

CONVEX PROJECT

STUDENT SCORE EXAM
OPTIMIZATION



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STUDENT EXAM SCORE



The project focuses on analyzing and optimizing student exam scores to create a fair and balanced grade distribution. By studying the score distribution, we aim to minimize grade disparities while adhering to constraints like minimum and maximum grades. Convexity is analyzed to ensure the fairness of the objective function. Non-convexity is introduced by modifying the data, and optimization techniques are applied to restore a convex, equitable distribution. This process is crucial in educational systems to address grading inconsistencies, promote fairness, and ensure grades reflect actual performance. The outcome helps in improving assessment methods and supporting data-driven educational reforms.



BRIEF OF EQUATION AND CONSTRAINT

the Score
Constraint is
Range
 $X \geq 0$
 $X \leq 100$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \mu^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{2}{n}$$

The term of sum is a quadratic function, which is convex because its Hessian matrix (identity matrix scaled by a constant) is positive semidefinite



REAL DATASET

(STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN EXAM)

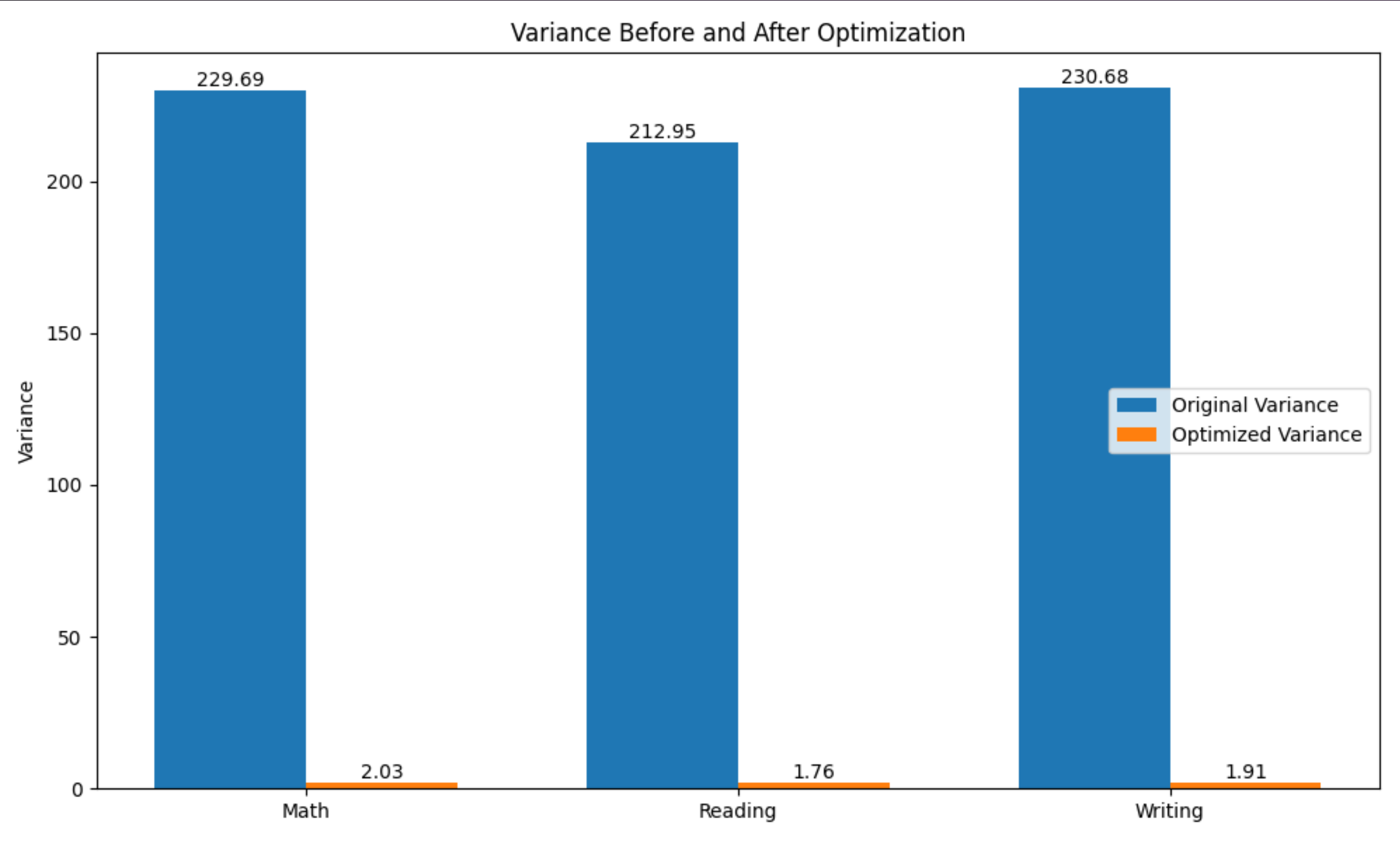
<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/spscientist/students-performance-in-exams>

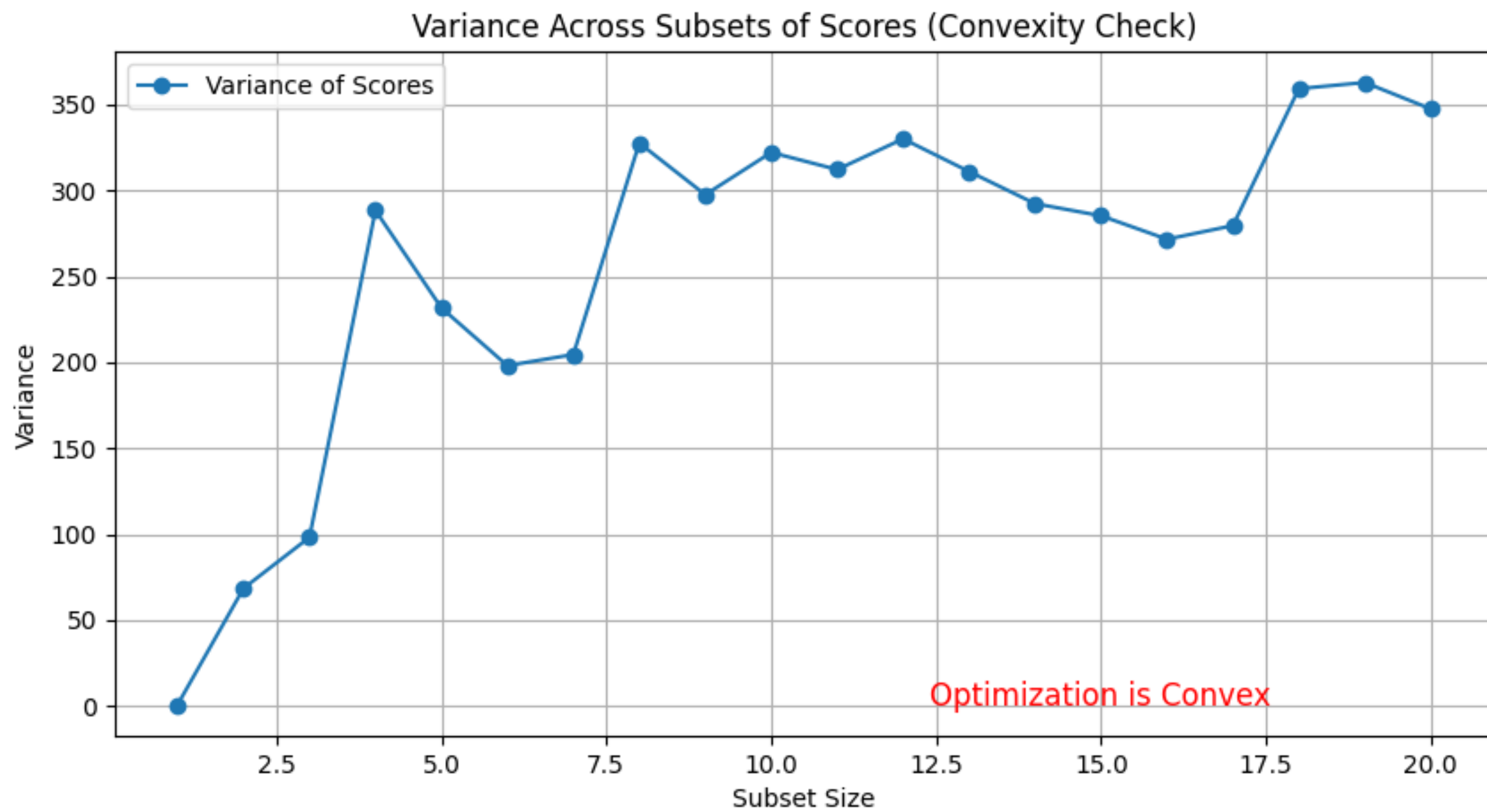
Link Of DataSet

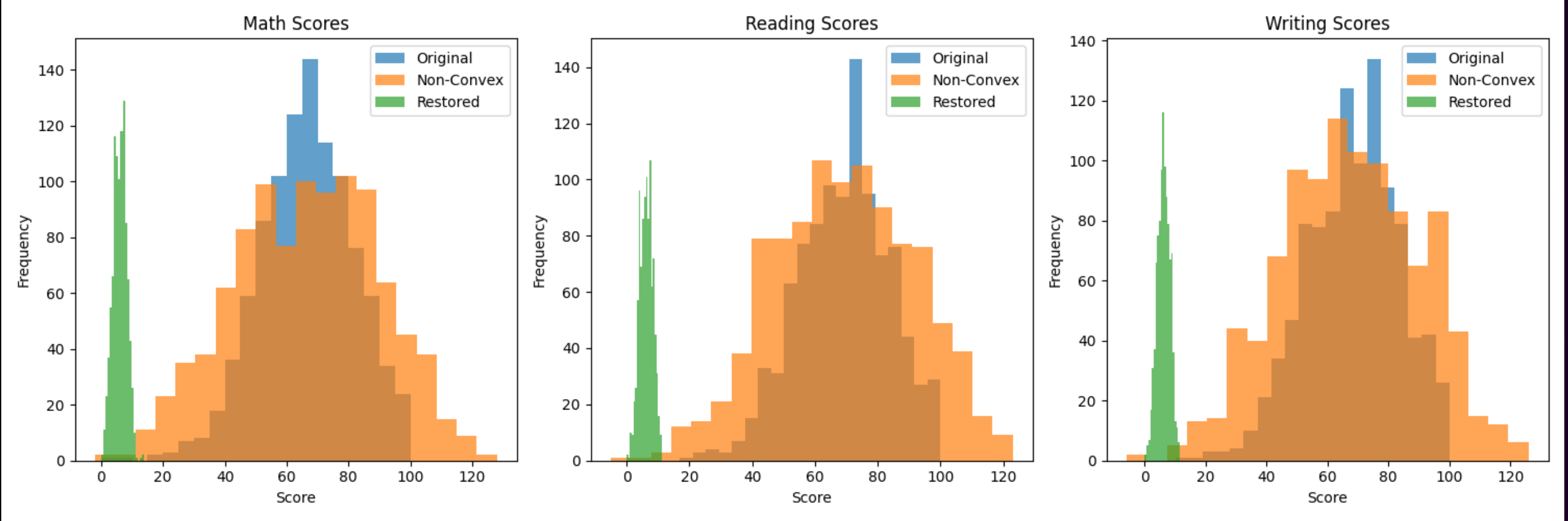


the Dataset Shows Test Score for three Subject
For 1000 Student about (Math - Reading -
Writing)

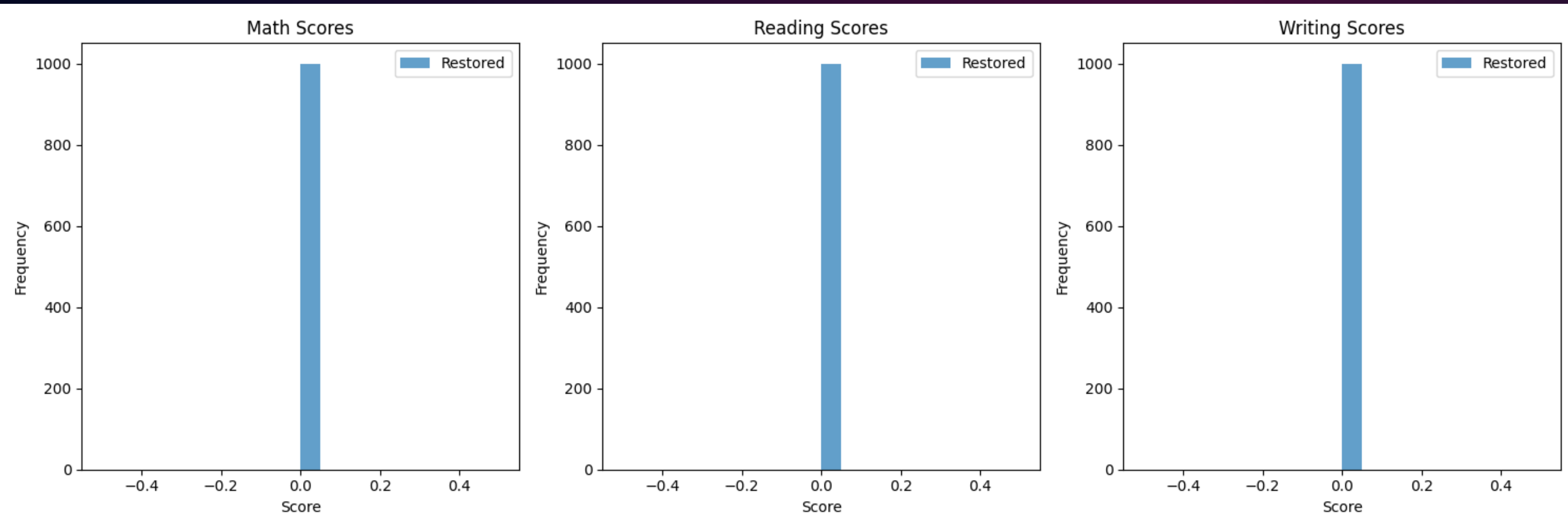






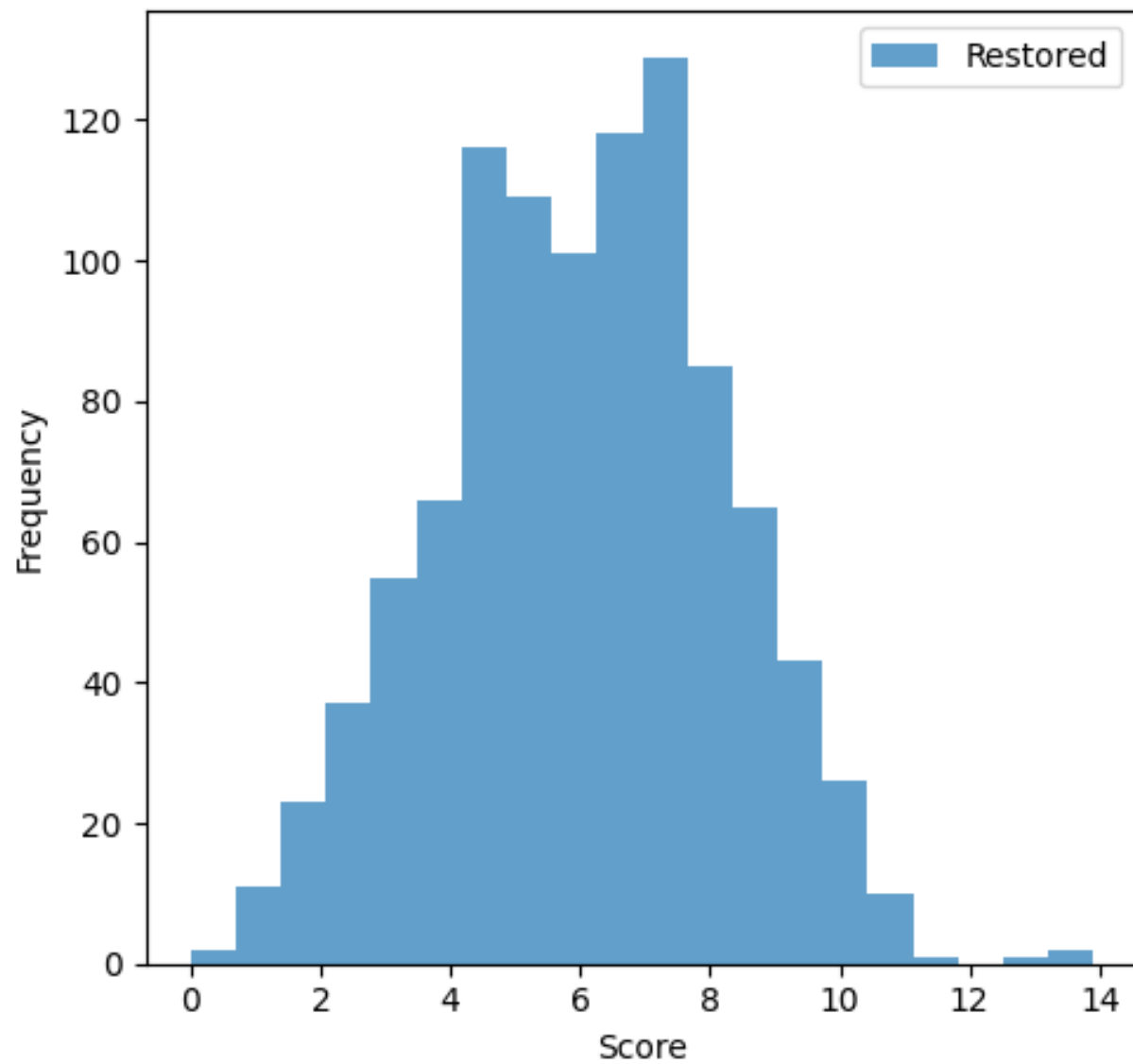


When Global Minimum

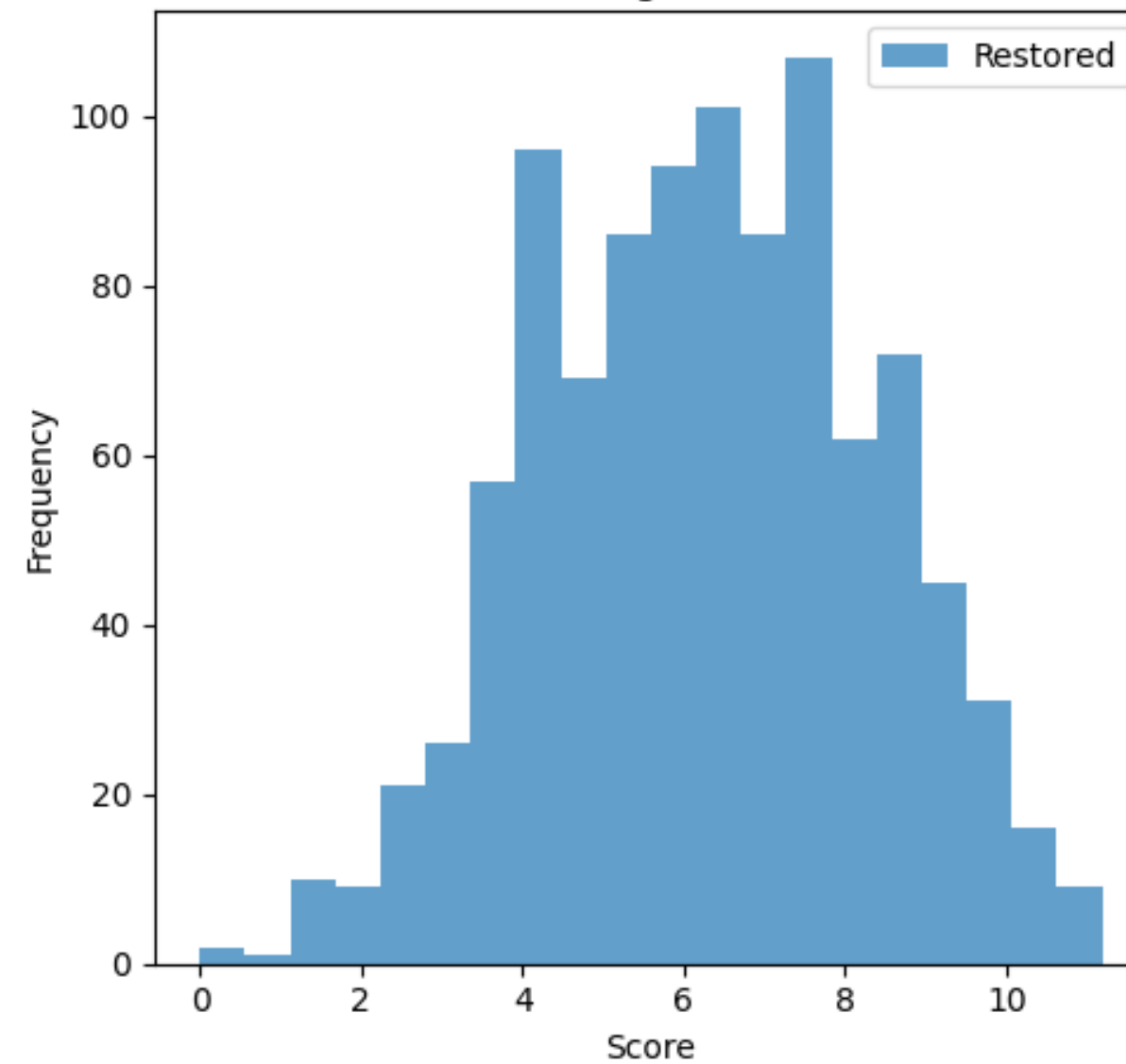


When Alpha near to original Score

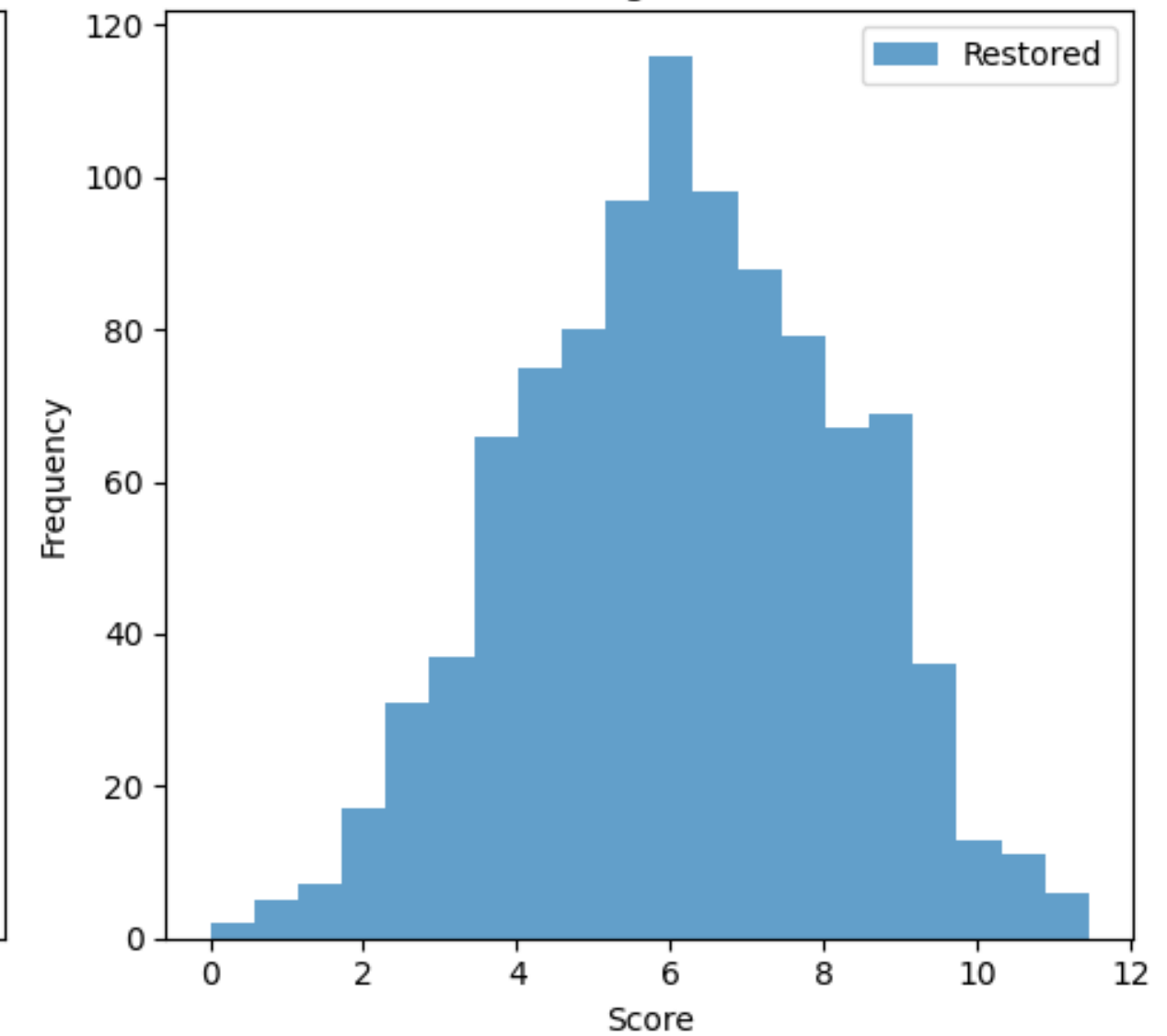
Math Scores



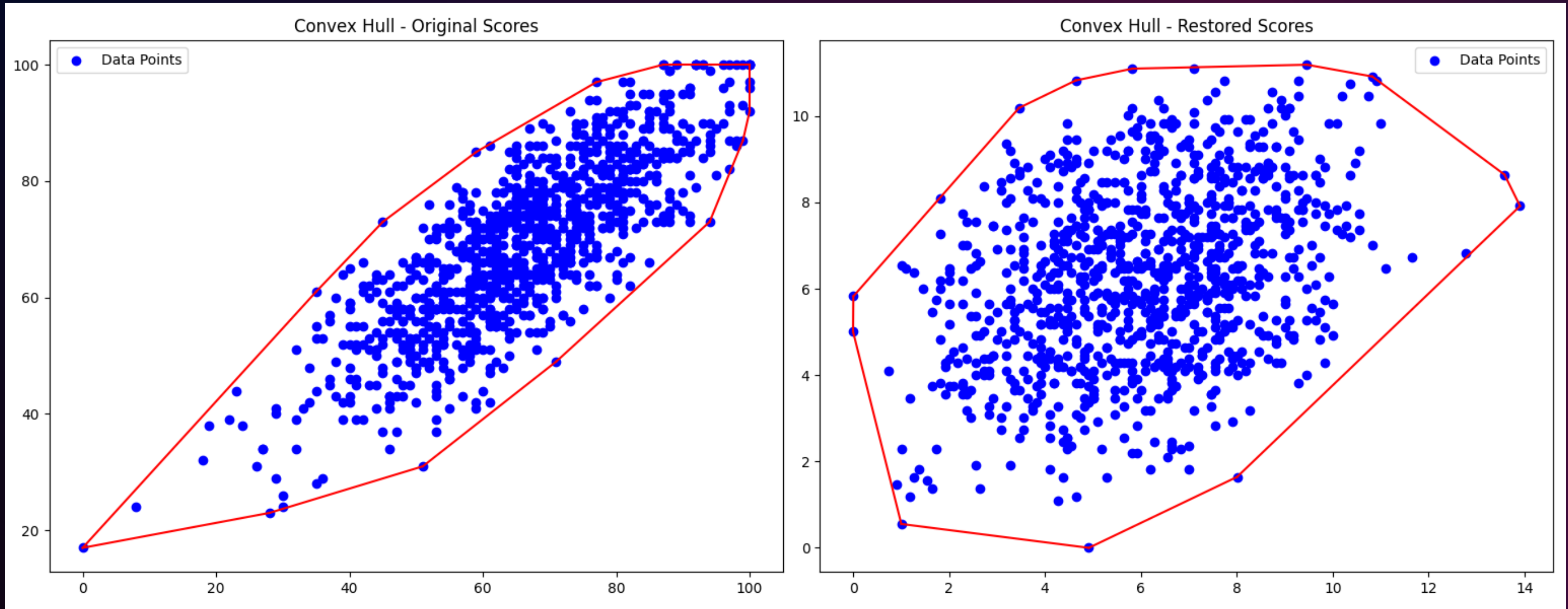
Reading Scores



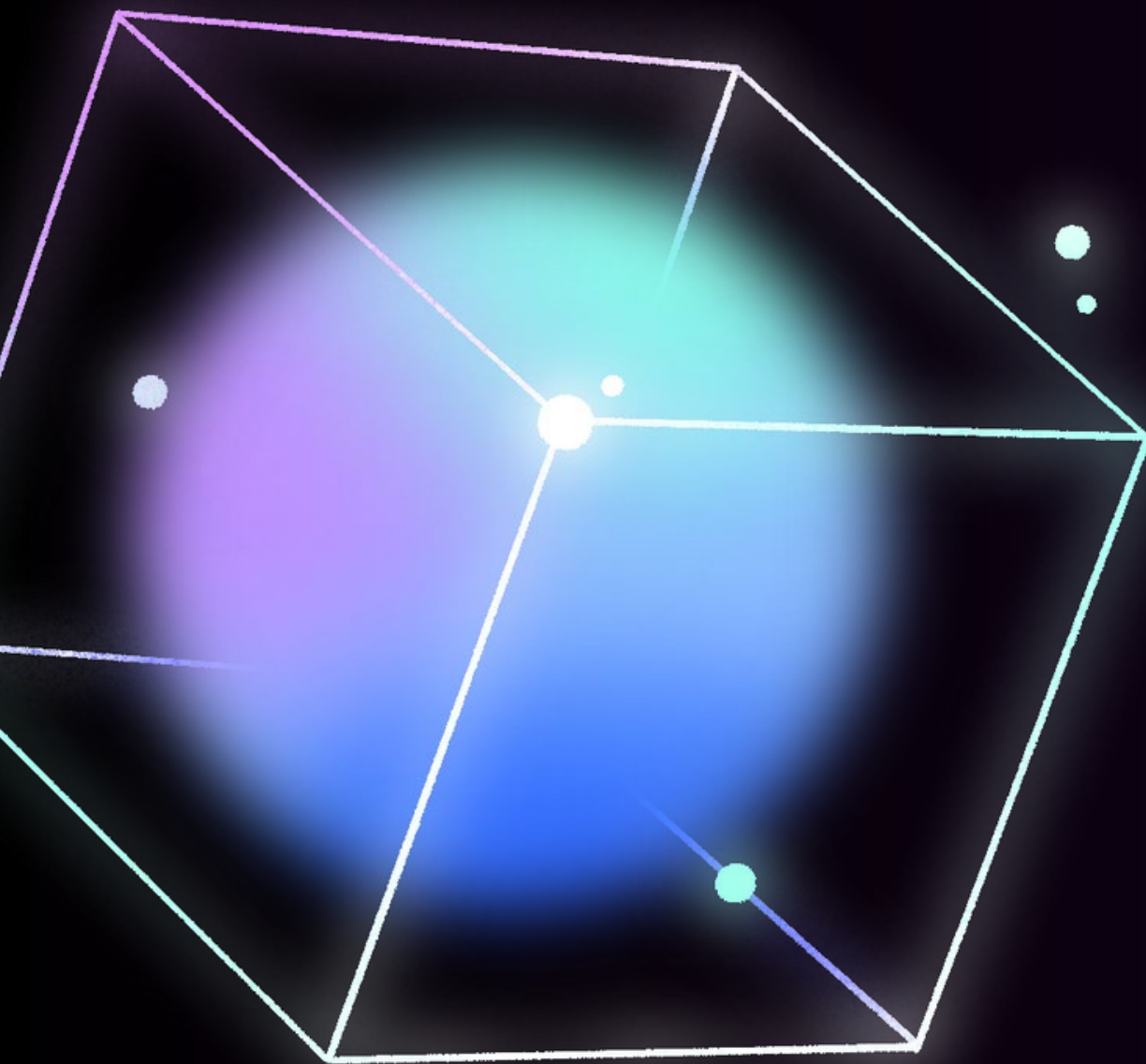
Writing Scores



Convex Hull For all 2 Level (MATH-Reading)



RESULTS



In this project, we analyzed student exam scores with the goal of minimizing variance to promote fairness in grade distribution. Initially, we confirmed the convexity of the score distribution using the variance equation, verified mathematically and visually.

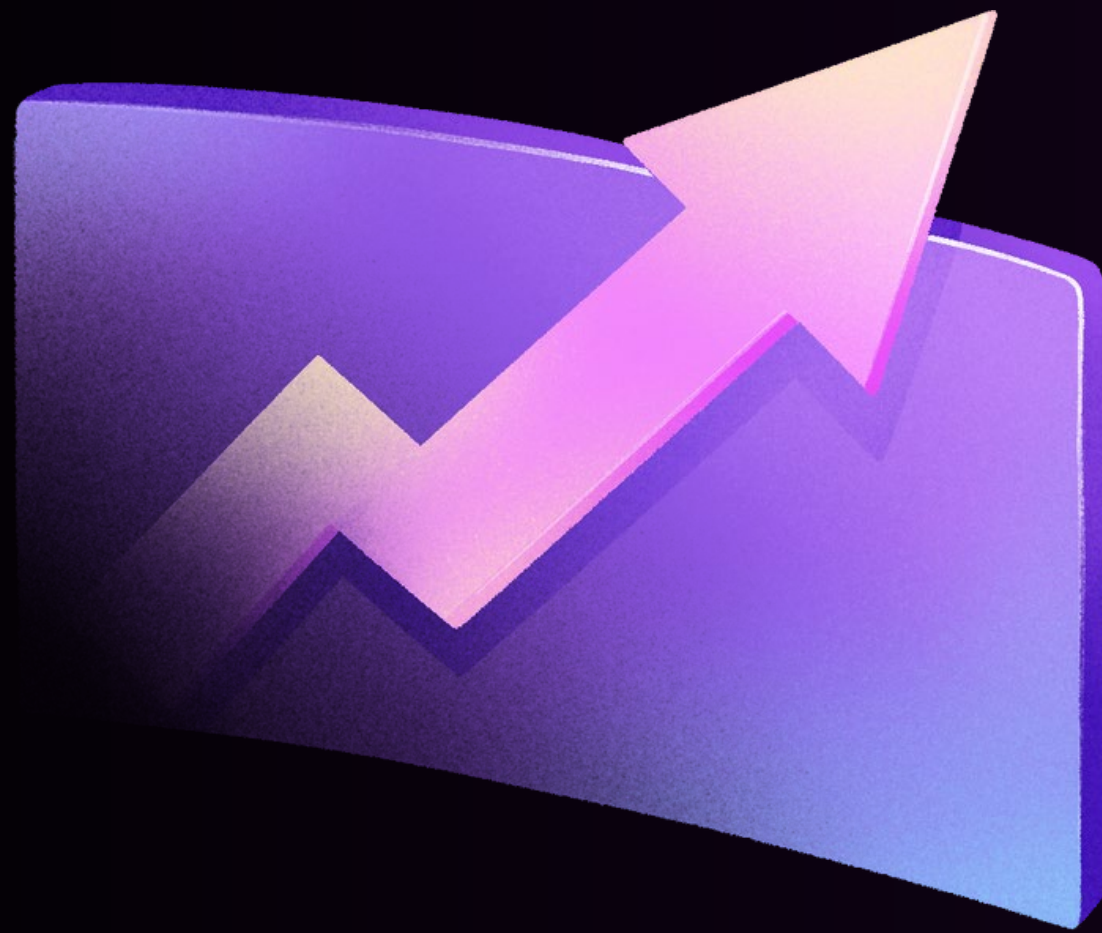
The original dataset's distribution was visualized, showing a balanced spread. To introduce non-convexity, we added outliers, disrupting the constraints and creating an irregular distribution, as depicted in Figure 3, and restored datasets.



STEPS



Finally, we restored convexity by removing outliers and reintroducing constraints, achieving a more organized distribution. The optimization process minimized variance, reaching a global minimum of **Variance = 0** , and the results were effectively demonstrated through comparative visualizations of the original, mod



THANK YOU!

