

Name: Shubham Dutta

Year: 2nd

Section: 2B

Stream: ~~CS~~ CST

Roll No.: 58

Enrollment No.: 12019009022112

Paper Name: Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning
Paper Code: PCC-~~CS~~CS405
Signature: Shubham Dutta

Date: 11/05/2021

Answers

1. A) $N1$: Let $N1$ be 10 (between 10 to 98)

$$\therefore N2 : 10 * 10 = 100$$

$$\therefore N3 : 10 * 100 + 100 = 1100$$

$$\therefore N4 : 12$$

$$\therefore N5 : 12 * 10 * 100 + 1100 = 13100$$

$$\therefore N6 : 112$$

$$\therefore N7 : 1100 * 100 = 110000$$

Decimal scaling of the 2 numbers

$$\text{Max value} : 110000$$

$$\therefore j = 6 \quad \therefore (\sqrt{i}/10^j)$$

$$\text{i.e. } N/1000000$$

After Normalisation:

$$N1 : 10/1000000 = 1 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$N2 : 1 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$N3 : 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$N4 : 1.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$N5 : 0.0131$$

$$N6 : 1.12 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$N7 : 0.11$$

\therefore 2 - scope of following numbers :-

$$S.D = 40448.88, \text{ Mean} = 17776.28$$

\therefore After Normalisation -

$$N1 = -0.933, N2 = -0.931,$$

$$N3 = -0.907, N4 = -0.933,$$

$$N5 = -0.119, N6 = -0.931$$

$$N7 = 2.25$$

2. B)

X	Y	x^2	y^2	xy
90	80	8100	6400	72000
75	85	5625	7225	6875
70	60	4200	3600	4200
60	55	3600	3025	3300
50	65	2500	4225	3250

Spearman form

$$\begin{aligned} S_{xx} &= \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \\ &= 24725 - \frac{(345)^2}{5} \\ &= 920 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}$$

$$= 24325 - \frac{345 \times 345}{5}$$

$$= 520$$

$$S_{yy} = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n}$$

$$= 24975 - \frac{345^2}{5}$$

$$= 670$$

$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} S_{yy}}} = \frac{520}{\sqrt{670 \times 920}} = 0.662$$

3.B)

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
P1	0					
P2	0.23	0				
P3	0.22	0.15	0			
P4	0.37	0.20	0.15	0		
P5	0.34	0.14	0.28	0.29	0	
P6	0.23	0.25	0.11	0.22	0.39	0

To update the distance Matrix ~~MIN~~.

$$\text{MIN} [\text{dist} (P_5, P_6, P_1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{MIN} [\text{dist} (P_3, P_1), (P_6, P_1)]$$

$$= \min (0.22, 0.23)$$

$$= 0.22$$

To update the distance matrix $\text{MIN} [\text{dist} (P_3, P_6), \overbrace{(P_5, P_6)}^{P_5}]$

$$\text{MIN} (\text{dist} (P_3, P_2), (P_6, P_2))$$

$$= \min (0.15, 0.25)$$

$$= 0.15$$

To update the distance matrix ~~MIN [dist (P3, P6)]~~

$$\text{MIN} [\text{dist} (P_3, P_6), P_4]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{MIN} [\text{dist} (P_3, P_4), (P_6, P_4)]$$

$$= \min (0.15, 0.22)$$

$$= 0.15$$

To update the distance matrix.

$$\text{MIN} [(\text{dist} (P_2, P_5), (P_3, P_6)), P_4]$$

$$= \min (0.20, 0.15)$$

$$= 0.15$$

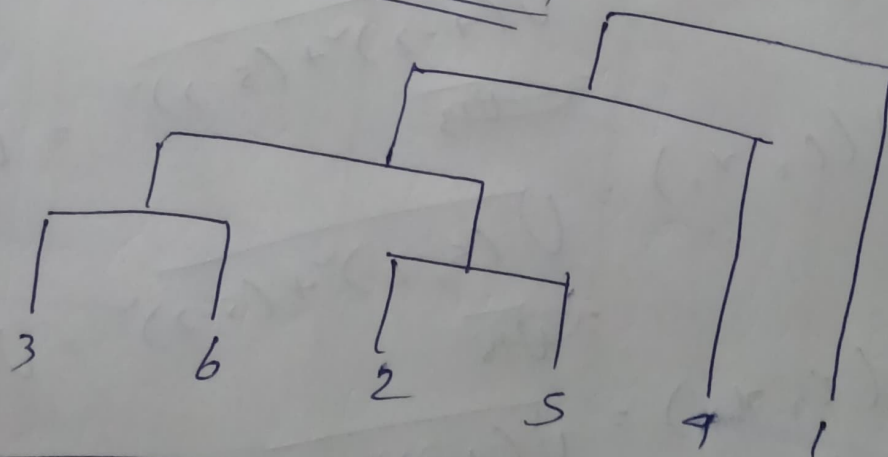
To update the distance matrix.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{MIN} [\text{dist}(P_2, P_5, P_3, P_6), P_1] \\ &= \min(0.22, 0.37) \\ &= 0.22 \end{aligned}$$

Update distance matrix for cluster. P_2, P_5, P_3, P_6, P_9

P_9	P_1	P_2, P_5, P_3, P_6, P_9
P_1	0	0
P_2, P_3, P_4, P_6, P_5	0.22	0

DENDROGRAM DIAGRAM



4 b) $C_1 = \{x_1, x_3\}$, $C_2 = \{x_2, x_4\}$

So, $C_1 = \left\{ \frac{2+6}{2}, \frac{2+8}{2} \right\} = \{4, 5\}$

$C_2 = \left\{ \frac{8+2}{2}, \frac{6+4}{2} \right\} = \{5, 5\}$

Iteration - I

	C_1	C_2	Membership
x_1	$\sqrt{13}$	$\sqrt{18}$	C_1
x_2	$\sqrt{17}$	$\sqrt{10}$	C_2
x_3	$\sqrt{13}$	$\sqrt{10}$	C_2
x_4	$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{10}$	C_1

$$d(C_1, x_1) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$d(C_2, x_1) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{18}$$

$$d(C_1, x_2) = \sqrt{(4-8)^2 + (5-6)^2} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$d(C_2, x_2) = \sqrt{(5-8)^2 + (5-6)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d(C_1, x_3) = \sqrt{(4-6)^2 + (5-8)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$d(C_2, x_3) = \sqrt{(5-6)^2 + (5-8)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d(c_1, x_4) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (5-4)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d(c_2, x_4) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (5-4)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

Iteration - II

$$C_1 = \{x_1, x_7\}, C_2 = \{x_2, x_3\}$$

$$C_1 = \left\{ \frac{2+6}{2}, \frac{2+8}{2} \right\}$$

$$C_2 = \left\{ \frac{8+6}{2}, \frac{6+8}{2} \right\} = \{7, 5\}$$

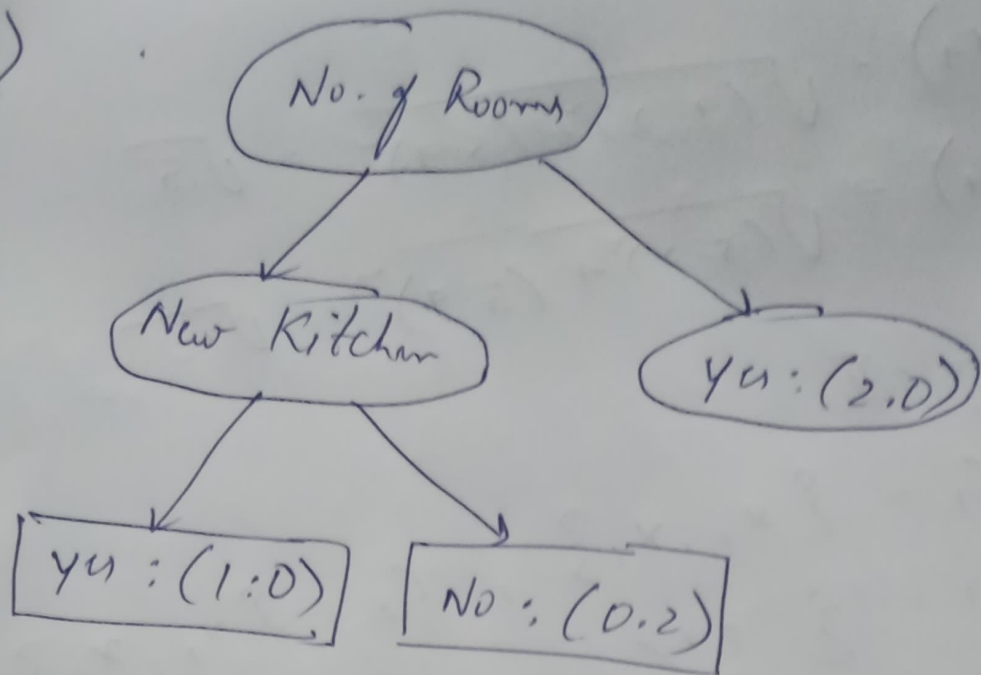
$$C_2 = \left\{ \frac{8+6}{2}, \frac{6+8}{2} \right\} = \{7, 7\}$$

5.4)

House	Furniture	No. of Rooms	New Kitchen	Acceptable
1	No	3		
2	Yes		Yes	
3	No	3	No	Yes
4	No	4	No	No
5	Yes	3	No	Yes
		4	No	No
			No	Yes

$$\begin{aligned} a) H(S, \text{Acceptable}) &= -\frac{2}{5} \log_2 \left(\frac{2}{5} \right) - \frac{3}{5} \log_2 \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) \\ &= 0.771 \end{aligned}$$

6)



7. B)

CNN - Architecture

In Deep learning, a convolution Neural Network (CNN) is a class of deep neural network, most commonly applied to analysing visual imagery. CNN are state of art models for Image.

Classification segmentation: Object Detection & many other image processing tasks. In order to get started with the field of Image processing or to improve the ~~production~~ prediction accuracy of custom CNN models.

Following Architectures :-

- VGG Net
- Res Net
- Dense Net
- Inception Net

6. A) Random Forest is a flexible, easy to use machine learning algorithm that produces, even without hyper-parameter tuning, a great result most of the time. It is also one of the most used algorithms. ~~but~~ because of its simplicity & diversity (it can be used for both classification & regression tasks)

Random Forest would clockwise with 2 trees

