

**BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI
(END SEMESTER EXAMINATION MO/2025)**

**CLASS: BTECH
BRANCH: AIML**

**SEMESTER : V
SESSION : MO/2025**

SUBJECT: AI301 SUPERVISED LEARNING

TIME: 03 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. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates

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|--|-------|-------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|
| Q.1(a) Demonstrate the solution of a linear regression problem using gradient descent and derive the Widrow-Hoff learning rule. | [5] | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.1(b) Describe the Naïve Bayes' classifier technique. | [5] | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(a) Explain the Multilayer perceptron learning algorithm, deriving the backpropagation error components for output layer and hidden layer neurons. | [5] | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(b) Given the following, and Step activation function for output nodes: | [3+2] | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $W^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 1 \\ 0.4 & -0.1 \\ -0.1 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Draw the neuron architecture and compute the outputs.
Recompute the outputs for the following change in bias weight: $w_{02} = -2$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(a) Describe the role of Lagrange multipliers in solving the SVM problem. | [5] | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(b) What is the significance of Kernels in SVM? Explain with examples. | [5] | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(a) Discuss overfitting and pruning in decision trees. Illustrate with suitable examples. | [5] | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(b) Demonstrate the Information gain attribute selection measure by choosing the best split on feature F1 for the given table. Show the computations for all the splits. | [5] | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">F1</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">F2</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Label</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">18</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">74</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">16</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">90</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">78</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">14</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">50</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">18</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">77</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | F1 | F2 | Label | 18 | 74 | A | 16 | 90 | B | 20 | 78 | B | 14 | 50 | A | 18 | 77 | A |
| F1 | F2 | Label | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 74 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 90 | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 78 | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 50 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 77 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.5(a) Explain the bagging algorithm for ensemble learning with an example. | [5] | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.5(b) How does the boosting algorithm perform ensemble learning? Explain in context of AdaBoost algorithm. | [5] | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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