Numerical Representations Summary

For the M mapping of the genomic sequence S of length N, the following statements apply:

$$B(x) = \begin{cases} (1,0,0,0) & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ (0,1,0,0) & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ (0,0,1,0) & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ (0,0,0,1) & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1], M = B^T$$

Tetrahedron
with
$$B_0^T = A_n$$
, $B_1^T = T_n$, $B_2^T = C_n$, $B_3^T = G_n$, where
$$M_r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (2T_n - C_n - G_n)$$

$$M_g = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} (C_n - G_n)$$

$$M_b = \frac{1}{3} (3A_n - T_n - C_n - G_n)$$

$$M(x) = (M_r, M_g, M_b)(x)$$

Chaos Game Representation (CGR)
$$P_{0} = (0.5, 0.5)$$

$$P_{x} = 0.5(P_{x-1} + M(S(x))), \text{ where}$$

$$M(S(x)) = \begin{cases} (0,0) & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ (1,0) & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ (0,1) & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ (1,1) & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [1, N]$$

Integer CGR
$$P_{1}=M(S(1))$$

$$P_{n}=P_{n-1}+2^{(n-1)}M(S(n-1)), \text{ where } n=x+1, \text{ and }$$

$$M(S(x))=\begin{cases} (1,1) & \text{if } S(x)=A\\ (-1,1) & \text{if } S(x)=T\\ (-1,-1) & \text{if } S(x)=C\\ (1,-1) & \text{if } S(x)=G \end{cases}, x\in[1,\ N]$$

$$DNA \, Walk \\ P_1 = M(S(1)) \\ P_x = P_{x-1} + M(S(x)), where \\ M(S(x)) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } S(x) = A \ \lor \ S(x) = G \\ 1 & \text{if } S(x) = T \ \lor \ S(x) = C \end{cases}, x \in [1, N]$$

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } S(x) = A \lor S(x) = T \\ -1 & \text{if } S(x) = C \lor S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

Complex:

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 1+i & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ 1-i & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ -1+i & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ -1-i & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 0.1260 & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ 0.1335 & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ 0.1340 & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ 0.0806 & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

Atomic:

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 70 & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ 66 & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ 58 & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ 78 & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

2-bit binary:

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 00 & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ 01 & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ 11 & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ 10 & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 0100 & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ 1000 & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ 0001 & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ 0010 & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

Integer:
$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ 0 & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ 1 & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ 3 & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

Molecular Mass:

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} 134 & \text{if } S(x) = A \\ 125 & \text{if } S(x) = T \\ 110 & \text{if } S(x) = C \\ 150 & \text{if } S(x) = G \end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

Real:

$$M(x) = \begin{cases}
-1.5 & \text{if } S(x) = A \\
1.5 & \text{if } S(x) = T \\
0.5 & \text{if } S(x) = C \\
-0.5 & \text{if } S(x) = G
\end{cases}, x \in [0, N-1]$$

For the representations Z Curve (Original publication) and Liao 2D graphical representation in the sequence S of size N, whether A_n , T_n , C_n , G_n , the accumulated occurrences of nitrogenous bases A, T, C, G, respectively, up to position n .

The Z curve is defined as a set of nodes P_0 , P_1 ,..., P_n ,..., P_N , whose x_n , y_n , z_n coordinates are described below:

Z Curve
$$\begin{cases}
A_0 = T_0 = C_0 = G_n = 0 \\
x_n = (A_n + G_n) - (C_n + T_n) \\
y_n = (A_n + C_n) - (G_n + T_n) \\
z_n = (A_n + T_n) - (G_n + C_n)
\end{cases}, n \in [0, N]$$

The 2D graphical representation of Liao assumed two constants, defined as n and m, which in Seqreppy are assigned to the values 1/2 and ¾, respectively. Thus, the coordinates of the method's constituent points are defined as:

Liao
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = y_0 = 0 \\ x_i = A_n m + G_n \sqrt{n} + C_n \sqrt{n} + T_n m \\ y_i = -A_n \sqrt{n} - G_n m + C_n m + T_n \sqrt{n} \end{cases}, i \in [1, N]$$

In Segreppy they are simplified as follows:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = y_0 = 0 \\ x_i = m(A_n + T_n) + \sqrt{n}(G_n + C_n) \\ y_i = \sqrt{n}(T_n - A_n) + m(C_n - G_n) \end{cases}, i \in [1, N]$$