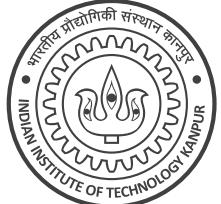


Name				20 marks Page 1 of 2
Roll No		Dept.		

Instructions:

- This question paper contains 1 page (2 sides of paper). Please verify.
- Write your name, roll number, department above in **block letters neatly with ink**.
- Write your final answers neatly **with a blue/black pen**. Pencil marks may get smudged.
- Don't overwrite/scratch answers especially in MCQ – such cases may get straight 0 marks.
- Do not rush to fill in answers. You have enough time to solve this quiz.



Q1. (Subcalculus) Melba came across a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ described on the right and wants to analyse its properties. For parts d,e,f, **fill only one circle**. For parts a,b,c, **answer**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e/2 & x \leq 0 \\ m \cdot x + c & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{x}} & 1 < x \end{cases}$$

in the space provided. No proofs/derivations needed in any part. **Note:** the subdifferential at a point is a set in general (singleton set if the function is differentiable at that point). e is the base of the natural logarithm. m and c are real numbers (could be +ve, -ve, zero) **(1 x 7 = 7 marks)**

a.	Find out the values of m and c for which f is continuous and differentiable at $x = 1$	$m =$	$c =$
b.	For the correct values of m, c from part a., what is the subdifferential of f at $x = 0$?		
c.	For the correct values of m, c from part a., what is the subdifferential of f at $x = 1$?		
d.	For the correct values of m, c from part a., is f a continuous function over all \mathbb{R} ?	True <input type="radio"/>	False <input type="radio"/>
e.	For the correct values of m, c from part a., is f a convex function over all \mathbb{R} ?	True <input type="radio"/>	False <input type="radio"/>
f.	For the correct values of m, c from part a., is f differentiable at $x = 0$?	True <input type="radio"/>	False <input type="radio"/>

Q2. (True-False) Write **T** or **F** for True/False in the **box on the right** and a **brief justification** in the space below. **Note:** $L \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ is not necessarily positive semidefinite. **(3 x (1+2) = 9 marks)**

1	For $\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2, b \in \mathbb{R}$, the classifier $\text{sign}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x})\right) \cdot (\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x} + b)\right)$ will always output either 1 or 0 (let $\text{sign}(0) = 0$). If T , give a brief proof. If F , give a counterexample with explicit values of $\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2, b \in \mathbb{R}$ where output is not 1 or 0.	
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- 2 For any diagonal matrix $L \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ with non-zero diagonal entries and any $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, the set $\mathcal{C} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|L\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}\|_2 = 1\}$ always defines the boundary of an ellipse or a circle. If T, give a brief proof. If F, give counterexample.

- 3 The solution to the opt. problem $\underset{x \in [3,4]}{\operatorname{argmax}} \{x^2 - 4x + 1\}$ is $x = 3$. Derive the solution

Q3. (Infinite prototypes) Melba is learning an LwP model for a 2D problem with labels + and -. All points on the unit circle centered at $(-1,1)$ are -ve prototypes. All points on the unit circle centered at $(1,-1)$ are +ve prototypes. Prototypes are only on the boundaries of the circles. Write the equation for the classifier decision boundary and give justification below. (2 + 2 = 4 marks)

Write equation of decision boundary here

Give justification here

