**Internal Assignment**

**Decision Analysis & Modeling**

**1. Differentiate between Heteroscadasticity and Autocorrelation with examples.**

**Ans 1.**

**Introduction:**

**Autocorrelation:** Autocorrelation refers to samples or population variables or observations that are connected to one other in time, space or in other dimensions. It mathematically explains the degree of similarity between a particular time series and a delayed version of it over successive time intervals. Heteroskedasticity is an infringement of this principle. It is a problem when different observations of errors have different variances.

For instance, Var( εi) = σi 2 –. In this instance we can say that the errors can be described as heteroskedastic. A time-series is the collection that measures the identical variable(s) that are taken over time. Most often, Its Half solved only

Buy Complete from our online store

<https://nmimsassignment.com/online-buy-2/>

NMIMS Fully solved assignment available for**session April 2022,**

your**last date is 25th March 2022**.



Lowest price guarantee with quality.

Charges**INR 299 only per assignment.**For more information you can get via mail or Whats app also

Mail id is aapkieducation@gmail.com

Our website [www.aapkieducation.com](http://www.aapkieducation.com/)

After mail, we will reply you instant or maximum

1 hour.

Otherwise you can also contact on our

whatsapp no 8791490301.

Contact no is +91 87-55555-879

**2. Comment, with suitable examples, on the method of improving the basic feasible solution to transportation problems?**

**Ans 2.**

**Introduction:**

The initial feasible and basic solution to an issue with transportation can be achieved using any of the following techniques:

**Concept and Application**

**1. North--west corner**

**3.a. What is Saddle Point?**

## Ans 3a.

## Introduction

## Saddle points are mathematicians who believed that they experienced the rare instances of deciding on the best name for something. Saddle points. According to definition, they are points that are stable, meaning that the function is locally maximum for one direction, however, a local minimum in the other