

Charotar University of Science and Technology

Devang Patel Institute of Advance Technology and Research

OCCSE3001/OCCE3001/OCIT3004 : Deep Learning (CIE 1)

Semester: 6th (B.Tech)

Maximum Marks: 20

Date: 30/01/2026

| Question | Marks | BT |
|--|-------|----|
| <p>1. A data center fire-detection system uses a McCulloch–Pitts neuron with four binary inputs: x_1(smoke), x_2(heat), x_3(flame), and x_4(power fluctuation). Each input is 1 if abnormal, else 0. All inputs have equal weights. To avoid false alarms and delayed response, the system should trigger an alert only when at least three sensors are active.</p> <p>Analyze the system by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determining the appropriate threshold value. Explaining how this setup demonstrates the strengths and limitations of threshold-based neurons in safety-critical applications. | 5 | An |
| <p>2. A city wants to automate traffic signals at an intersection. Sensors detect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X1 = cars on main road X2 = cars on side road The system should turn green for the main road if main road has cars, unless side road has significantly more cars. <p>The initial implementation uses a single-layer perceptron. Traffic engineers notice some misclassifications during peak hours.</p> <p>Tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Design a McCulloch-Pitts (MCP) neuron and explain why a single-layer perceptron may fail in this scenario. Propose a solution using MLP, and explain how hidden layers improve decision-making. Redesign the system behaviour for a case where the neuron threshold is set too high and analyse its impact on overall traffic flow. | 5 | C |
| <p>3. An institution uses a single linear-threshold rule to decide academic intervention based on two normalized inputs: x_1(attendance risk) and x_2(assessment risk).</p> <p>Observed anchor cases show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $y = 1$ when exactly one of x_1, x_2 is high $y = 0$ when both are low or both are high <p>The model used is:</p> $y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>Tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prove mathematically that no choice of w_1, w_2, b can satisfy all four anchor cases. State one consequence of using this simplified rule. Suggest a deterministic redesign that correctly classifies all cases. | 5 | Ap |
| <p>4. From below given neural network provide the error rate at output layer, Target value for $y_1 = 1$ and $y_2 = 0$. Consider learning rate = 0.1.</p> | 5 | E |

