**Decision analysis and modelling**

**June 2021**

**1. Critically differentiate between Heteroscadasticity, Autocorrelation and Multicollinearity with suitable examples.**

**Answer**: **Heteroscedasticity**

Heteroscedasticity occurs more often in datasets that have a large range between the largest and smallest observed values. While there are numerous reasons why heteroscedasticity can exist, a common explanation is that the error variance changes proportionally with a factor. This factor might be a variable in the model.

In some cases, the variance increases Its Half solved only

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**2. Explain the various approaches used for Investment Analysis.**

**Answer**: Capital budgeting decisions are the most important decisions in corporate financial management. These decisions make or mar a business organisation. These decisions commit a firm to invest its current funds in the operating assets (i.e. long-term assets) with the hope of employing them most efficiently to generate

**3.a. In formulation of Linear Programing problems, we encounter various types of constraints. Explain the constraints that are dealt with in LPP.**

**3.b. In context of LPP formulation, explain the concept of decision variables with suitable examples.**

**Answer**: a) Linear programming focuses on obtaining the best possible output (or a set of outputs) from a given set of limited resources. Minimal time and effort and maximum benefit coupled with the best possible output or a set of outputs is the mantra of any decision-maker. Today, decision-makers or managements have to tackle the issue of allocating limited and scarce resources at various levels in an organisation in the best possible manner. Man, money, machine, time and technology