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**Course:** 76558: Algorithms in Computational Biology

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**Exercise:** 1

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**Part 1:** theoretical lower bound on number of possible alignments:

CIBIO

ל. תשובה: יהיו 2 פסגות  $\leq 5$  באורך ה- $u$ . שם הסטוסים  
ה- $u$  של  $u$  ו- $u$  של  $u$  הם  $u$  ו- $u$ .

הכנסה: י"פ סג' רצפ"ס קווק ח. נקנק ג. חספ"ס חס. וד  
כמו שג' נ"ן חספ"ס:

$-$	$(0,0)$	$(1,0)$	$(n,0)$
$\epsilon_1$	$(0,1)$		
$\vdots$			
$\epsilon_n$	$(0,n)$		$(n,n)$

הולל את מנקה כי  $S_i = \{i\}$   
 קבוצה  $S$  וחלק ממנה  $S_i$  שיהיה  $t$   
 תהיה  $i$  הולל  $(i, j)$  מ- $S$  ו- $S_i$   
 נכנסים  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_i$   $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_j$   
 ו- $i, j \in [0, n]$ .

$t_n(0,u)$	$(n,n)$	$\begin{matrix} (\downarrow \text{vertical}) V \\ (\rightarrow \text{horizontal}) H \\ (\searrow \text{diagonal}) D \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$	P. 263 3 735
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[illegible]

- | 3282 | H | 363 | נפס | הי | * | ה | ה | ה | ה |
|------|---|-----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3282 | V | 363 | נפס | הי | * | ה | ה | ה | ה |
|      |   | 363 | ה   | ה  |   |   |   |   |   |

51. נתון  $P \geq P'$ ,  $P$  ו- $P'$  הם קבוצות,  $|P| \geq |P'|$ ,  $P$  ו- $P'$  הם קבוצות  
 ונתון  $P \geq P'$ ,  $P$  ו- $P'$  הם קבוצות,  $|P| \geq |P'|$ ,  $P$  ו- $P'$  הם קבוצות

$H, V$   $\cong \mathbb{Z}_3$   $(h, h) \rightarrow (0, 0)$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   
 $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $H$   $\cong \mathbb{Z}_3$   $V$   $\cong \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   
 $P'$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$

$$|P| \geq |P'| = \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

רעגאטא בקריה 5740 ע' ה' רעגאטא :  $u' \approx \sqrt{2\pi} u \left(\frac{u}{e}\right)^h$  היסוד :

$$|p| \geq |p'| = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi(2n)} \cdot \left(\frac{2n}{e}\right)^{2n}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}^2 \cdot \left(\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2\sqrt{\pi n}} \cdot 2^{2n} \cdot (\frac{n}{e})^{2n}}{\cancel{2\pi n} \cdot (\frac{n}{e})^{2n}} = \frac{2^{2n}}{\sqrt{\pi n}} = \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}}$$

הנני מצהיר כי הנ"ל נכון ונכון  
בשם ה' אלהינו

## Part 2: segmentation program:

### Complexity Analysis of Our Algorithm

#### Setup:

The setup phase has a time complexity of  $O(n)$ . In this step, we precompute the cumulative sums and the sum of squares for the input data. This precomputation allows us to later find the cost of any given segment in constant time,  $O(1)$ . (see below):

#### Loop Analysis:

Our algorithm consists of nested loops:

- The **outer loop** runs  $O(n)$  times.
- Within each iteration of the outer loop, there is an **inner loop** that runs  $O(q)$  times.
- The operations inside the inner loop are completed in constant time,  $O(1)$ .

#### Extract Segments:

This final step has a time complexity of  $O(k)$ , where  $k$  is the number of segments and is less than or equal to  $n$  ( $k \leq n$ ).

### Overall Complexity

Considering the nested loop structure as the dominant part of the algorithm, the overall time complexity is  $O(n * q)$ .

Reference code for efficient segment cost:

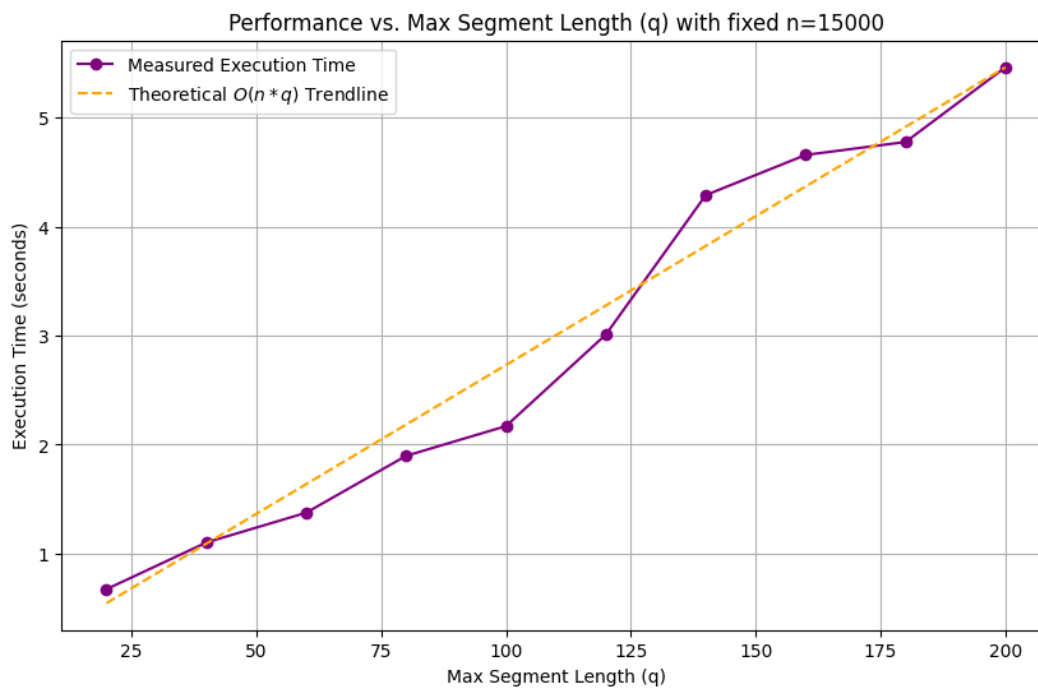
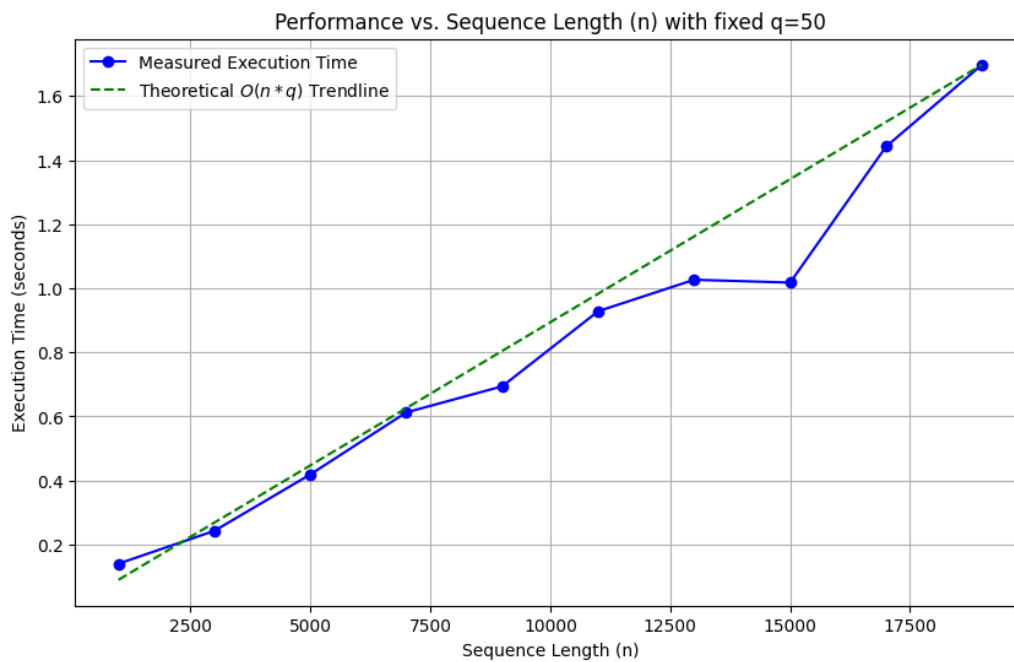
```
s = np.zeros(n + 1)
s2 = np.zeros(n + 1)
np.cumsum(x, out=s[1:])
np.cumsum(x**2, out=s2[1:])
def quick_seg_cost(j, i):
    length = i - j
    # sum of values in x[j:i]
    sum_val = s[i] - s[j]
    # sum of squared values in x[j:i]
```

```

sum_sq_val = s2[i] - s2[j]
# Cost = sum(x^2) - (sum(x))^2 / N
return sum_sq_val - (sum_val**2) / length

```

**Complexity Visualized:** for reference see the plot\_complexity function, and plots below:



## Appendix: AI usage:

After developing a DP program based on the recursive problem:

$$DP[i] = \min_{\max(0, i-q) \leq j < i} \{DP[j] + \lambda + SSE(j+1, i)\}$$

We used google gemini 2.5 via google ai studio to generate code for the pseudo code structure.