

Sem VII CBGS
Electronics

QP Code : 728800

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 80

- N.B. :** (1) Question no. 1 is **compulsory**
 (2) Solve any three from the remaining five questions
 (3) Assume suitable data if necessary.
 (4) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Attempt **any four** of the following. 20
- Differentiate between an artificial neural network and a digital computer.
 - What are excitatory and inhibitory weighted interconnections?
 - Differentiate between supervised and unsupervised learning.
 - What is a membership function?
 - Explain the delta rule of learning with an example.
2. (a) With the help of a flow chart, explain Single Continuous Perceptron Training Algorithm. 10
- (b) Implement the perceptron learning rule for the following set of input training vectors: 10
- $X_1 = [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 1]^t$; $X_2 = [0 \ 1.5 \ -0.5 \ -1]^t$; $X_3 = [-1 \ 1 \ 0.5 \ -1]^t$
 The learning constant, $c = 0.1$ and the desired responses for X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are $d_1 = -1$, $d_2 = -1$ and $d_3 = 1$ respectively. Assume the initial weight vector to be $W^1 = [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0.5]^t$ and obtain the updated weight vector after one epoch.
3. (a) With the help of a flow chart, explain error back propagation algorithm. 10
- (b) Give the network architecture of an Adaline network and discuss its training procedure. 10
4. (a) What are Discrete Hopfield Networks? Explain how patterns are stored in them. 10
- (b) With a neat architecture, explain the training algorithm of Kohonen self-organizing feature maps. 10
5. (a) Two fuzzy sets are defined as: 10

$$\tilde{A} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{0.3}{4} + \frac{0.5}{6} + \frac{0.2}{8} \right\}$$

$$\tilde{B} = \left\{ \frac{0.5}{2} + \frac{0.4}{4} + \frac{0.1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} \right\}$$

[TURN OVER]

QP Code : 728800

2

Perform union, intersection, difference and complement over these fuzzy sets.

(b) Explain any four defuzzification methods with suitable diagrams. 10

6. Write short notes on **any four**: 20

- (a) Learning factors
- (b) Perceptron convergence theorem
- (c) Adaptive Resonance Theory
- (d) Hebbian learning
- (e) Adaptive neuro-fuzzy information systems
