Glossary

1. Linear Programming

Linear programming is a mathematical method for determining a way to achieve the best outcome (such as maximum profit or lowest cost) in a given mathematical model for some list of requirements represented as linear relationships.

2. Mathematical model

A mathematical model is a description of a system using mathematical concepts and language.

3. Formation

The action of forming; a structure or arrangement; it's the process of being formed.

4. Optimum Allocation

A procedure used in stratified sampling to allocate numbers of sample units to different strata to either maximize precision at a fixed cost or minimize cost for a selected level of precision.

5. Criterion

A Principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided.

6. Optimality Criterion

In statistics, an optimality criterion provides a measure of the fit of the data to a given hypothesis.

7. Linear

It refers to arranged in or extending along a straight line.

8. **Programming**

It's a planned series of events; a set of related measures or activities with a long term aim.

9. Objective Function

The goal of the optimization process is to find the parameter values that result in a maximum or minimum of a function called the objective function.

10. Constraint

It refers to a limitation or restriction.

11. Divisibility

A divisibility rule is a shorthand way of discovering whether a given number is divisible by a fixed divisor without performing the division, usually by examining its digits.

12. Additive

It's a substance added in small amounts to something else to improve, strengthen, or otherwise alter it.

13. Certainty

It's a quality or state of being certain; a true fact or an event that is definitely going to take place.

14. Optimization

To make the best or most effective use of it; making best use of resources in order to increase the productivity.

15. **Assumption**

A thing that is assumed as true; the action of assuming responsibility or control.