In the first experiment, multicriteria problems were solved using all the considered scalarization schemes (4) - (6), for which a set of different scalarization coefficients was taken. The calculations were performed without using the accumulated search information Ak from (11). The numerical results are shown in Table 1, where the columns labeled “K” contain the average number of iterations; <далее по тексту>

<Вставить в Главу 5 перед All results presented below were averaged over the family of the solved problems. Вместо знаков ??? поставить используемые значения>

The values of the coefficient α are uniformly distributed within the interval [0,1]. The parameter values in the executed experiments were taken as follows: the reliability parameter r=???, the required accuracy ε=???.

<Вставить в Главу 5 перед “In order to draw”>

In [9], the proposed approach using the min-max scalarization scheme was compared with the well-known multicriteria optimization methods:

• The Monte-Carlo (MC) method, where the trial points are selected within the search domain D randomly and uniformly,

• The genetic algorithm SEMO from the PISA library,

• The non-uniform coverage (NUC) method,

• The bi-objective Lipschitz optimization (BLO) method.

In this paper, the efficiency of the proposed approach is compared with other scalarization schemes: the method of successive concessions and the reference point method.