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I finally got my MN!!!

Exercise 1.

Theory (just for myself, can be skipped): For each pair (i, j) of possible cut positions of s_p and s_q we define the pairwise additional cost with respect to c by:

$$C_{s_p, s_q}[i, j] := \min\{c(A \text{++} B) \mid A \in A(\alpha \text{ } i \text{ } s_p, \alpha \text{ } j \text{ } s_q), B \in A(\sigma \text{ } i \text{ } s_p, \sigma \text{ } j \text{ } s_q)\} - c(A *),$$

where $A(a, b)$ denote the set of all possible alignments of two sequences a and b .

The matrix $C_{s_p, s_q} := (C_{i,j}) \ 0 \leq i \leq |s_p|, \ 0 \leq j \leq |s_q|$ is called the additional cost matrix of s_p and s_q with respect to c . The additional cost matrices can be easily computed using the “forward” and “reverse” pairwise alignment matrices, that is

$$C_{s,t}[i, j] = D_{s,t}^f[i, j] + D_{s,t}^r[i, j] - c_{opt}(s, t)$$

where

$$c_{opt}(s, t) = D_{s,t}^f[|s|, |t|] = D_{s,t}^r[0, 0],$$

by definition.

The exercise itself:

1. Compute forward matrix
2. Compute reverse.
3. Compute $(1) + (2) = T$. and from each cell do ($-$ **optimal cost**), which is stored in the right bottom of (1)

$s = \text{ACCG}$ and $t = \text{TACG}$

D						D^{rev}						C_{s_p, s_q}					
	e	A	C	C	G		A	C	C	G	e		A	C	C	G	e
e	0	1	2	3	4	T	2	2	2	3	4	T	0	1	2	4	6
T	1	1	2	3	4	A	1	1	1	2	3	A	0	0	1	3	5
A	2	1	2	3	4	C	2	1	0	1	2	C	2	0	0	2	4
C	3	2	1	2	3	G	3	2	1	0	1	G	4	2	0	0	2
G	4	3	2	2	2	e	4	3	2	1	0	e	6	4	2	1	0

Exercise 2

Like a normal clustering algorithm:

1. Find two closest sequences. Make the alignment. Then treat it as a
2. We can treat the alignment from (1) as a string and align other strings (or alignments) to it.
3. Again find the two closest strings or alignments and align them to each other.
4. Repeat.

The tree: each leaf is a string; each inner node is an alignment.

If we have k strings with length at most n :

Time complexity: $O(n^2 k^2)$

Space complexity: nk (maybe not?)