MGM Practice Problems-I

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1 Basic Information

- Exams are a good opportunity to do a revision and restructuring of your knowledge.
- It is indeed essential to remember important definitions.
- By knowing and remembering many things, your lookup time is reduced, and you progress
 well.
- Apart from assignments, these problem sets give you some idea of the concepts that you must learn or revise.

2 Basic Definitions

Define the following:

- 1. Maximum likelihood estimation
- 2. Normal distribution
- 3. Binomial distribution
- 4. Uniform distribution
- 5. Poisson Distribution
- 6. Independent random variables
- 7. Law of total probability
- 8. MAP estimate
- 9. Biased and unbiased estimator
- 10. Random sample
- 11. Central limit theorem
- 12. Law of large numbers
- 13. Consistent estimator
- 14. Expectation of continuous and discrete random variables
- 15. Variance
- 16. CDF
- 17. Joint distribution

- 18. Covariance
- 19. Correlation
- 20. Marginal distribution
- 21. Conditional Expectation
- 22. Markov inequality
- 23. Chebychev inequality
- 24. Difference between classical and Bayesian inference
- 25. Prior and Posterior distribution
- 26. KL divergence
- 27. Why KL divergence is not a metric?
- 28. Wasserstein distance
- 29. Is Wasserstein divergence a distance?
- 30. JS divergence
- 31. f divergence
- 32. Convex set
- 33. Two examples of convex sets
- 34. Convex combination
- 35. Operations that preserve convexity
- 36. Convex function
- 37. Conjugate function
- 38. Write optimization problem in standard form.
- 39. Write Lagrangian function for optimization problem in standard form.
- 40. What is Slater's condition.
- 41. Where is Slater's condition used in class?
- 42. What is duality gap?
- 43. For an optimization problem with all functions convex, show that $\inf \sup = \sup \inf$
- 44. First order condition for convexity
- 45. Define Hessian
- 46. Second order definition for convexity
- 47. Infimum and Supremum
- 48. Open Sets and Closed sets
- 49. Lower semicontinuity (LSC)
- 50. Upper semicontinuity (USC)

- 51. Metric space
- 52. Define directional derivative. How do we define directional derivative when gradient is known?
- 53. In which theorem LSC is used?
- 54. In which theorem closed set is used?
- 55. Define topological space.
- 56. Given an example of topological space other than trivial ones, empty and full set.
- 57. Compact Sets
- 58. How are compact sets useful?
- 59. Give examples of sets that are not compact.
- 60. Define extreme value theorem.
- 61. How do we characterize compact sets in \mathbb{R}^n ?
- 62. Lipschitz continuity
- 63. Where is Lipschitz continuity used in class?
- 64. Is classifier loss used in WGAN?
- 65. Write briefly how gradient penalty helps in improved WGAN.
- 66. Sigmoid activation
- 67. ReLU activation
- 68. Softmax activation
- 69. Label smoothing
- 70. Define a feed forward process for a neural network with input layer size of 4, hidden layer size of 3, another hidden layer size of 4, followed by a final sigmoid activation.
- 71. Inception score (google search)
- 72. CIFAR10 dataset (google search)
- 73. Draw architecture diagram of GAN.
- 74. Draw architecture diagram of Conditional GAN.
- 75. Mode collapse in GAN (do google search, if not covered in class)

3 Descriptive Questions

- 1. Show that dual function is always a lower bound to primal p^*
- 2. Derive KL divergence from f divergence
- 3. Show that sample mean is an unbiased estimator of true mean.
- 4. Show that minimizing KL divergence is equivalent to MLE estimation.
- 5. Derive GAN framework starting from f divergence.

- 6. Write full GAN algorithm.
- 7. Derive WGAN from KR duality. Write full proof.
- 8. Write full WGAN algorithm.
- 9. Derive gradient penalty formulation of WGAN.
- 10. Write full improved GAN algorithm.
- 11. Write a generator and discriminator module python code for Vanilla GAN.
- 12. For a fixed Generator, derive expression for optimal discriminator.
- 13. Show that for vanilla GAN, optimality is achieved when real distribution becomes equal to generated distribution and in that case optimal value is $-\log 4$.
- 14. Describe conditional GAN. What are the uses of conditional GAN?
- 15. Describe progressive GAN.
- 16. Describe pix2pix idea.