

Computational Biology

Lecturers:

Tanja Stadler, Tim Vaughan & Carsten Magnus

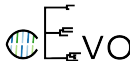
Teaching Assistants:

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James Munday & Marcus Overwater

Computational Evolution

Department of Biosystems Science and Engineering

HS 2023



Tree (log-)likelihood
computation

Felsenstein's
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The broad picture

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal
nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Why compute the likelihood?

CB

- ▶ Maximum likelihood tree search;

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Why compute the likelihood?

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 - ▶ calculate the (log-)likelihood of each tree;

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 - ▶ select the tree with the max (log-)likelihood;

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 - ▶ calculate the (log-)likelihood of each tree;
 - ▶ select the tree with the max (log-)likelihood;
- ▶ How to compute the (log-)likelihood?
 - ▶ Iterate through all possible combinations of nucleotides on the tree nodes ($O(4^{(N-1)})$);

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 - ▶ iterate over proposed parameter and tree space;
 - ▶ calculate the (log-)likelihood of each tree;
 - ▶ select the tree with the max (log-)likelihood;
- ▶ How to compute the (log-)likelihood?
 - ▶ Iterate through all possible combinations of nucleotides on the tree nodes ($O(4^{(N-1)})$);
 - ▶ Felsenstein's tree pruning algorithm.

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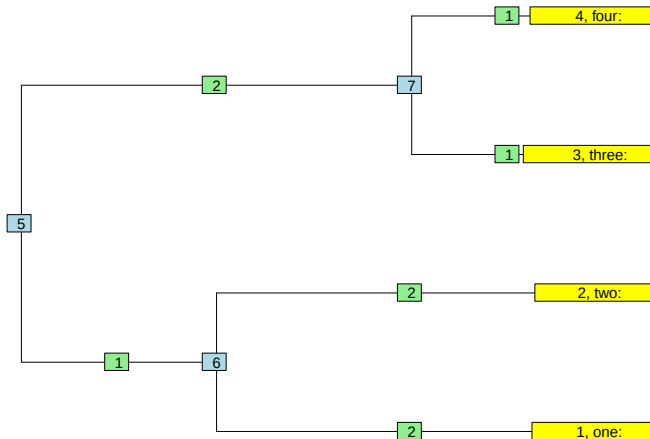
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Tree traversal to simulate nucleotide evolution

CB



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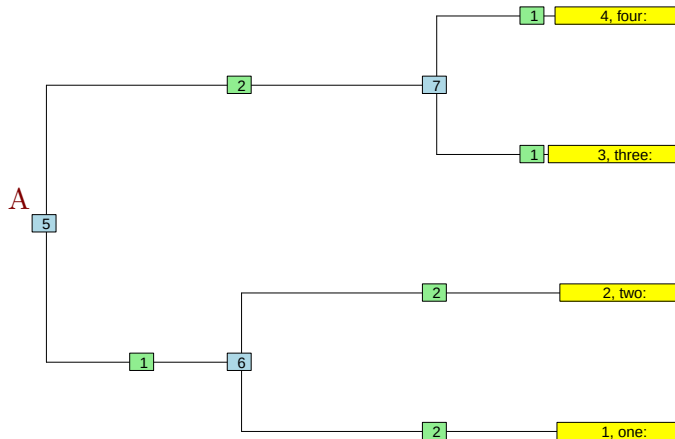
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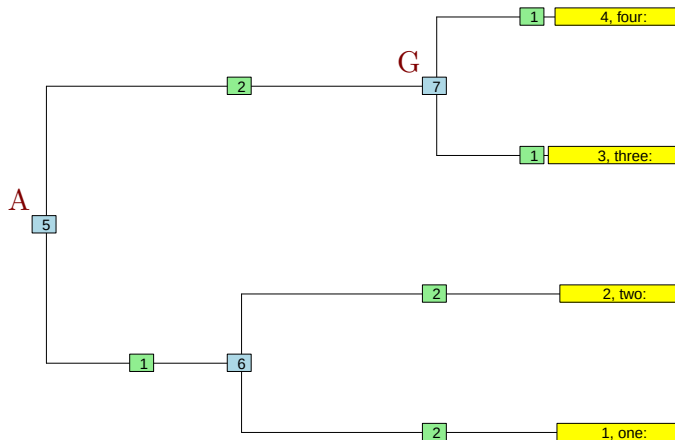
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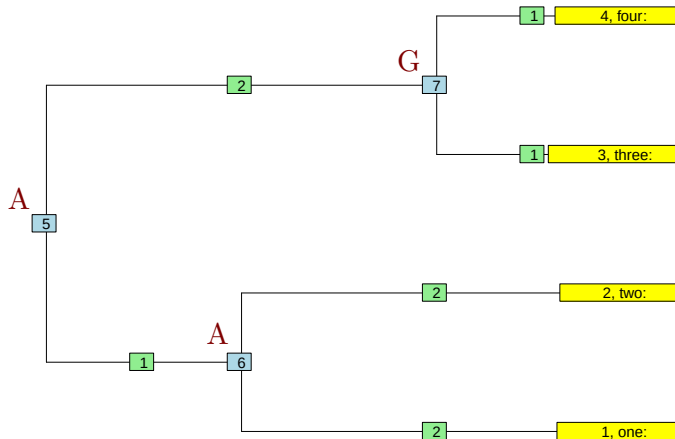
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Tree traversal to simulate nucleotide evolution

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Always visit the parent node before the two children



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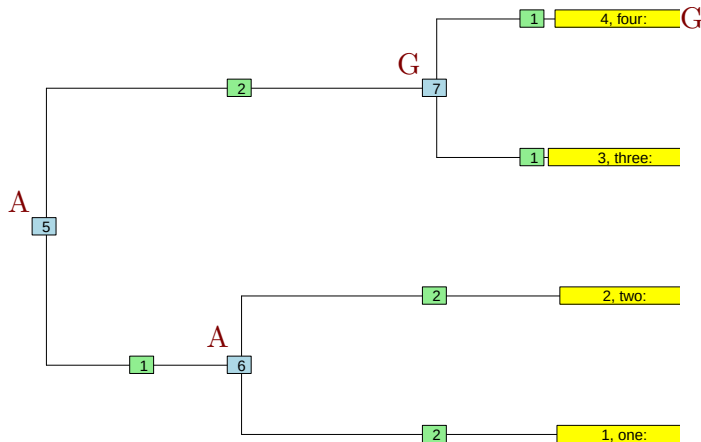
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Always visit the parent node before the two children



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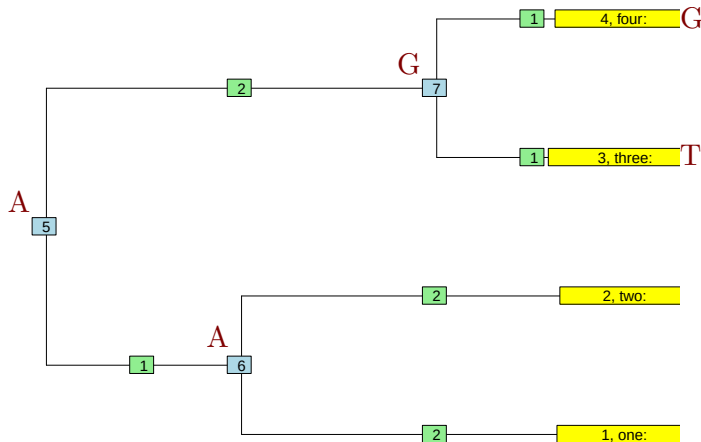
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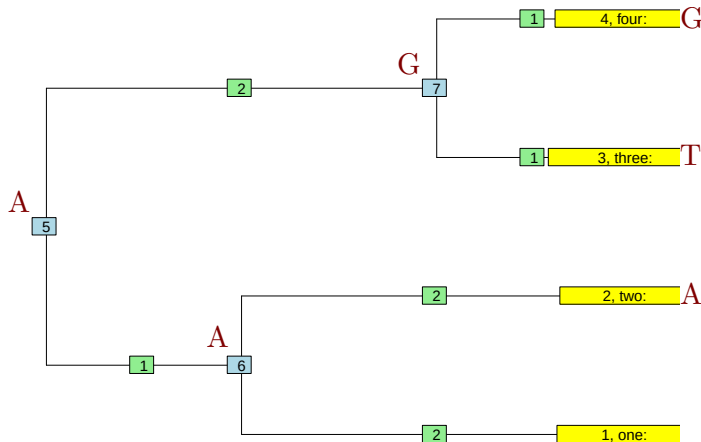
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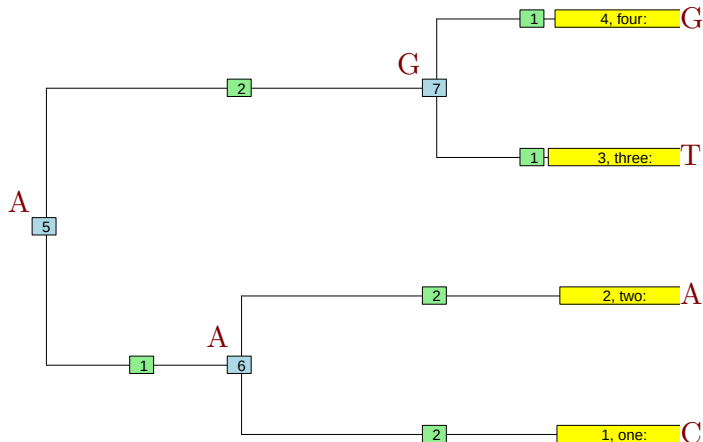
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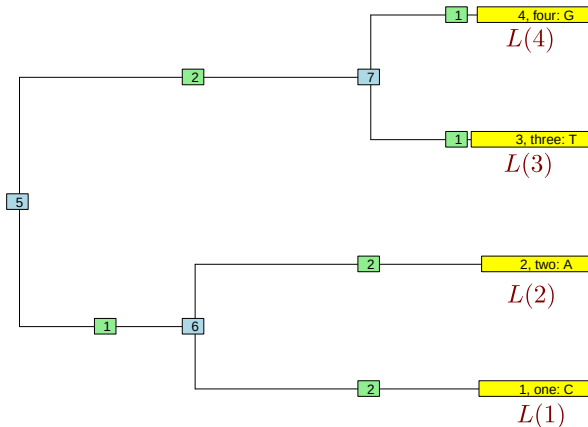
Exercise

Solution

Tree traversal for likelihood computation

CB

We look for the probability of the data below by each node, given its nucleotide state.



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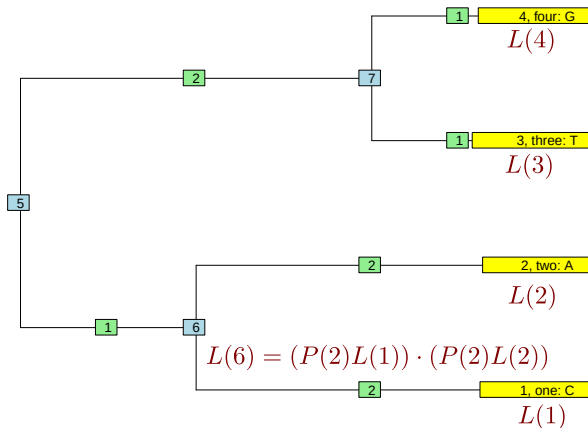
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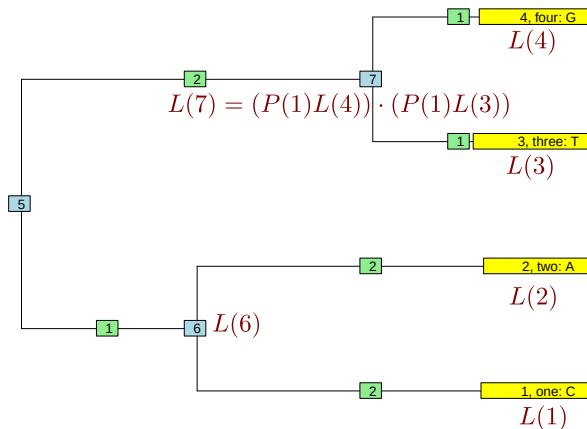
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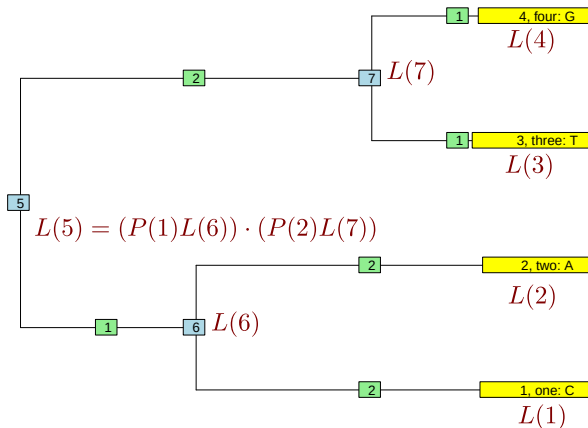
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Tree traversal for likelihood computation

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We look for the probability of the data below by each node, given its nucleotide state.

Always visit the two children before the parent



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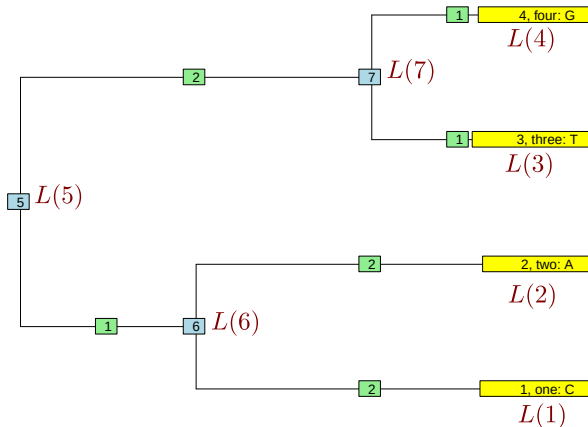
Solution

Tree traversal for likelihood computation

We look for the probability of the data below by each node, given its nucleotide state.

Always visit the two children before the parent

$$L = \pi L(5)$$



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Tree node/nucleotide likelihood computation

CB

For each tree node k , for each site i (1 to N), and for each nucleotide X , we need to compute:

$L_X^{(i)}(k) :=$ Probability of observing the sequence site i
among tips descending from node k
conditioned on node k having nucleotide X

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	T	C	A	G
node k				
1	?	?	?	?
2	?	?	?	?
...				
N	?	?	?	?

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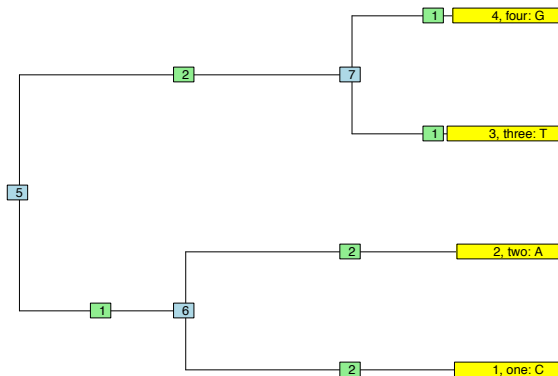
	T	C	A	G
node k				
1	?	?	?	?
2	?	?	?	?
...				
N	?	?	?	?

For each node in the tree we need to know the conditional likelihoods of both child nodes.

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Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Example

CB



Alignment:

```
sequences=list(one="C", two="A", three="T", four="G")
```

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4, four: G

3, three: T

2, two: A

1, one: C

```
if n is a tip then
  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $N$  do
     $L^{(i)}(n) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0];$ 
     $L_{\mathcal{A}[n,i]}^{(i)}(n) \leftarrow 1;$ 
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

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  end
else
  ...;
end
  
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1				
node 2				
1				
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

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  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	0	0	0
node 2				
1				
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

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end
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	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1				
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

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  end
else
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end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

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3, three: T

2, two: A

1, one: C

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     $L_{\mathcal{A}[n,i]}^{(i)}(n) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 3				
1	1	0	0	0
node 4				
1				

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4, four: G

3, three: T

2, two: A

1, one: C

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     $L_{\mathcal{A}[n,i]}^{(i)}(n) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 3				
1	1	0	0	0
node 4				
1	0	0	0	1

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Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Internal nodes

CB

```
if n is a tip then
  ...;
else
  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $N$  do
    for  $X$  in {T, C, A, G} do
      L1  $\leftarrow$  0;
      L2  $\leftarrow$  0;
      for  $Y$  in {T, C, A, G} do
        L1  $\leftarrow$  L1 +  $P_{XY}(|n, \text{child1}|) \cdot L_Y^{(i)}(\text{child1});$ 
        L2  $\leftarrow$  L2 +  $P_{XY}(|n, \text{child2}|) \cdot L_Y^{(i)}(\text{child2});$ 
      end
      L $_X^{(i)}(\text{node}) = \text{L1} \cdot \text{L2};$ 
    end
  end
end
```

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Internal node 6

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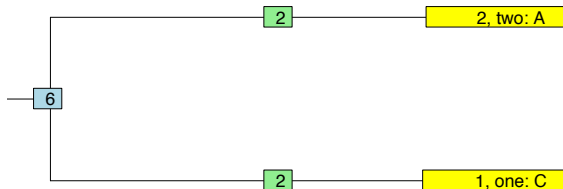
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	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

Internal node 6

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

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	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

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Solution

$$L_T^{(1)}(6) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right)$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

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$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 1 + P_{TA}(2) \times 0 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0) \\
 &\quad \times (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 0 + P_{TA}(2) \times 1 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

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$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 1 + P_{TA}(2) \times 0 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0) \\
 &\quad \times (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 0 + P_{TA}(2) \times 1 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0) \\
 &= (0.76 \times 0 + 0.24 \times 1 + 0.00089 \times 0 + 0.00051 \times 0) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0 + 0.24 \times 0 + 0.00089 \times 1 + 0.00051 \times 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 1 + P_{TA}(2) \times 0 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0) \\
 &\quad \times (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 0 + P_{TA}(2) \times 1 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0) \\
 &= (0.76 \times 0 + 0.24 \times 1 + 0.00089 \times 0 + 0.00051 \times 0) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0 + 0.24 \times 0 + 0.00089 \times 1 + 0.00051 \times 0) \\
 &= 0.24 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00021
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 1 + P_{TA}(2) \times 0 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0) \\
 &\quad \times (P_{TT}(2) \times 0 + P_{TC}(2) \times 0 + P_{TA}(2) \times 1 + P_{TG}(2) \times 0) \\
 &= (0.76 \times 0 + 0.24 \times 1 + 0.00089 \times 0 + 0.00051 \times 0) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0 + 0.24 \times 0 + 0.00089 \times 1 + 0.00051 \times 0) \\
 &= 0.24 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00021
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$L_C^{(1)}(6) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{CX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{CX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right)$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_C^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{CX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{CX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{CC}(2) \times 1) \times (P_{CA}(2) \times 1) = 0.8 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00071
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071		

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_C^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{CX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{CX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{CC}(2) \times 1) \times (P_{CA}(2) \times 1) = 0.8 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00071
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071		

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$L_A^{(1)}(6) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{AX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{AX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right)$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071		

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_A^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{AX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{AX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{AC}(2) \times 1) \times (P_{AA}(2) \times 1) = 0.0007 \times 0.9 \approx 0.00063
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_A^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{AX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{AX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{AC}(2) \times 1) \times (P_{AA}(2) \times 1) = 0.0007 \times 0.9 \approx 0.00063
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$L_G^{(1)}(6) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{GX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{GX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right)$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Example

Calculation at tips

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Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_G^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{GX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{GX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{GC}(2) \times 1) \times (P_{GA}(2) \times 1) = 0.0007 \times 0.17 \approx 0.00012
 \end{aligned}$$

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_G^{(1)}(6) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{GX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(1) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{GX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(2) \right) \\
 &= (P_{GC}(2) \times 1) \times (P_{GA}(2) \times 1) = 0.0007 \times 0.17 \approx 0.00012
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

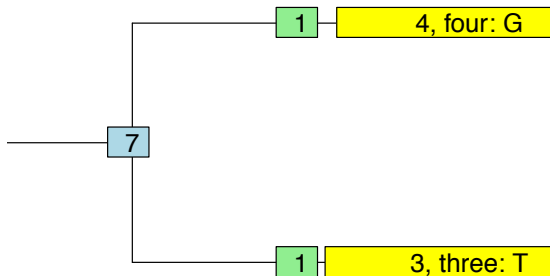
Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 7

CB



Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

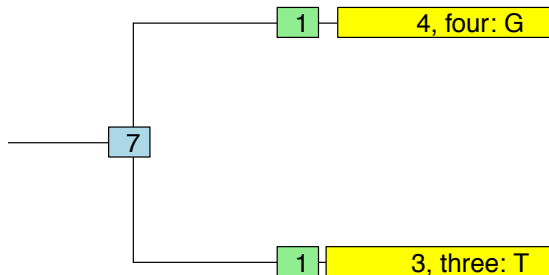
Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 7

CB



	T	C	A	G
node 3				
1	1	0	0	0
node 4				
1	0	0	0	1
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 5

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 5

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

$$L_T^{(1)}(5) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(1) L_X^{(1)}(6) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(7) \right)$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(5) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(1) L_X^{(1)}(6) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(7) \right) \\
 &= (0.861 \times 0.00021 + 0.13 \times 0.00071 + 0.00045 \times 0.00063 + 0.00026 \times 0.00012) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0.00022 + 0.24 \times 0.000029 + 0.00089 \times 0.000015 + 0.00051 \times 0.00027)
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(5) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(1) L_X^{(1)}(6) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(7) \right) \\
 &= (0.861 \times 0.00021 + 0.13 \times 0.00071 + 0.00045 \times 0.00063 + 0.00026 \times 0.00012) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0.00022 + 0.24 \times 0.000029 + 0.00089 \times 0.000015 + 0.00051 \times 0.00027) \\
 &\approx 4.89e-08
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1	4.89e-08			

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(5) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(1) L_X^{(1)}(6) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(7) \right) \\
 &= (0.861 \times 0.00021 + 0.13 \times 0.00071 + 0.00045 \times 0.00063 + 0.00026 \times 0.00012) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0.00022 + 0.24 \times 0.000029 + 0.00089 \times 0.000015 + 0.00051 \times 0.00027) \\
 &\approx 4.89\text{e}-08
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08		

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(5) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(1) L_X^{(1)}(6) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(7) \right) \\
 &= (0.861 \times 0.00021 + 0.13 \times 0.00071 + 0.00045 \times 0.00063 + 0.00026 \times 0.00012) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0.00022 + 0.24 \times 0.000029 + 0.00089 \times 0.000015 + 0.00051 \times 0.00027) \\
 &\approx 4.89\text{e}-08
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(5) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(1) L_X^{(1)}(6) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(7) \right) \\
 &= (0.861 \times 0.00021 + 0.13 \times 0.00071 + 0.00045 \times 0.00063 + 0.00026 \times 0.00012) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0.00022 + 0.24 \times 0.000029 + 0.00089 \times 0.000015 + 0.00051 \times 0.00027) \\
 &\approx 4.89\text{e-}08
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_T^{(1)}(5) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(1) L_X^{(1)}(6) \right) \times \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} P_{TX}(2) L_X^{(1)}(7) \right) \\
 &= (0.861 \times 0.00021 + 0.13 \times 0.00071 + 0.00045 \times 0.00063 + 0.00026 \times 0.00012) \\
 &\quad \times (0.76 \times 0.00022 + 0.24 \times 0.000029 + 0.00089 \times 0.000015 + 0.00051 \times 0.00027) \\
 &\approx 4.89\text{e-}08
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

From conditional likelihood to likelihood

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

From conditional likelihood to likelihood

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\log L = \sum_{i=1}^N \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(i)}(5) \right)$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

From conditional likelihood to likelihood

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log L &= \sum_{i=1}^N \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(i)}(5) \right) \\ &= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(1)}(5) \right)\end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

From conditional likelihood to likelihood

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log L &= \sum_{i=1}^N \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(i)}(5) \right) \\ &= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(1)}(5) \right) \\ &= \log \left(\pi_T L_T^{(1)}(5) + \pi_C L_C^{(1)}(5) + \pi_A L_A^{(1)}(5) + \pi_G L_G^{(1)}(5) \right)\end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

From conditional likelihood to likelihood

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log L &= \sum_{i=1}^N \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(i)}(5) \right) \\&= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(1)}(5) \right) \\&= \log \left(\pi_T L_T^{(1)}(5) + \pi_C L_C^{(1)}(5) + \pi_A L_A^{(1)}(5) + \pi_G L_G^{(1)}(5) \right) \\&= \log(0.22 \times 4.89e-08 + 0.26 \times 4.43e-08 \\&\quad + 0.33 \times 2.42e-08 + 0.19 \times 3.72e-08)\end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

From conditional likelihood to likelihood

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log L &= \sum_{i=1}^N \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(i)}(5) \right) \\&= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X L_X^{(1)}(5) \right) \\&= \log \left(\pi_T L_T^{(1)}(5) + \pi_C L_C^{(1)}(5) + \pi_A L_A^{(1)}(5) + \pi_G L_G^{(1)}(5) \right) \\&= \log(0.22 \times 4.89e-08 + 0.26 \times 4.43e-08 \\&\quad + 0.33 \times 2.42e-08 + 0.19 \times 3.72e-08) \\&= \log(3.73e-08) \approx -17.1\end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Full tree log-likelihood computation

CB

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Data: Sequence alignment A , tree τ

Result: $\log L$

$\log L \leftarrow 0$;

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** N **do**

$L \leftarrow 0$;

for X in $\{T, C, A, G\}$ **do**

$L \leftarrow L + \pi_X L_X^{(i)}(\text{root})$;

end

$\log L \leftarrow \log L + \log(L)$;

end

return($\log L$);

Tree node/nucleotide likelihood computation

CB

Data: Node n , sequence alignment A , tree τ , transition probability matrices $P_{\text{TN93}}(t)$ for each branch length t in τ

Result: $L_i(n)$

if n is a tip **then**

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** N **do**

$L^{(i)}(n) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0];$

$L_{A[n,i]}^{(i)}(n) \leftarrow 1;$

end

else

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** N **do**

for X in $\{T, C, A, G\}$ **do**

$L1 \leftarrow 0;$

$L2 \leftarrow 0;$

for Y in $\{T, C, A, G\}$ **do**

$L1 \leftarrow L1 + P_{XY}(|n, \text{child1}|) \cdot L_Y^{(i)}(\text{child1});$

$L2 \leftarrow L2 + P_{XY}(|n, \text{child2}|) \cdot L_Y^{(i)}(\text{child2});$

end

$L_X^{(i)}(\text{node}) = L1 \times L2;$

end

end

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

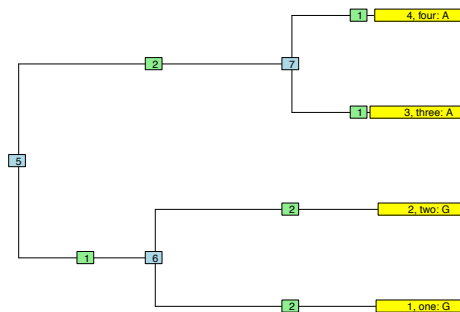
Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

Pen and paper exercise

CB



$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

P(1):

	T	C	A	G
T	0.86	0.13	0.00045	0.00026
C	0.11	0.89	0.00045	0.00026
A	0.0003	0.00035	0.95	0.052
G	0.0003	0.00035	0.09	0.91

P(2):

	T	C	A	G
T	0.76	0.24	0.00089	0.00051
C	0.2	0.8	0.00089	0.00051
A	0.00059	0.0007	0.9	0.096
G	0.00059	0.0007	0.17	0.83

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Pseudocode

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	0	0	1
node 2				
1	0	0	0	1
node 6				
1	2.601e-07	2.601e-07	9.216e-03	0.6889
node 3				
1	0	0	1	0
node 4				
1	0	0	1	0
node 7				
1	2.025e-07	2.025e-07	0.9025	8.1e-03
node 5				
1	1.482021e-07	1.448554e-07	0.036	0.099

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LogL} &= \log(\pi_T \times L_1(5|T) + \pi_C \times L_1(5|C) + \pi_A \times L_1(5|A) + \pi_G \times L_1(5|G)) \\
 &= \log(0.22 \times 1.482021\text{e-}07 + 0.26 \times 1.448554\text{e-}07 \\
 &\quad + 0.33 \times 0.03624314450 + 0.19 \times 0.1005294544) \\
 &= \log(0.0310609) \approx -3.471805
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

The broad picture

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