## 1b.i: Detailed List (Technical, Rephrased)

### 1. Task Sequencing and Concurrency in π

The policy π mandates the complementary sequencing of t1​ (Scouting) and t3​ (Grapevine ID) tasks by w1​ and w2​, optimizing path traversal cost. Concurrent execution is prioritized for the spatially distributed t2​ (Soil Analysis) tasks, which are partitioned between r1​ and r2​ to maximize system throughput. The task dependencies ensure t1​ completion is not a prerequisite for t2​.

### 2. The Non-Dominated Set P in Bi-Objective Space

The Pareto Front P rigorously identifies the set of Pareto-optimal policies for the constrained bi-objective problem min(E[C]),max(P(π)). A solution πi​ belongs to P if no alternative policy πj​ exists that is superior in both reliability and cost (P(πj​)≥P(πi​) and E[Cj​]≤E[Ci​], with one strict).

### 3. Selection of the Constraint-Satisfying πopt​

To satisfy the constraint P(π)≥0.91, the selected non-dominated policy is **Solution ID 15**.

* **System Reliability R(G):** 0.916
* **Expected Resource Expenditure E[C]:** 37.10
* **Fault Tolerance Allocation:** The local retry budget Nmax​(ti​) is strategically maximized for the highest-uncertainty tasks:
  + The t2​l5 and t2​l9 instances, executed by r1​ and r2​, utilize Nmax​=9 and Nmax​=8 re-executions, respectively.
  + The t1​l4 instance by w2​ is assigned Nmax​=3 re-executions.