Set No. 2

IV B.Tech II Semester Examinations, APRIL 2011 NEURAL NETWORKS AND FUZZY LOGIC SYSTEMS

Common to Mechanical Engineering, Mechatronics, Automobile Engineering Time: 3 hours Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks

1. Explain the following terms:

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- (a) Resting potential.
- (b) Nernst equation.
- (c) Action potential.
- (d) Refractory periods.
- (e) Chemical synapses.

[16]

- 2. (a) Explain how ANN is used for process control.
 - (b) Explain in detail how classification is done using Fuzzy logic.
- [8+8]

- 3. (a) Explain in detail "Recall in Neural Networks".
 - (b) Explain autonomous and non-autonomous dynamical systems. [8+8]
- 4. For the data shown in the following data table show the first iteration in trying to compute the membership values for the input variables p and Q into the regions A B & C

| $A, D, \alpha C.$ | | | | |
|-------------------|------|---|---|---|
| Р | Q | A | В | С |
| 0.6 | 0.78 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

- (a) Use 2 x 2 x 3 network with initial random weights
- (b) Use sigmoid activation function Calculate the membership value for the following input data using the above calculated weights.

5. Consider the fuzzy sets & defined on the interval X=[0,5] of real numbers,by the membership grade functions.

$$\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{X}{X+1}, \ \mu \ \tilde{B}(\mathbf{x}) = 2^{-x}$$

Determine the mathematical formulae and graphs of the membership grade functions of each of the following sets.

- (a) A^c, B^c .
- (b) $A \cap B$.
- (c) $A \cup B$.
- (d) $(A \cup B)^c$. [16]

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6. Determine the weights of a network with 4 input and 2 output units using delta

learning law with
$$f(a) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-a}}$$
 for the following input-output pairs:
Input : $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$
Output : $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$. [16]

- 7. A fully connected feedforward network has 10 source nodes, 2 hidden layers, one with 4 neurons and the other with 3 neurons, and a single output neuron. Construct an architectural graph of this network.
- 8. Consider a simple Hopfield network made up of two neurons. The synaptic weight matrix of the network is

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The bias applied to each neuron is zero. The four possible states of the Network

$$\mathbf{x}1 = [+1, +1]^T, \, \mathbf{x}2 = [-1, +1]^T$$

 $\mathbf{x}3 = [-1, -1]^T, \, \mathbf{x}4 = [+1, -1]^T$

Demonstrate that states x2 and x4 are stable, whereas states x1 and x3 exhibit a limit cycle. Do this demonstration using the following tools:

- (a) The alignment (stability) condition,
- (b) The energy function.

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Set No. 4

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Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks

- 1. Explain Linear Machine and Minimum Distance Classification with a suitable example. [16]
- 2. (a) Differentiate single layer and multilayer networks.
 - (b) Generate the output of OR, NOT function using McCulloch-Pitts Neuron.

[8+8]

3. Explain the role of neural networks in Power System Planning.

[16]

- 4. (a) Give a brief note on multilayer perceptrons.
 - (b) What is the activation function used in the perceptron network.

[8+8]

- 5. (a) Develop an electronic summing network that converts a multidimensional analog signal into a 4-dimensional binary unipolar output employing least squared error criterion.
 - (b) Explain the recurrent associate memories storage algorithm.

[8+8]

- 6. (a) Mention the properties of λ cut.
 - (b) Explain min-max method of implication with a suitable example.

[8+8]

- 7. Design and train a feed forward networks for the problems.
 - (a) Consider a 4 input and 1 output problem where the output required to be 'one', if the input configuration is symmetrical and 'zero' otherwise.
 - (b) Why back propagation is also called as generalized delta rule. [16]
- 8. (a) Suppose 1000 people respond to a questionnaire about their pairwise preferences among five colors X {Red,Orange, Y ellow,Green,Blue}. Define a Fuzzy Set on the Universe of Colors "best Colors".
 - (b) In color perception, blue and yellows are complements of one another. The membership functions for these two colors are given here on a normalized universe of discourse. [0,100], with 0 indicating absolute yellow (complete absence of blue) and 100 indicating absolute (i.e. completely saturated), blue. "Y ellow" = $\left\{\frac{1}{0} + \frac{0.9}{10} + \frac{0.8}{20} + \frac{0.7}{30} + \frac{0.6}{40} + \frac{0.5}{50} + \frac{0.4}{60} + \frac{0.3}{70} + \frac{0.2}{80} + \frac{0.1}{90} + \frac{0}{100}\right\}$ "Blue" = $\left\{\frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.1}{10} + \frac{0.2}{20} + \frac{0.3}{30} + \frac{0.4}{40} + \frac{0.5}{50} + \frac{0.6}{60} + \frac{0.7}{70} + \frac{0.8}{80} + \frac{0.9}{90} + \frac{1}{100}\right\}$ calculate the member ship functions for the following mix of colors:
 - i. Not very blue
 - ii. Blue or fairly yellow

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iii. Very blue and not very yellow

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iv. Fairly yellow minus very blue

v. Fairly yellow plus very yellow.

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Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks

- 1. (a) Compare and contrast supervised and unsupervised learning strategies.
 - (b) Distinguish between Batch learning and incremental(stepwise) learning. [8+8]
- 2. (a) Using MC-Culloch pitts model implement the following logic functions.
 - i. Ex-OR gate.
 - ii. Ex-NOR gate.
 - iii. AND gate.

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- iv. NAND gate.
- (b) Explain the organization of the brain in detail.

[16]

3. State and prove the perceptron convergence theorem.

[16]

- 4. (a) Define recurrent network. Give some examples.
 - (b) Draw the flowchart of producing solution of optimization problems using feedback networks. [8+8]
- 5. Using your own intuition and your own definitions of the universe of discourse, plot fuzzy membership functions for the following variables:

 Weight of people
 - (a) Very light.
 - (b) Light.
 - (c) Average.
 - (d) Heavy.

(e) Very heavy. [16]

- 6. Generalize the XOR problem to a parity problem for N(>2) variables by considering a network for the two variables first and then extending the network considering the output of the first network as one variable and the third variable as another. Repeat this for n=4 and design a network for solving the parity problem for 4 variables.
- 7. (a) What are the hardware requirements in Neuro computing explain them in brief
 - (b) Describe how fuzzy logic can be used in LF control and economic dispatch.

[8+8]

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8. (a) Suppose 1000 people respond to a questionnaire about their pairwise preferences among five colors X {Red,Orange, Y ellow,Green,Blue}. Define a Fuzzy Set on the Universe of Colors "best Colors".

- (b) In color perception, blue and yellows are complements of one another. The membership functions for these two colors are given here on a normalized universe of discourse. [0,100], with 0 indicating absolute yellow (complete absence of blue) and 100 indicating absolute (i.e. completely saturated), blue. "Y ellow" = $\left\{\frac{1}{0} + \frac{0.9}{10} + \frac{0.8}{20} + \frac{0.7}{30} + \frac{0.6}{40} + \frac{0.5}{50} + \frac{0.4}{60} + \frac{0.3}{70} + \frac{0.2}{80} + \frac{0.1}{90} + \frac{0}{100}\right\}$ "Blue" = $\left\{\frac{0}{0} + \frac{0.1}{10} + \frac{0.2}{20} + \frac{0.3}{30} + \frac{0.4}{40} + \frac{0.5}{50} + \frac{0.6}{60} + \frac{0.7}{70} + \frac{0.8}{80} + \frac{0.9}{90} + \frac{1}{100}\right\}$ calculate the member ship functions for the following mix of colors:
 - i. Not very blue

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- ii. Blue or fairly yellow
- iii. Very blue and not very yellow
- iv. Fairly yellow minus very blue
- v. Fairly yellow plus very yellow.

[16]

Set No. 3

IV B.Tech II Semester Examinations, APRIL 2011 NEURAL NETWORKS AND FUZZY LOGIC SYSTEMS

Common to Mechanical Engineering, Mechatronics, Automobile Engineering Time: 3 hours Max Marks: 80

> Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks

> > ****

- 1. (a) Explain how Back Propagation Network is used as differentiator.
 - (b) Explain about cross validation technique.

[8+8]

- 2. Explain the following terms in brief.
 - (a) Associative memory.
 - (b) Stimuli.

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- (c) Memory convergence.
- (d) Dummy augmentation.

[16]

- 3. Explain briefly about intelligent control. Give few applications in industries. [16]
- 4. Using your own intuition, develop fuzzy membership functions on the real line for the fuzzy number "approximately 2 to approximately 8", using the following function shapes:
 - (a) Symmetric triangles
 - (b) Trapezoids.
 - (c) Gaussian functions.

[16]

- 5. Draw a single layer network with continuous perceptions and present the delta learning rule. [16]
- 6. (a) List the models of neuron in the evolution order and explain how the limitations of preceding model are overcome in successive models.
 - (b) Distinguish between artificial intelligence and neural network models. [8+8]
- 7. Using your own intuition, and your own definitions of the universe of discourse, plot fuzzy membership functions for the following variables:
 - (a) Weight of people:
 - i. Very light.
 - ii. Light.
 - iii. Average.
 - iv. Heavy.
 - v. Very heavy.
 - (b) Age of people:

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- i. Very young.
- ii. Young.
- iii. Middle-aged.
- iv. Old.

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- v. Very old.
- (c) Education of people:
 - i. Fairly educated.
 - ii. Educated.
 - iii. Highly educated.
 - iv. Not highly educated.
 - v. More or less educated.

[16]

8. Using the perceptron learning rule, find the weights required to perform the following classifications. Vectors (1 1 1 1),(-1 1 -1 -1) and (1 -1 -1 1) are members of class (having value -1). Use learning rate of 1 and starting weights of 0. Using each of the training and vectors as input, test the response of the net. [16]

