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Po-si-tional Burrows-Wheeler Transform trasformata di Burrows-Wheeler po-sizionale aplotipo??
             \mathbf{\hat{g}enotipo}
\mathbf{\hat{X}}
\mathbf{\hat{M}}
\mathbf{\hat{i}} = 0
\mathbf{\hat{i}} = 0
\mathbf{\hat{M}}
             \stackrel{N}{\underset{0}{k}} = 0, \dots, N-

\begin{array}{c}
0, \dots, \\
X \\
\Sigma = \\
\{0, 1\} \\
0 \prec \\
1
\end{array}

             x_i[k] = \{0, 1\}

\begin{array}{l}
x_{i}[k_{1}, k_{2}) \\
x_{i} \\
k_{1} \\
k_{2} \\
1 \\
x_{i} \\
k_{1} \\
k_{2} \\
1 \\
x_{i}[k_{1}, k_{2})
\end{array}

             x_i[k_1, k_2) = x_j[k_1, k_2)
(2) \underset{x_{j}}{\underset{x_{j}}{x_{i}}} (k_{1} = 0 \lor x_{i}[k_{1} - 1] \neq x_{j}[k_{1} - 1]) \land (k_{2} = N \lor x_{i}[k_{2}] \neq x_{j}[k_{2}])
y_i^k \\ y_i^k \\ y_i^k \\ y_i^j \\ y_{a_{k+1}}
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y_i^k \\ y_j^k \\ i < i \\ \max_{i < m \le j} d_k[m]

\begin{array}{l}
k_{k}[i] = k - d_{k}[i] \\
X = \\
\{x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{M-1}\}
\end{array}

\begin{array}{l}
X = \\
\{x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{M-1}\}
\end{array}

\begin{array}{l}
X = \\
X = 
(9) \begin{array}{c} \alpha_{k} \\ \alpha_{k} \\ \alpha_{k}[i] = j \iff a_{k}[j] = i \end{array}
\begin{array}{c} ?? \\ \alpha_{k} \\ T \alpha_{k} \\
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             \begin{array}{l} \overrightarrow{d} \leftarrow \\ \overrightarrow{e} \leftarrow \\ \overrightarrow{e} \overrightarrow{y} \\ \overrightarrow{i} \in \\ [0, M-1] \\ d_k[i] > p \leftarrow \\ d_k[i] > q \leftarrow \\ d_k[i] > q \leftarrow \\ d_k[i] \neq \\ [0, M-1] \\ d_k[i] > q \leftarrow \\ d_k[i] \neq \\ d_k[i] \neq \\ d_k[i] \neq \\ d_k[i] \leftarrow \\ d_k[
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