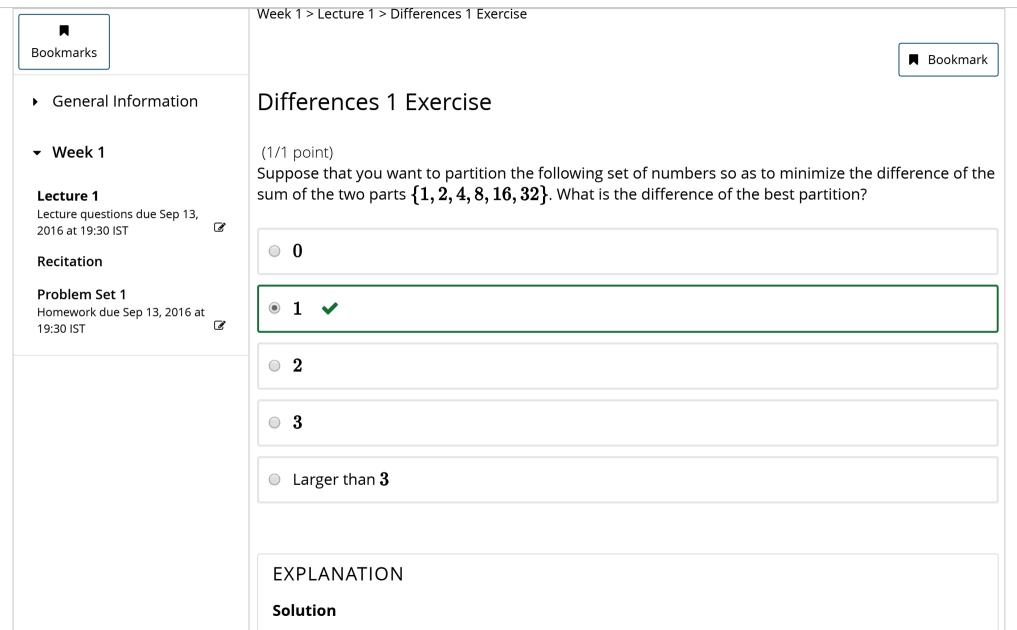


MITx: 15.053x Optimization Methods in Business Analytics



The correct answer is: 1

 $\{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}, \{32\}$ results in a difference of 1.

Remark: Interestingly, $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2^i = 2^n - 1$. One could realize that $2^5 = 32$, and the property would hold for n=5, resulting in a difference of 1.

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

© All Rights Reserved



© 2016 edX Inc. All rights reserved except where noted. EdX, Open edX and the edX and Open EdX logos are registered trademarks or trademarks of edX Inc.

















