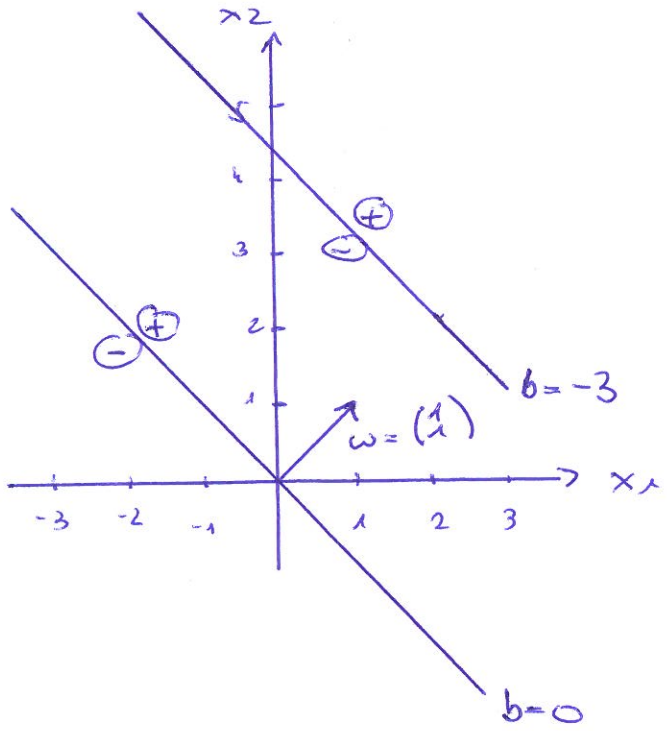
b) $f(x) = 0 \iff w^T x = -b \iff x_2 = -\frac{w_1}{w_2} x_1 - \frac{1}{w_2} b$

This yields a linear classification boundary.
w is the normal vector of the boundary and
b the "shortest" distance of the boundary to the origin.



c) $f(x) = 0 \iff \|x - c\|_p^p = r^p \iff \|x - c\|_p = r$

For $p = 2$ this yields a circle with center c and radius r.

For $p = 1$ this yields a diamond with center c and corner points at a distance of r from c.