Assignment 5—Grundlagen der Bioinformatik

Anastasia Grekova 4149666 and Huajie Chen 4199962

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HMM and Viterbi Algorithm

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\upsilon_l(i+1) = e_l(x_{i*1}) \max_{k \in Q} (\upsilon_k(i)a_{kl})
v_0(0) = 1 Probability of the Markov chain in the beginning state, that generates nothing.
v_k(0) = 0 for k \neq 0 Probability of the most probable Markov chain being 0 but not in the
beginning state
0 - G_P = 1 \cdot 0, 5 \cdot 0, 2 = 0, 1
0-G_Q=1\cdot 0, 5\cdot 0, 15=0,075
\Rightarrow ptr_{p(1)} = P
G_P - A_P = 0, 1 \cdot 0, 7 \cdot 0, 4 = 0,028
G_Q - A_P = 0,075 \cdot 0, 2 \cdot 0, 4 = 0,006
G_P - A_Q = 0, 1 \cdot 0, 3 \cdot 0, 1 = 0,003
G_Q - A_Q = 0,075 \cdot 0, 8 \cdot 0, 1 = 0,006
\Rightarrow ptr_{p(2)} = P
A_P - T_P = 0,028 \cdot 0,7 \cdot 0,1 = 0,00196
A_Q - T_P = 0,006 \cdot 0, 2 \cdot 0, 1 = 0,00012
A_P - T_Q = 0,028 \cdot 0, 3 \cdot 0,35 = 0,00294
A_Q - T_Q = 0,006 \cdot 0, 8 \cdot 0,35 = 0,00168
\Rightarrow ptr_{q(3)} = P
T_p - A_P = 0,00196 \cdot 0,7 \cdot 0,4 = 0,0005488
T_Q - A_P = 0,00294 \cdot 0, 2 \cdot 0, 4 = 0,0002352
T_P - A_Q = 0,00196 \cdot 0, 3 \cdot 0, 1 = 0,000058
T_Q - A_Q = 0,00294 \cdot 0, 8 \cdot 0, 1 = 0,0002352
\Rightarrow ptr_{p(4)} = P
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Therefore, the most probable approach should be:

GATA PPPP

$\mid v \mid$		G	A	T	A
0	1	0	0	0	0
A_p	0	0	0,028	0	0,0005488
C_p	0	0	0	0	0
G_p	0	0,1	0	0	0
T_p	0	0	0	0,00196	0
A_q	0	0	0,006	0	0,0002352
C_q	0	0	0	0	0
G_q	0	0,075	0	0	0
T_q	0	0	0	0,00294	0