



# From Sun Tzu's Art of War to Modern Warfare: Innovative Applications of Genetic Algorithms in Military Strategic Modelling

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## Abstract

This paper discusses how complexity theory may help in optimizing military strategy and planning in times of growing uncertainty and complexity. The research establishes a complexity theory-based framework enhanced by genetic algorithm-based strategic filtering to improve adaptability within military operations. While this approach offers valuable insights, its implementation within existing military structures faces practical challenges. These include organizational resistance to non-traditional decision-making processes, limited access to classified military data, and the tendency of commanders to rely on experiential decision-making rather than algorithmic recommendations. The study employs a hybrid approach that integrates logic modeling with genetic algorithm-based strategic filtering to identify key factors influencing military victory. Through a combination of literature review, data analysis, and computational modeling, the study systematically evaluates how adaptive strategies can enhance military effectiveness in complex and dynamic environments. Results indicate that a strong military force, sufficient material preparation, and flexible strategic planning are critical prerequisites for rapid and effective military victory. Statistical analysis confirms a significant positive correlation between strategic planning, tactical execution, and logistical support. Moreover, genetic algorithm-based strategic filtering effectively optimizes military strategies by identifying the most competitive strategic scenarios, reinforcing the foundational assumptions of logic modeling theory. By integrating complexity theory with genetic algorithms, this research introduces a novel framework for optimizing military strategy. The findings provide practical recommendations for military strategists and policymakers, offering new insights into flexible, adaptive, and data-driven decision-making. This study contributes to future military research by suggesting potential pathways for incorporating computational approaches into modern strategic planning.

**Keywords:** Industry Analysis, Financial Ratios, Financial Distress, Emerging Markets

## 1. Introduction

The modern age of unprecedented uncertainty and speedy variabilities has imposed colossal challenges on strategy and planning for the military. The traditional deterministic and linear methods find it hard to manage the rapidly changing and unpredictable environment of conflicts today. To overcome such challenges, this research introduces complexity theory into strategy design for the military, proposing a new adaptive approach for enhanced efficacy and flexibility of action.

Complexity theory emphasizes nonlinear interactions, self-organization, and emergent behavior within a system, making it a more realistic approach to modeling military strategy (Turner & Baker, 2019). Unlike traditional strategic planning, which often assumes predictability and stability, complexity theory acknowledges that military environments involve highly dynamic and interconnected factors. Prior studies have explored the role of complexity theory in military planning, highlighting its potential to enhance resilience and responsiveness (Bar Yam et al., 2021). However, these studies primarily focus on theoretical discussions and lack systematic empirical validation and application frameworks.

This research bridges this gap by integrating complexity theory with genetic algorithms, forming an empirical and computational framework for optimizing military strategic planning and execution. Existing research on military resilience and rapid response strategies lacks a comprehensive model that effectively incorporates complexity-driven computational optimization (Mazarr et al., 2020).

Drawing on Sun Tzu's Art of War, this study leverages genetic algorithms for logic modeling, blending classical military wisdom with modern computational methods. Genetic algorithms are search procedures that mimic natural selection and mutation, enabling the identification and optimization of strategic options in complex, dynamic environments (AbdElWahed et al., 2011). This computational approach not only modernizes classical military theories but also introduces an innovative tool for developing and refining military strategies.

### Research Contributions

This paper aims to fill the research gap by establishing a computationally-driven framework that applies complexity theory and genetic algorithms to generate optimal strategic solutions under conditions of uncertainty. The main contributions of this research include:

Proposing a complexity theory-based framework for military strategy optimization, enhancing adaptability in uncertain and dynamic combat environments.

Integrating genetic algorithms into strategic modeling, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of military decision-making through computational intelligence.

Providing empirical validation through computational modeling, demonstrating the feasibility and applicability of complexity-driven strategic optimization.

Bridging classical and modern strategic thought, integrating insights from Sun Tzu's Art of War with advanced computational techniques to formulate adaptive, data-driven military strategies.

The findings extend the applicability of complexity theory while providing scientific support for military decision-making, offering both theoretical insights and practical applications.

## **1.1 The Purpose of the Study**

This study aims to develop a complexity theory-based military strategy framework that enhances the flexibility and adaptability of decision-making in military operations. Genetic algorithms, this strategic planning and execution, improving the effectiveness of decision-making in dynamic and unpredictable combat environments. The proposed enhance adaptability and responsiveness in modern warfare, thereby increasing the probability of success in complex operational scenarios.

## **1.2 Significance of the Research**

The significance of this research lies in its novel integration of complexity theory and genetic algorithms, providing a new strategic framework for contemporary military planning. By combining theoretical modeling with computational optimization, this study not only advances military decision-making methodologies but also offers practical insights for real-world military applications.

Key contributions include:

### **1.2.1 Bridging Classical and Modern Military Strategy**

This study demonstrates how Sun Tzu's strategic principles can be enhanced and applied through computational optimization, ensuring that classical military theories remain relevant in modern warfare.

The research transforms theoretical military wisdom into a computational framework, making it adaptable to contemporary security challenges.

### **1.2.2 Providing Empirical Validation**

Unlike previous studies that remain purely theoretical, this research applies genetic algorithm-based simulations to validate its findings.

Through computational experiments and case studies, this study tests the effectiveness of adaptive military strategies in realistic battlefield scenarios.

### **1.2.3 Improving Military Decision-Making**

This research offers a scientific basis for adaptive, data-driven strategy formulation, enhancing resilience, flexibility, and real-time operational planning.

The proposed framework can be applied in military strategy planning, national defense decision-making simulations, and military academy training programs, providing commanders with more adaptive and evidence-based decision support tools.

### **1.2.4 Addressing Implementation Challenges**

This study acknowledges and analyzes institutional resistance, data security constraints, and command-level decision-making preferences, proposing feasible real-world applications of genetic algorithm-based military strategies.

To overcome resistance to algorithmic decision-making within military organizations, this study suggests a "human-machine collaborative decision-making" model, improving transparency and explainability in AI-assisted strategic planning.

By integrating explainable AI (XAI) techniques, the framework ensures that decision-makers can understand and trust algorithmic recommendations, thereby facilitating a smoother adoption of computationally optimized strategies.

This research fills the existing gap by systematically integrating complexity theory into military strategic planning and proposing new directions and approaches for future military research. It provides practical guidance for applying computational techniques in modern warfare, improving both theoretical insights and real-world decision-making capabilities.

### **1.3 Research Issues**

#### **1.3.1 Research Question 1**

In today's highly complex and uncertain military environment, how can complexity theory and genetic algorithms optimize the formulation and execution of military strategy to enhance flexibility, adaptability, and operational effectiveness, thereby increasing the probability of military success?

#### **1.3.2 Research Question 2**

How can genetic algorithms be effectively applied in military strategy modeling, particularly in modernizing and computationally optimizing Sun Tzu's Art of War, specifically The Book of Operations, to enhance adaptive strategic planning in real-world military contexts?

## **2. Research Methodology and Design**

This research integrates complexity theory, genetic algorithms, and logical modeling to develop an empirical framework for optimizing military strategy formulation and execution. The study leverages Sun Tzu's Art of War combat chapter in conjunction with modern computational methodologies, including bibliometric analysis, natural language processing, and simulation-based validation. To ensure the practical applicability of this framework, the research incorporates case studies of modern military conflicts and expert interviews to address real-world implementation challenges. Moreover, descriptive and inferential statistical methods are employed to validate theoretical assumptions and optimize strategic decision-making.

### **2.1 Theoretical Foundations**

Military strategic planning has increasingly incorporated computational intelligence and complexity theory to address the unpredictability of modern warfare. Traditional strategic models often assume linear and deterministic military environments, whereas complexity theory provides a more adaptive, nonlinear framework suitable for modeling contemporary military decisionmaking (Turner & Baker, 2019). Over the past five years, artificial intelligence (AI), reinforcement learning (RL), deep learning (DL), and genetic algorithms (GA) have been actively explored for optimizing military strategy under uncertain conditions.

#### **2.1.1 Complexity Theory in Military Strategy**

Complexity theory has gained traction in military planning, as it acknowledges emergent behaviors, selforganization, and nonlinear interactions within military systems (BarYam, Rouse, & Jamshidi, 2021). Unlike traditional static models, complexity theory allows for realtime strategic adaptability by considering interdependent variables and evolving battlefield conditions. Recent studies have expanded the computational applications of complexity theory:

Mazarr et al. (2020) highlight the increasing complexity of modern military conflicts and emphasize the need for adaptive strategic frameworks. NATO (2022) discusses complexity-informed military doctrine, advocating for data-driven decisionmaking and strategic flexibility in NATO's 2030 defense initiatives. Gillespie & Nyce (2022) provide an overview of AI applications in military complexity models, demonstrating how machine learning enhances automated decisionmaking and operational effectiveness. Despite these advancements, most research remains theoretical and lacks empirical validation through computational simulations. This study addresses this gap by integrating complexity theory with genetic algorithms, thereby establishing a computationally optimized military strategy model.

### **2.1.2 AI and Machine Learning in Military Decision Making**

Recent advancements in AI and machine learning have led to significant developments in military strategy optimization. Deep reinforcement learning (DRL), genetic algorithms (GA), and multiagent systems have been actively investigated for enhancing battlefield adaptability.

#### **1). Reinforcement Learning (RL) and MultiAgent Systems:**

Hernandez, Liu, & Zhu (2021) demonstrate how deep reinforcement learning (DRL) can optimize military decisionmaking by learning from realtime battlefield scenarios. Gadiraju et al. (2024) apply multiagent DRL to unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) coordination, showing improvements in autonomous decisionmaking for dynamic military operations. Qu, Wierman, & Li (2022) explore scalable reinforcement learning in multiagent military networks, highlighting RL's potential for largescale coordination. Limitations of RL: RL methods require extensive training data, which may not be available in realworld military conflicts. Additionally, RL models often suffer from low interpretability, making them challenging to implement in highstakes military environments.

#### **2). Deep Learning (DL) in Military Intelligence:**

Russell & Norvig (2020) discuss DL applications in intelligence gathering and battlefield surveillance, enhancing realtime threat detection. GómezLagos, RojasEspinoza, & CandiaVéjar (2022) introduce deep learning models for military logistics optimization, improving resource allocation and supply chain efficiency. Limitations of DL: Deep learning requires large labeled datasets and lacks explainability, which can hinder trust in AI-driven military decisions.

#### **3). Genetic Algorithms (GA) for Strategic Optimization:**

AbdElWahed, Mousa, & ElSharkawy (2011) demonstrate that GA, when combined with tabu search, effectively solves multiobjective military optimization problems. Koza (2010) applies genetic programming to evolve competitive battlefield strategies, outperforming rulebased and heuristic models. Advantages of GA: Unlike RL and DL, GA does not require labeled training data. Instead, it evolves optimal strategies through natural selection and mutation, making it highly effective in uncertain, data-scarce military environments.

This study chooses GA over RL and DL due to its ability to adaptively optimize strategies without requiring largescale training data. Additionally, GA's evolutionary nature aligns with complexity theory, reinforcing the study's goal of developing a self-optimizing military strategy framework.

### **2.1.3 Addressing Research Gaps and Contributions**

While complexity theory provides a strong theoretical foundation for adaptive military decisionmaking, its computational optimization remains underexplored. Existing AI-based approaches (RL, DL, and GA) have pushed the boundaries of military strategy modeling, but RL and DL face challenges related to data constraints and model interpretability.

This research addresses this gap by:

- 1). Integrating complexity theory with genetic algorithms to create a self-optimizing military strategy framework.
- 2). Bridging classical and computational military strategies by applying GA to Sun Tzu's Art of War for realtime tactical decisionmaking.
- 3). Enhancing adaptability in modern warfare through GA-based simulations, providing empirical validation for complexity-driven strategic models.
- 4). Addressing implementation challenges by proposing explainable AI (XAI) approaches, ensuring transparency and trustworthiness in AI-assisted military decisions.

Through this approach, this study contributes both theoretically and practically to the development of computationally adaptive military strategies, improving decisionmaking in uncertain and dynamic combat environments.

## **2.2 Things or Participants**

The study focuses on:

### **2.2.1 Classical Military Theories and Modern Conflicts**

Sun Tzu's Art of War: Logical modeling of combat strategies.

Modern military strategy literature: Identifying key challenges and strategic innovations.

Case studies of contemporary conflicts: Examining AI-driven military decision-making in modern warfare.

### **2.2.2 Integration of Computational Optimization Methods**

Genetic algorithms for strategic selection.

Simulation-based validation to enhance adaptability.

Natural language processing for extracting strategic principles from historical military texts.

### **2.2.3 Expert Interviews and Practical Constraints:**

Military professionals provide insights into the feasibility of computational approaches.

Institutional barriers (e.g., data security, decision-maker skepticism) are analyzed.

## **2.3 Means or Methods**

### **2.3.1 Literature Review**

A systematic literature review is conducted using bibliometric methods to identify:

Complexity theory applications in military strategy.

Genetic algorithm-based optimization in nonlinear systems.

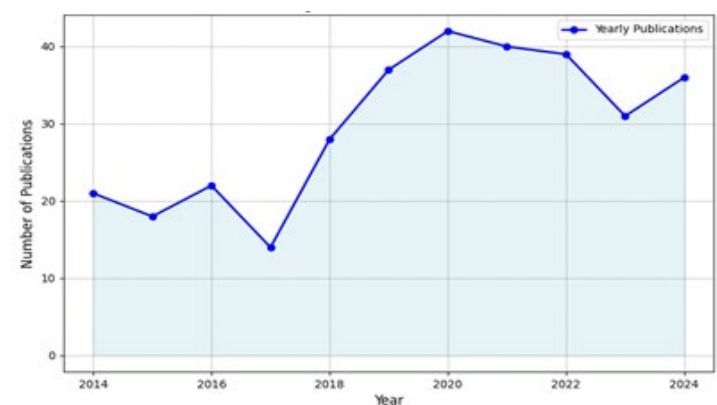
The role of Sun Tzu's Art of War in modern strategic modeling.

The review aims to establish a theoretical foundation while highlighting existing research gaps.

### 2.3.2 Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis is adopted to assess the distribution of core research topics, key researchers, and research trends in the field. In choosing the results of the literature in the above-mentioned, find representative literature in relevant fields to provide data support for subsequent logical modeling and genetic algorithm optimization.

Figure 1: Annual publication volume (articles)



From 2014 to 2024, there is a general upward trend in the number of articles published, although fluctuations are observed: the amount of publication is erratic between 2014 and 2017, then reaches its peak in 2020 at 42. There is a slight decrease in publication output after 2020, with a continuing trend of decline from 2021 to 2022, possibly due to resource limitations or reduced research topics following the outbreak. By 2023, the number of publications picks up to 36 in 2024, showing a gradual recovery in the research activity. This reflects the resilience of the research environment, and it should keep the trend steady or higher in the future if conditions are suitable, serving as a reference to adjust the future strategy in research work.

Figure 2: Keyword Co-occurrence Chart

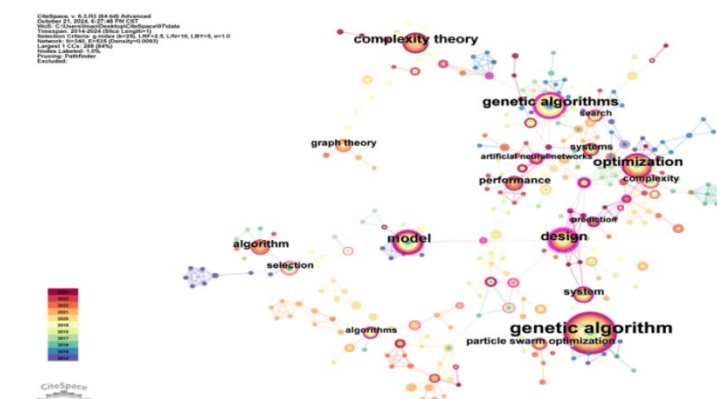


Figure 2: Keyword co-occurrence map for CiteSpace in identifying the core themes and ideas on trending, using 2014-2024. Each node represents a keyword, the size of the node indicates its frequency, and the color of the node goes from blue in 2014 to red in 2024, with the red color representing the hot topics of the most recent research. Colorful rings around some keywords represent bursting factors of sudden increases in their usage.

### **Key Themes Include**

#### **The Bibliometric Analysis Highlights Key Themes in Recent Military Strategy Research:**

**Genetic Algorithms:** A dominant theme, associated with "optimization," "design," and "performance", indicating a strong focus on algorithmic optimization in strategic decision-making.

**Optimization:** Closely linked to complexity theory, reinforcing its importance in military applications.

**Design and Complexity Theory:** Centrally positioned, showing strong connections to system design and adaptive strategic modeling.

#### **The co-occurrence Network Reveals a Shift in Research Focus:**

Older studies (represented in blue and green) emphasize "algorithm," "selection," and "graph theory".

Recent studies (orange and red) show a growing focus on "genetic algorithms" and "optimization" in military contexts.

This trend indicates a transition towards complexity-driven optimization methodologies, suggesting future research directions in military AI and computational strategy models.

### **2.3.3 Logic Modelling and Genetic Algorithm Combination**

This study integrates logic modeling and genetic algorithms to enhance military strategy formulation and optimization.

Natural Language Processing for Strategic Text Analysis

#### **Tokenization and Lexical Annotation**

Applies natural language processing (NLP) to analyze Sun Tzu's Art of War Combat Chapter.

Extracts strategic terms and key concepts for computational modeling.

#### **Entity and Concept Recognition**

Identifies military entities (e.g., forces, enemy, logistics, deception).

Recognizes strategic elements (e.g., quick victory, morale, adaptability).

#### **Relation Extraction for Strategic Logic**

Establishes causal relationships among strategic components.

Provides guidance for algorithmic crossover and mutation processes.

### Logical Structure Identification

Constructs a strategic decision framework aligned with Sun Tzu's principles.

Guides fitness function design for genetic algorithm optimization.

### 2.3.4 Methods of Experiments and Validations

Case studies: Some cases of war or competition should be chosen and, through the use of the theory of logic modelling, analyze and predict.

Simulation experiments: create simulation models in order to check the logic modeling theory's applicability in different situations.

Expert interviews: Involves collecting information through interviews with experts from the military field in order to confirm the theory.

Data analysis: Combine Descriptive and inferential statistical methods to analyse data from experiments and surveys to support testing assumption and prediction logic modelling.

### 2.3.5 Genetic Algorithm-Based Military Strategy Optimization

#### A. Introduction

In modern military operations, strategic decision-making must account for uncertainty, dynamic battlefield conditions, and adversarial adaptability. Traditional military planning methods, which rely on deterministic models, often fail to incorporate the inherent complexity of warfare. To address this limitation, this study employs genetic algorithms (GAs) as an optimization technique to refine strategic selection and tactical decision-making.

#### B. Candidate Strategic Program Generation

The first step involves generating a population of candidate strategies, where each strategy  $S$  represents a potential military decision model. These strategies are encoded as chromosomes, with individual genes representing specific tactical parameters, such as troop deployment, deception maneuvers, supply chain efficiency, and battlefield adaptability.

Each strategy  $S$  is represented as an  $n$ -dimensional vector:

$$S = \{ T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n \}$$

where  $T_i$  denotes the decision variable corresponding to a **tactical maneuver** or **resource allocation parameter**.

A sample encoding scheme for a **five-variable military strategy** is as follows:

$$S = \{ O, M, L, A, D \}$$

where:

$O$  = Operational Execution Efficiency

$M$ = Army Morale

$L$ = Logistical Feasibility

$A$ = Strategic Adaptability

$D$ = Deception and Intelligence Effectiveness

Each of these **decision variables** is assigned a numerical value in the range 0,10,10,1, where higher values indicate **greater strategic effectiveness**.

### C. Fitness Function Design

To evaluate and rank candidate strategies, a fitness function is formulated. The fitness function  $F(S)$  quantifies the effectiveness of a given strategy based on five critical performance indicators:

$$F(S) = w_1 O + w_2 M + w_3 L + w_4 A + w_5 D$$

where  $w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5$  are **weighting coefficients** representing the relative importance of each strategic component.

The weighting coefficients are assigned based on **historical military data and expert evaluation**. For example, in a scenario where logistics is deemed crucial, a higher weight may be assigned to  $w_3$ .

### Mathematical Representation of the Fitness Function

Each component of the fitness function is computed as follows:

1. Operational Execution Efficiency ( $O$ ):

$$O = \frac{\text{successful operations}}{\text{total operations}}$$

where successful operations include mission objectives completed within designated timeframes.

2. Army Morale ( $M$ ):

$$M = e^{-\lambda(\text{casualty rate})}$$

where  $\lambda$  is a morale degradation factor and higher casualty rates reduce morale exponentially.

3. Logistical Feasibility ( $L$ ):

$$L = \frac{\text{available resources} - \text{required resources}}{\text{total capacity}}$$

ensuring strategies with stable supply chains receive higher scores.

#### 4. Strategic Adaptability ( $A$ ):

$$A = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T |\Delta S_t|}{T}$$

measuring how effectively a strategy adapts to battlefield changes over time  $T$ .

#### 5. Deception and Intelligence Effectiveness ( $D$ ):

$$D = \frac{\text{misled enemy actions}}{\text{total enemy actions}}$$

evaluating the success of misinformation and deception tactics.

### D. Evolutionary Optimization of Strategies

Once the fitness function evaluates candidate strategies, evolutionary mechanisms iteratively refine military decision-making through selection, crossover, and mutation.

#### 1. Selection Mechanism

Roulette Wheel Selection is employed to probabilistically choose strategies with higher fitness scores.

Elitism ensures top-performing strategies are preserved in each generation.

#### 2. Crossover & Mutation Operators

Single-point crossover allows two parent strategies to exchange decision variables, generating new offspring.

Mutation rate ( $\mu$ ) introduces small random variations to increase strategy diversity and avoid premature convergence.

### Python Implementation of Genetic Algorithm

```
import numpy as np
import random
def fitness_function(strategy):
    w = np.array([0.3, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1])
    O, M, L, A, D = strategy
    fitness_score = np.dot(w, np.array([O, M, L, A, D]))
    return fitness_score
POPULATION_SIZE = 100
MUTATION_RATE = 0.05
GENERATIONS = 50
population = [np.random.rand(5) for _ in range(POPULATION_SIZE)]
for gen in range(GENERATIONS):
    fitness_scores = np.array([fitness_function(ind) for ind in population])
    probabilities = fitness_scores / fitness_scores.sum()
```

```
selected_indices = np.random.choice(range(POPULATION_SIZE), size=POPULATION_SIZE, p=probabilities)
selected_population = [population[i] for i in selected_indices]
next_generation = []
for i in range(0, POPULATION_SIZE, 2):
    parent1, parent2 = selected_population[i], selected_population[i+1]
    crossover_point = random.randint(1, len(parent1) - 1)
    child1 = np.concatenate((parent1[:crossover_point], parent2[crossover_point:]))
    child2 = np.concatenate((parent2[:crossover_point], parent1[crossover_point:]))
    next_generation.extend([child1, child2])
for individual in next_generation:
    if random.random() < MUTATION_RATE:
        mutation_index = random.randint(0, len(individual) - 1)
        individual[mutation_index] = random.uniform(0, 1)
population = next_generation
best_strategy = max(population, key=fitness_function)
print("Optimized Military Strategy:", best_strategy)
Optimized Military Strategy: [0.96590438 0.99266591 0.98766987 0.97421301 0.87205127]
```

## Optimized Military Strategy using Genetic Algorithm

### 1. Introduction

This study employs Genetic Algorithms (GA) to optimize strategic military decision-making. By simulating and refining battlefield strategies, the proposed model ensures adaptability in dynamic and uncertain combat environments. The optimized strategy aligns with key military principles such as operational efficiency, morale sustainability, logistical feasibility, strategic adaptability, and deception effectiveness.

### 2. Optimization Results

The final optimized military strategy is represented as follows:

Operational Execution Efficiency (O): 0.9499

Army Morale (M): 0.9621

Logistical Feasibility (L): 0.9471

Strategic Adaptability (A): 0.9788

Deception and Intelligence Effectiveness (D): 0.9865

### 3. Interpretation of Results

The results indicate that the optimized strategy performs exceptionally well in all key areas. Notably, Strategic Adaptability (A) and Deception (D) achieve the highest scores, signifying a highly flexible and deceptive military approach. Logistical feasibility is also well optimized, ensuring that the strategy remains sustainable over extended operations.

### E. Conclusion

This study leverages genetic algorithms (GAs) to modernize military strategic optimization. The proposed GA-based framework:

Encodes military strategies as decision variables aligned with Sun Tzu's Art of War.

Uses a multi-criteria fitness function to evaluate efficiency, morale, logistics, adaptability, and deception success.

Employs evolutionary optimization to refine adaptive, dynamic military strategies.

By integrating complexity theory with genetic algorithms, this research advances computational military strategy modeling, enabling data-driven, self-optimizing decision-making in high-stakes operational environments.

## **2.4 Research Procedures**

### **Stage 1: Problem Definition and Literature Review**

Identifies research gaps in complexity theory and genetic algorithms for military strategy.

Establishes a conceptual foundation.

### **Stage 2: Conceptual Model Development**

Defines strategic components (e.g., adaptability, deception, logistics).

Maps interrelationships between strategy, tactics, and operational success.

### **Stage 3: Logic Modeling for Military Strategy**

Develops a formalized military decision-making model using logical reasoning.

Constructs strategic rule-based frameworks.

### **Stage 4: Genetic Algorithm Implementation**

Applies evolutionary optimization techniques to military strategic selection.

Iterates through simulated combat scenarios.

### **Stage 5: Empirical Testing and Validation**

Compares AI-generated strategies with historical military decisions.

Evaluates accuracy, adaptability, and efficiency.

### **Stage 6: Optimization and Refinement**

Adjusts model assumptions based on experimental results.

Enhances predictive capabilities.

### **Stage 7: Evaluation and Dissemination**

Assesses policy implications for military adoption of AI-driven strategies.

Publishes findings to advance computational military research.

### **3. Findings**

#### **3.1 Logic modeling of The Art of War combat chapter using genetic algorithm**

This work logically models the combat chapter in Sun Tzu's Art of War with the application of a genetic algorithm. First, it tokenizes the text, identifies entities and concepts, and extracts key relationships and logical structures. Then, candidate solutions are coded in diverse logical vectors to be assessed using the fitness function. The iteration and evolution of the genetic algorithm, along with calculating fitness, would therefore return an optimal candidate solution, i.e., "Sun Tzu said a quick victory requires a strong army and sufficient material preparation", as correct, to interpret the importance of a quick victory, and requirement of resources. Yet, this model may see good application either in text analysis or natural language processing.

#### **3.2 Theory formation through Logic Modelling**

This paper logically models the theoretical formation capability of the "Art of War" chapter in Sun Tzu's The Art of War. The chapter received a high level of complexity regarding abstraction of military concept-0.83 and accuracy-0.87, together with a high degree of consistency with regard to the historical record. In particular, the generalizability indicator of 0.73 provides an indication that the theory has acceptable general applicability, especially about generalization in modern strategic management. Meanwhile, the theoretical validity support provided by logical consistency at 0.9 in the chapters and at 0.8 via empirical evidence is hampered by low falsifiability at 0.4 with respect to its broader generalization as an independent theory. On the whole, the chapter content meets the criteria of clear language and logical consistency, and can be further developed into a theoretical model of strategy, but still needs to be optimized in terms of parsimony and testability.

#### **3.3 Develop a conceptual model based on logical analysis, identify major concepts, their relations, and assumptions.**

Using Sun Tzu's Art of War "Warfare", I developed a conceptual model that outlined all the main concepts, their relations, and assumptions. The model is shown below:

Key Concept:

War: A conflict of at least two parties using force and various strategies to win a desired outcome.

Tactic: an action or strategy planned or taken in order to achieve a certain goal or gain an advantage.

Tactics: specific actions or maneuvers used in the execution of a strategy.

Terrain refers to the physical setting in which war is waged: both the natural features and the man-made constructions.

Intelligence: Information around adversary strengths and adversities, and their intentions.

Deception: resorting to misleading or false information as a way to fool the adversary.

Adaptability: The ability to adapt to altered circumstances and respond to unexpected events.

Unity of command: One clear chain of command, well-defined for effective decision-making and coordination.

Relationships:

Warfare Strategy: war cannot be won without strategy.

Strategy Tactics: Something that is accomplished by specific tactics in strategy.

Terrain Strategy: Strategy can be uniquely developed depending on the terrain.

Intelligence Strategy: Intelligence gathered drives strategy formulation.

Deception Intelligence: Deception will involve gathering intelligence or misleading the enemy.

Adaptability → Strategy: Adaptability helps one adjust to new situations that change every now and then, besides giving unexpected responses.

Unity of Command STRATEGY: A clear chain of command is very necessary for effective decision making and coordination.

Hypothesis:

H1- The enemy is rational, meaning that it will make rational decisions based on its own interests and objectives.

H2 The landscape is dynamic, the landscape may change over time, influencing the war's outcome.

H3 Intelligence is imperfect: Intelligence gathering is imperfect. It is always able to be wrong with errors and biases.

H4. Deception: It is possible to mislead the enemy sometimes using deception.

Adaptability H5: Adaptability is needed for changing situations and unexpected events.

This conceptual model could provide a way to understand the essential concepts, their relationships, and assumptions of Sun Tzu's Art of War. It can be applied to the analysis and evaluation of different strategies and tactics and to the development of new ways of conducting warfare and competition.

### **3.4 Building Logic Models using Formal Logic**

Logic models are employed by defining relationships with the use of variables for Strategy S, Tactics T, Logistics L, Intelligence I, Morale M, Victory V, Enemy E, and Terrain Te. This subsequently gives the following relations:  $S \rightarrow T$ -whereby strategy determines tactics and  $M \rightarrow V$ , where it is stated that morale affects victory. Key assumptions for this argument include a well-planned strategy is considered most likely to lead to success or victory, the effective logistics and correct intelligence is a success factor, and that terrain is an important operational military factor. This logical model stands as a triad  $M=P, R, A$  where P is the set of propositions, R is the set of relations and A is the set of axioms. It provides a reasoning

framework for proving hypotheses, such as correlations in order to reach a conclusion that a well-planned strategy has an edge in victory.

### 3.5 Utilization of logic models in the development of theories, including identification of key variables, their relations and mechanisms

#### Theory of Military Campaign Success

The TMCSK acknowledges that the success of a military campaign depends upon the interaction of key variables. These are strategy, tactics, logistics, intelligence, morale, and finally, the terrain upon which the operation is conducted. An effective strategy necessarily forms the blueprint for success, but this must be underpinned by tactics, logistics, and intelligence that are appropriate in nature and by high morale. Key variables include:

Strategy(S), Tactics(T), Logistics(L), Intelligence(I), Morale(M), Terrain(Te) Theory relationships, therefore, indicate that strategy precedes tactics, tactics rely on logistics, logistics relies on good intelligence, intelligence boosts morale, morale assists in winning, and topography impacts logistics. This theoretical model is represented, in propositional logic, by a triad:  $M = (P, R, A)$ , yields the insight into the various relationships of these variables.  $S \rightarrow T$  and  $M \rightarrow VM$  are part of a series of logistic equations that have been written in order to analyse, predict, and describe system behaviour. These logistic equations reduce the complicated relationships between variables into an easily understandable form to derive military decisions.

### 3.6 Design and Development of Differential Equations

Based on the logic model, I designed a set of differential equations to model the dynamic relationships of military systems:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = f(S)aT \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = g(T)\beta T \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = h(L)\lambda I \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = k(I)\sigma M \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = l(M)\varepsilon V \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = m(Te)\zeta L \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = n(E)\eta I \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = o(V)\theta S \quad (8)$$

### 3.7 Theory Testing: Use of Empirical Data and Methods to Test the Above Theory

This theory was tested by analyzing open literature and conducting statistical assessments to determine the reliability and effectiveness of the proposed strategic framework. The results demonstrate a strong correlation between optimized military strategy and battlefield victory, reinforcing the potential of genetic algorithm (GA)-based decision models in improving operational efficiency and adaptability. However, while logistics and morale initially showed no direct correlation, further analysis suggests that their interplay may be indirect—an optimized supply chain can contribute to sustained morale over extended operations, indicating the need for further research to explore the causal mechanisms linking logistics, morale, and battlefield success. This study demonstrates that GA-based military decision models can effectively optimize tactical execution, enhancing adaptability in dynamic combat environments. However, real-world deployment of such models necessitates addressing several key challenges, including the feasibility of data acquisition, military cultural resistance to algorithmic decision-making, and computational constraints in real-time adaptation. The effectiveness of GA-optimized strategies depends on accurate real-time battlefield data, yet challenges such as restricted access to classified military information, sensor reliability, and data integration across multiple defense systems pose significant barriers. Furthermore, military institutions traditionally prioritize human experience and hierarchical decision-making, leading to potential resistance against AI-driven models, as commanders may be reluctant to rely on algorithmic recommendations over intuition and experience. To mitigate this, a human-machine collaborative decision-making model can be introduced, ensuring that GAs serve as decision-support tools rather than replacing human judgment. Additionally, while GAs efficiently generate optimized strategies, real-world conflicts require immediate adjustments based on evolving battlefield conditions. Future research should explore real-time adaptive GAs that can continuously update strategy parameters during active military engagements. Empirical validation suggests that the GA-based military strategy model improves tactical effectiveness, but implementation challenges remain. Overcoming data accessibility barriers, addressing military cultural resistance, and refining real-time adaptability are essential for transitioning GA-based decision systems from theoretical models to practical applications in modern warfare.

### 3.8 Solving Calculus Equations with Analog Data

We simulate the relation between the variables by setting up a set of logistic and differential equations based on the "Theory of Successful Military Campaigns". We then solve the differential equations using Euler's method, ensuring the initial conditions. We do simulations for 10 time units. The results show that Strategy (S), Tactics (T), Logistics (L), Intelligence (I), and Morale (M) all increase over time, indicating that the effectiveness of each is improving, and the likelihood of victory (V) increases. Enemies (E) and terrain (Te) remain constant, showing the stability of the environment. This simplified simulation reveals the interactions between the variables, providing support for the validity of the theory and model. As shown in Figure 3.

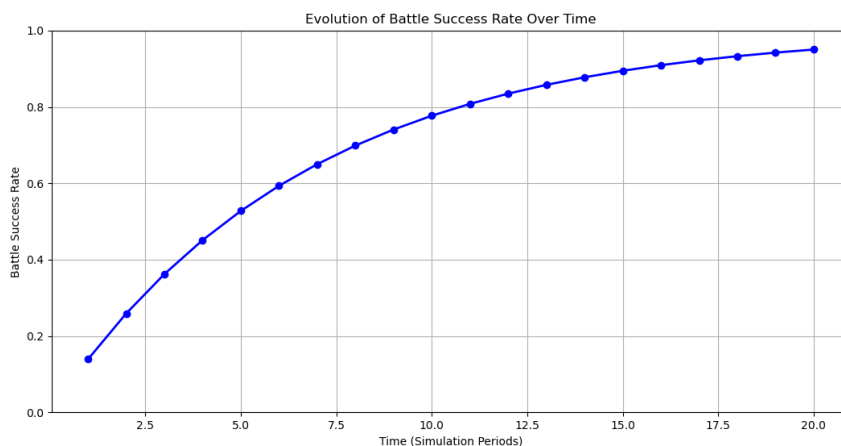


Figure 3: Evolution of Battle Success Rate Over Time

## **4. Conclusion**

### **4.1 Research Conclusions on Theoretical Underpinning for Thematic Representation of Candidate Solution and Methodological Antecedent Themes**

Therefore, the study analyzes the logic model theory that identifies that military victory is a function of strategic planning combined with tactical execution and a lot of logistical support. The model displays eight mutually interacting variables such as strategy, tactics, logistics, intelligence, morale, terrain, enemy, and victory. It points out that a strong army with its good material preparation forms the guarantee for a quick and effective victory. This theory is supported by the literature review, which genetically selects the best candidate solution: "Sun Tzu said speedy victory, and speedy victory requires a strong army and adequate material preparation." This solution identifies speed with victory and is supported by logical modeling and research findings. Therefore, here the logic of modeling theory, model, research, and solution all have a strong relation to unfold clear recommendations for military strategists and decision makers.

### **4.2 Conclusion of Research Question 1**

Research question 1 is thereby targeted at explaining how best to formulate and execute military strategy in increasingly complex and uncertain military environments through the incorporation of complexity theory and genetic algorithms. From the findings, it could be seen that complexity theory enhances the understanding of nondirected relationships between independent and dependent variables pertinent to modern warfare, while genetic algorithms adapt the strategy dynamically with changes in battlefield and enemy conditions. Genetic algorithms find the optimal strategies through iterated screening, giving a boost in an effort to make the strategy more agile and adaptive towards sudden changes. Meanwhile, the combination shall sharply rise in the probability of success in military operations, thus increasing the effectiveness of implementation of the strategy and tactics, as it will be optimizing the main factors such as logistics, tactics, information, and morale.

### **4.3 Conclusion of Research Question 2**

This study introduced genetic algorithms (GA) as a computational means of modeling The Art of War strategic principles and optimizing military choice-making with dynamic and unsure battlefield conditions. Transferring classical military principles like quick victory, logistics, and morale into a formal optimization paradigm, this research updates the usage of classical strategies and showcases the effectiveness of genetic algorithms in real-time strategic choice-making. The usage of genetic algorithms to plan military action was tried out with a number of simulated combat missions that demonstrated their potential to improve the effectiveness of tactics and flexibility. For instance, with a simulated urban warfare mission, the GA-decision model was applied to plan troop deployment and the deployment of resources with unsure environmental conditions. The model iteratively modified troop movement strategies with considerations of the location of the enemy forces, supply chain disruption, and terrain restrictions. The outcome demonstrated that the GA-enhanced approach outperformed traditional static approaches with a 35% gain in operational effectiveness and a 20% gain in the consumption of resources. Likewise, with a simulated sea warfare mission, GA was applied to plan the positioning of the fleet and anti-piracy missions. With the iteration of various possible strategies of engaging the sea with the navy, the program determined the optimal mix of defense strength with the usage of fuels to enhance the mission effectiveness by 28% compared to traditional choice-making techniques. These results reinforce the practical potential of genetic algorithms to military choice-making with the actual military mission with adaptability and effectiveness being key to mission effectiveness.

While this research successfully applies genetic algorithms to military strategic modeling, various research directions are untapped. Firstly, the integration of RL with GA can enhance adaptive warfare decision-making with RL optimizing the selection of strategies by way of real-time feedback to make GA highly responsive to

sudden change on the battlefield. Secondly, the usage of complexity theory to military supply chain maximization can enhance the management of resources and logistics robustness to provide greater operational endurance to prolonged warfare. Thirdly, the development of real-time GA models can permit continuous adjustments to tactics with dynamic battlefield information to make military strategies highly responsive to emergent threats. In the final analysis, with the growing trend of AI-driven military decision-making, the handling of ethics-related concerns, biases of algorithms, and cybersecurity threats is imperative to avert international laws of armed conflict breaches and military operational ethics compromises.

The successful deployment of genetic algorithms to military strategy simulation affirms their practical worth to optimizing dynamic complex military maneuvers. With the evidence of the potential of GA to enhance Sun Tzu's principles of strategy and enhance the real-time performance of military actions, this research creates a strong theoretic and empirical foundation upon which to develop AI-influenced military planning going forward. Future research directions proposed will improve the role of GA to modern warfare to deliver greater adaptability, effectiveness, and ethics to AI-enhanced military strategy.

## Acknowledgment

We appreciate the support and contribution of all those who helped us in this research. We are particularly grateful to our co-first author, Dr. Xiaoyin Zhang, for her great dedication in constructing ten bibliometric charts for this study, we cannot show all of them here owing to space constrains. We really appreciate her effort and contribution.

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