

# Monte Carlo simulation

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 problemanalyse

Regression is a tool in statistics used to understand the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables. For regression to be both accurate and reliable, a set of assumptions needs to be met. These assumptions are independence of errors, linearity, homoscedasticity, normality of errors, multicollinearity, and correct model specifications. If these assumptions are not met, it can introduce bias and inaccuracies in the regression model.

**Independence of Errors:** This assumption states that the errors from the model are not correlated with each other but are independent. This means that one error cannot be used to predict the next one.

**Linearity:** This assumption states that the relationship between the independent variables and the parameters, also known as the coefficients, is linear. This does not mean that the regression model itself has to be linear. For example, in polynomial regression, the relationship between the independent variables and the coefficients is still linear, but the independent variables can be transformed using powers.

**Homoscedasticity:** This is the assumption of constant variance across errors for all levels of the independent variables.

**Normality of Errors:** This assumption states that the errors between the model and the observed values, also called residuals, are normally distributed. If this is not met, it may result in a biased model and a worse model fit.

**Multicollinearity:** This occurs when two or more independent variables in a regression model are highly correlated with each other. This means that changes in one independent variable are associated with changes in another, making it difficult to determine the individual effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

**Correct Model Specifications:** This assumes that the provided dependent variables for the models are the correct ones. If one is missing or the model is overfitting, this may result in incorrect coefficients and introduce errors into the model.

The problem with

## **2 Statistical theory**

### **2.1 Probability**

### **2.2 Random variable**

### **2.3 Estimators and estimates**

### **2.4 Probability distribution**

### **2.5 Statistical methods**

## 3 Polynomial regression

### 3.1 Assumptions

## 4 Pseudo random number generator

## 5 Monte Carlo

### 5.1 Assumptions

## 6 Problem statement



## 7 Classical regression

## 8 Monte Carlo regression

## 9 Comparison between regressions

## 10 Discussion

## 11 Conclusion

## 12 Litteratur