



**IDEA GROUP PUBLISHING**

ITB12286

701 E. Chocolate Avenue, Suite 200, Hershey PA 17033-1240, USA  
Tel: 717/533-8845; Fax 717/533-8661; URL-<http://www.idea-group.com>

This paper appears in the publication, *Computational Intelligence for Movement Sciences: Neural Networks and Other Emerging Techniques*  
edited by **Rezaul Begg and Marimuthu Palaniswami** © 2006, Idea Group Inc.

## Chapter IV

# Computational Intelligence Techniques

Bharat Sundaram, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Marimuthu Palaniswami, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Alistair Shilton, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Rezaul Begg, Victoria University, Australia

## ABSTRACT

*Computational intelligence (CI) encompasses approaches primarily based on artificial neural networks, fuzzy logic rules, evolutionary algorithms, support vector machines and also approaches that combine two or more techniques (hybrid). These methods have been applied to solve many complex and diverse problems. Recent years have seen many new developments in CI techniques and, consequently, this has led to many applications in a variety of areas including engineering, finance, social and biomedical. In particular, CI techniques are increasingly being used in biomedical and human movement areas because of the complexity of the biological systems. The main objective of this chapter is to provide a brief description of the major computational intelligence techniques for pattern recognition and modelling tasks that often appear in biomedical, health and human movement research.*

Copyright © 2006, Idea Group Inc. Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of Idea Group Inc. is prohibited.

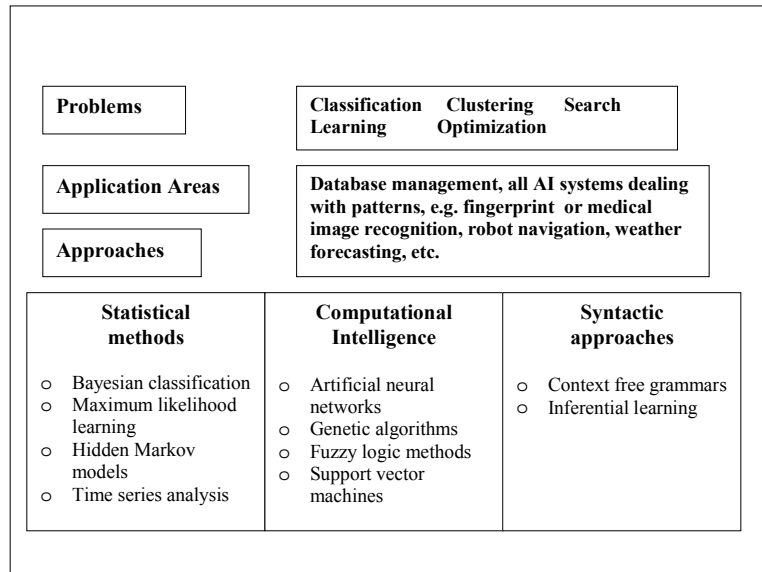
## INTRODUCTION

Computational intelligence is a branch of the study of artificial intelligence. Computational intelligence research aims to use learning, adaptive, or evolutionary algorithms to create programs that are, in some sense, intelligent. Computational intelligence research either explicitly rejects statistical methods, or tacitly ignores statistics.

Computational intelligence, as the name suggests, relies on number crunching. The field has developed enormously due to quantum jumps in computational power over the last two decades. The problems however, solved by computational intelligence techniques viz. search, optimization, adaptation and learning are age old. So, to understand computational intelligence, we must have a perspective of the other techniques that researchers have used to solve the same problems. These include statistical and syntactic approaches to solve the same problems.

The fundamental research question is: How to create a machine that can store information (not mere data) and interpret the learnt information in a useful manner? Add to this, the further requirement that the machine needs to be able to update its information database based on novel data and do this optimally. This objective takes different forms in different problems. For instance, in pattern recognition, the machine needs to be able to represent particular patterns, classify them, retrieve particular patterns if required, mark a novel pattern as previously unknown and generate a representation for it and so

*Figure 1. Overview of problems in computational intelligence and machine learning*



30 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/computational-intelligence-techniques/6809](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/computational-intelligence-techniques/6809)

## Related Content

---

### Metamorphic Relations Based Test Oracles for Image Processing Applications

Tahir Jameel, Mengxiang Lin and Liu Chao (2017). *Biometrics: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 892-906).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/metamorphic-relations-based-test-oracles-for-image-processing-applications/164632/](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/metamorphic-relations-based-test-oracles-for-image-processing-applications/164632/)

### Combining the Information of Unconstrained Electrocardiography and Ballistography in the Detection of Night-Time Heart Rate and Respiration Rate

Antti Vehkaoja, Mikko Peltokangas, Jarmo Verho and Jukka Leikkala (2013). *International Journal of Monitoring and Surveillance Technologies Research* (pp. 52-67).

[www.irma-international.org/article/combining-the-information-of-unconstrained-electrocardiography-and-ballistography-in-the-detection-of-night-time-heart-rate-and-respiration-rate/97701/](http://www.irma-international.org/article/combining-the-information-of-unconstrained-electrocardiography-and-ballistography-in-the-detection-of-night-time-heart-rate-and-respiration-rate/97701/)

### Fuzzy Fusion for Multimodal Biometric

(2013). *Multimodal Biometrics and Intelligent Image Processing for Security Systems* (pp. 98-111).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/fuzzy-fusion-multimodal-biometric/76164/](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/fuzzy-fusion-multimodal-biometric/76164/)

### Chaotic Neural Networks and Multi-Modal Biometrics

(2013). *Multimodal Biometrics and Intelligent Image Processing for Security Systems* (pp. 130-146).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/chaotic-neural-networks-multi-modal/76166/](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/chaotic-neural-networks-multi-modal/76166/)

### Emotional Prediction and Content Profile Estimation in Evaluating Audiovisual Mediated Communication

Rigas Kotsakis, Charalampos Dimoulas, George Kalliris and Andreas Veglis (2014). *International Journal of Monitoring and Surveillance Technologies Research* (pp. 62-80).

[www.irma-international.org/article/emotional-prediction-and-content-profile-estimation-in-evaluating-audiovisual-mediated-communication/133283/](http://www.irma-international.org/article/emotional-prediction-and-content-profile-estimation-in-evaluating-audiovisual-mediated-communication/133283/)