



# UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

## Faculty of Engineering

End-Semester 8 Examination in Engineering: February 2020

**Module Number: EE8208      Module Name: Intelligent Systems Design**

**[Three Hours]**

**[Answer all questions, each question carries 12.5 marks]**

- Q1 a) What is the advantage of using "Fuzzy" sets over "Crisp" sets? Explain by using appropriate examples. [3.0 Marks]
- b) Define Fuzzy sets and show their membership functions that would represent the level of achievement (bad, average, good, excellent) in an exam, if the marks 0 to 100 represents the Universe of Discourse. [3.0 Marks]
- c) Define operations i) Intersection (AND), ii) Union (OR), iii) Complement and iv) Lukasiewicz-OR, by using appropriate Membership Functions of the Fuzzy Sets A and B. Also interpret these operations in diagrams of Universe of Discourse vs Fuzzy Membership. [4.0 Marks]
- d) Consider the Fuzzy Sets  $A = \{1/a, 0.3/b, 0.2/c, 0.8/d, 0/e\}$  and  $B = \{0.6/a, 0.9/b, 0.1/c, 0.3/d, 0.2/e\}$  in the Universe of Discourse  $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ . Calculate the Intersection, Union and Complements of A and B. [2.5 Marks]
- Q2. A Fuzzy Logic controller is to be designed for a classical feedback control system.
- a) Draw the classical feedback control diagram with Process, Fuzzy Controller and the feedback path. Define the Control Error  $e(k)$  and Rate of Error  $r(k)$  with respect to the SV (Set Value) and PV (Process Value). [3.0 Marks]
- b) Define four typical Fuzzy Rules for controlling based on the Universes of Discourse; Error  $e(k)$ , Rate of Error  $r(k)$  and Control Output  $du(k)$ , with appropriate linguistic variables. [3.0 Marks]
- c) Define the membership functions for the linguistic variables defined in the Universes of Discourse  $e(k)$ ,  $r(k)$  and  $du(k)$ , and show them in appropriate diagrams. [3.0 Marks]
- d) Show how to calculate the Control Output  $du(k)$  for a given values of  $e(k)$  and  $r(k)$  by using a numerical example. Use the method "Center of Gravity" to calculate the final  $du(k)$ . [3.5 Marks]

- Q3. a) Briefly explain the followings
- An artificial neural network.
  - The Supervised learning of artificial neural networks.

[2.0 Marks]

- b) Describe three applications of artificial neural networks.

[4.5 Marks]

- c) Consider two input/output data sets of a neural network.

$$\left\{ \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, 1 \right), \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, 0 \right) \right\}$$

If the initial weights  $W = [0.1 \ -0.1 \ 0.2]$  and bias  $b = 0.2$ , determine the weight vector and the bias after two iterations, when the network trained by the perceptron learning rule with the learning rate  $m = 1$ .

[6.0 Marks]

- Q4. a) i. Explain what is meant by orthonormal vectors.  
ii. Describe the learning process of pseudo inverse rule.

[2.0 Marks]

- b) Let  $(x_1, t_1)$  and  $(x_2, t_2)$  be two input/output vectors such that

$$(x_1, t_1) = \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, [1] \right) \text{ and } (x_2, t_2) = \left( \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, [0] \right)$$

- Are  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  orthonormal?
- Use pseudo inverse rule to determine the weight matrix of the network.

[2.5 Marks]

- c) i. The weight update equation for hidden layers in artificial neural network with backpropagation training is

$$w_{ji}(n+1) = w_{ji}(n) + \eta_j \delta_j^h f_h'(net_i)$$

Where,

$$\delta_j^h(n) = f_h'(net_j^h(n)) \sum_{k=1}^{h_{n+1}} \delta_k^{h+1}(n) w_{kj}^{h+1}(n)$$

Describe in words what the various symbols and variables in the above two equations refer to.

- Write down the weight update equation for output layer neurons.

[3.0 Marks]

- d) While training a fully connected neural network, output error  $E(n)$  at the  $n^{\text{th}}$  training cycle was 0.22. The corresponding weight matrices were

$$W(n) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } V(n) = [0.1 \ 0.1 \ -0.2]$$

- Roughly sketch the neural network architecture.
- If  $\eta = 0.1$  and the log sigmoid and linear activation functions used for hidden and output layers respectively, compute the error  $E(n+1)$  at the training cycle  $n+1$ .

[5.0 Marks]