\mathbf{RR}

Set No. 2

IV B.Tech I Semester Examinations, NOVEMBER 2010 NEURAL NETWORKS AND APPLICATIONS Electrical And Electronics Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Code No: RR410212

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks *****

- 1. The MAXNET with four output nodes, P=4 receives the input vector. $\mathbf{Y}^0 = [0.5 \ 0.6 \ 0.7 \ 0.8]^t$
 - (a) Find the \in values that would be required to suppress the output of the weakest node exactly to the zero values after the first cycle.
 - (b) Find subsequent responses of the network, y^1 and y^2 , for the computed value of \in . [8+8]
- 2. What is gradient type Hopfield Network? Differentiate between Discrete time Hopfield Network and gradient type Hopfield network. [16]
- 3. (a) What are the requirements of learning laws.
 - (b) Distinguish between activation and synaptic dynamics models. [16]
- 4. (a) Distinguish between Multi-layer Perceptron and Multi-layer feed forward neural network.
 - (b) What are the ill-possed problems in the context of training a Multi-layer feed forward network. [16]
- 5. What do you understand by finite resolution and conversion error. Explain the circuit producing a single digitally programmable weight employing a multiplying D/A converters (MDAC). [16]
- 6. Discuss the classification of neural nets based on training, architecture and activation functions used. [16]
- 7. Write and discuss about Single layer Discrete Perceptron Training Algorithm. [16]
- 8. Derive a numerical solution for finding the solution of differential equation. [16]

www.firstranker.com

 \mathbf{RR}

Set No. 4

IV B.Tech I Semester Examinations, NOVEMBER 2010 NEURAL NETWORKS AND APPLICATIONS Electrical And Electronics Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Code No: RR410212

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks *****

- 1. The MAXNET with four output nodes, P=4 receives the input vector. $Y^0 = [0.5 \ 0.6 \ 0.7 \ 0.8]^t$
 - (a) Find the \in values that would be required to suppress the output of the weakest node exactly to the zero values after the first cycle.
 - (b) Find subsequent responses of the network, y^1 and y^2 , for the computed value of \in . [8+8]
- 2. What is gradient type Hopfield Network? Differentiate between Discrete time Hopfield Network and gradient type Hopfield network. [16]
- 3. What do you understand by finite resolution and conversion error. Explain the circuit producing a single digitally programmable weight employing a multiplying D/A converters (MDAC). [16]
- 4. Derive a numerical solution for finding the solution of differential equation. [16]
- 5. Discuss the classification of neural nets based on training, architecture and activation functions used. [16]
- 6. Write and discuss about Single layer Discrete Perceptron Training Algorithm. [16]
- 7. (a) What are the requirements of learning laws.
 - (b) Distinguish between activation and synaptic dynamics models. [16]
- 8. (a) Distinguish between Multi-layer Perceptron and Multi-layer feed forward neural network.
 - (b) What are the ill-possed problems in the context of training a Multi-layer feed forward network. [16]

 \mathbf{RR}

Set No. 1

IV B.Tech I Semester Examinations, NOVEMBER 2010 NEURAL NETWORKS AND APPLICATIONS Electrical And Electronics Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Code No: RR410212

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks $\star \star \star \star \star$

- 1. Discuss the classification of neural nets based on training, architecture and activation functions used. [16]
- 2. What is gradient type Hopfield Network? Differentiate between Discrete time Hopfield Network and gradient type Hopfield network. [16]
- 3. (a) What are the requirements of learning laws.
 - (b) Distinguish between activation and synaptic dynamics models. [16]
- 4. Write and discuss about Single layer Discrete Perceptron Training Algorithm. [16]
- 5. What do you understand by finite resolution and conversion error. Explain the circuit producing a single digitally programmable weight employing a multiplying D/A converters (MDAC). [16]
- 6. (a) Distinguish between Multi-layer Perceptron and Multi-layer feed forward neural network.
 - (b) What are the ill-possed problems in the context of training a Multi-layer feed forward network. [16]
- 7. Derive a numerical solution for finding the solution of differential equation. [16]
- 8. The MAXNET with four output nodes, P=4 receives the input vector. $\mathbf{Y}^0 = [0.5 \ 0.6 \ 0.7 \ 0.8]^t$
 - (a) Find the \in values that would be required to suppress the output of the weakest node exactly to the zero values after the first cycle.
 - (b) Find subsequent responses of the network, y^1 and y^2 , for the computed value of \in . [8+8]

 \mathbf{RR}

Set No. 3

IV B.Tech I Semester Examinations, NOVEMBER 2010 NEURAL NETWORKS AND APPLICATIONS Electrical And Electronics Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Code No: RR410212

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks *****

- 1. What is gradient type Hopfield Network? Differentiate between Discrete time Hopfield Network and gradient type Hopfield network. [16]
- 2. Write and discuss about Single layer Discrete Perceptron Training Algorithm. [16]
- 3. What do you understand by finite resolution and conversion error. Explain the circuit producing a single digitally programmable weight employing a multiplying D/A converters (MDAC). [16]
- 4. (a) What are the requirements of learning laws.
 - (b) Distinguish between activation and synaptic dynamics models. [16]
- 5. Discuss the classification of neural nets based on training, architecture and activation functions used. [16]
- 6. (a) Distinguish between Multi-layer Perceptron and Multi-layer feed forward neural network.
 - (b) What are the ill-possed problems in the context of training a Multi-layer feed forward network. [16]
- 7. The MAXNET with four output nodes, P=4 receives the input vector. $\mathbf{Y}^0 = [0.5 \ 0.6 \ 0.7 \ 0.8]^t$
 - (a) Find the \in values that would be required to suppress the output of the weakest node exactly to the zero values after the first cycle.
 - (b) Find subsequent responses of the network, y^1 and y^2 , for the computed value of \in . [8+8]
- 8. Derive a numerical solution for finding the solution of differential equation. [16]
