

Propagating Monte Carlo Error

Team A7

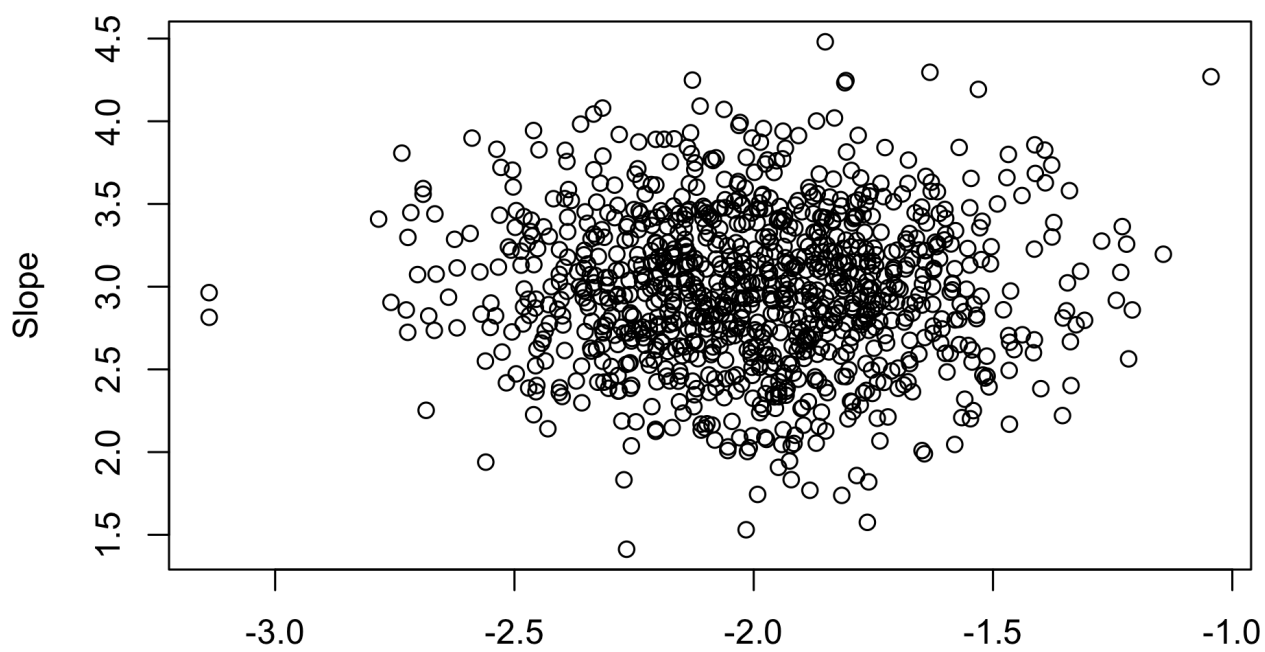
11/29/2018

The functions we are using to generate the fake data are:

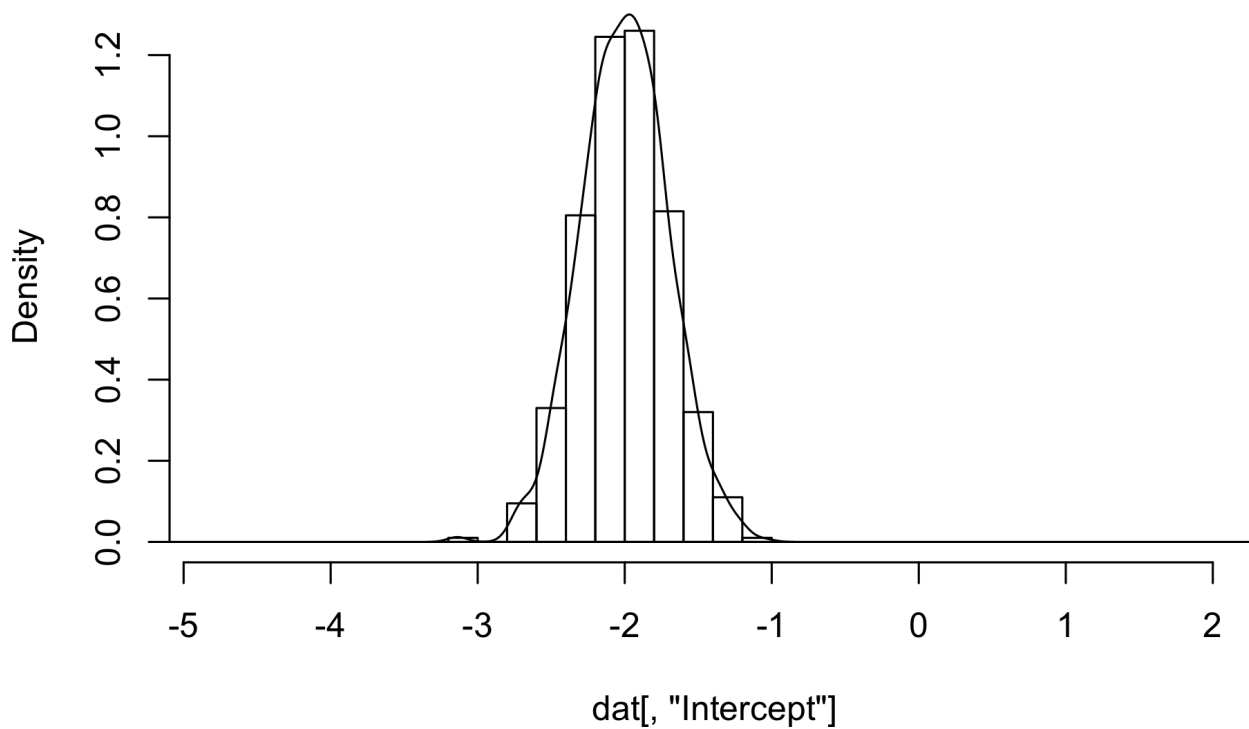
1. $f1(x) = -2 + 3x$
2. $f2(x) = 3$
3. $f3(x) = 6x^2 + 3x + 3$
4. $f4(x) = 10x + 3$
5. $f5(x) = -4x - 6$

Generation and plotting of the 1000 $c0$ and $c1$ values from fake data

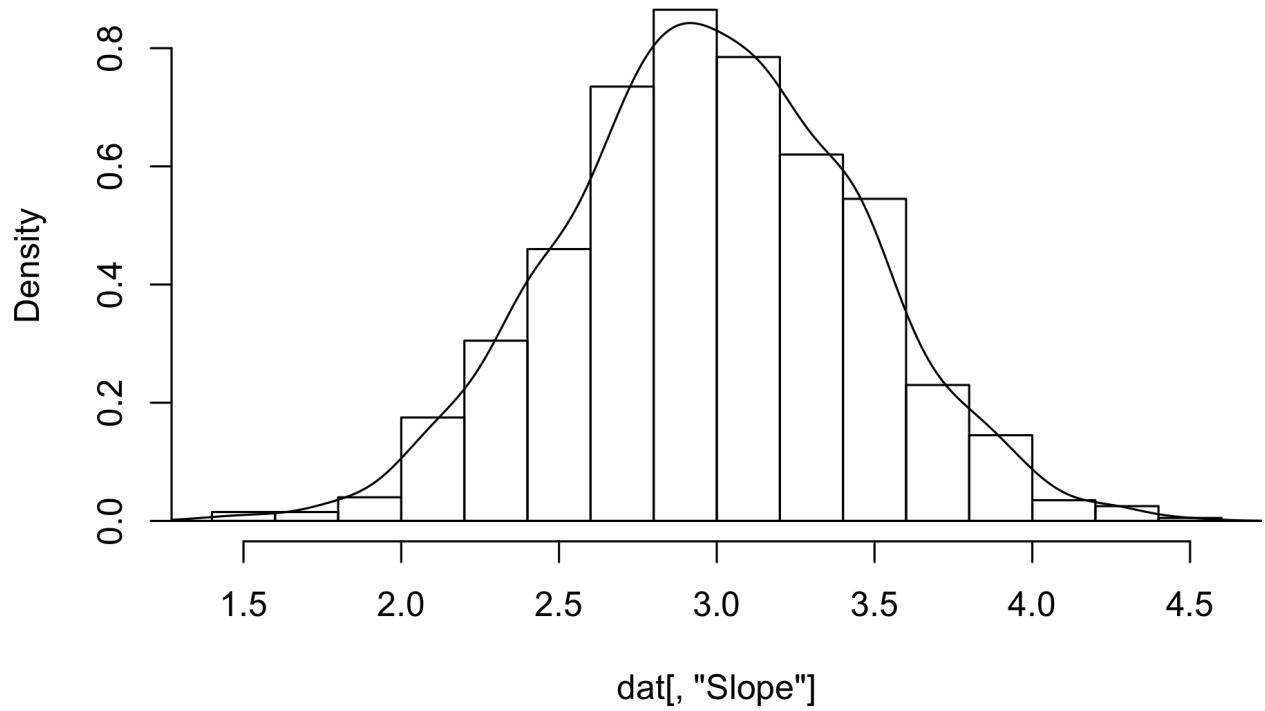
Function number 1



Density plot for y-intercept



Density plot for slope



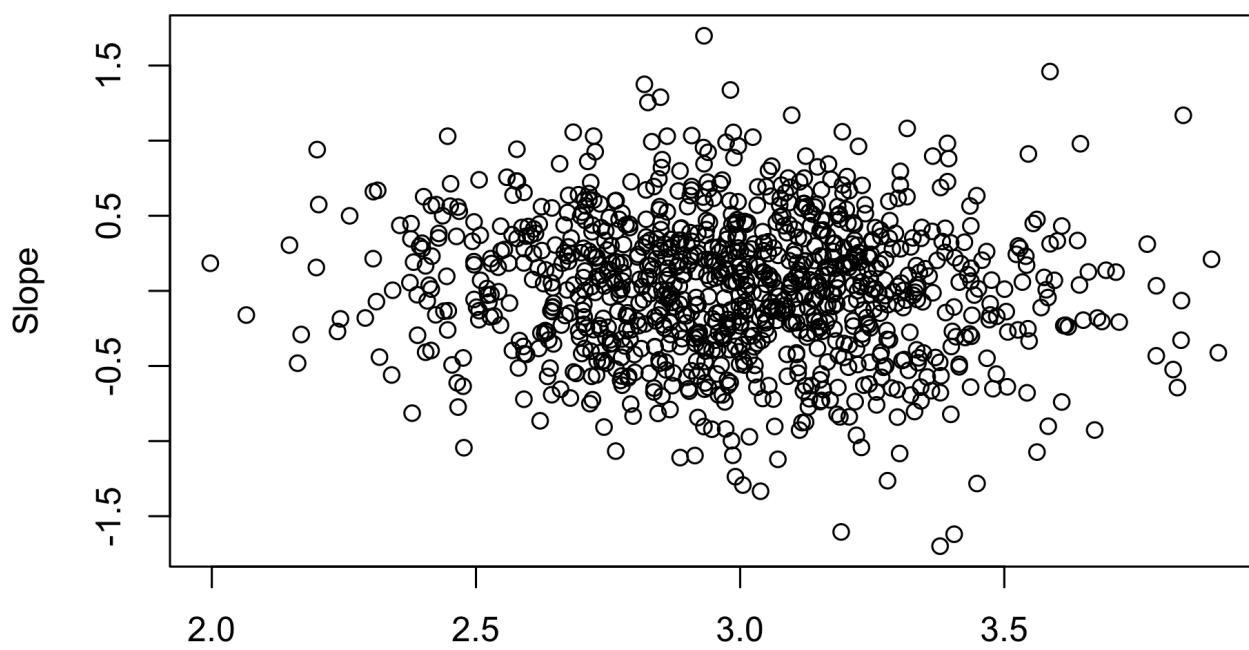
Mean of the intercept: -1.99957253354011

Variance of the intercept: 2.98009338296324

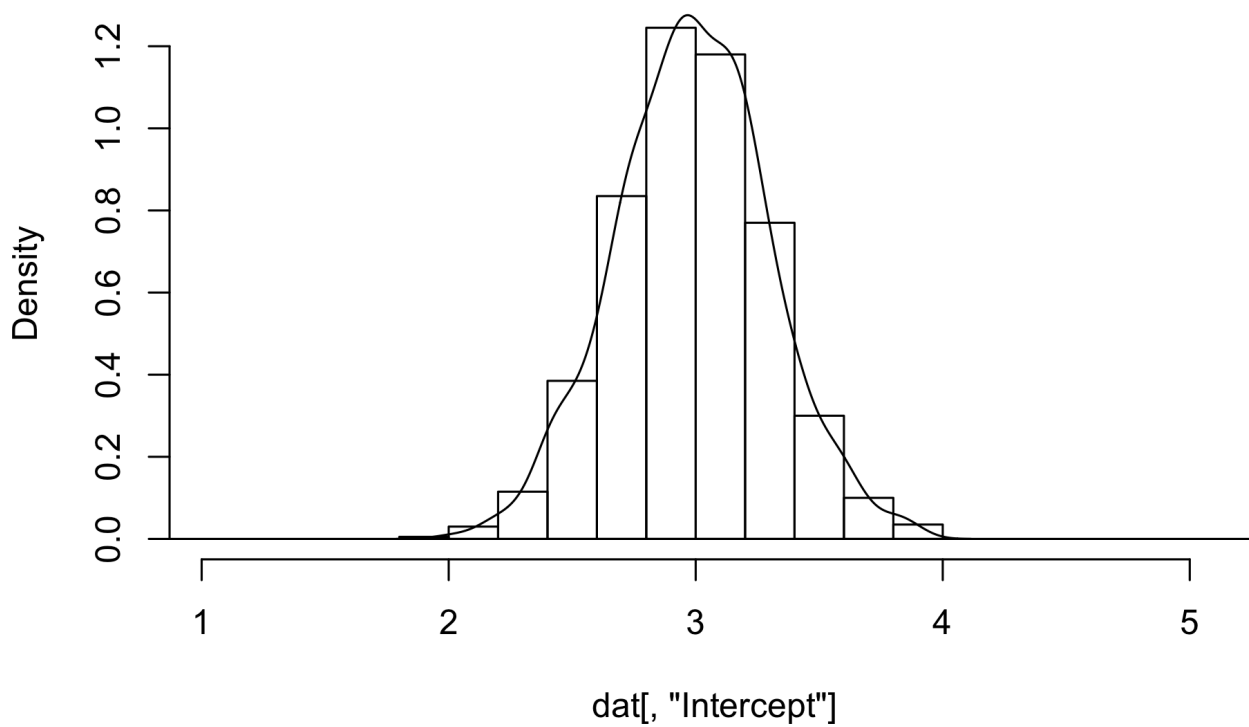
Mean of the slope: 0.467195706265367

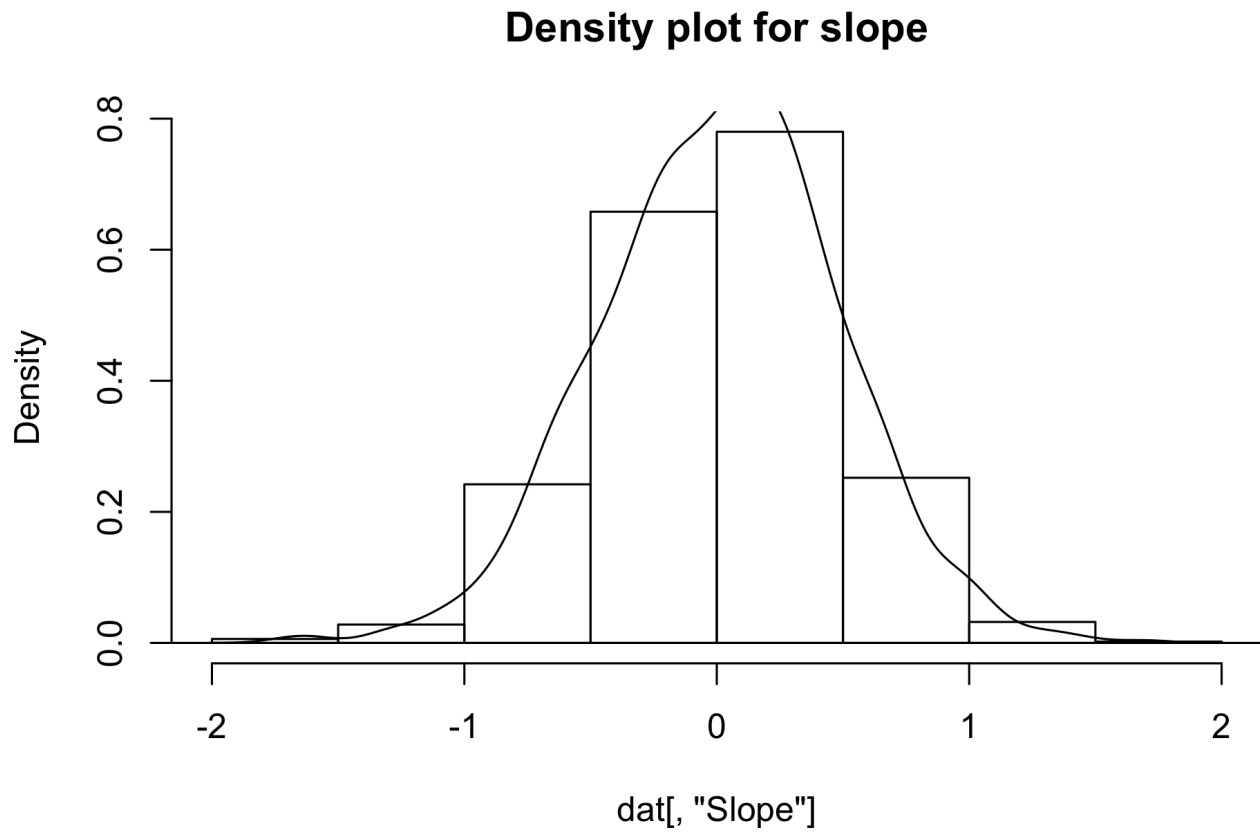
Variance of the slope: 0.295861481315949

Function number 2



Intercept
Density plot for y-intercept





Mean of the intercept: 2.98667545518442

Variance of the intercept: 0.0154631636186297

Mean of the slope: 0.469730853656291

Variance of the slope: 0.310184064947327

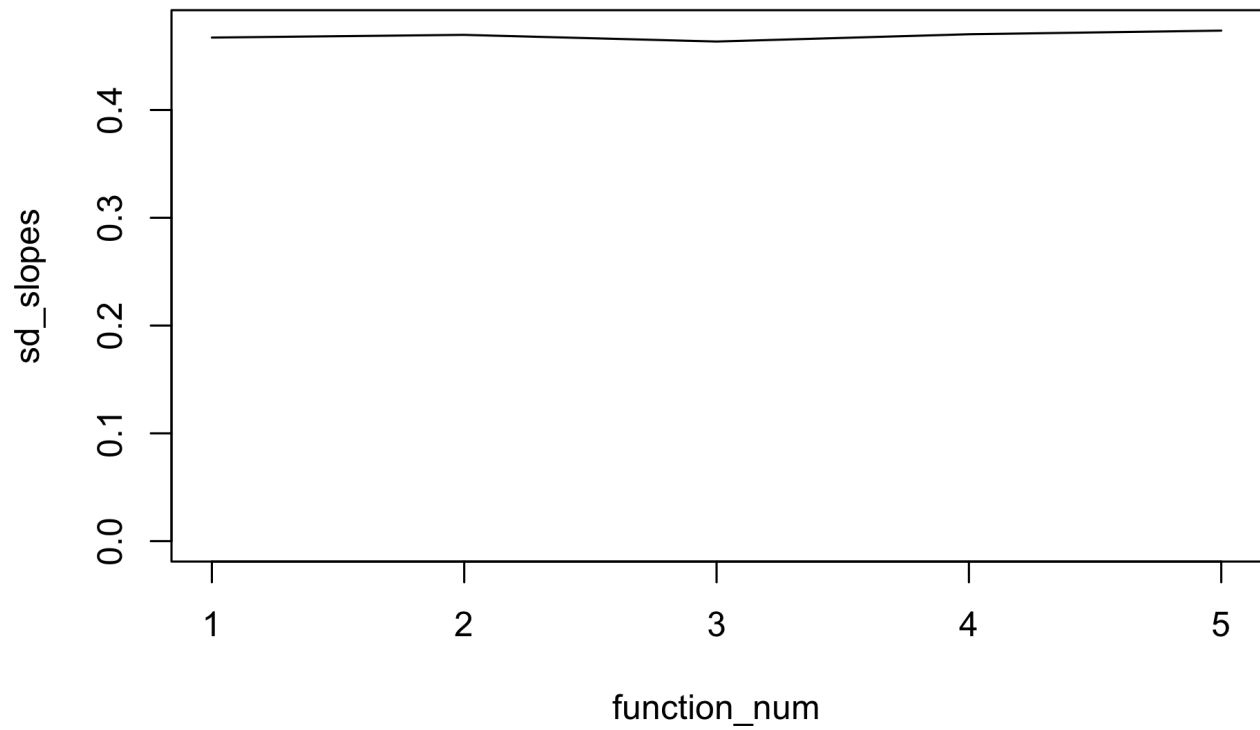
Conclusion:

The bell shape histogram indicated that the values of c_0 and c_1 are normally distributed.

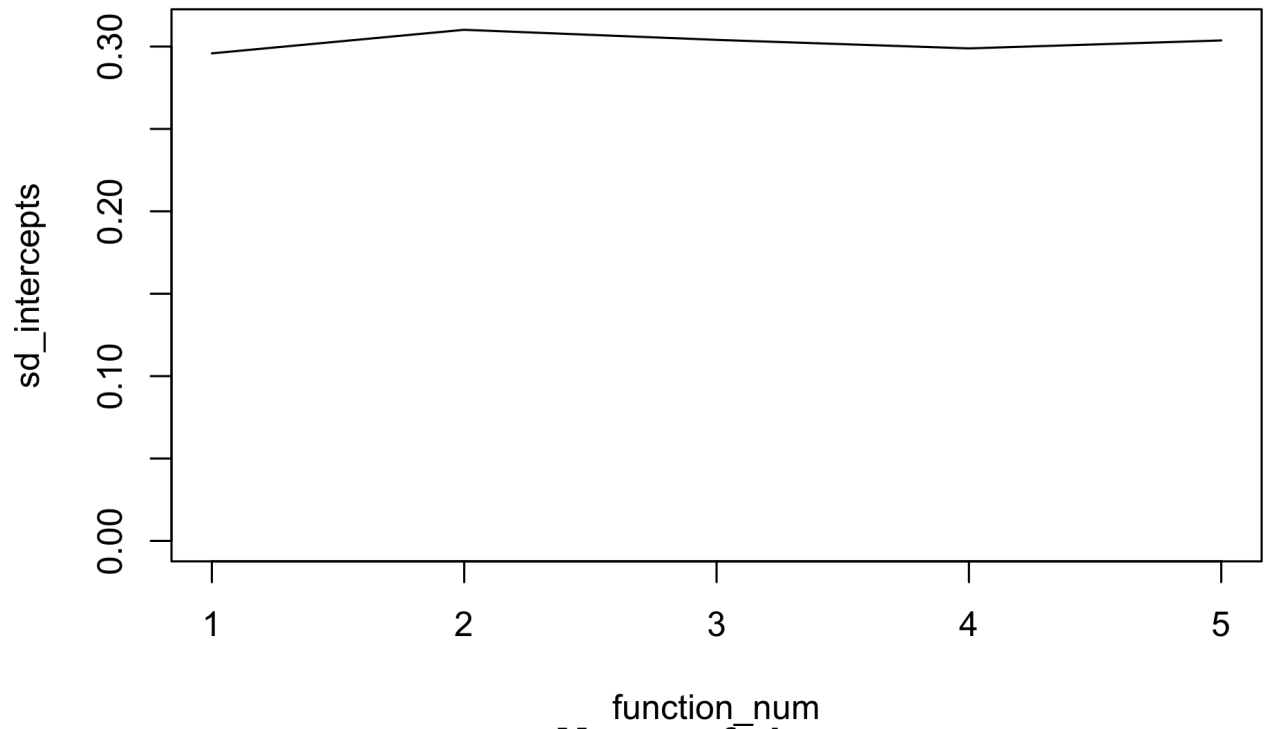
Calculation of the standard deviation and mean value of c_0 and c_1 for every function.

We plotted the values found for analyzing the influence of $f(x)$ on mean and variance.

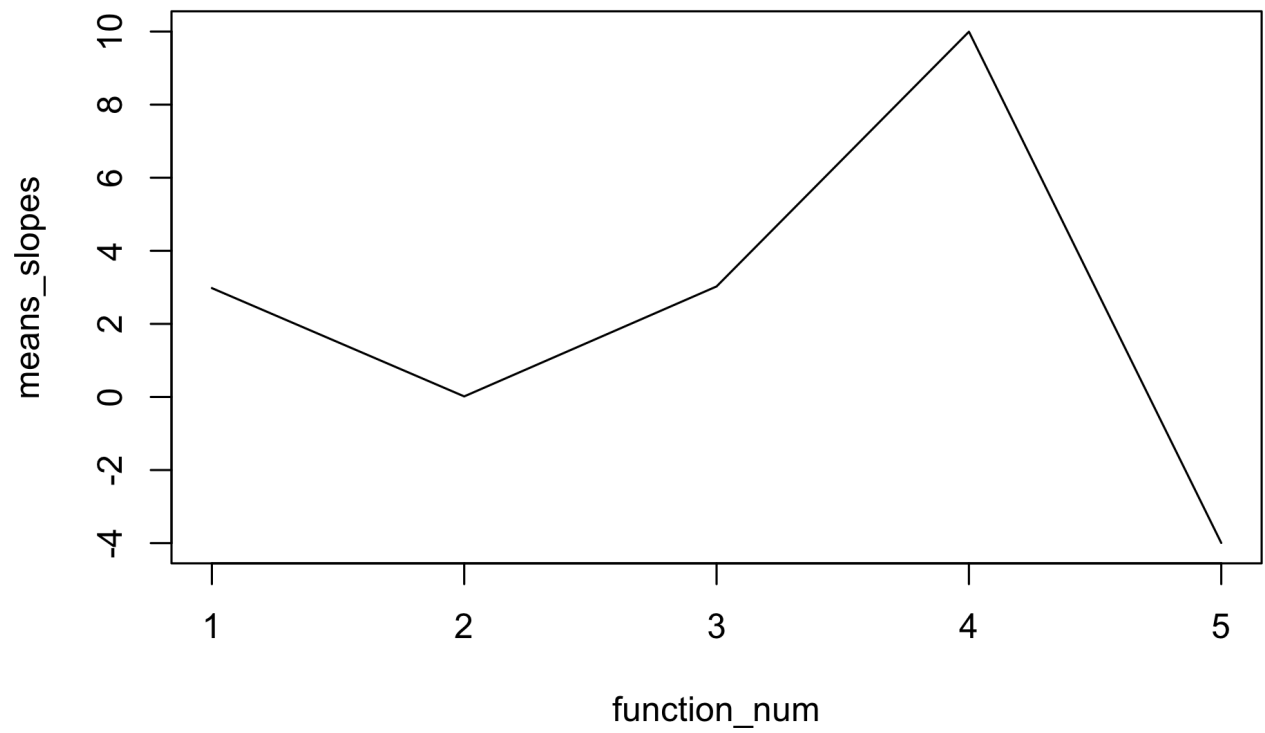
Standard deviation of slopes

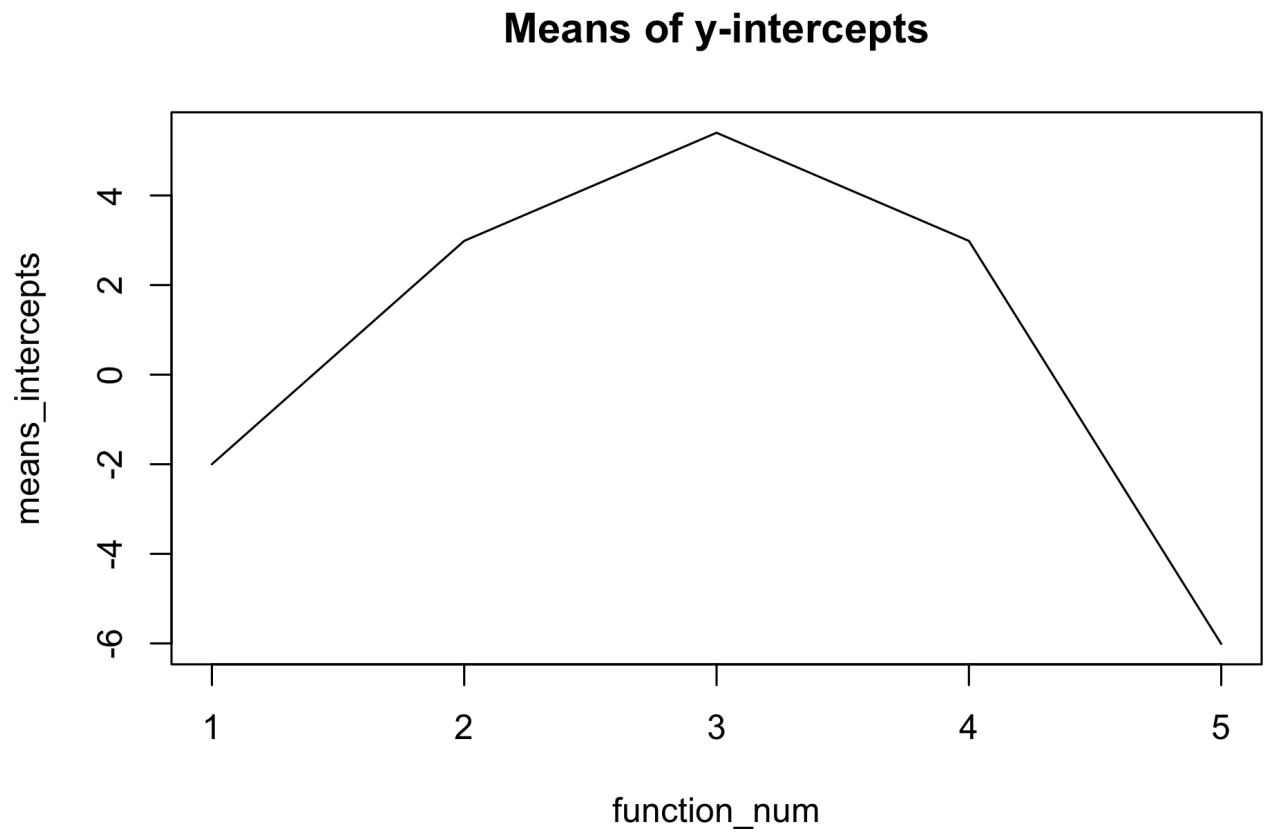


Standard deviation of y-intercepts



Means of slopes





Conclusion:

Mean depends on $f(x)$ Variance does not.

We now calculated the covariance of c_0 and c_1 . Since this value is related to the variances, we know that the choice of $f(x)$ will not influence the result.

Covariance between slope and intercept 0.00735069775873936

Conclusion:

The value found for the covariance is negligible, and so the values of c_0 and c_1 are independent.

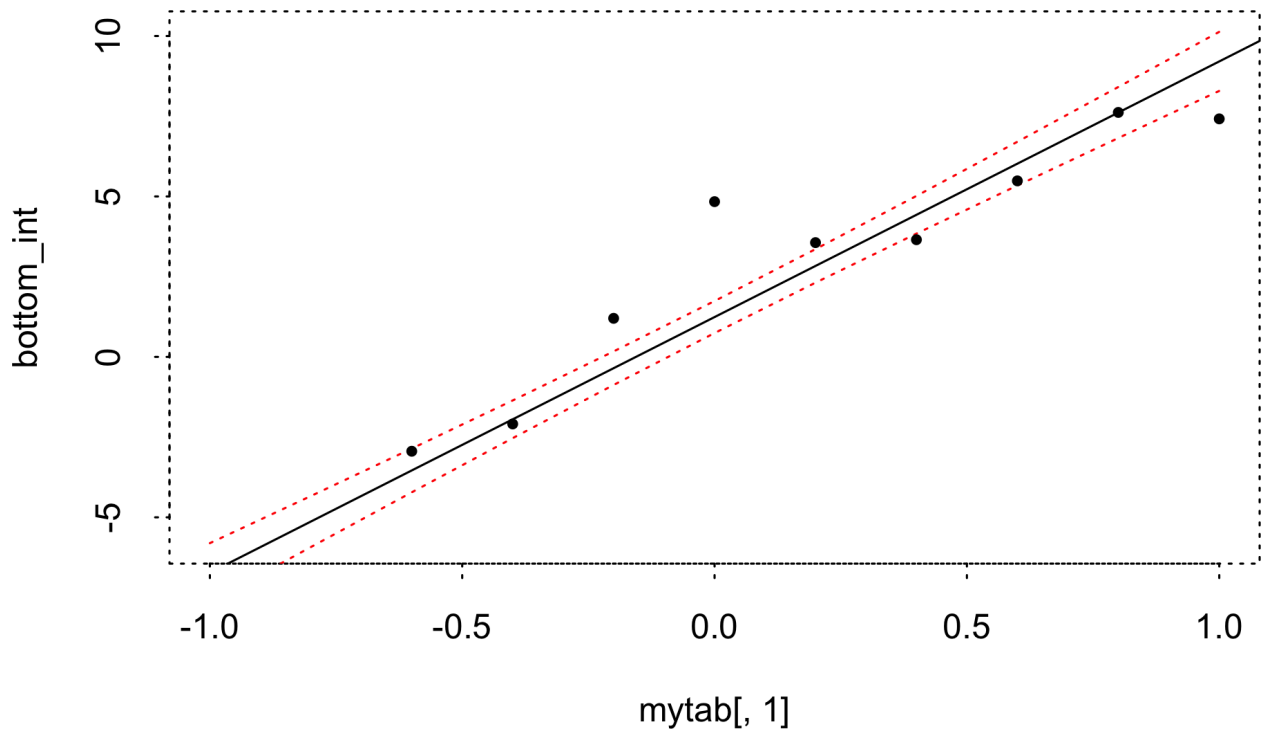
From the covariance and variance values found we found the formula for the variance of the linear model, depending on the choice of x .

$$V(f(x)) = 0.091529 + 0.219842x^2 + 0$$

From the previous variance formula, we calculated the 90% confidence interval for the linear model. We plotted the interval together with the best fit linear model and the original data.

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## Warning in plot.window(...): "lt" is not a graphical parameter
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## Warning in title(...): "lt" is not a graphical parameter
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Solving the integral $\hat{I} = \int (\hat{C}_0 + \hat{C}_1 x) dx$ for \hat{I} , we found that $\hat{I} = 2\hat{C}_0$ Therefore $V(I) = 4V(c_0)$ $CI = I \pm z(0.05) \cdot V(I)$

$CI[1.88313972571407, 3.08400020571407]$

Conclusion