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**Monte Carlo**  
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<https://eduassistpro.github.io/>

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**CIS**

# Assignment Project Exam Help Monte Carlo Simulation

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- **Simulation** is any analytical method to imitate a real-life system, especially when other analyses are too mathematically complex or too difficult to reproduce.
- **Monte Carlo simulation:** pseudo-random numbers are generated according to a probability distribution associated with a source of uncertainty, e.g. <https://eduassistpro.github.io/> Outcomes associated with these random draws are then analyzed to determine the likely results and risk.

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# Example: New product profitability

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Spinners company is planning to sell for \$6. The company carried out a market survey that showed the following:

- The expected number of spinners that would be sold is 900,000 units.
- The expected fixed cost is \$700,000.
- The expected unit variable cost is \$3.
- The expected

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**Our goal: to create a predictive model to calculate the product profitability.**

# Assignment Project Exam Help Calculate given what we know

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Spinners profitability	
<b>Data</b>	
	<b>Expected</b>
Revenue per spinner	\$ 6.00
# of units	
Fixed cost	\$
Variable cost	\$
Selling expenses	\$ 940,000.00
<b>Expected profit</b>	<b>\$ 1,060,000.00</b>

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(Revenue - Variable cost)X(# of units) -  
Fixed cost - Selling expenses

Is that the expected profit?

# Model the profitability using probability distributions

Suppose we knew that the number of sold units and the selling expenses were random, and could be modeled with some probability distributions

Number of sold units is normally distributed with mean of 900,000 and standard deviation of 300,000.

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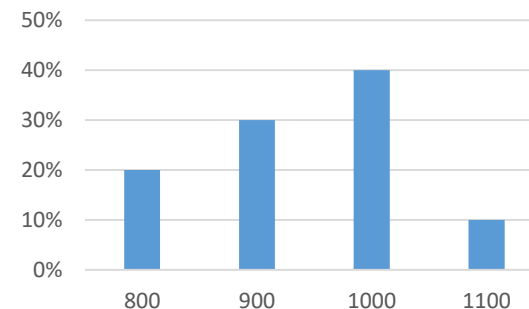
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Variable costs are uniformly distributed \$3.5.

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Selling expenses are discrete cosine (general) distributed:

Selling expenses	probability
800	20%
900	30%
1000	40%
1100	10%



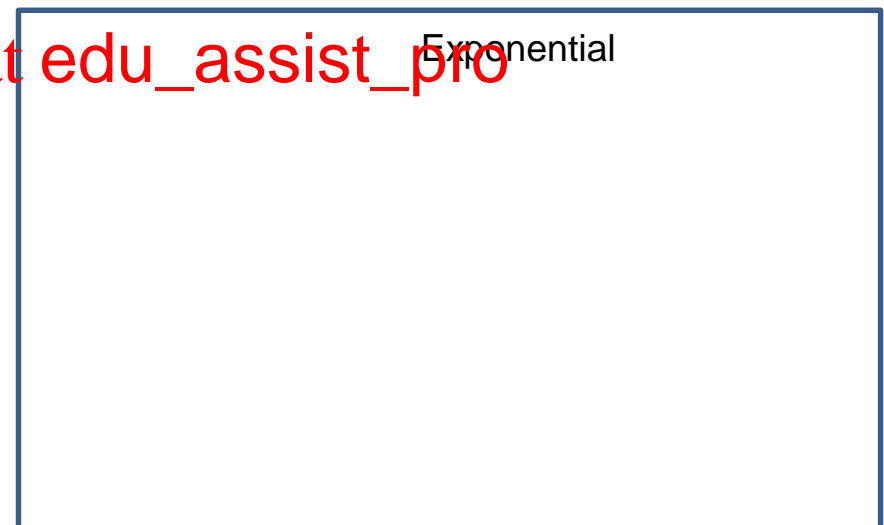
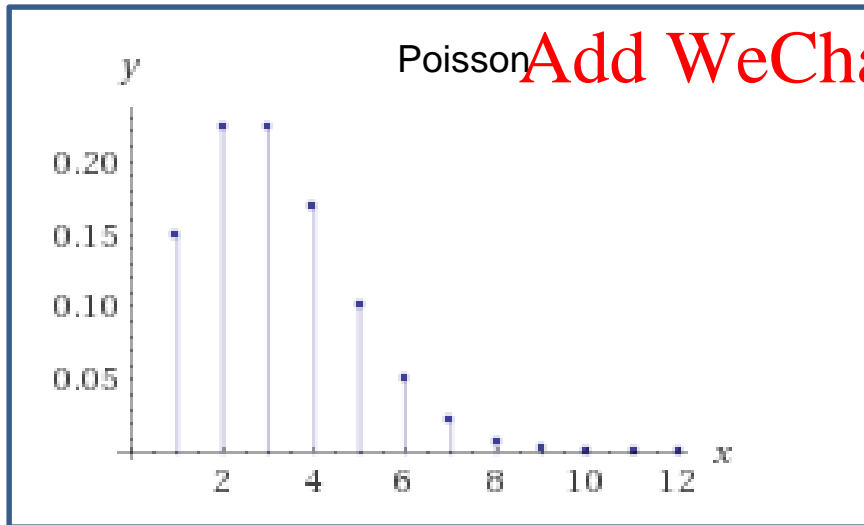
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## More essential distributions

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## Profit distribution

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The profit will also be random, and can be modeled by a probability distribution

If we knew how the profit is distributed we could answer a variety of questions, e.g.

- what is the expected profit (mean)?
- what is the probability that profit exceeds \$2M?

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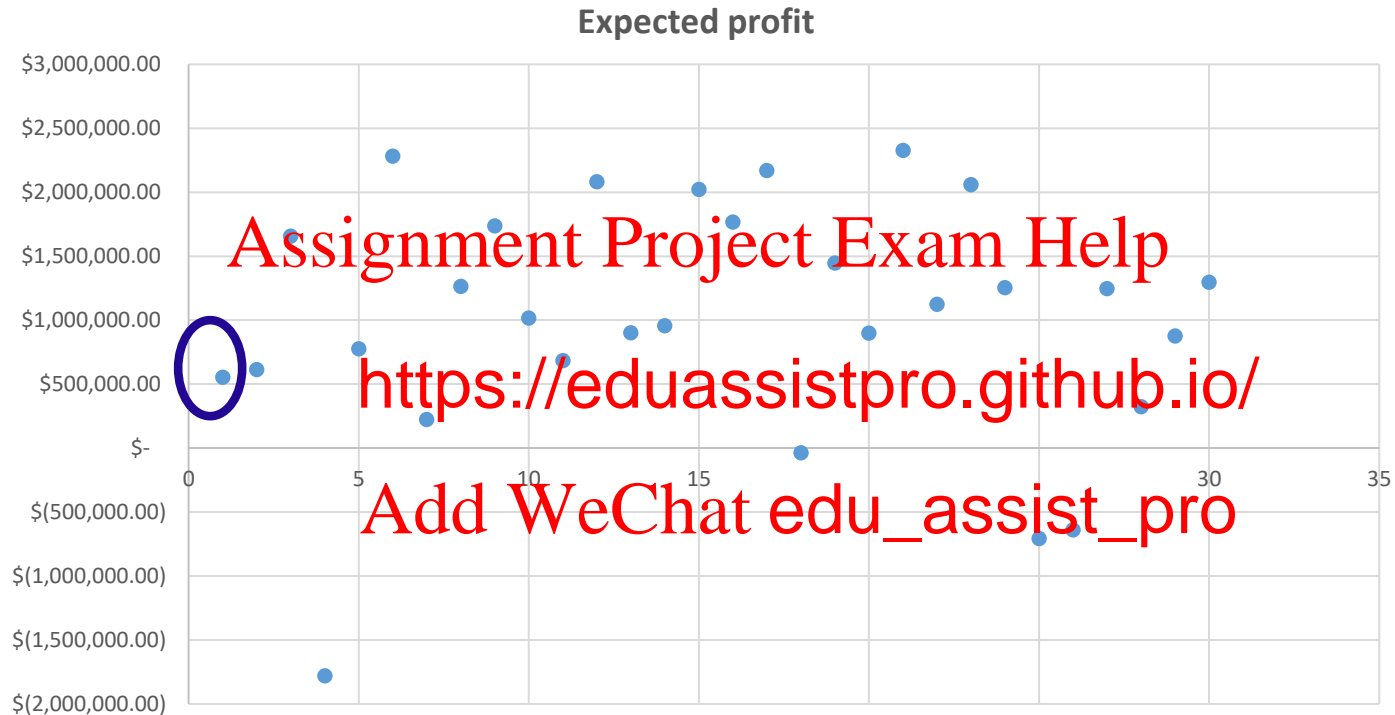
We start by finding a random value for the

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- # of sold units
- Variable cost
- Selling expenses

**All we did so far is generate a single number from the distribution that represents the profit**

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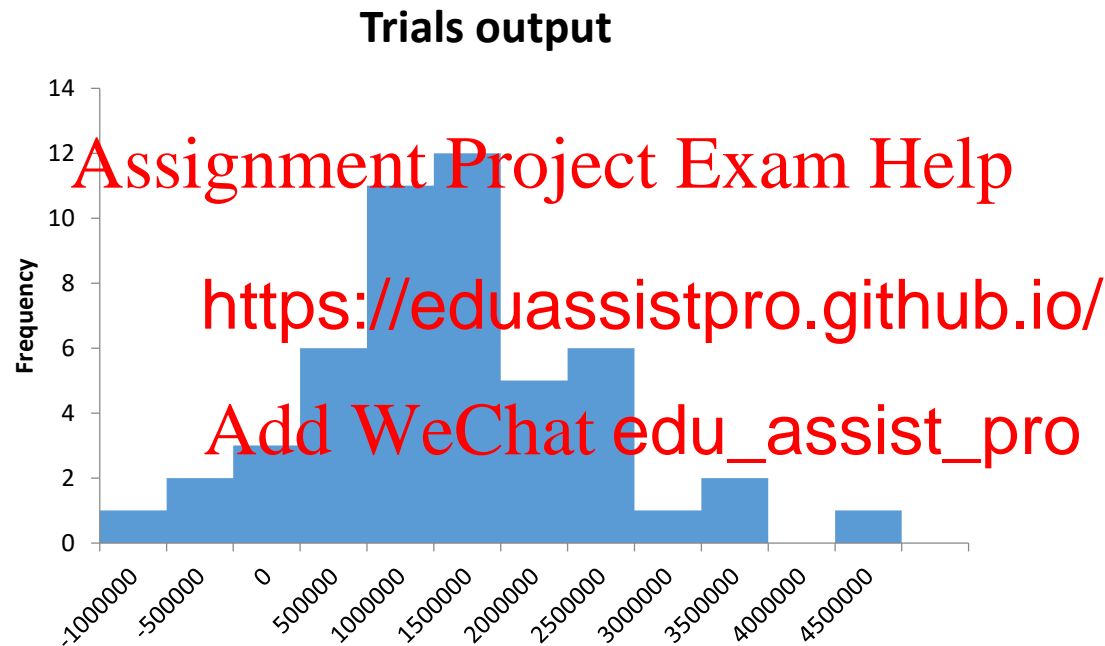
We need to generate more outcomes that are possible so that we can better describe the random profit



# If we generate more trials, we improve our prediction

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Profit is a random number from a continuous distribution, so the more trials we run the smoother the histogram



The output of Monte Carlo simulation is a distribution, which assigns different probabilities to different outcomes

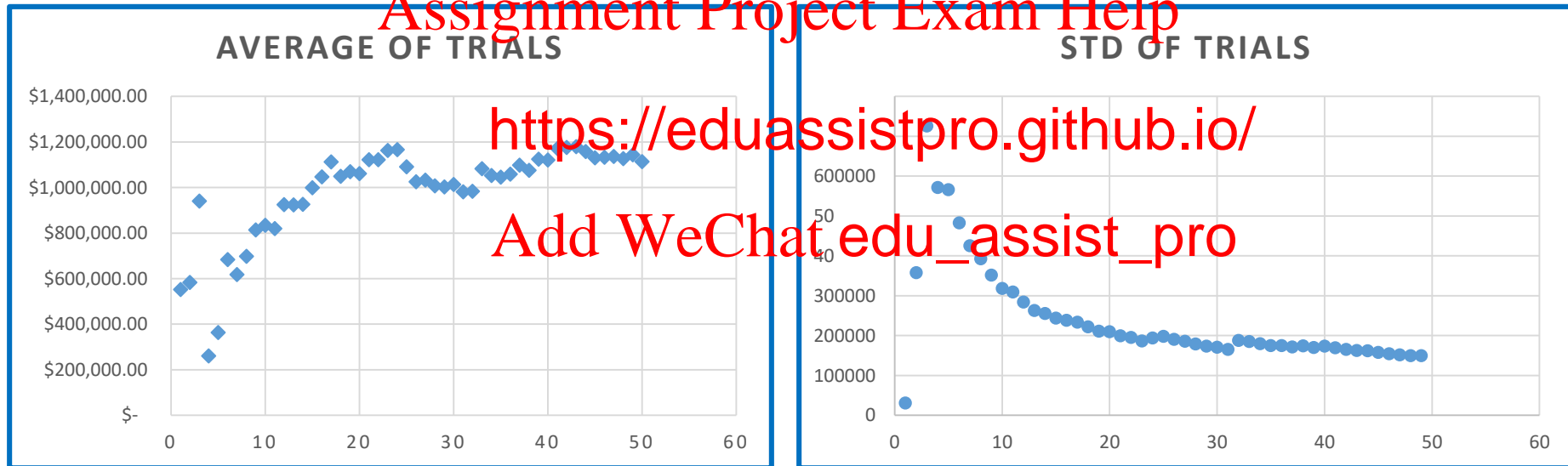
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## More trails, better estimation

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The more replications (trials, scenario) more accurate our estimates will be

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## The law of large numbers

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- The law of large numbers is a mathematical theorem.
- By the theorem, as the number of trials of a random process increases, the percentage difference between the **expected** and **actual** values goes to zero.
- In other words: as the number of trials increases, the average of the trials outcomes converges to the real mean of the population.
- On the same time, the percentage difference decreases and converges to zero.

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- We can demonstrate that by flipping a coin  $n$  times.
- <http://www.virtualcointoss.com>

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- You can also watch the following demonstrations:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YDHBFBVIVIs>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3m4bxse2JEQ>

# Steps to Monte Carlo Simulation

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1. Generate  $n$ -sets of input variables and their probability distributions to run  $n$  simulation trials
2. Collect  $n$  values of output, each one resulting from a separate simulation run
3. Analyze the probability distribution that describes the output

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Go to the excel file “Spinners” and generate random numbers using one of two methods:

- a) Using Excel’s data analysis add-in
- b) Using Excel’s function RAND and NORMINV

# Generate input random variables using Excel's Data add-in

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## Concluding remarks

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- We use Monte Carlo simulation to model life systems when we have uncertain parameters
- We model the parameters as random variables that can be derived from a specific distribution

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- We generate random model outcome

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- We repeat the process many times

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- The average of our outcome results from many trials would converge to the real outcome
- We can learn from the simulation the outcome distribution