

**BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI  
(END SEMESTER EXAMINATION)**

**CLASS: MTECH/PrePhD  
BRANCH: AIML**

**SEMESTER : I  
SESSION : MO/2024**

**SUBJECT: AI502 ADVANCED CONCEPTS OF SUPERVISED LEARNING**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**FULL MARKS: 50**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 10 marks and total 50 marks.
  2. Attempt all questions.
  3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
  4. Before attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper.
  5. Tables/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the examination hall.
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- Q.1(a) Describe the KNN algorithm. Apply KNN ( $K=3$ ) using Euclidean distance for the data point  $X = (74, 0)$  for the given dataset, and predict the label. [5] CO 1 BL 2

S. No	F1	F2	Label
1	84	2	1
2	60	1	1
3	29	1	1
4	76	2	1
5	70	0	1
6	79	1	1
7	72	1	0
8	28	0	0
9	20	1	0
10	46	0	0

- Q.1(b) Derive the expression for Naïve Bayes' classifier for a feature vector  $X$  with  $n$  features and a categorical classification label  $y$ . [5] 1 5
- Q.2(a) Support vector machine is a constrained optimization problem. Justify your answer by mathematical justification. [5] 2 5
- Q.2(b) Discuss the following : (i) Feature selection (ii) Overfitting and pruning in Decision trees [5] 2 2
- Q.3(a) Explain the back-propagation algorithm for learning model parameters in a neural network. [5] 3 2
- Q.3(b) Given a single neuron (sigmoid function), two inputs, no bias, and one training example:  $\{x_1=1, x_2=1, y=1\}$ ,  $w_1=0.4$ ,  $w_2=0.6$ , learning rate=0.5. Compute the new values for  $w_1$  and  $w_2$  after one iteration of gradient descent of backpropagation. [5] 3 3
- Q.4(a) Illustrate the working of EM algorithm with the help of an example. [5] 4 3
- Q.4(b) What is semi supervised learning? Explain its importance with any real-world application. [5] 4 5
- Q.5(a) Explain the bagging algorithm of ensemble learning. Illustrate with an example. [5] 5 3
- Q.5(b) Summarize the working of the Adaboost algorithm. [5] 5 3