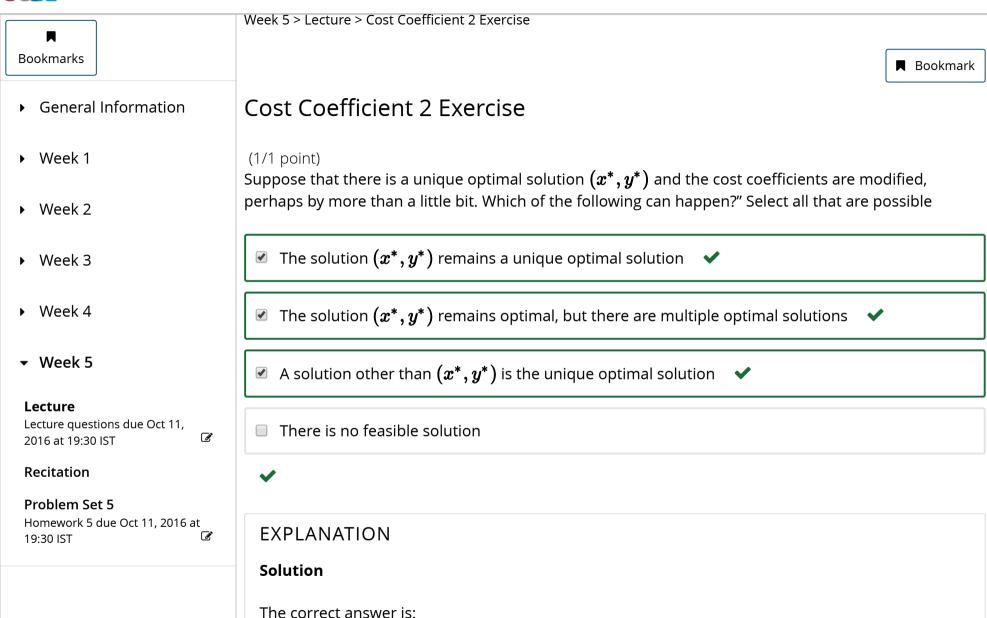


## MITx: 15.053x Optimization Methods in Business Analytics

Heli



The solution  $(x^*, y^*)$  can remain a unique optimal solution. This situation occurs, for example, if the change in the costs is very small.

The solution  $(x^*, y^*)$  remains optimal, but there are multiple optimal solutions. This situation can occur if the change in the costs is "just right." For example, if the cost function changed to ''z = 2R + 2G", then the solutions (5, 3) and (2, 6) are both optimal, as are all of the solutions on the edge joining these two points.

A solution other than  $(x^*, y^*)$  is the unique optimal solution. This situation can happen if, for example, one cost coefficient changes a lot. If the objective were ''z = .1R + 2G", the optimum solution would be (2, 6).

You have used 1 of 2 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.















