

ECS - TE Sem VI Reg C'scheme Summer 2025

Duration: 3hrs

Max Marks:80

- N.B.:** (1) Question No 1 is Compulsory.  
 (2) Attempt any three questions out of the remaining five.  
 (3) All questions carry equal marks.  
 (4) Assume suitable data, if required, and state it clearly.

- 1 Attempt any FOUR [20]
- Compare a biological neuron with an artificial neuron in a neural network.
  - Explain Hebbian Learning rule for classification
  - Explain the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) of a real matrix  $M$ . List two practical applications of SVD in data analysis
  - Explain different activation function used in Neural Network with formulas.
  - Describe any three feature selection methods

- 2 a Derive the equations for fitting a simple linear regression model  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$  using the least squares method. Show all steps leading to the expressions for  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$  [10]
- b Assume you have a dataset of 8 pulse-rate observations coming from a mixture of two Gaussian components ("Medium Pulse" and "Large Pulse"): [10]

| Component | Data Points |    |    |    |
|-----------|-------------|----|----|----|
| A         | 12          | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| B         | 65          | 70 | 75 | 80 |

Apply EM Algorithm for one iteration with initial guesses are as below.

Mean (A)=10, Mean (B)=75

Variance of A and B=25

$P(A)=P(B)=0.5$

- 3 a How does regularized regression differ from simple linear regression? Discuss the significance of using regularization in regression models, and explain one common regularization technique. [10]

- b Define the following terms [10]
- Norm of a vector.
  - Inner product (dot product) of two vectors.
  - Length of a vector.
  - Distance between two vectors.
  - What it means for two vectors to be orthogonal.

For given two vectors calculate norm, inner product, length, distance and check whether vectors are orthogonal or not?

$v = (1, -2, 3, 0, 4, -1), w = (2, 1, -1, 3, 0, 2)$ .

- 4 a Explain Error Back Propagation Algorithm. [10]
- b Apply PCA on following given 2D data to find transformed data. Calculate Eigen values. Find largest Eigen Vector. Given (Mean of x is 8 and mean of y is 8.5) [10]

|   |    |   |    |    |
|---|----|---|----|----|
| x | 4  | 8 | 13 | 7  |
| y | 11 | 4 | 5  | 14 |

- 5 a Define Precision, Recall, F1 Score, Accuracy. Total 16 docs are there in the database. For a query, 8 are relevant and 8 are non relevant. Total 10 documents are retrieved from ML application as below. Calculate Precision, Recall, F1 score and draw confusion matrix (R-Relevant, IR -Irrelevant) [10]

|      |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Doc  | 1 | 2 | 3  | 4 | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| R/IR | R | R | IR | R | IR | IR | IR | IR | IR | R  |

- b Explain the Delta Learning Rule algorithm and demonstrate its application for one training epoch on a simple logic gate of your choice (e.g., AND, OR, or NAND). [10]
- 6 a Explain Classification, Prediction and Clustering in detail. [10]
- b a) Design a McCulloch–Pitts neuron (specify weights and threshold) to implement each of the following logic gates: AND, OR, NOT [10]
- b) Explain why a single McCulloch–Pitts neuron cannot realize the XOR function.

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