MCTA-201

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M. E./M. Tech. (S. S.) (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, June, 2012

(Grading/Non-Grading)

SOFT COMPUTING

(MCTA-201)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks : GS : 70 NGS : 100

Note: Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- (a) What do you mean by Genetic Algorithms? Explain any two basic operators that all genetic algorithms contain.
 - (b) What is Reinforcement Rule? Explain its various types. 25 exition is available
- (a) Generate X-OR function using McCulloch-Pitts neuron models.
 - (b) What are the similarities and dissimilarities between Fuzzy logic and Neural networks?
- (a) Derive the backpropagation training algorithm for the case where the activation function is an arctan function.
 - (b) Let X = [a b e d) V = [1 2 2 4]

and A =
$$\{(a, 0), (b, 0.8) (c, 0.6) (d, 1)\}$$

 $\stackrel{\sim}{B} = \{(1, 0.2) (2, 1) (3, 0.8) (4, 0)\}$
 $\stackrel{\sim}{C} = \{(1, 0) (2, 0.4) (3, 1) (4, 0.8)\}$

Determine the implication relation:

- (i) If x is A THEN y is B.
- (ii) If x is A THEN y is B. ELSE y is C.
- (a) Explain with the help of an example the concept of simple fuzzy logic controllers.
 - (b) Solve the non-linear optimization problem:

Minimize: HTTP://WWW.RGPVONLINI

$$(X_1 - 1.5)^2 + (X_2 - 4)^2$$

Subject to:

$$(4.5 X_1 + X_2^2 - 18 \le 0)$$

$$(2 X_1 - X_2 - 1 \ge 0)$$

$$0 \le X_1, X_2 \ge 4$$

Show calculations for three generations. Use cross over probability as 80% and a mutation probability of 3%.

- 5. (a) What do you understand by Regression tree in Neuro-Fuzzy modeling? How does it differ from the classification tree?
 - (b) Explain the concept of clustering. Explain any two methods of data clustering.
- 6. (a) Differentiate between the following:
 - (i) Simple Hill climbing and Simulated annealing hill climbing
 - (ii) A* and AO*

- (b) List and discuss the two simple extreme cases that exist in determining an aggregation strategy of fuzzy rule.
- 7. Write short notes on any three of the following:
 - (a) Frames
 - (b) Rules interference
 - (c) Rank method
 - (d) Hopfield network
 - (e) Evolutionary computation