## 1. Optimization Folder - static figures

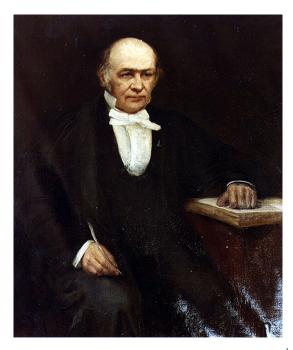
These are static figures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Painting of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:William\_Rowan\_Hamilton\_painting.jpg. See page for author [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons, mid 19th century.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The triangle inequality: the sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle exceeds the length of the third side. from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TriangleInequality.svg. WhiteTimberwolf [CC BY-SA 3.0]., 2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Euler diagram for P, NP, NP-complete, and NP-hard set of problems. Under the assumption that  $P \neq NP$ , the existence of problems within NP but outside both P and NP-complete was established by Ladner. from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TriangleInequality.svg. Behnam Esfahbod [CC BY-SA 3.0]., 2007.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Network flow example, from . Robert Hildebrand [CC BY-SA 4.0], 2023.



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Figure 1.1: Painting of Sir William Rowan Hamilton

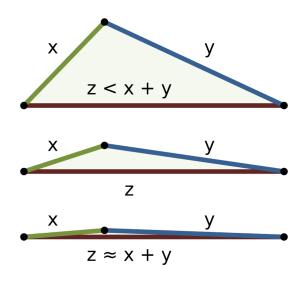
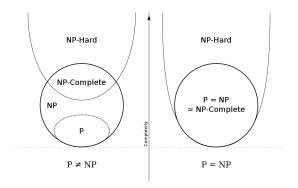
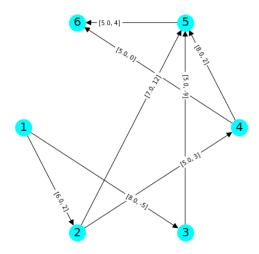


Figure 1.2: The triangle inequality: the sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle exceeds the length of the third side.



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Figure 1.3: Euler diagram for P, NP, NP-complete, and NP-hard set of problems. Under the assumption that  $P\neq NP$ , the existence of problems within NP but outside both P and NP-complete was established by Ladner.



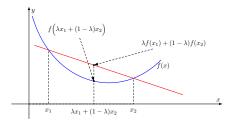
© Robert Hildebrand [CC BY-SA 4.0]<sup>4</sup> **Figure 1.4:** *Network flow example* 

## 2. Optimization folder - source figures

## 2.1 Source Figures - Optimization Folder

These are figures with source code. .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Convexity Definition, from https://github.com/open-optimization/open-optimization-or-book/blob/master/Intro-Math-Programming/baseText/optimization/figures/figures-source/tikz/convexity-definition.tex. Robert Hildebrand CC BY-SA 4.0., 2020.



© Robert Hildebrand CC BY-SA 4.0.<sup>1</sup> **Figure 2.1:** *Convexity Definition* 

## 3. Figures from ....