ML LECTURE-25

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♦ Implement AND function using McCulloch—Pitts neuron (take binary data). Consider the below given truth table for AND function.

X1	X2	Y	
1	1	1	
1	O	O	
0	1	O	
0	0	O	

Ans:

- Consider the truth table for AND function
- The M–P neuron has no particular training algorithm
- In M-Pneuron, only analysis is being performed.
- Hence, assume the weights be w1 = 1 and w2 = 1.

$$(1, 1), y_{in} = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 = 2$$

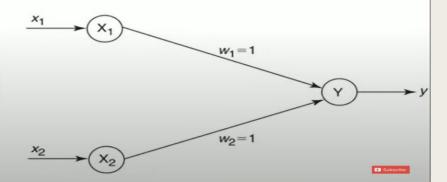
$$(1, 0), y_{in} = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 = 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 = 1$$

$$(0, 1), y_{in} = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 = 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 = 1$$

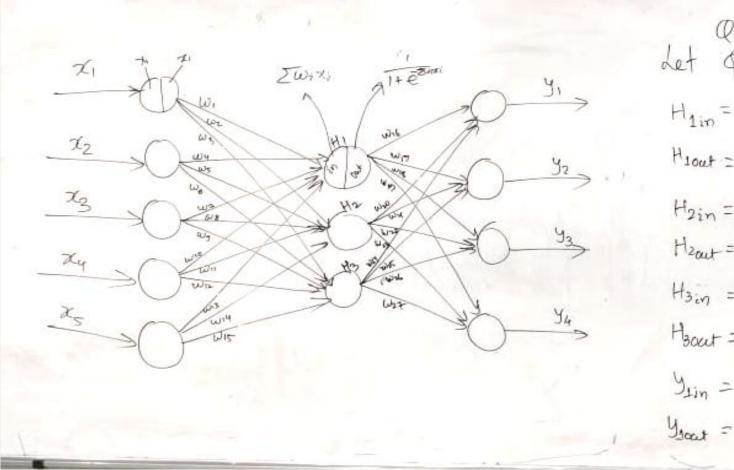
$$(0, 0), y_{in} = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 = 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 = 0$$

Threshold
value is set
equal to 2
$(\theta = 2)$.

X ₁	X ₂	y
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0



- Construct a feed-forward network with five input nodes, three hidden nodes and four output nodes with necessary mathematical expressions and explanations.
- Ans:



$$(Q(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{x}}$$
Let $Q = Sigmoid$

$$H_{1in} = \chi_1 \omega_1 + \chi_2 \omega_4 + \chi_3 \omega_7 + \chi_4 \omega_{10} + \chi_5 \omega_{13}$$

$$H_{1out} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-H_{1in}}}$$

$$H_{2in} = \chi_1 \omega_2 + \chi_2 \omega_5 + \chi_3 \omega_8 + \chi_4 \omega_{11} + \chi_5 \omega_{14}$$

$$H_{2out} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-H_{2in}}}$$

$$H_{3in} = \chi_1 \omega_3 + \chi_5 \omega_6 + \chi_3 \omega_9 + \chi_4 \omega_{12} + \chi_5 \omega_{15}$$

$$H_{3out} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-H_{2in}}}$$

$$Y_{1in} = H_{2out} \omega_{16} + H_{2out} \omega_{20} + H_{3out} \omega_{24}$$

$$Y_{3out} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Y_{1in}}}$$

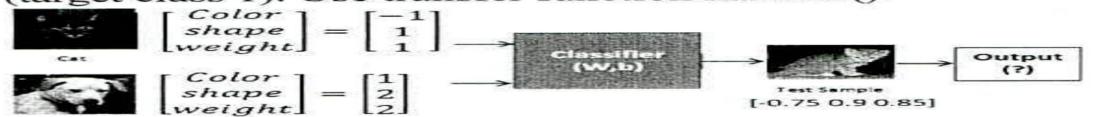
Draw an ANN architecture for 3 inputs, 2 hidden layer each with 2 neurons and one output. Derive the estimated output using sigmoid transfer function.

Ans:

Differentiate between linearly and non-linearly separable datasets. A two input single output neuron model has weights value [-1.5 2.0] and bias of -2.5. It is given an input [2.23.1]. What will be the output if the binary step function threshold=1 is used?

- **Ans:** g(x) = 2.2 x 1.5 + 3.1 x 2.0 + (-2.5) = 0.4
- F(x) = Binary step function
- Output = F(g(x)) = F(0.4) = 0

Solve the problem: Use a Three-Input/Single-Neuron Perceptron with weights w₁₁=1, w₁₂=0.5 and w₁₃=1. Draw the perceptron, decision boundary and compute whether test sample [-0.75 0.9 0.85] is cat (target class 0) or dog (target class 1). Use transfer function hardlim().



- Ans:-Here F(x) = hardlim()
- ❖ For Cat case
- \Leftrightarrow g(x) = -1 x 1 + 1 x 0.5 + 1 x 1 = 0.5
- Output = F(g(x)) = F(0.5) = 0 (cat)
- For Dog case
- \Leftrightarrow g(x) = 1 x 1 + 2 x 0.5 + 2 x 1 = 4
- Output = F(g(x)) = F(4) = 1 (dog)
- From above two example, we can see that the threshold should be 1.
- **❖** For test sample
- Output = F(g(x)) = F(0.55) = 0 (cat)

Design a three inputs, two layers with two-two neurons and one output ANN model with its input to output relationship using F() as an activation function.

♦ Ans:-

Derive Back propagation algorithm for a NN having 3 inputs, 2 hidden layers each having three neurons and output layer having two neurons. You may ignore the bias term. Sigmoid is used as the activation function in the network.

[2+6]

♦ Ans:-

