

**M. Sc. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2024****SEMESTER 1 : Computer Science (Artificial Intelligence)****COURSE: 24P1CAIT04 : MATHEMATICS FOR COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE***(For Regular 2024 Admission)*

Time: Three Hours

Max. Weightage : 30

**PART-A****Weight : 1****Answer any 8 Questions**

1. Consider the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prove that  $(A + B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ .

2. Prove that  $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$  is an Abelian group.
3. Define Manhattan norm and Euclidean norm on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
4. Define distance and metric.
5. Compute the determinant of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  using Laplace expansion.
6. Write any 4 properties of determinant and trace of a square matrix.
7. Define:
  - i. Difference Quotient
  - ii. Derivative
  - iii. Taylor polynomial
  - iv. Taylor series
8. Compute the Taylor polynomial  $T_6$  of  $f(x) = x^4$  at  $x_0 = 1$ .
9. Define convex and concave function with an example.
10. Consider whether the following statements are true or false:
  - i. The product of any two convex functions is convex.
  - ii. The maximum of any two convex functions is convex.

**(1 x 8 = 8)****PART- B****Weights : 2****Answer any 6 Questions**

11. Compute the following matrix products

$$i. \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ii.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4]$

12. Determine whether the matrix given below is invertible and if so, then find the inverse.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

13. Consider  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  defined for all  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  as

$$\langle x, y \rangle = x^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} y$$

Is  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  an inner product?

14. Compute the distance between

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

using

i.  $\langle x, y \rangle = x^T y$

ii.  $\langle x, y \rangle = x^T A y, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

15. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

16. Consider  $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 2x_2$ , where  $x_1 = \sin t$  and  $x_2 = \cos t$ , then find  $\frac{df}{dt}$ .

17. i. Define partial derivative.

ii. Find the partial derivatives  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  for  $f(x, y) = (x + 2y^3)^2$ .

18. Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$ , where  $A$  is strictly positive definite, which means that it is invertible. Derive the convex conjugate of  $f(x)$ .

*Hint: Take the gradient of an appropriate function and set the gradient to zero.*

**(2 x 6 = 12)**

### PART- C

**Answer any 2 Questions**

**Weights : 5**

19. Using Gaussian elimination, find all solutions of the inhomogeneous equation system  $Ax = b$

with

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

20. Consider  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with inner product

$$\langle x, y \rangle = x^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} y.$$

Furthermore, we define  $e_1, e_2, e_3$  as the standard/canonical basis in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Determine the orthogonal projection  $\pi_U(e_2)$  of  $e_2$  onto  $U = \text{span}[e_1, e_3]$ .

*Hint: Orthogonality is defined through the inner product.*

21. Compute all eigenspaces of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

22. Compute the derivative  $\frac{df}{dx}$  of the following function using the chain rule.

$$f(z) = \sin(z), \quad z = Ax + b, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{E \times D}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^D, \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^E$$

Where  $\sin(\cdot)$  is applied to every element of  $z$ .

**(5 x 2 = 10)**