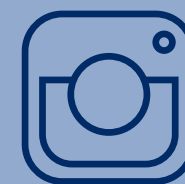


THE ECHO

Integrity knows no excuse



@theechoofficial

IN THIS ISSUE

INTERNATIONAL

What a second trump presidency could mean for India?
Cameroon's Anglophone crisis

NATIONAL

From ambitions to achievements: Rise of GIFT CITY

SPORTS

Rivalries, records and redemption

OP- ED

Irrational nuclear exuberance
Is time travel possible?

HUMOR

AI taking over the world
Chirec Math Test

CROSSWORD - Finals week edition

D

Dear Reader,

I've realised that this is a letter from me to you, but I don't know who you are, where you are, when you are, or who you're reading this with. I hope this new format of the letter I've come up with is interesting for you. I'll share some of the things that the month of January has brought for me, in the hopes that some of it may be pertinent to you.

Books I've read, 3 sentence reviews:

On Liberty - John Stuart Mill

Dense, but well written, and of course, it is a classic discourse on individual liberty and its relationship to governmental power. Mill is also ahead of his time in advocating for women's rights and decentralisation of governmental bureaucracy. 9/10.

The Burning God - RF Kuang

Got around to finishing the Poppy War series this month. AMAZING morally ambiguous characters and extremely engaging (I finished the Dragon Republic in a single 6 hour sitting). I liked the first book, the other two in the trio felt like Kuang wrote them on a sugar rush. The ending left me with a lack of closure that was more frustrating than fulfilled. 7/10.

Aanya's random food for thought:

- If an opaque portal suddenly opened in front of you, would you jump through it?
- What does the moon taste like? (abstractly, don't you dare say "dusty")
- And finally, if everyone in the world was more like you do you think the world would be a better or worse place?

Things I've learned:

- I've gotten this advice about a hundred times but I never realized how true it was until
 - I began writing my college essays: the only way to get better at writing is to do it more often. If you want to write more efficiently, just write more often.
- Sleep is amazing. Coffee is not a substitute for 3 hours of sleep.

With that, I wish you the best of luck on the upcoming finals, college applications, and projects. Thank you for joining us for this month's edition of the Echo and enjoy the variety of articles our wonderful team has curated for you!

For the last time,

Aanya

HASTHEAD

AANYA MENON

Editor in Chief

CHARVI JAIN

Head of Journalism

NAMITA VEGESNA

Head of Photojournalism

ALEKHYA GANERIWAL

Head of Design

ANISH POLADI

Head of Technology

ESHAN JAMI

Head of Marketing

FACULTY ADVISOR

Alka Sharma

EDITORIAL

Anjali Narayan

Sudit Padakanti

Aditi Parashar

Mehul Sarda

Bhupathiraju Drithi

JOURNALISTS

Vatsala Sudeep

G Praneetha

MS Meenakshi

Aanya Jaidka

Yadavi Mittal

Avishi Mukherjee

Nikita Rajesh

PHOTOJOURNALISTS

Abhimanyu Mehta

Arghodeep Bannerjee

DESIGN TEAM

Varsha Venkateshwaran

Palakh Goenka

Tanvi Darbari

Sharanya Naik

Amaira Singh

Ayushi Soni

Manvi Mitta

TECHNOLOGY TEAM

Dhanush Rambhatla

Dhruv Agarwal

MARKETING TEAM

Nehal Daga

Tanishaa Goyal

Shivam Jindal

Arsh Feroz Khan

Trump 2.0: NEW HOPES, OLD CHALLENGES FOR US- INDIA TIES

Aishi
Mukherjee



Donald Trump's return as the 47th President of the United States marks a new chapter in US-India relations, bringing both exciting possibilities and tough challenges. Our Prime Minister's congratulatory message highlighted their past friendship, but there's more going on than just their personal bond.

During Trump's first term, the relationship between India and the US had its ups and downs. On the bright side, defence ties grew stronger, especially with agreements like COMCASA, which helped both countries work together to counter China's growing influence in the Indo-Pacific. COMCASA (Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement) is a defense pact between India and the U.S., signed in 2018, enabling secure, encrypted military communications. It enhances interoperability, grants access to advanced U.S. technology, and strengthens strategic ties. Safeguards ensure India's sovereignty and operational independence, fostering collaboration in regional security efforts.

For India, this could mean access to advanced American defence technology, which would be a big step toward modernizing its military.

Economically, the stakes remain high. The US is now India's biggest trading partner, with trade between the two nations recently crossing \$120 billion. However, India's trade surplus with the US could put it in Trump's sights again, just like when India lost its special trade benefits. Trump's push to increase US exports, especially in oil and natural gas, could lead India to buy more energy from the US, something both countries have worked on in the past.

Immigration could also pose a challenge. Trump's tough stance on H-1B visas might make it harder for Indian IT professionals to work in the US, even though there's talk about making green cards easier for foreign graduates to get. His economic policies could also drive-up inflation in the US, affecting India's economy and creating some uncertainty.

India may need to tread carefully on the strategic front, especially since Trump's foreign policy can be unpredictable, particularly in regarding Russia. This will require smart diplomacy, especially in groups like BRICS, BRICS is a grouping of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Established in 2006, it focuses on promoting economic growth, trade, and development among members. BRICS advocates for a multipolar global order, fostering cooperation in areas like finance, health, and technology, and challenging Western dominance. While there's a chance for renewed foreign investment in India that could boost the economy, it's clear that India will need to balance defense, trade, and global politics carefully in the coming years.

Cameroon in Ruin

A CRISIS THE WORLD IGNORES

Aanya Jaidka



O

nce heralded as Africa in Miniature, due to its vast geographical landscapes and cultural diversity, Cameroon now finds itself torn between two of its communities.

The story begins during the First World War, when France and Britain seized control of Cameroon. While France took around 80% of the territory, Britain took control of the remaining 20%, which bordered the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Administered from neighbouring Nigeria, the British Cameroons were further divided into two separate parts-the Northern and Southern Cameroons.

On January 1st, 1960, the French Cameroons became independent as the Republic of Cameroon. This now left the question of what to do with the British Cameroons. Following several UN missions to the territories, the two parts were offered two options- to join the neighbouring Nigeria or unite with the Republic of Nigeria.

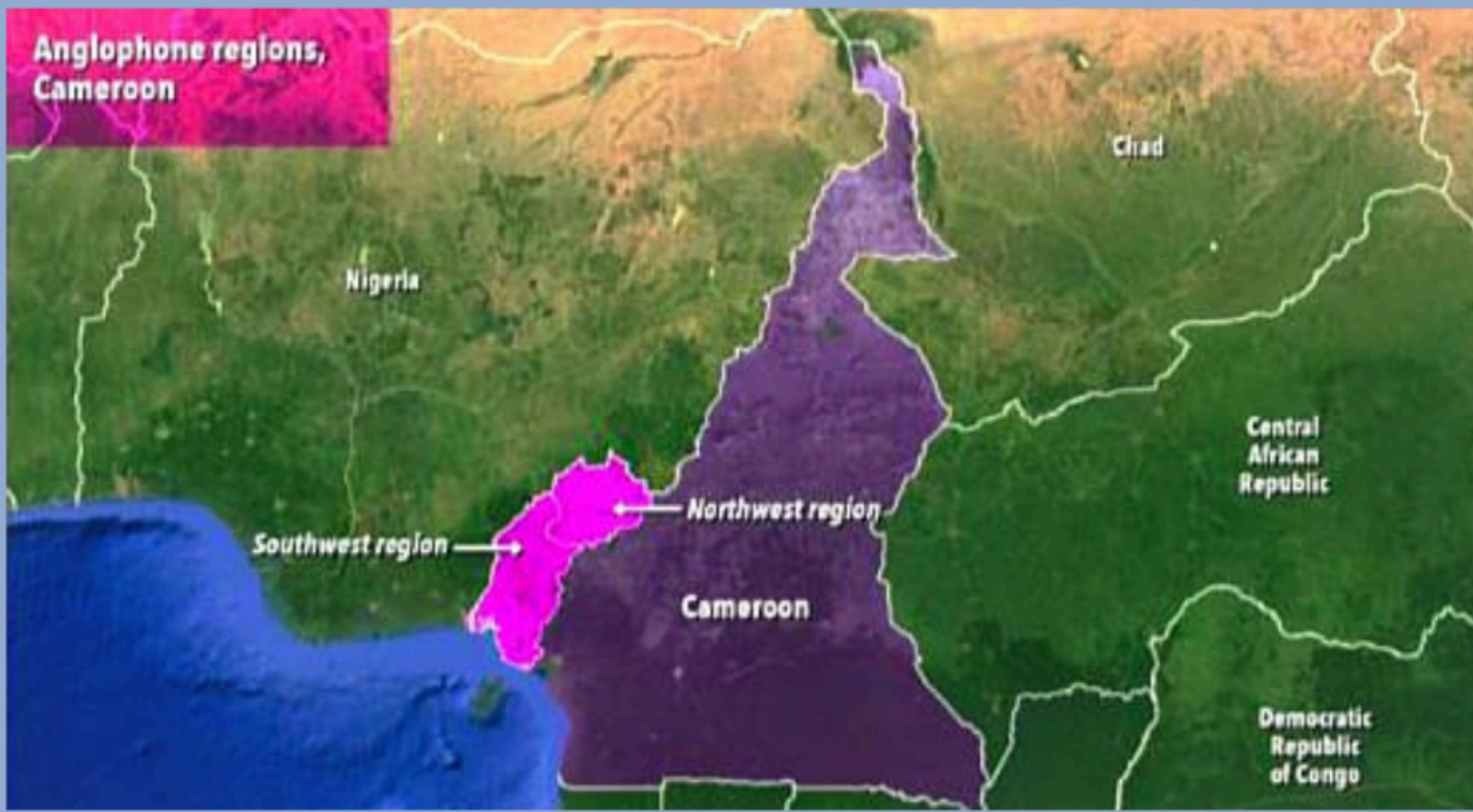
While The Northern Cameroons opted for being united with Nigeria, 70% of the British Southern Cameroons voted to be united with the Republic of Cameroon. On October 1st, 1961, the British Southern Cameroons officially joined what now became the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Unfortunately though, this unification didn't get its fairytale ending. While some Anglophones held senior office, like the country's Prime Minister and Vice President, John Foncha, most felt overpowered by the French speaking majority which constructed a highly centralised federation under Ahmadou Ahidjo, the country's first President. Moreover, in 1972, constitutional changes dismantled the country's federalist system and granted more powers to the President.

In the years that followed, the Anglophone region further divided into two parts the Northwest and Southwest region and called for the restoration of the 1961 federal constitution along with campaigning internationally for their cause. Following this, former Prime Minister Foncha, now made the case for the return of the region's autonomy. The central government responded to these demands by a significant number of arrests and sporadic violence.

The protests that began in late 2016 marked a new phase of the same long-standing struggle. Anglophone lawyers and teachers expressed their resistance to the oppression they faced under the predominantly Francophone government through demonstrations against certain policies and actions. These protests soon escalated into a violent and disastrous conflict. The policies in question involved the central government's placement of French-speaking judges in English-speaking courts and schools, along with the systematic erosion of Anglophone Common Law procedures.

In the years that followed, the situation worsened. In 2017, several pro-independence groups declared the formation of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia. While many of these groups initially advocated for a peaceful resolution, the central government's armed campaign against them led to a rise in militancy within their ranks.



By 2019, the situation became increasingly unstable. The year saw a number of protests, trials of Ambazonian leaders who had been jailed, lockdowns, kidnappings and mass arrests. President Paul Biya announced the launch of a "Major National Dialogue" which resulted in the decision to elect local government leaders, a restoration of the country's name to the United Republic of



Cameroon and most importantly, the creation of a special status designation for the two English-speaking regions, which would seemingly provide them with a higher level of autonomy.

However these measures fell short of the pro-independence groups' demands for full independence.

Fast forward to 2024, thousands have been killed, hundreds of thousands have been displaced and millions are in need of humanitarian aid. Moreover, in the Far North region, armed Islamist groups including Boko Haram and ISWAP (Islamic State West African Province) have attacked civilians, carrying out killings, abductions, and lootings.

Despite this, Cameroon's Anglophone Crisis rarely appears in international headlines. In fact, the Norwegian Refugee Council ranks Cameroon as the second most neglected crisis in the world.



Major stakeholders, particularly in the West, view the conflict as an internal matter, dismissing its potential to impact international peace and security. That's why many international organizations haven't ascertained that this is a war. Millions affected in the worst possible way and yet this crisis remains to be known as "just an internal conflict."

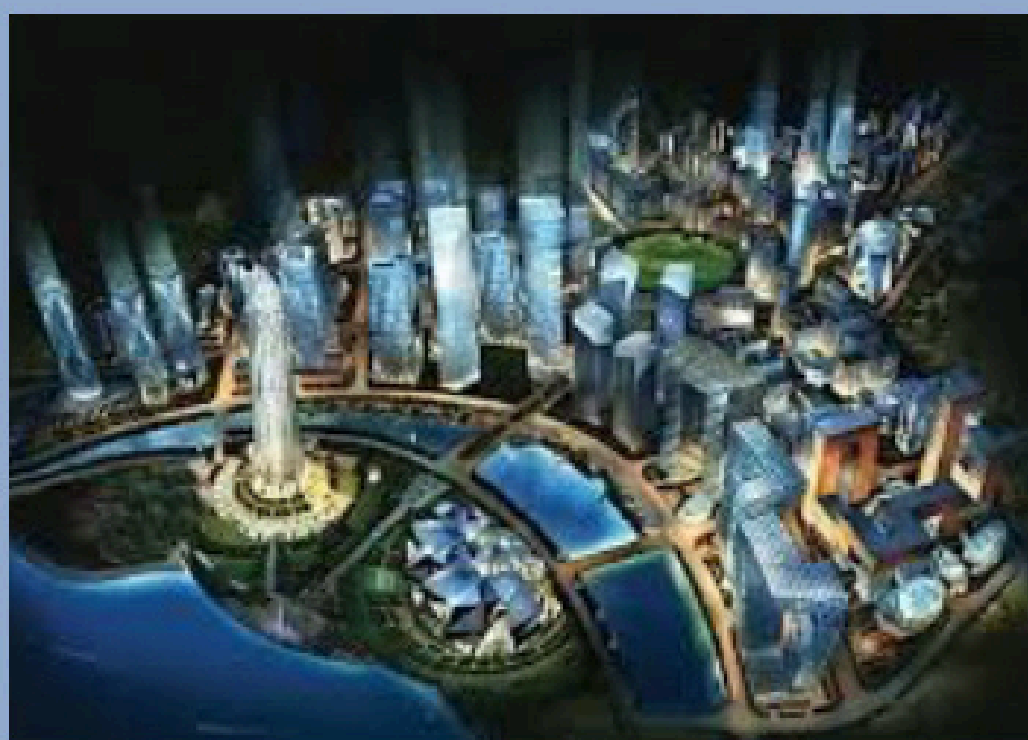
However, the escalating violence and deepening divisions threaten to split Cameroon into two, leaving a fractured nation in its wake. International recognition and aid remain scarce, with countries that are quick to intervene in the Middle East noticeably absent here.



Cameroon's Anglophone Crisis remains a stark reminder of the cost of neglect. Without resolution, the country faces a future of deeper division and greater suffering for its people..

FROM AMBITIONS TO ACHIEVEMENTS: RISE OF GIFT CITY

Nikitha rajesh



In this ever-changing world of constant breakthroughs and advancements in all fields, our Prime Minister's ambitious vision for the GIFT (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) project stands as a hallmark of progress in modern India. In this new era, where technology is integrated into our daily lives and sustainability goals are set to preserve our earth's beauty, GIFT City will be a state-of-the-art venture that fosters financial services, technology, and sustainability, supported by cutting-edge infrastructure and efficient services. This city aims to create a secure, productive, and economically prosperous environment: where businesses can thrive, financial interactions can develop, and sustainable goals can be attained. Equipped with innovative technology, GIFT City meets the highest global standards. It will enhance India's standing in the world in terms of finance and technology and serve as a shining example for cities worldwide. Showcasing India's potential to establish itself among global powers, GIFT City will play a key role in shaping the country's future vision.

The possibilities for GIFT City are limitless. It can become a global hub for finance, business, and international trade, generating jobs and boosting economic growth. Additionally, it can be a space for innovation and creativity, supported by high-level technology. The workforce can be trained and upskilled to meet the demands of a rapidly evolving global economy, and tourism opportunities can be developed to attract international visitors. Moreover, the city can be designed sustainably, reducing its urban carbon footprint and promoting smart living, thereby setting a benchmark for smart cities in India.

This could serve as a model of inspiration, much like how GIFT City has drawn ideals from smart cities such as Singapore and Dubai, Singapore, with its "Garden City" concept, has integrated sustainable practices and nature into its urban planning for a better tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Dubai emphasizes stunning architectural models equipped with the latest technology and AI-driven devices. GIFT City in India aims to blend sustainability and technology to achieve remarkable advancements.

In conclusion, the GIFT City initiative by our Prime Minister has vast potential that must be explored to advance India as a nation renowned for sustainable and advanced cities, as well as a global hub for finance, innovation, and futuristic aspirations.

Rivalries, Records and Redemption

Hatsala Sudeep



V

erstappen's possible fourth championship

Under the glittering lights of Las Vegas, Max Verstappen blazed his way to his 4th victory of the annual Formula One World Driver's Championship, narrowly beating his largest competition, McLaren's

Lando Norris.

Heading into the Las Vegas Grand Prix, tensions were at a high: the World Driver's Championship was shaping up to be a decisive battle between the two most dominant drivers of the season- namely, Verstappen and Norris.

The whole world at stake

To secure his fourth consecutive title and become the sixth driver to achieve four or more WDC titles in F1 history, Verstappen needed to be at least one position higher than Norris no matter which position his rival would end up placing at. If Norris came in second, Verstappen would have to be first- and so on and so forth.

If Norris were to come 9th, 10th, or worse, Verstappen would be crowned the World Champion. However, if Norris were to place ahead (including the possibility of gaining extra points for having the fastest lap in the race), then the title fight would spill over to the next Grand Prix, held at Qatar.

A winding road to Las Vegas

It was with this weighty knowledge hanging in the air that the weekend of racing began. At Sao Paulo, the Grand Prix prior to Las Vegas, Verstappen had achieved an apparent miracle- going from the 17 th spot on the grid (earned after a dramatic exit from Q2 in the Qualifying race, held the day before) to the first position.

With Norris disappointed after having lost his pole position at Sao Paulo and coming 6th, McLaren worked overtime to ensure that he would still have a shot at the WDC title.

The Las Vegas Grand Prix

Qualifying was eventful, but not for the two rivals, with Verstappen coming 5 th and Norris coming 6 th. Mercedes George Russel took a comfortable pole position ahead of Ferrari's Carlos Sainz and Alpine's Pierre Gasly, after having already been the fastest in the third practice session.

The actual race, however, turned out to be uneventful- all Verstappen had to do was ensure that Norris stayed at least a position behind him. He avoided all unnecessary confrontation, staying away from a fight with Ferrari drivers Charles Leclerc and Carlos



Sainz, who he had been ahead of until the closing laps. With Russel masterfully holding onto his position at the front of the pack, his teammate, Lewis Hamilton, bounced back from the tenth spot on the grid to take the second position. Norris came sixth, just one place behind Verstappen- a defining one place, as it mathematically knocked Norris out of the running for the WDC title.

Verstappen's newest historic achievement

Despite the resounding joy of Mercedes' fans at the 1-2, all eyes were on Verstappen as he crossed the finish line to his 4 th consecutive World Drivers Championship win to the rousing cheers of the crowd. This monumental victory solidified Verstappen's position as a truly great driver, with only three drivers in F1 history holding more World Championships than him:

Michael Schumacher, Lewis Hamilton, and Juan Manuel Fangio.

More titles at stake?

However, the World Drivers Championship was not the only championship at stake during the year. The stakes of the World Constructors Championship had been building the entire season, coming down to two formidable key players, found in McLaren and Ferrari.

The two teams, with Lando Norris and Oscar Piastri behind the wheels of the MCL38 and Charles Leclerc and Carlos Sainz driving the SF-24, had been battling it out for the trophy from the very beginning of the season.

Changing fortunes

Another key player, Red Bull, had slowly been falling behind despite Verstappen's stellar performances, due to the RB20's declining performance and the mediocre results of their second driver, Sergio Perez.

It came as a surprise, especially after Red Bull's dominant constructors' win in 2023, where they finished a whopping 451 points ahead of the team in second place, Mercedes. They seemed set to show a challenge to the top two teams in 2024 as well- on November 2 nd, a day before the Sao Paulo Grand Prix, they stood at 512 points, just below Ferrari's 537 and McLaren's 566 points.

This chance didn't last for long- in 2023, Red Bull had been able to lock in the constructors title as well after only 21 races (standing at an incredibly impressive 822 points). After 21 races in 2024, they stood at 544 points.

One final stretch

With only two races to go, McLaren and Ferrari stood at 608 and 584 points respectively.

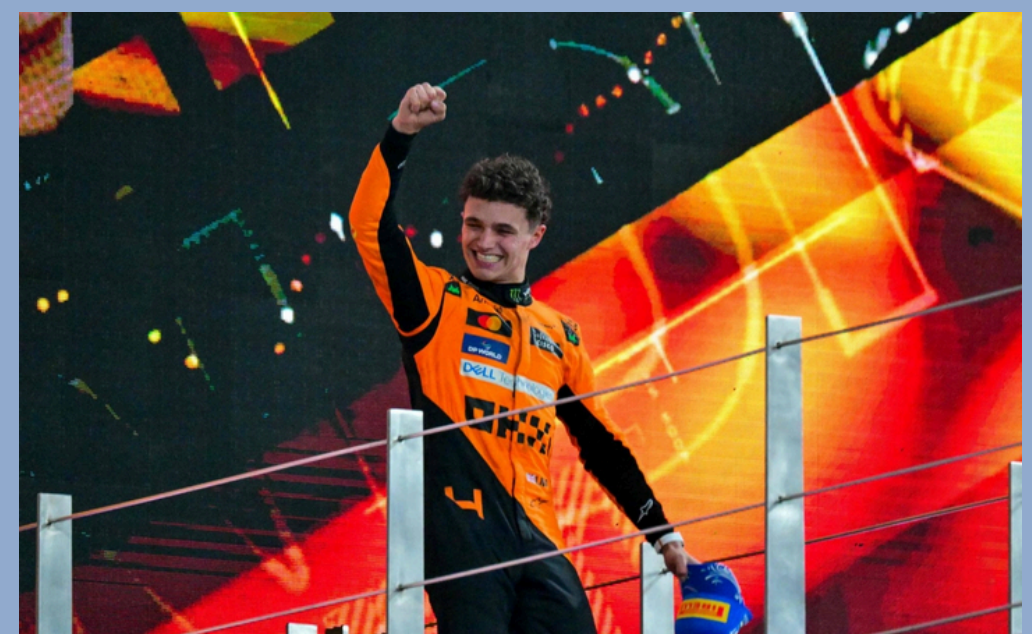
McLaren had an incredibly well-performing car and two drivers that had achieved their first career wins during the same season, but Ferrari had the hearts of every Tifosi on their side. Additionally, Ferrari have held the title for most constructors' wins for years, standing at a flabbergasting 16 wins, 7 ahead of Williams, who held the title for second most wins.

McLaren came in just under at 8 wins and were gunning for the title with blazing hearts in 2024- if they won, it would be their first constructors' win since 1998, where they had 156 points to second place Ferrari's 133 points.

The penultimate fight

Going into the Qatar Grand Prix, McLaren were already seeing a decent shot at winning-they just had to outscore Ferrari by 15 points and had to avoid conceding 23 points to Red Bull.





Going into the Qatar Grand Prix, McLaren were already seeing a decent shot at winning-they just had to outscore Ferrari by 15 points and had to avoid conceding 23 points to Red Bull. Unfortunately for them, Lady Luck was not on McLaren's side in Qatar. They earned 17 points to Ferrari's 26, while Verstappen blazed his way to yet another win, with Norris falling to 10 th place and Piastri earning a comfortable 3rd . Meanwhile, Ferrari had Leclerc in 2 nd place and Sainz in 6 th, earning them an overall higher points tally. This carried the Constructors' Championship all the way to the final race of the season, held

A decisive victory at Abu Dhabi

McLaren went into the weekend with 640 points, while Ferrari trailed not far behind at 619 points- leaving both teams the final contenders for the title.

However, Leclerc was hit with a 10-place grid drop for the Abu Dhabi Grand Prix, leaving him to start in the 14 th position on the grid, while teammate Sainz would start in 3rd.

Meanwhile, the McLaren drivers were starting in the top two positions, with Norris achieving yet another pole position.

During the race, Norris comfortably maintained his lead, despite his teammate dropping down the positions as Piastri got involved with Verstappen in a fight for second place (causing Verstappen to be awarded a penalty). Despite the Ferrari's drivers best attempts to salvage the title, with Leclerc bouncing back from his penalty to come third and Sainz coming second, Norris sailed to victory under the night sky.

With Norris' win and Piastri earning 1 point for coming in tenth, McLaren cinched the Constructors' title, and the 2024 F1 season came to a close.

The silly season that surprised

Full of battles on the track, surprising team switches, and a growth in potential rivalries, the

2024 F1 season proved naysayers (who had taken to calling the 2024 season the 'silly season') tremendously wrong. The defending champion retaining his title and possible contenders popping up leads to the definite impression that 2025 may prove to be an incredibly interesting season indeed.

Irrational Nuclear Exuberance: BALANCING AMBITION WITH CAUTION

MS Meenakshi



A

scientific institution, be it a laboratory or an academy, has to be grown with great care like a tree. Its growth in terms of quality and achievement can only be accelerated to a very limited extent."

Said Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, the father of India's Nuclear Program.

Although it may seem like a simple statement at first glance, it holds great importance in the discussion of nuclear power and its profound impact in today's world.

Population rates globally are on a constant increase, and with that, a growing need for energy, as a first step toward improving their economic situation, countries (especially developing countries) will often seek to increase the availability of electricity to their citizens. In these cases, they depend heavily on nuclear power to increase energy security and continuity of supply. With the growth of nuclear and atomic advancements, nuclear energy began to be utilized in various ways, notably in weaponry during the early 1960s, turning it into a double-edged sword.

How does this pose to be a problem?

The technical challenges of using materials from nuclear reactors, ostensibly dedicated to peaceful purposes, to develop nuclear weapons are not insurmountable. Moreover, the stigma of developing countries being unable to develop and independently advanced nuclear technology has proven to be false time and time again, as seen with India's Pokhran tests in the 1970s and 80s.

It was during this time that the realization that any modern industrialized nation could potentially develop nuclear weapons came into being, prompting efforts to curb the spread of nuclear weaponry and technology. During the same period, there was significant concern about atmospheric nuclear testing and the alarming growth of nuclear arsenals in the five nuclear-armed states, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, which each possessed thousands of weapons.

One of the most prominent courses of action taken was the Non-Proliferation Treaty(NPT), formed with the aim of promoting peaceful use of nuclear technology and safeguarding the concerns regarding the same.

Which brings us to the discussion of the issue of irrational nuclear exuberance in modern times.

It's an open secret that despite signing the NPT, several nations are still able to produce and develop new forms of nuclear weapons, particularly in light of recent conflicts all around the world. This, of course, has a relevant impact on the population, as well as the environment, and it's far from safe. Then again, it's not always the case wherein we can say that these weapons are the cause for any kind of potential harm to anyone. Let us consider that these weapons have not been put to use. Even so, to develop nuclear energy, it has to be tried and tested. And in our hyper-globalized world, detonations in remote areas may be far less "safe" than they appear. We must understand that every part of the Earth is either inhabited or connected to communities whose cultural and economic contributions are vital components of modern supply chains. Following a nuclear detonation, gamma radiation from fallout would penetrate even the most dense soils, posing several health risks.

It is in this context that Dr. Homi Bhabha's above words proved to be quite influential.

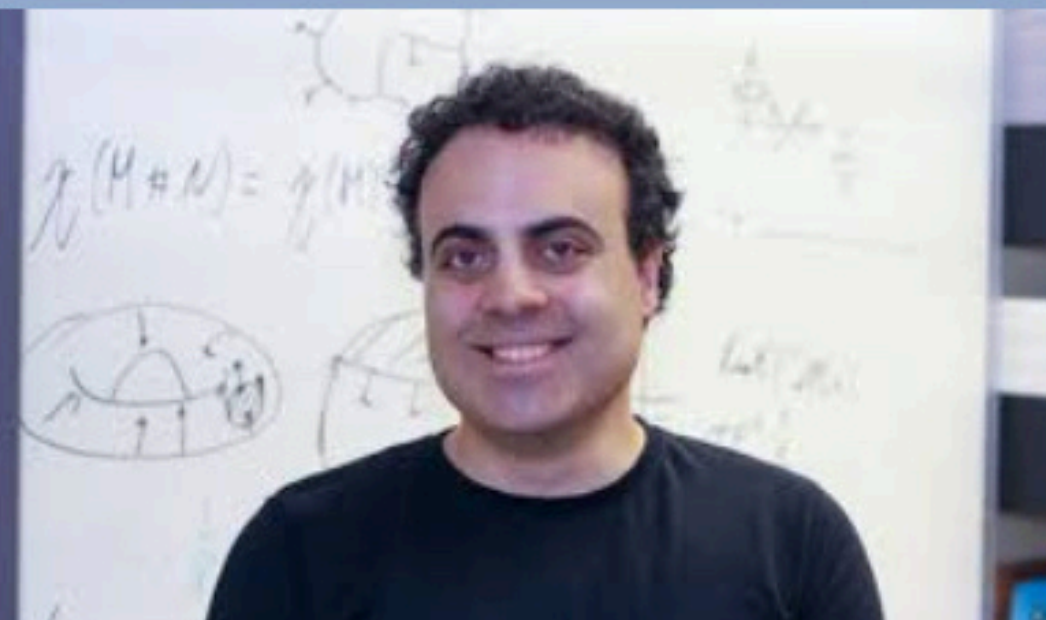
Nuclear energy, although known to be a revolutionary discovery aimed at providing solutions to socio-economic and resource allocation problems faced by a myriad of nations today, has to be contained and controlled in usage. It can only be developed and utilized to a certain extent, after which it would prove to be far too disruptive to human life and safety.

Along with the implementation of the NPT, the IAEA(International Atomic Energy Agency), among other bodies, manages and promotes international security in terms of peaceful usage of nuclear technology. However, all these efforts are in vain if there is no cooperation from the member states and other nations all over the world. Such measures and changes are possible only with a united mindset, advocating for global peace and responsible development of nuclear energy.

A Jump from Fiction to Reality: IS TIME TRAVEL POSSIBLE?



Creative visualization of
Albert Einstein



Professor Barak Shoshany

W

hen people talk about time travel, the first thing that comes to mind is Interstellar, Doctor

Who, Marvel, DC or even the iconic Time Machine by HG Wells. All this is, of course, fictional.

But what if this idea could be a possibility in the real world?

It's been a hot topic of debate among physicists for several years now, and one thing we know from the limited arsenal of knowledge we as humans can access, is that time travel to the future might just be possible. As Albert Einstein put it with his theories of relativity, the flow of time isn't constant, which means it can speed up or slow down, something we've already known to witness in solstices (days are longer, nights are shorter, and vice versa). The main concern after that is how we can travel through this constant stream of time.

According to relativity, time travel into the future seems like a highly possible aspect. Unlike how they time travel in Avengers: Endgame, however, you don't require a time machine to move through time.

Instead, you would need to either move at speeds close to the speed of light or spend time in a region with an intense gravitational field. In the framework of relativity, these two scenarios are fundamentally similar. In both cases, you would experience a much shorter amount of subjective time compared to the time passing in the rest of the universe.

In contrast, going back to the past seems to be much more questionable. "It may or may not be possible," says Barak Shoshany, a theoretical physicist at Brock University in St Catharines, Canada. "What we have right now is just insufficient knowledge, possibly insufficient theories." And while Shoshany believes time travel to the past to be a near impossible task, some may contradict these views.

A Jump from Fiction to Reality: IS TIME TRAVEL POSSIBLE?



Professor Alex Kaiserman

Alex Kaiserman, a philosopher at the University of Oxford, addresses the concept of causal loops, where events in the past are caused by events in the future. He argues that time travel is logically possible as long as the timeline remains consistent. For example, if a time traveler goes back in time and influences events, those actions must align with the reality they came from. This avoids paradoxes like the "grandfather paradox," where someone prevents their own existence.

What he technically means to say is grounded in a more philosophical view of time, through a 'block universe' theory, and that time travel is more about navigating different parts of a pre-existing timeline rather than changing the past or the future, which turns out to be quite different from our notion of fiction fed ideas of time travel.

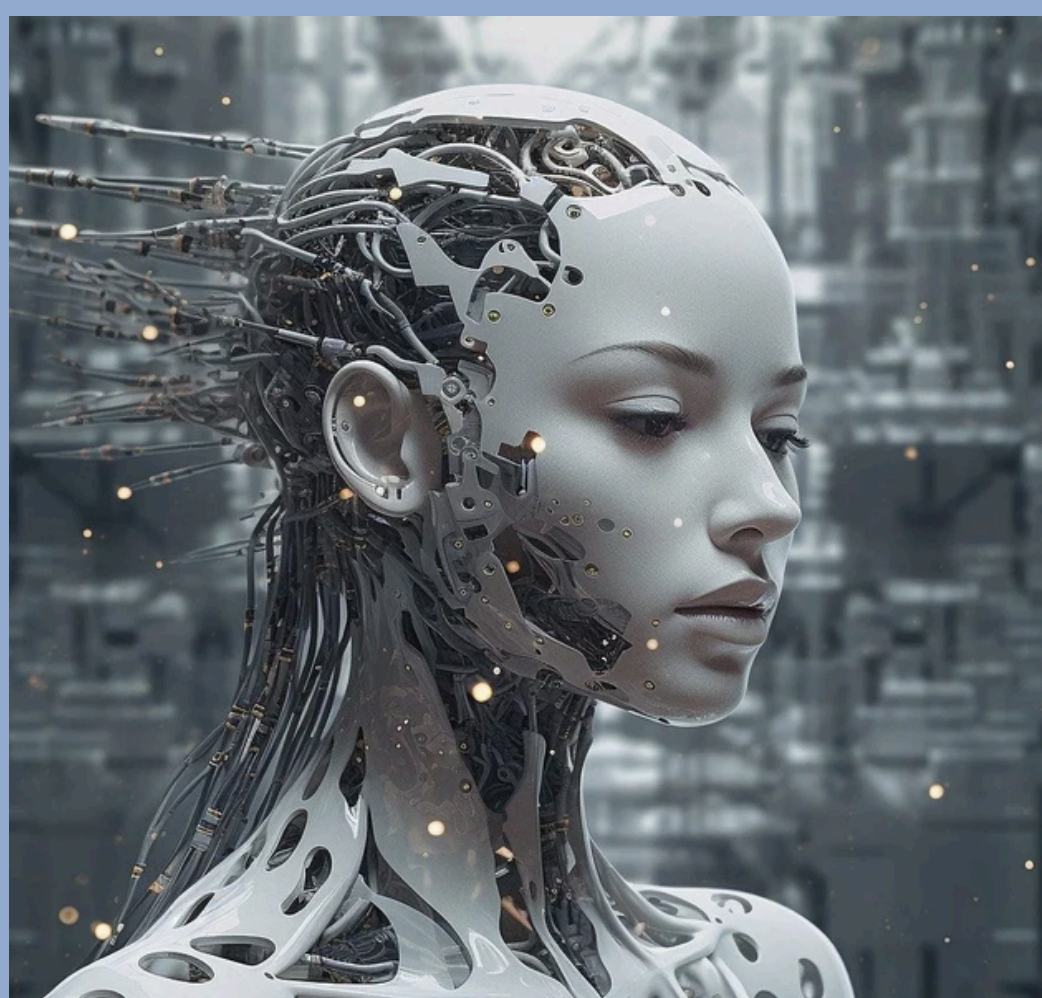
In short, Kaiserman's theories focus on logical consistency, the nature of time, and reconciling free will with determinism within the context of time travel. He provides philosophical tools to explore how time travel could theoretically work without breaking the rules of causation.

According to NASA, however, time travel is existent in today's world, just not the way we think it is. NASA explains that Einstein's theory of relativity plays a key role in how the GPS system works by affecting the passage of time for satellites. In terms of general relativity, due to the weaker levels of gravity experienced by satellites in space, their view of time will appear to be faster. However, in terms of special relativity, the high speeds in which the satellites orbit the Earth causes the exact opposite. The combined effect leads to a faster time view for GPS systems.

With so many differing views, there's one sure conclusion we can reach, and it's that Time Travel is definitely something that's widely researched, and seems like a real possibility in the near future. The only uncertainty here is of how that Time Travel could work, and whether or not we decide to make use of it, because as Aunt May from Spiderman puts it- 'With great power comes great responsibility.'

Will Ai Take Over THE WORLD?

Yadavi Mittal



I can see your sticky little fingers sneaking away a prompt on ChatGPT as your teacher slaps you in the face with yet another assignment. Trying to read through mountains of boring articles, you suddenly remember, “Oh wait! This isn’t the stone age anymore; I can make this cute little assistant summarize it for free!

As you search for another assistant (in case your teacher is advanced and has learnt to identify ChatGPT - written homework), your sleep deprived eyes widen in shock at the miles-long Google results, filled with hundreds of new software and AI tools that were definitely not there yesterday. Crawling into your comfort Reddit thread, Quora link, or scrolling through reels, monstrous thoughts start creeping in your head,

“Will AI take over the world?” “Will this education be useless?” “Will I marry a robot?” “Are we all doomed?” “AHHH”

And so on, as your thought process derails. It is certainly food for thought. especially considering AI has developed more in the past few years than in its entire lifespan. The World Economic Forum has even estimated that AI will take over 85 million jobs!

Now, before you throw yourself into the well of despair, (and binge watch science fiction), Artificial Intelligence is not going to take over the world. How can i be so sure?

To put it simply, Artificial Intelligence in itself does not imitate actual intelligence (yet) as everything it displays is merely an amalgamation of the millions of datasets that have been fed to it. It does not display an intention of its own. Another concept trying to come up is Artificial General Intelligence(an AI capable of understanding, learning and applying knowledge across a broad spectrum of tasks like a human). All these aspirations are still distant, as they require massive and specific datasets just not available yet.

If we compare AI to a human, what our brains can process and learn from a singular experience is what Artificial Intelligence would take a humongous dataset to comprehend. As this technology evolves, so will data laws, ethical restrictions (hopefully) and awareness of its existence.

Again, AI is a tool and it is led by humans for humans, not a science fiction overlord computer trying to cage humans and lead the next Hunger Games. It will probably not feed your brain to its mini desktops, but man, I wish it did my laundry.

All you have to do now, my friend, is continue to work hard, and be able to adapt as new advancements are swung at you.

Maths Midterm 3

by Aanya Menon



Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Max marks : 30

General instructions:

Indicate your answers to the exam in blue/black ink only, attempt all questions, and remember don't cheat.

(Disclaimer: This test is in no way associated with the CHIREC Mathematics Department and is entirely satirical)

1. The number of rounds to be run required to pass a PE test is determined by the following expression. Determine its value:

$$\lim f(x) : f(x) = x^3$$

2. CHIREC's teachers often have a hard time grading papers with sloppy handwriting. So they often consult a reliable website to help with their grading. This website has a Harvard-engineered program called the Random Number Generator Function. Given this totally realistic method of entering a grade, determine the probability that all 10 students attain a mark of 70 or higher.

3. There is a function representing CHIRECians willpower over the term. Let t be in days and $M(t)$ represent mental health and drive. Find how many minutes it will take for a CHIRECian to cut willpower by half.

$$M(t) = 100(0.001)^t$$

[Let's be honest though: if you don't think about it too hard it's already hit the x axis.]

4.. Studying often feels challenging because we don't immediately see progress. Think of studying as walking laps around the corridor. Let's say the perimeter of the quadrangle is 50 metres. Aanya sprints 30 laps and ends right where she begins.

She does this in 10 minutes.

1. What was her average speed in metres per hour?
2. But average speed only represents effort. Average velocity, on the other hand, represents actual progress. What was her average velocity in kilometres per hour?


Cross word

Exam Edition

1.

Across


- To successfully move beyond something(4 letters)
- A daunting task that needs to be accomplished before 11:59 pm (10 letters)
- Known popularly as the best time to study(8 letters)
- An emotion we all go through during finals week(7 letters)
- A student's second home at this time, only often occupied by true academics(7 letters)




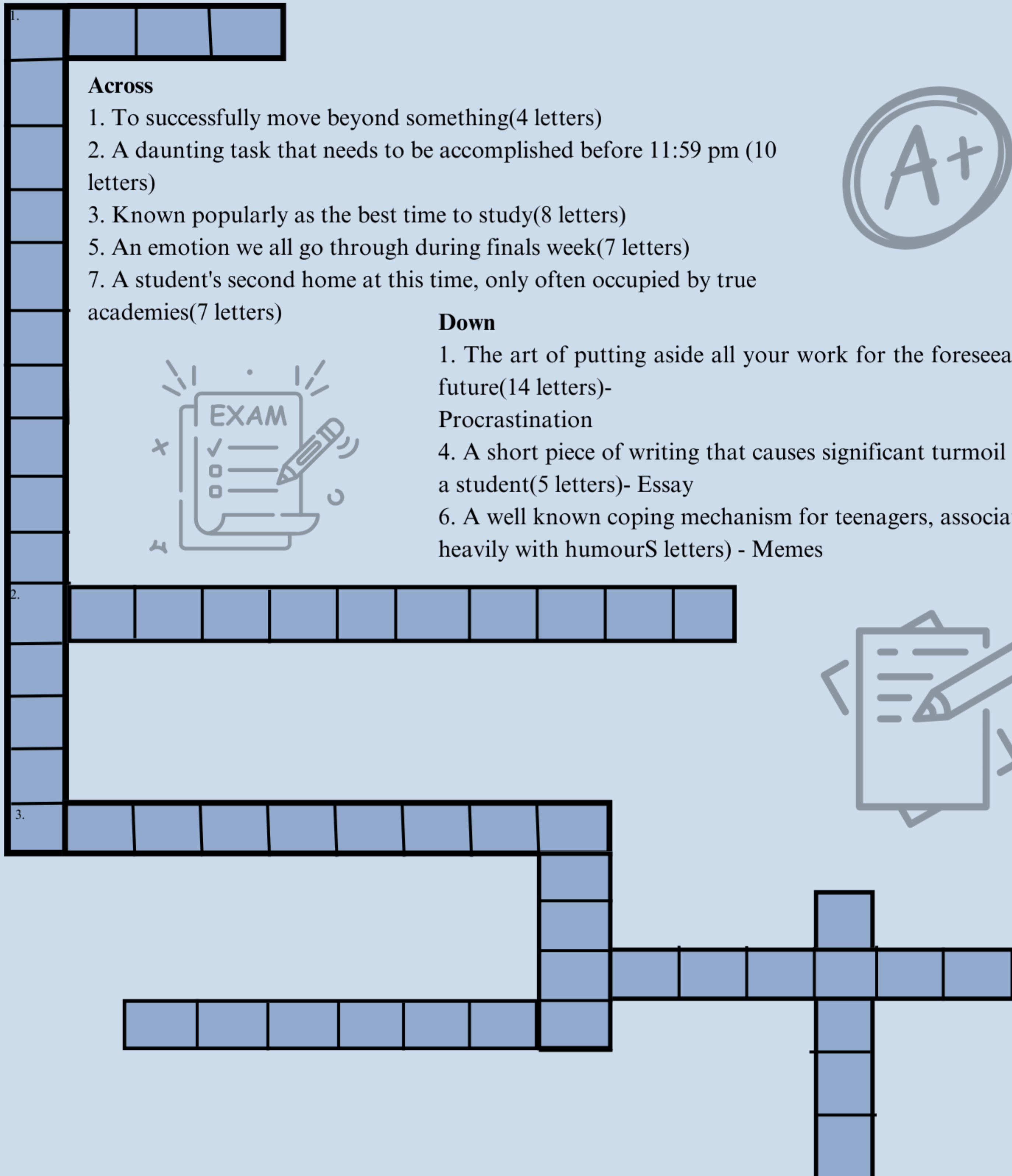
2.

Down

- The art of putting aside all your work for the foreseeable future(14 letters)-
Procrastination
- A short piece of writing that causes significant turmoil for a student(5 letters)- Essay
- A well known coping mechanism for teenagers, associated heavily with humourS letters) - Memes







Answers

ACROSS

1. Pass
2. Assignment
3. Nighttime
5. Anxiety
7. Library

DOWN

1. Procrastination
4. Essay
6. Memes