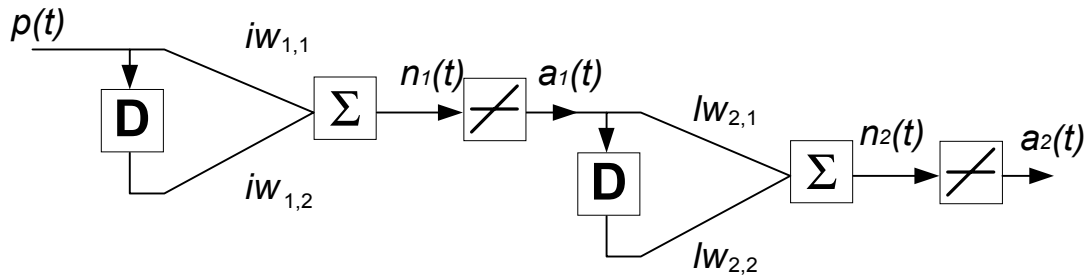


In an Official Examination Book show your work for partial credit for up to 60 additional points. Your signature guarantees the work is your own - only signed exams will be graded. Open book, open notes, but no consulting of classmates; Good luck.

1. makeup [30 points] In the following neural network let an input sequence be  $\mathbf{p}(1) = [-2]$ ,  $\mathbf{p}(2) = [1]$ ,  $\mathbf{p}(3) = [5]$ ,  $\mathbf{p}(4) = [-3]$  and let the weight matrix be  $\mathbf{IW}_{1,1} = [2 \ 1]$  and  $\mathbf{LW}_{2,1} = [1 \ 2]$ , calculate  $a_1(t)$  and  $a_2(t)$  for  $t=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ ; assume any unknown delay states to be zero and that the inputs are cyclicly repeated. Will the outputs ever cyclicly repeat, (explain your answer)?



3. makeup [3 points]

Thinking to increase the number of exemplars a student proposes a new class of Hopfield networks by changing the activation function from  $\tanh(n)$ . The  $j$ th new activation function,  $a_j(n)$ , is based upon the  $\text{tsatlin}(n)$  one, where

$$\text{tsatlin}(n) = 2n1(n) - 2(n-1)1(n-1) \text{ with } 1(n) \text{ being the unit step function.}$$

This  $(j+1)$ st activation function is defined as

$$a_{j+1}(n) = \text{tsatlin}_j(n) + \text{tsatlin}_j(n-2(j+1)) = \text{tsatlin}_{j+1}(n) = a_j(n) + a_j(n-2(j+1))$$

for  $j=0,1,2,\dots$ , with  $a_0(n) = \text{tsatlin}(n) = \text{tsatlin}_0(n)$

- a) Sketch the  $j$ th activation function versus the net input  $n$  for  $j=0,1, 2$ .
- b) Using the  $k$ th one of these activation functions for each neuron of an  $m$ -neuron network, give the differential equation in the presence of resistors  $R$  and bias for the resulting Hopfield neural network.
- c) These activation functions have set valued inverses. Sketch these inverses for  $j=0,1,2$  and give a formula for the inverse function when  $j=0$ .