Record Nr. UNINA9910254352103321 Autore latan luliana F Titolo Issues in the Use of Neural Networks in Information Retrieval / / by Iuliana F. latan Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa 2017 **ISBN** 3-319-43871-9 Edizione [1st ed. 2017.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (XIX, 199 p. 88 illus., 44 illus. in color.) Collana Studies in Computational Intelligence, , 1860-949X;; 661 006.32 Disciplina Soggetti Computational intelligence Artificial intelligence Neural networks (Computer science) Pattern recognition Computational Intelligence Artificial Intelligence Mathematical Models of Cognitive Processes and Neural Networks Pattern Recognition Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Nota di contenuto Mathematical Aspects of Using Neural Approaches for Information Retrieval -- A Fuzzy Kwan- Cai Neural Network for Determining Image Similarity and for the Face Recognition -- Predicting Human Personality from Social Media using a Fuzzy Neural Network -- Modern Neural Methods for Function Approximation -- A Fuzzy Gaussian Clifford Neural Network -- Concurrent Fuzzy Neural Networks -- A New Interval Arithmetic Based Neural Network -- A Recurrent Neural Fuzzy Network. This book highlights the ability of neural networks (NNs) to be excellent Sommario/riassunto pattern matchers and their importance in information retrieval (IR), which is based on index term matching. The book defines a new NNbased method for learning image similarity and describes how to use fuzzy Gaussian neural networks to predict personality. It introduces the fuzzy Clifford Gaussian network, and two concurrent neural models: (1) concurrent fuzzy nonlinear perceptron modules, and (2) concurrent

fuzzy Gaussian neural network modules. Furthermore, it explains the design of a new model of fuzzy nonlinear perceptron based on alpha level sets and describes a recurrent fuzzy neural network model with a learning algorithm based on the improved particle swarm optimization method.