



# THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

**A. M. E. C. E. A**

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

P.O. Box 62157  
00200 Nairobi - KENYA  
Telephone: 891601-6  
Fax: 254-20-891084  
E-mail: academics@cuea.edu

**AUGUST – DECEMBER 2018 TRIMESTER**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER AND LIBRARY SCIENCE**

**REGULAR PROGRAMME**

**SPECIAL EXAMINATION**

**CMT 442: NEURAL NETWORKS**

**Date: DECEMBER 2018**

**Duration: 2 Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Question ONE and any other TWO Questions**

- Q1. a) With the help of a suitable diagram, explain the structure of biological neurons. Also show how information flows in the neural system. **(10marks)**
- b) Provide a brief history of artificial neural networks. **(5marks)**
- c) Compare brains and traditional computers in five respects. **(5marks)**
- d) Outline any four areas where artificial neural networks are used. **(4marks)**
- e) Below is a diagram of a single artificial neuron (unit):

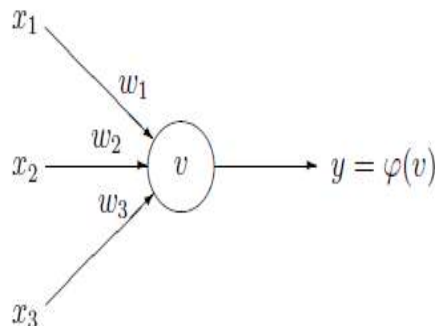


Figure 1: Single unit with three inputs.

The node has three inputs  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  that receive only binary signals (either 0 or 1).

- i) How many different input patterns this node can receive. **(1mark)**
  - ii) Describe the pattern for a node with four inputs. **(3marks)**
  - iii) Give a formula that computes the number of binary input patterns for a given number of inputs. **(2marks)**
- Q2. a) Describe the following learning methods. **(12marks)**
- i) Perceptron
  - ii) Least mean square
  - iii) Back propagation
- b) Use a diagram to explain why an exclusive OR function is not linearly separable. **(4marks)**
- c) Explain the LMS Gradient Descent method. **(4marks)**
- Q3. a) With a supervised learning algorithm, we can specify target output values, but we may never get close to those targets at the end of learning. Give two reasons why this might happen. **(4marks)**
- b) Distinguish between feedforward network and a recurrent network. **(4marks)**
- c) Describe the competitive process of the self-organizing map algorithm. **(6marks)**
- d) In a 2-D self-organizing map with input vectors of dimension  $m$ , and  $k$  neurons in the map, how many weights will these have? **(2marks)**
- e) Explain how we can use a layer of Adalines to perform classification for more than two classes. **(4marks)**
- Q4. a) What are the main stages in the pattern recognition process? Describe with examples, the concepts of feature vectors and discriminant functions in this context. **(10 marks)**
- b) i) Write down the energy function of a discrete Hopfield net. **(4marks)**
- ii) Compute the weight matrix for a 4-neuron Hopfield net with the single fundamental memory  $\xi_1 = [1, -1, -1, 1]$  stored in it. **(6marks)**

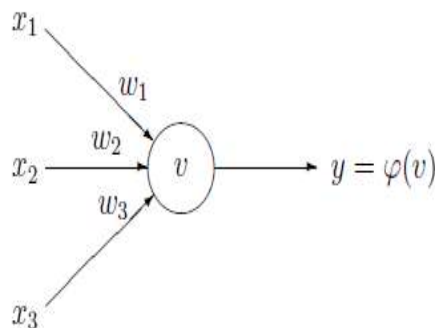
Q5. a) Explain how the hidden layer of a RBF network is different from the hidden layer in a MLP. Explain this difference in terms of:

i) What the hidden nodes compute when feeding data to the network **(4marks)**

ii) How this affects the shape of the discriminant when using the networks for classification **(4marks)**

iii) How the hidden nodes are trained in MLPs and RBF **(4marks)**

b) Consider the unit shown below.



Suppose that the weights corresponding to the three inputs have the following values:

$$w_1 = 2$$

$$w_2 = -4$$

$$w_3 = 1$$

and the activation of the unit is given by the step-function:

$$\varphi(v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Calculate what will be the output value  $y$  of the unit for each of the following input patterns. **(8marks)**

Patter	P	P	P	P
n	1	2	3	4
$X_1$	1	0	1	1
$X_2$	0	1	0	1
$X_3$	0	1	1	1

**\*END\***