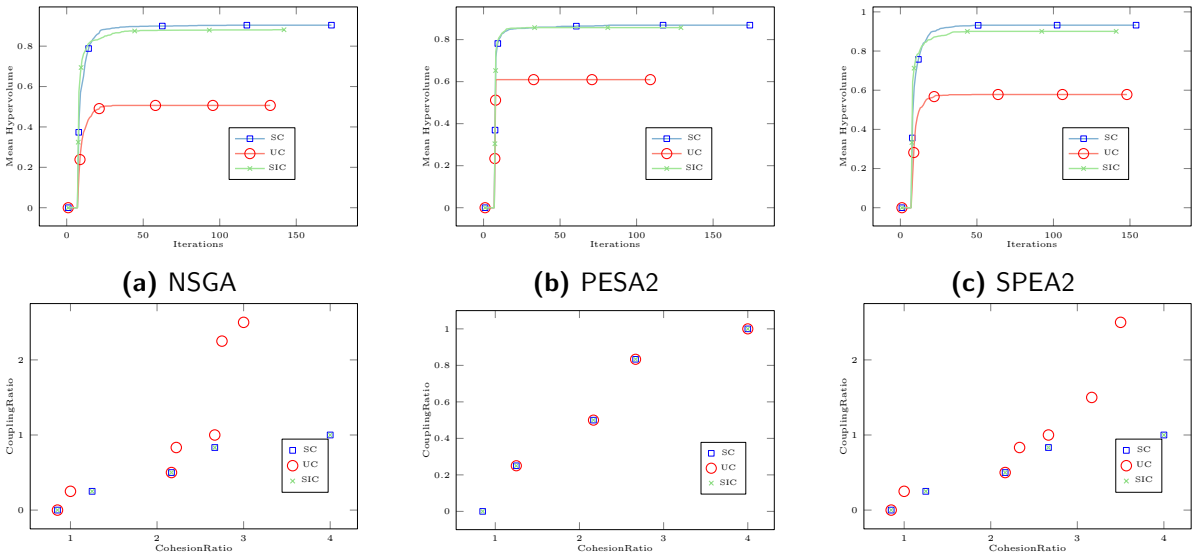
CRA case - Model A

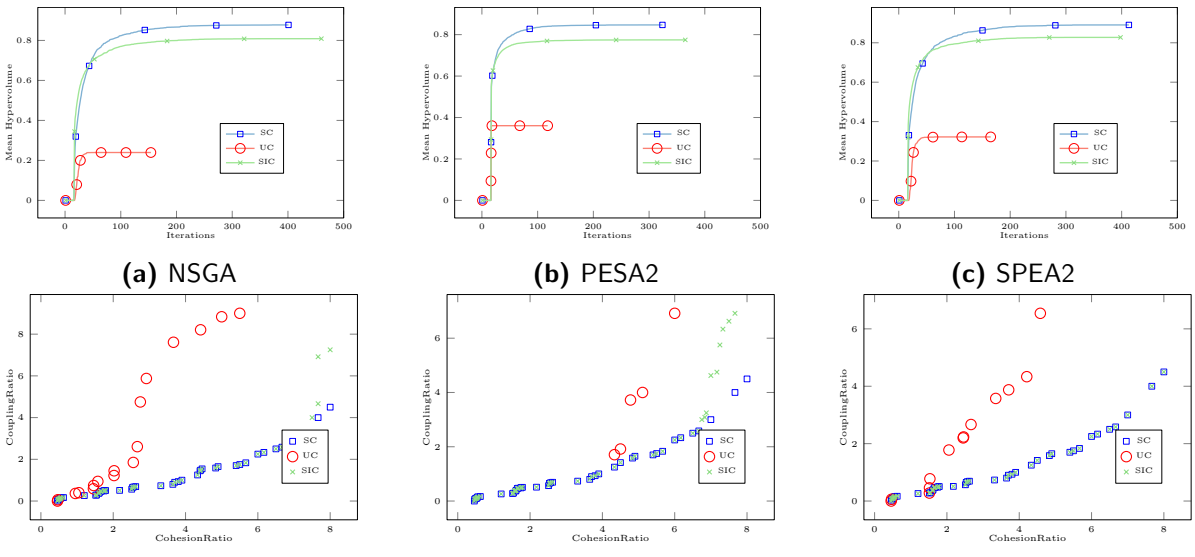


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 1: Model A.

CRA case - Model B

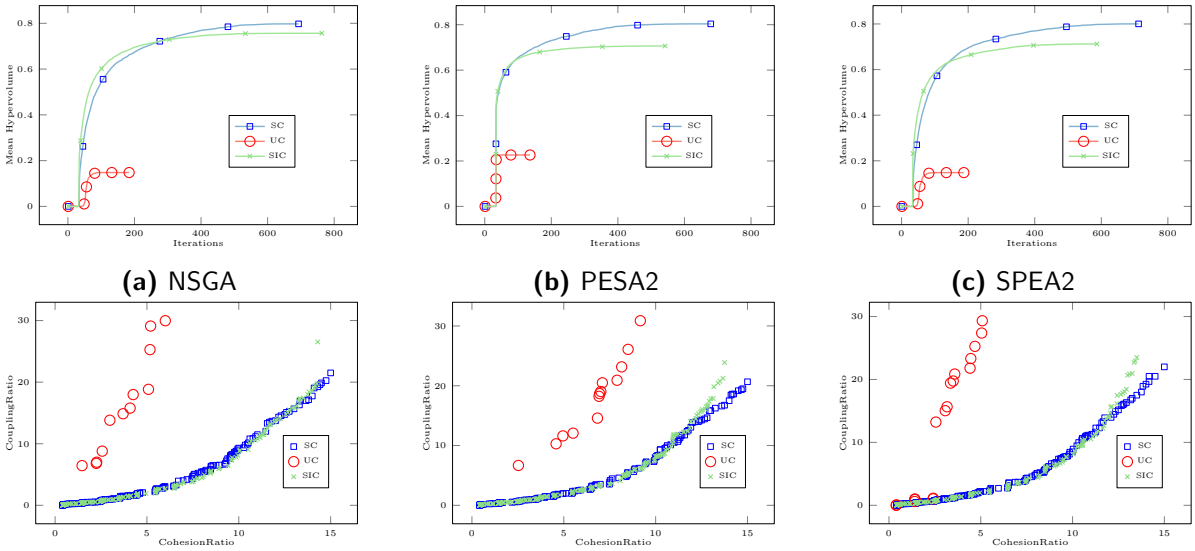


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 2: Model B.

CRA case - Model C

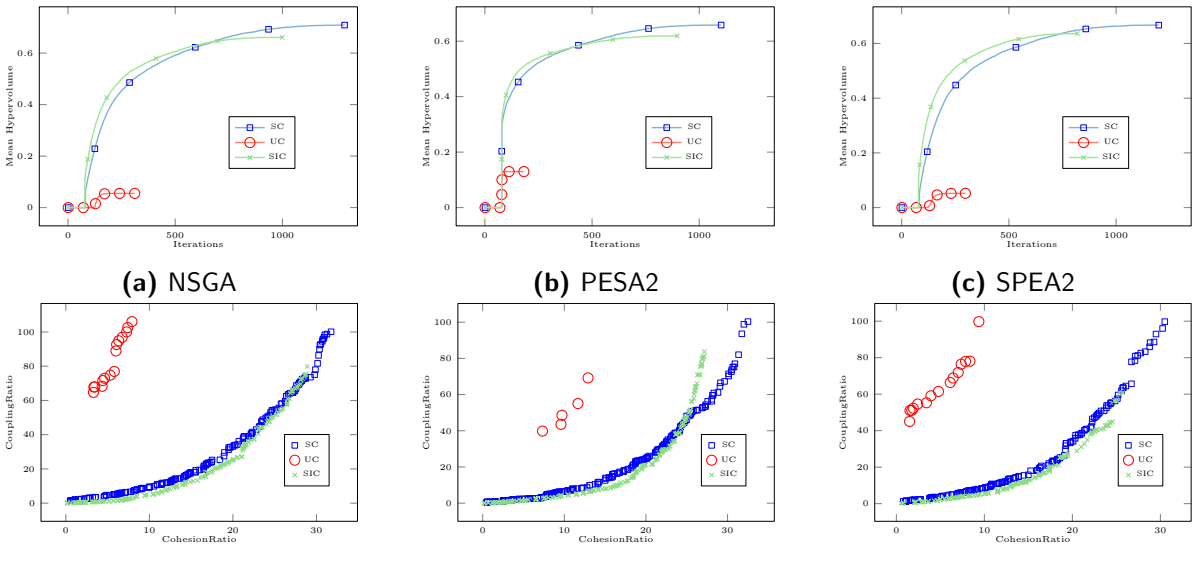


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 3: Model C.

CRA case - Model D

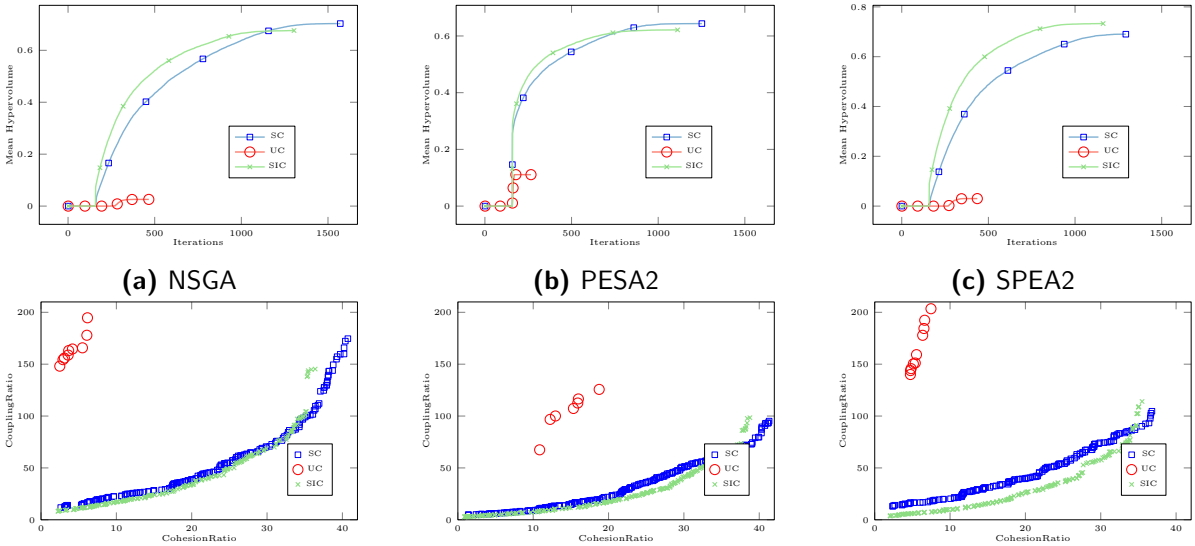


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 4: Model D.

CRA case - Model E

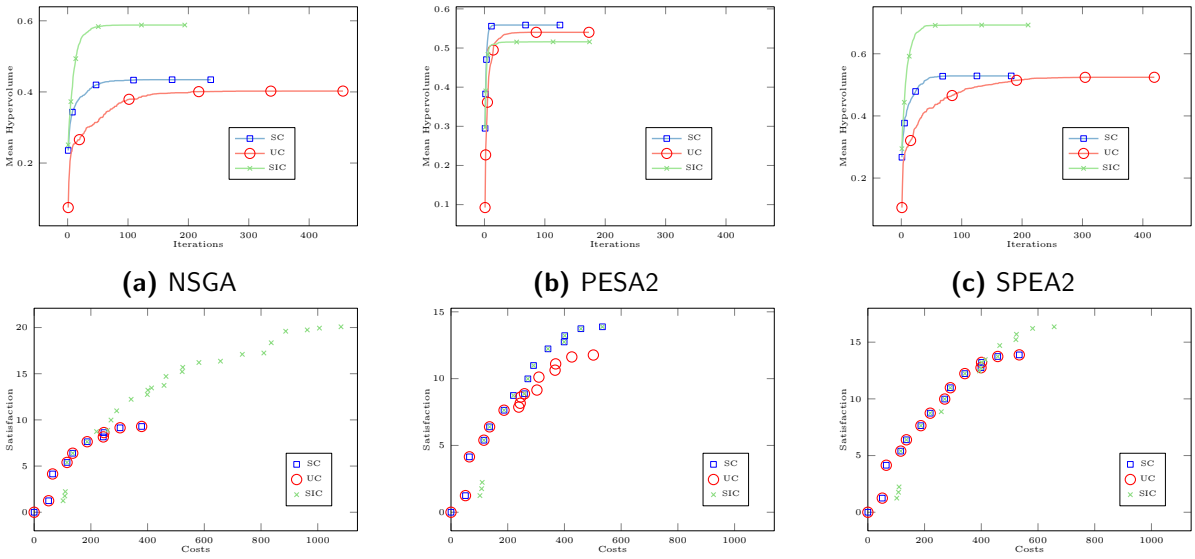


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 5: Model E.

NRP case - Model A

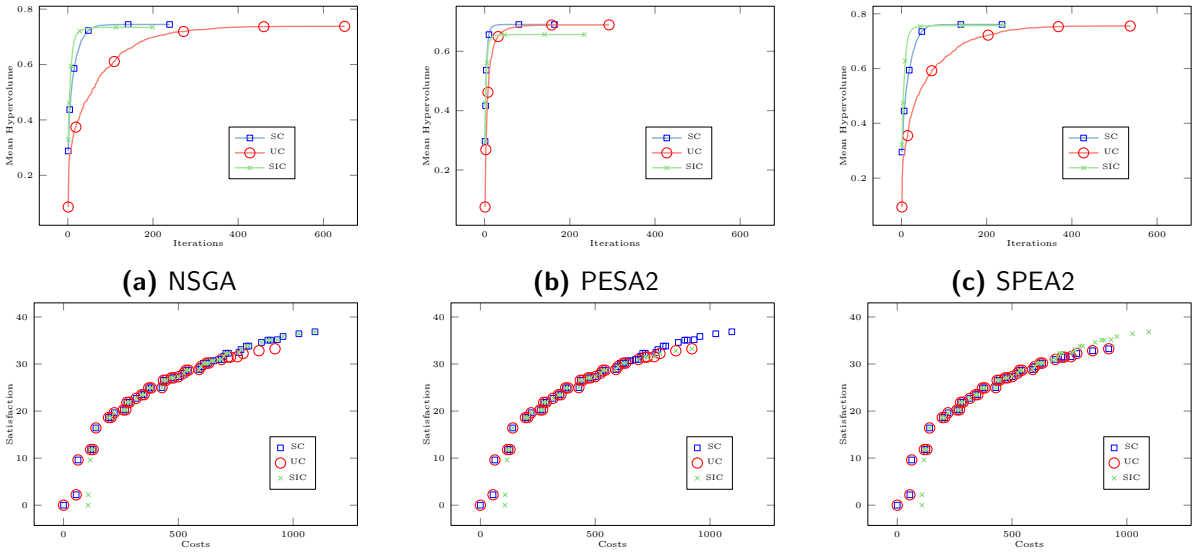


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 6: Model A.

NRP case - Model B

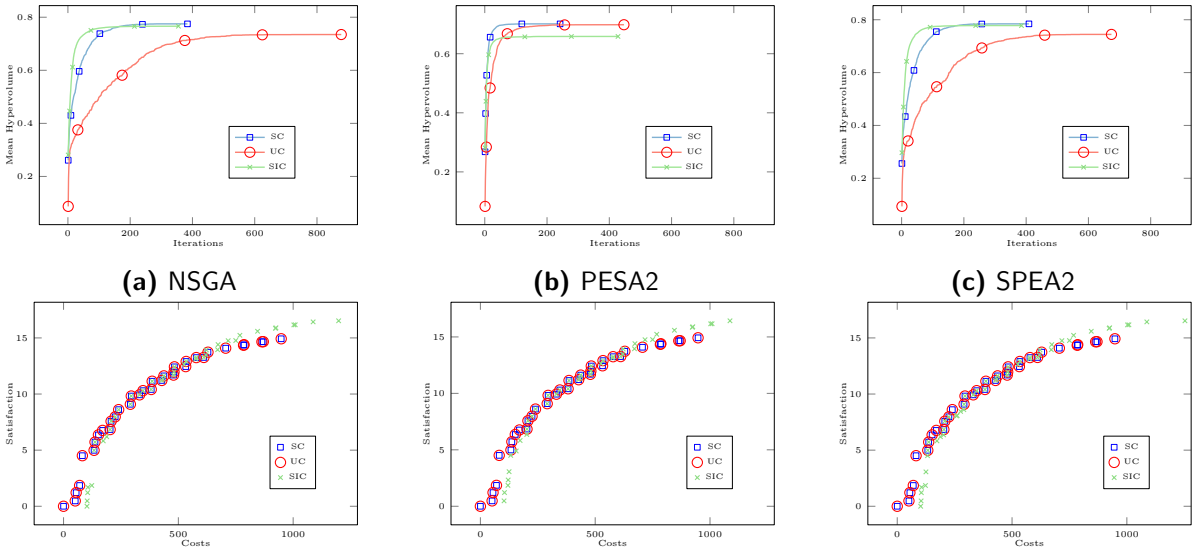


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 7: Model B.

NRP case - Model C

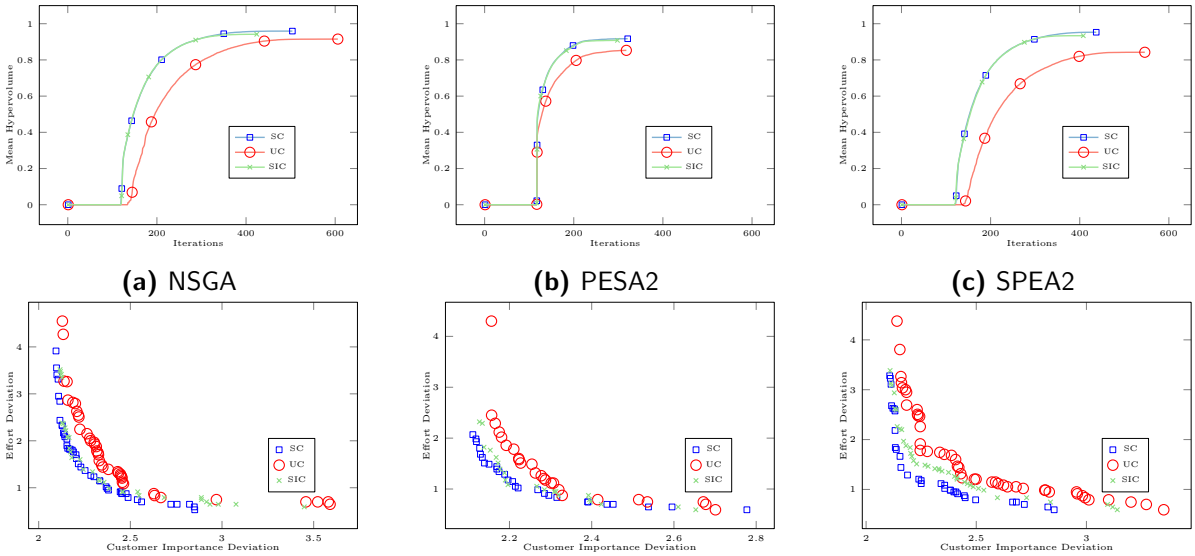


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 8: Model C.

SCRUM case - Model A

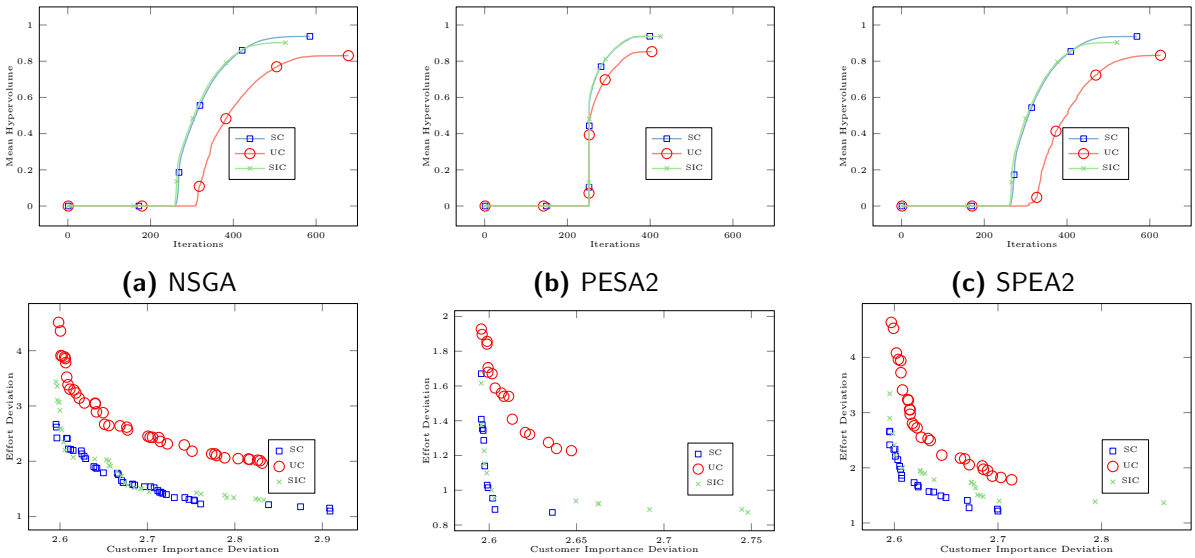


(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 9: Model A.

SCRUM case - Model B



(a) NSGA **(b)** PESA2 **(c)** SPEA2

(d) NSGA **(e)** PESA2 **(f)** SPEA2

Figure 10: Model B.

Takeaways:

- Applying PESA2 UC is closer to SC and SIC in the CRA and SCRUM cases, however, it is still notably worse than the other sets. In the NRP case, however, SIC is less effective. Thereby, SIC becomes worse than SC and even worse than UC which gets very close to SC.
- With UC PESA2 is not able to find the extremum where CouplingRatio is 0 in model A of CRA case.
- The performance of NSGA-II and SPEA2 is very similar with one exception: for the largest CRA model SIC outperforms SC. This could be a trend for larger models in general as there SIC comes closer to SC already for model D.