

9/04/2024 | LEZ 25 | PROGRAMMAZIONE DINAMICA

VEDREMO ALTRI → OGGI VEDIAMO IL 1° + SUA OTTIMIZZAZIONE
2 PROBLEMI

1 SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT

INTROD. INFORMAL.: RICONOSCERE QUANDO 2 STRINGHE SONO
SIMILI.

- PROBLEMA MOLTO COMUNE E APPLICATO: P GOOGLE
- MA X STUDIARLO, INTRO PARAMETRI X GIUDICARE "SIMILARITA" TRA WORD.

STRUMENTO DI CONFRONTO

EDIT DISTANCE ⇒

costo per 'transformare' la prima parola
nella seconda (riallineare).

DOVE:

$$\text{COSTO} = \delta + \alpha_{p,q}$$

δ = COSTO INSERIMENTO GAP

$\alpha_{p,q}$ = COSTO MISMATCHED
TRA p e q → DISALLINEAMENTO

ESE

PALETTE

PALATE

ASSURENDO

$\delta = 2$

$\alpha = 1$

4 OP., AUREMO COSTO FINALE 3

N.B.

IL COSTO DIPENDE DAL TIPO DI PARAMETRO DI MISURA
ADOPTATO, ESEMPIO:

- x una ricerca di google, può essere più grave (costo alto) due parole che sono lontane dalla tastiera, o che hanno un suono fonetico molto diverso

NEXT PAGE: DEF. FORMALE OF PROBLEMA

PROBLEMA: 2 STRINGHE $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m$.

GOAL: ρ MIN COSTO-ALLINEAMENTO \rightarrow MIN. EDIT. DISTANCE

N.B. ALLINEAMENTO: SET M DI COPPIE $X_i - Y_j$ (MATCHING),
t.c. NON INCROCIATI (2 COPPIE $X_{i'} - Y_{j'}, X_i - Y_j \Rightarrow i < i' \text{ e } j < j'$)

COSTO DI M

$$\text{COST}(M) = \underbrace{\sum_{(x_i, y_j) \in M} \alpha_{x_i, y_j}}_{\text{MISMATCHED}} + \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{i: y_i \text{ non match} \\ \downarrow \text{vuoto}}} \delta + \sum_{\substack{x_i: i \text{ non match}}} \delta}_{\text{GAP}} + \underbrace{\sum \delta}_{\substack{\text{COSTO PICCOLO} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{PAROLE} \\ \text{SIMILI}}}$$

ALGORITMO

CONSIDERO 2 STRINGHE:

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

y_1, y_2, \dots, y_j

QUANTI SONO I
SOTTO PROBLEMI?

SONO PROBLEMA

• $\text{OPT}(i, j) = \text{MIN. COST} \times \text{ALLIGN. } x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_j$

GOAL

$\text{OPT}(n, m)$

\leadsto

AL PASSO $\text{OPT}(i, j)$
CHE AVRA' FATTO ALGO?

① OPT CHOOSE $x_i - y_j$

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \alpha_{x_i y_j} + \text{OPT}(i-1, j-1)$$

3 CASES

② OPT CHOOSE $(x_i, j) \rightarrow \text{GAP}$

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \delta + \text{OPT}(x_{i-1}, y_j)$$

③ $((i, y_j))$

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \delta + \text{OPT}(x_i, y_{j-1})$$

EQ. BELLMAN:

$$\begin{cases} j\delta & i=0 \\ i\delta & j=0 \end{cases} \approx \begin{cases} \alpha_{x_i y_i} + \text{OPT}(i-1, j-1) & \text{MATCH} \\ \delta + \text{OPT}(i-1, j) & \text{GAP} \\ \delta + \text{OPT}(i, j-1) & \text{GAP} \end{cases}$$

$j=1 \downarrow$
 GAP
 $i=0 \uparrow$
 GAP

CODE

SEQUENCE-ALIGNMENT($m, n, x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n, \delta, \alpha$)

FOR $i = 0$ TO m

$M[i, 0] \leftarrow i\delta$

FOR $j = 0$ TO n

$M[0, j] \leftarrow j\delta$

FOR $i = 1$ TO m

FOR $j = 1$ TO n

$M[i, j] \leftarrow \min \{ \alpha_{x_i y_j} + M[i-1, j-1],$

$\delta + M[i-1, j],$

$\delta + M[i, j-1] \}$

already computed

RETURN $M[m, n]$.

①② EQ. BELL.

TAB = MATRIX

all POSS. RESULTS.

(= A KNAPSACK)

• CRPA MATRIX = $\Theta(n \cdot m)$

• ACC. COSTS = $O(1)$

• COSTS ULTIMATE = $\Theta(n \cdot m)$ MATRIX

COSTS

$\Theta(n \cdot m)$

TIME
↑
SPACE

ALGO. HIRSCHBERG

ALGO X S. ALIGNMENT U:

$$\text{TIME} = \Theta(n \cdot m)$$

$$\text{SPACE} = \Theta(n + m)$$

MIX TRA
P.D.
+
DIVIDE ET IMPERA

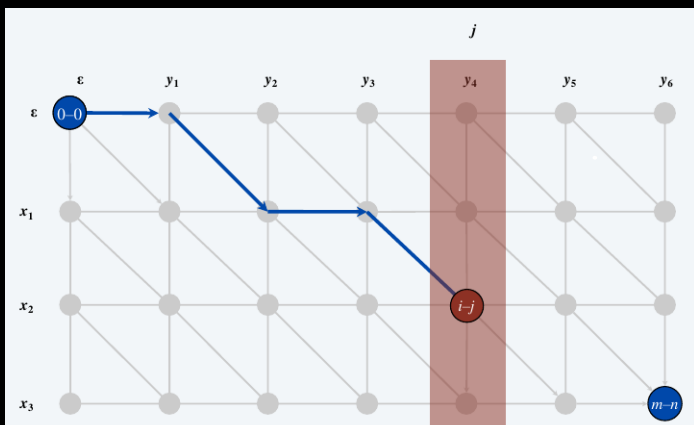
COME FARE?

1° APPROCCIO (è BUONO)

- V OGNI CALCOLO DI (i, j) , MANTENGO IN MEMORIA SOLO LA PRECEDENTE RIGA E COLONNA
- COSTO SPACE = $\Theta(n + m) \rightarrow n = \text{RIGA}$
 $m = \text{COLONNA}$
- CALCOLO EDIT DISTANCE, MA \nexists FIND LA SEQUENZA.

2° APPROCCIO: GRAFO OF EDIT DISTANCE

MATRICE = GRAFO



- CON $F(i, j)$ = LUNGHEZZA OF SHORTEST PATH $(0, 0) \leadsto (i, j)$

LEMMA

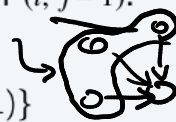
$$F(i, j) = \text{OPT}(i, j) \quad \forall i, j$$

DIM

Pf of Lemma. [by strong induction on $i+j$] FORTÉ INDUZIONE $i+j$

- Base case: $f(0, 0) = \text{OPT}(0, 0) = 0$.
- Inductive hypothesis: assume true for all (i', j') with $i' + j' < i + j$.
- Last edge on shortest path to (i, j) is from $(i-1, j-1)$, $(i-1, j)$, or $(i, j-1)$.
- Thus,

$$f(i, j) = \min\{\alpha_{x_i y_j} + f(i-1, j-1), \delta + f(i-1, j), \delta + f(i, j-1)\}$$



IPOT. \leftarrow $\min\{\alpha_{x_i y_j} + \text{OPT}(i-1, j-1), \delta + \text{OPT}(i-1, j), \delta + \text{OPT}(i, j-1)\}$

(INDUTT.) $= \text{OPT}(i, j)$

CON F, AGGIUNGLA

$$g(i, j) = \text{LENGTH OF S.P. } (i, j) \leadsto (m, n)$$

COME CALCOLO F e g?

• F

sia $F(\cdot, j)$.

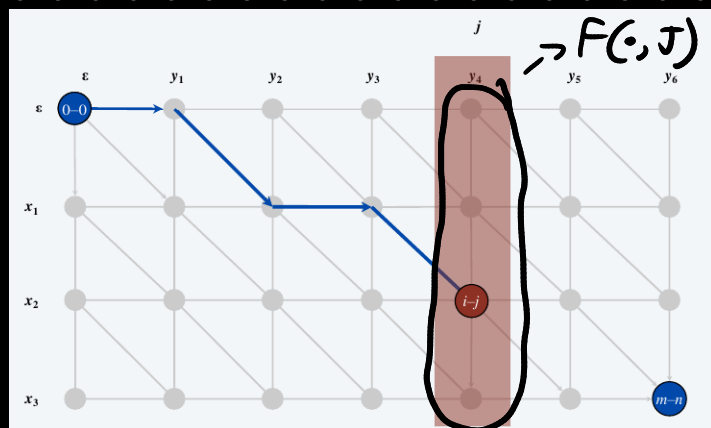
- POSSO CALCOLARE $F(\cdot, j)$

$\forall j$ IN:

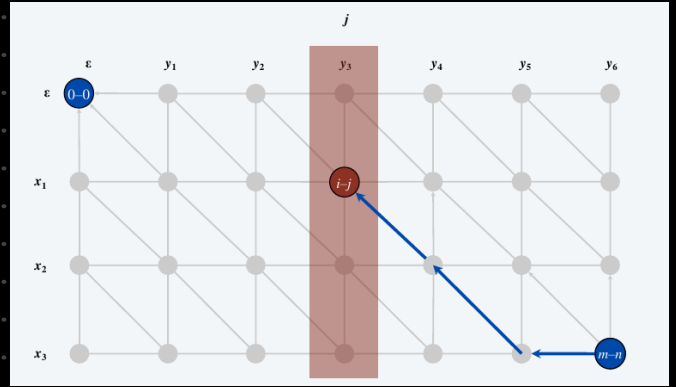
• TIME = $O(nm)$ \leadsto USANDO ALGO. PRIMA

• SPACE = $O(n+m)$

\leadsto CALCOLO MANTENENDO 2 COLONNE
X VOLTA



- $y \rightarrow$ come F , ma "numero" vertice di arrivo e calcolo



DRA, considerando una colonna j , il path x forza passa by j , quindi:

con $(y, j) = \text{punto in } j \in \text{path}$,

$$S.P. = F(y, j) + y(y, j)$$

ALGO

- Sia $j = n/2$

- p, q t.c. $\leadsto F(q, n/2) + y(q, n/2)$ nuovo

\hookrightarrow a discesa prima \exists path opt che passa x $(q, n/2)$

- memorizzo $(q, n/2)$

- 2 chainate ricor.

→ VNG CON PARAMETRO PATH (0,0) → (q, n/2) // // // (q, n/2) → (m, n)

GOAL → CREO RICORSIVAMENTE PATH ALLINEAMENTO

COSTO

MEMORIA = $\Theta(n + m)$

Pf.

- Each recursive call uses $\Theta(m)$ space to compute $f(\cdot, n/2)$ and $g(\cdot, n/2)$.
- Only $\Theta(1)$ space needs to be maintained per recursive call.
- Number of recursive calls $\leq n$.

→ 2 COLONNE X VOLTA
→ LUNGO TROVATO

TIME = $\Theta(n \cdot m)$

Theorem. Let $T(m, n)$ = max running time of Hirschberg's algorithm on strings of lengths at most m and n . Then, $T(m, n) = O(mn)$.

Pf. [by strong induction on $m + n$]

- $O(mn)$ time to compute $f(\cdot, n/2)$ and $g(\cdot, n/2)$ and find index q .
- $T(q, n/2) + T(m - q, n/2)$ time for two recursive calls.
- Choose constant c so that:

$$T(m, 2) \leq cm$$

$$T(2, n) \leq cn$$

$$T(m, n) \leq cmn + T(q, n/2) + T(m - q, n/2)$$
- Claim. $T(m, n) \leq 2cmn$.
- Base cases: $m = 2$ and $n = 2$.
- Inductive hypothesis: $T(m', n') \leq 2cm'n'$ for all (m', n') with $m' + n' < m + n$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(m, n) &\leq T(q, n/2) + T(m - q, n/2) + cmn \\
 &\leq 2cq n/2 + 2c(m - q) n/2 + cmn \\
 &\stackrel{\text{inductive hypothesis}}{=} cq n + cmn - cq n + cmn \\
 &= 2cmn \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$