

**GANPAT UNIVERSITY**  
**B. TECH SEM-VI (CE/IT/CE-AI)**  
**SECOND INTERNAL EXAMINATION – APRIL-MAY 2024**  
**2CEIT602: Artificial Intelligence**

**TIME: 1 Hour****TOTAL MARKS: 20**

**Instructions:** 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
 2) Be precise and to the point in your answer.  
 3) The text just below marks indicates the Course Outcomes Numbers, (CO) followed by the bloom's taxonomy level of the question, i.e., R: Remembering, U: Understanding, A: Applying, N: Analyzing, E: Evaluating, C: Creating.

**Q.1** Describe about Fuzzy logic, Crisp logic and two membership functions.

**[05]**  
**3U**

**Solution:**

Fuzzy Logic (1 marks)

Crisp Logic (1 Marks)

2 Membership Function (2 marks)

Use of membership function (1 marks)

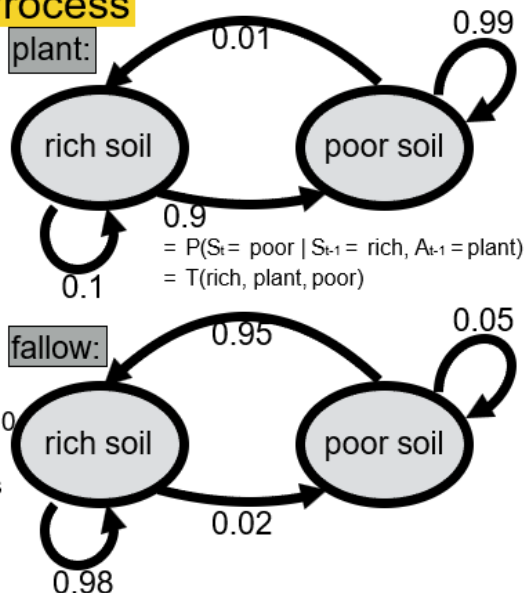
**Q.2** Define a Markov Decision Process using the example of a farmer.

**[05]**  
**4U**

**Solution:**

### Markov Decision Process

- $\mathcal{S}$  = set of possible states
- $\mathcal{A}$  = set of possible actions
- $T: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ : transition model
- $R: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ : reward function
  - e.g.  $R(\text{rich}, \text{plant}) = 100$  bushels;  $R(\text{poor}, \text{plant}) = 10$  bushels;  $R(\text{rich}, \text{fallow}) = 0$  bushels;  $R(\text{poor}, \text{fallow}) = 0$  bushels
- A discount factor



**Q.3** What weights and bias should be assigned to the inputs of a single perceptron with three inputs in order to implement the function  $f(x) = 6x_1 + 21x_2 - 12x_3 + 20$ , where  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ , and  $x_3$  are the input variables, using the given activation function: if  $z=0$  then  $f(z)=0$ , else  $f(z)=1$ ?

**[05]**  
**4A**

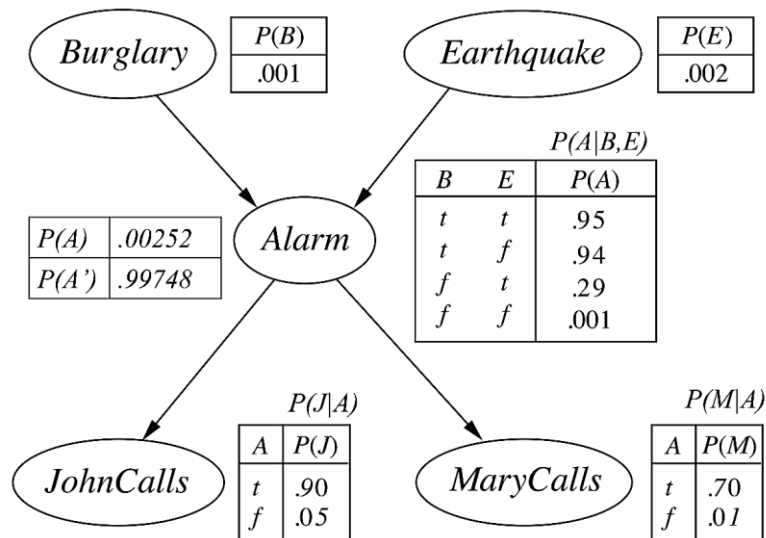
**Solution:**

Perceptron Equation (Marks:1)

 $w_1 = 6, w_2 = 21, w_3 = -12$  (Marks:3)

bias = 20 (Marks:1)

- Q.4** In the Burglary Alarm example, suppose the prior probabilities are given in the image below. What is the probability of a burglary given that John calls? In other words, what is  $P(\text{Burglary}|\text{John Calls})$ ? **[05]**  
**3A**



**Solution:**

$$P(B|J) = \frac{P(J, B)}{P(J)}$$

$$P(J) = P(J|A)P(A) + P(J|A')P(A')$$

Marks:1

$$P(J) = 0.90 * P(A) + 0.05 * P(A')$$

$$P(J) = 0.90 * 0.00252 + 0.05 * 0.99748$$

$$P(J) = 0.0521$$

Marks:1

$$P(J, B) = P(J|A)P(A|B) + P(J|A')P(A'|B)$$

$$P(A|B) = P(A|B, E)P(B)P(E) + P(A|B, E')P(B)P(E')$$

$$P(A'|B) = P(A'|B, E)P(B)P(E) + P(A'|B, E')P(B)P(E')$$

$$P(A|B) = 0.95 * 0.001 * 0.002 + 0.94 * 0.001 * 0.998$$

$$P(A|B) = 0.00094$$

Marks: 1

$$P(A'|B) = 0.05 * 0.001 * 0.002 + 0.06 * 0.001 * 0.998 = 0.00006$$

$$P(A'|B) = 0.00006$$

Marks:1

$$P(J, B) = 0.90 * 0.00094 + 0.05 * 0.00006 = 0.00085$$

$$P(B|J) = \frac{0.00085}{0.0521} = 0.0163$$

Marks:1

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