Cn-k12	AQuA	Olympiad
`Llama-3.1-8B`		
BERT (baseline)		
250 (TN), 196 (FP) 142 (FN), 412 (TP)	131 (TN), 306 (FP) 159 (FN), 404 (TP)	315 (TN), 159 (FP) 135 (FN), 391 (TP)
Our Model		
317 (TN), 129 (FP) 180 (FN), 374 (TP)	177 (TN), 269 (FP) 147 (FN), 416 (TP)	388 (TN), 86 (FP) 153 (FN), 373 (TP)
`Mistral-7B`		
BERT (baseline)		
282 (TN), 221 (FP) 124 (FN), 373 (TP)	314 (TN), 181 (FP) 218 (FN), 287 (TP)	318 (TN), 177 (FP) 135 (FN), 370 (TP)
Our Model		
328 (TN), 175 (FP) 154 (FN), 343 (TP)	366 (TN), 129 (FP) 244 (FN), 281 (TP)	387 (TN), 108 (FP) 178 (FN), 327 (TP)

Table 9: Confusion matrix comparing BERT (baseline) and our model at $T = 0$ on its respective balanced test set using the best-performing layers on the test set.

T = 0 (Question + Prompt)
Let the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 have corresponding points in the complex plane that are symmetric with respect to the real axis. Given that $z_1 = 1 + i$, find $z_1 z_2$. Let's think step by step:
T = 3 (Question + Prompt + 30% of the Generation)
Let the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 have corresponding points in the complex plane that are symmetric with respect to the real axis. Given that $z_1 = 1 + i$, find $z_1 z_2$. Let's think step by step: To find z_2, we need to understand the symmetry of complex numbers with respect to the real axis. When a complex number is symmetric with respect to the real axis, its imaginary part is negated. Given $z_1 = 1 + i$, we can find z_2 by negating the imaginary part of z_1. S
T = 7 (Question + Prompt + 70% of the Generation)
Let the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 have corresponding points in the complex plane that are symmetric with respect to the real axis. Given that $z_1 = 1 + i$, find $z_1 z_2$. Let's think step by step: To find z_2, we need to understand the symmetry of complex numbers with respect to the real axis. When a complex number is symmetric with respect to the real axis, its imaginary part is negated. Given $z_1 = 1 + i$, we can find z_2 by negating the imaginary part of z_1. So, $z_2 = 1 - i$. Now, we need to find the product of z_1 and z_2. $z_1 z_2 = (1 + i)(1 - i)$ Using the difference of squares formula $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$, we can simplify the expression: $z_1 z_2 = 1^2 - i^2$ Since $i^2 = -1$, we can substitute this value into the ex

Table 10: An Illustration of a sample from Cn-k12 dataset outlining how we construct the Prediction over Time dataset in our methodology.