~~Even though we used sign in our constraints, the solution tends to satisfy the equality in the constraints because our objective is minimizing.~~

~~Accordingly, for the electricity demand satisfaction constraints, we observe that all of them are binding except some specific hours, in which the solar production exceeds the electricity demand.~~

~~For the hydrogen demand satisfaction constraints, we observe that all of them are binding.~~

~~Moreover, if we were to solve the problem for a shorter time horizon, the problem would change in terms of decision variables~~ *~~x\_H~~* ~~and~~ *~~n\_H~~*~~, but not in terms of~~ *~~x\_E~~*~~.~~

~~Because x\_~~*~~H~~* ~~and~~ *~~n\_H~~* ~~variables depend on the inventory balance which conveys its effects from the first hour to the last. For instance, with respect to the solution, at the beginning, a massive amount of hydrogen is bought, which had met the hydrogen demand until the final hour. However, if the problem is solved for 40 hours, a different amount of hydrogen will be purchased (and the purchase timing could also change). Since the~~ *~~n\_H~~* ~~and x\_~~*~~H~~* ~~are interdependent, the solution for~~ *~~n\_H~~* ~~would also change.~~

~~On the other hand, since there is no inventory for electricity, the solution for x\_~~*~~E~~* ~~would remain the same for 40 hours. This is because aim is to compensate the insufficiency of solar production in each hour, and hours are independent from each other due to the absence of electricity inventory.~~