



		(OR)			
	b)	With neat architecture, explain the training algorithm of Kohenenself-organizing feature maps.	13	K3	CO1
12.	a)	Analyze the different types of defuzzification methods with relevant mathematical expression and diagram.	13	K2	CO2
		(OR)			
	b)	Explain with a neat block diagram the various components and operation of a fuzzy logic system.	13	K2	CO2
13.	a)	Explain adaptive resonance theory with an example.	13	K2	CO3
		(OR)			
	b)	Illustrate the structure and learning process in Boltzmann machine.	13	K2	CO3
14.	a)	Discuss in detail about the basic terminologies in Genetic Algorithm.	13	K2	CO4
		(OR)			
	b)	Explain the simple form of Genetic Algorithm with a neat diagrammatic representation.	13	K2	CO4
15.	a)	Implement Optimization of Traveling Salesman Problem(TSP) using Genetic Algorithm approach.	13	K3	CO5
		(OR)			
	b)	Discuss the application of soft computing techniques in rocket engine control systems.	13	K3	CO5

PART – C

(1 x 15 = 15 Marks)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	KL	CO
16. a)	Explain how soft computing techniques are applied in real-world problem-solving, focusing on their use in image fusion, neural network classification, and genetic algorithms. Discuss how the genetic algorithm can be utilized to solve the traveling salesman problem and optimize Internet searching techniques.	15	K3	CO5
	(OR)			
b)	A research team is developing an autonomous drone navigation system that must optimize its flight path to efficiently deliver packages in a large city. The environment is dynamic, with variables like traffic, weather conditions, and no-fly zones that constantly change. The team decides to use a Genetic Algorithm (GA) to optimize the drone's flight paths while ensuring safety and efficiency. Additionally, they are exploring Holland Classifier Systems to allow the drones to adapt to changing environments in real time. How the Holland Classifier System can enable the drones to learn and adapt to the dynamic environment, incorporating reinforcement learning principles.	15	K3	CO5