	200	-	250	
The main part of shared equally among the remaining, yet each of them will not get the amount equal to ½ for the next minimal application. Priority maximum application						
Share	-	25	100	-	125	Sum =250
Share	50 (50+0)	175 (150+25)	300 (200+100)	100 (100+0)	375 (250+125)	1000

Conclusions. Equitable distribution of entity with more demanding than the other, does not receive a smaller proportion and is not smaller losses. In the subsequent model analysis can be improved by introducing the other elements of consideration.