Surprise Test-II
Q.no 1. Sum of random variables when random variables move towards infinity will have distribution.
Gaussian
Q.no 2. The Gaussian distribution will be on surfaces in x-space for which this Mahalanobis Distance is constant.
Constant
Q.no 3. The Gaussian is said to be well defined only if the Eigen values of the co variance matrix are
Strictly +ve
Q.No. 4. if two sets of variables are jointly Gaussian, then the conditional distribution of one set conditioned on the other is And marginal distribution of either set is also Gaussian
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Q.No. 5 Given a data set $X = (x_1, \dots, x_N)^T$ in which the observations $\{x_n\}$ are assumed to be drawn independently from a multivariate Gaussian distribution. The log likelihood function is given
by
N
$Inp(X \mu,\Sigma) = (ND/2) \ In(2\pi) - (N/2) \ In \Sigma - \ 1/2 \ \sum \ (x_n - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x_n - \mu).$
n=1
Q.No.6. Sequential methods allow data points to be processed and then and are important for on-line applications, and also where data sets are involved so that batch processing of all data points at once is infeasible. One at a time, discarded,Large,
Q.No.7. Logistic Sigmoid function is given by for variable x which is Gaussian $S(x) = 1/1 + \exp(-f(X)); f(X) \text{ is pdf}$
Q.No.8. Conjugate prior for the Bernoulli Distribution is Beta distribution or Gussian Distr
Q.No.9. the mean of the binomial distribution is given by Eqn(2.11)
Q.No.10. Consider two variables x and y with joint distribution $p(x, y)$. Prove the following two results
$E[x] = E_y[E_x[x y]];$
$var[x] = E_y[var_x[x y]] + var_y[E_x[x y]]$

Here $E_x[x|y]$ denotes the expectation of x under the conditional distribution p(x|y), with a similar notation for the conditional variance.