CS 771A: Intro to Machine Learning, IIT Kanpur Quiz II								(19 Oct	2022)
Na	me							20 m	arks
Roll No		Dept.						Page <b>1</b> of <b>2</b>	
1. This 2. Writ 3. Writ 4. Don	te your te your 't over\	name, roll no final answer write/scratch	umber, depa neatly <b>with</b> answers es	rtment about a but a blue black a	paper). Please verify.  ove in <b>block letters neat</b> ack pen. Pencil marks m  MCQ – such cases will ge  time to solve this quiz.	ay get smudg		NO LANGUAGE TO SET OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	T GIVENTY BELLEVILLE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Q1. Write T or F for True/False in the box and give justification below. (4 x (1+2) = 12 marks)									
1					he set $C = \frac{(A+B)}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ $ True else give counte			} is	
2					$-a^i\big)^2$ approaches t				
	numb	ers $a^1$ , $a^2$ ,	, $a^n \in \mathbb{R}$	as $\lambda \to \infty$	. Justify by deriving	the solution	n below	•	

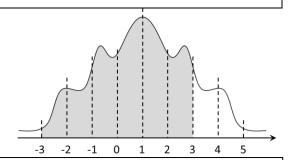
For a doubly differentiable fn  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ , if  $f''(x_0) = 0$  at  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ , then it must be

that  $f'(x_0) = 0$ . Give brief justification if True else give counter example if False.

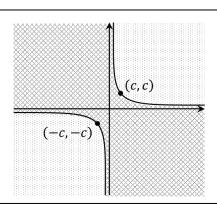
3

Let X, Y be two random variables (may or may not be independent) such that Var[X] > 0 and Var[Y] > 0. Then it may happen that Var[X + Y] = 0. Give an example if your answer is True else give a proof that Var[X + Y] > 0 always.

**Q2.** (**Deviant behaviour**) Melbo created a new class of  $\mathcal{M}$  distributions with mean  $\mu$ , std  $\sigma$  such that if  $X \sim \mathcal{M}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , then for any c > 0 we have  $\mathbb{P}[\mu - c\sigma \leq X \leq \mu + c\sigma] = \eta_c$  It is known that  $\eta_1 = 0.75, \eta_2 = 0.9, \eta_3 = 0.95, \eta_4 = 0.99$ . For  $\mu = 1, \sigma = 1$ , find out  $\mathbb{P}[-3 \leq X \leq 3]$ . Give brief calculations below and the final answer. (**2+2=4 marks**)



Q3. (XOR classifier) For a 2D rectangular hyperbola with equation  $xy=c^2$  for  $c\in\mathbb{R}$ , give a feature map  $\phi\colon\mathbb{R}^2\to\mathbb{R}^D$  for some D>0 and a corresponding linear classifier  $\mathbf{W}\in\mathbb{R}^D$  so that for any  $\mathbf{x}\in\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\mathrm{sign}\big(\mathbf{W}^\top\phi(\mathbf{x})\big)$  takes value z=-1 in the light dotted region (see figure on the right) and z=+1 in the dark cross-hatched region. We don't care what happens on the boundary. Your map  $\phi$  must not depend on c but  $\mathbf{W}$  may depend on c. No need to show calculations. Just give the final answers. (2 + 2 = 4 marks)



$$\phi(x,y) =$$