

Computing All Pure Squares In Compressed Texts

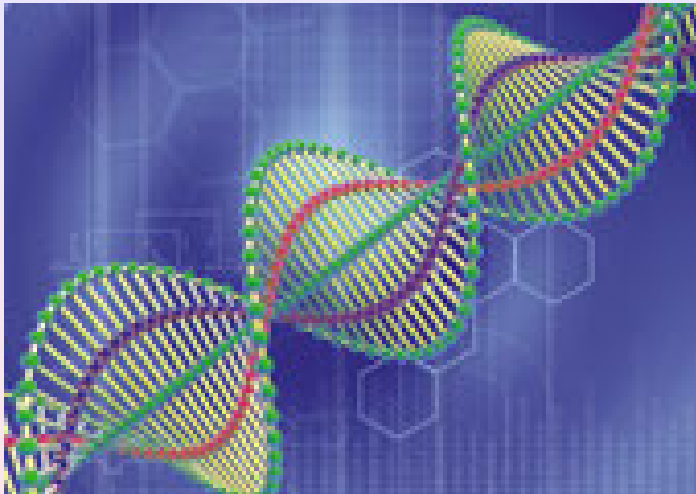
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Decoding DNA and Feature Extraction

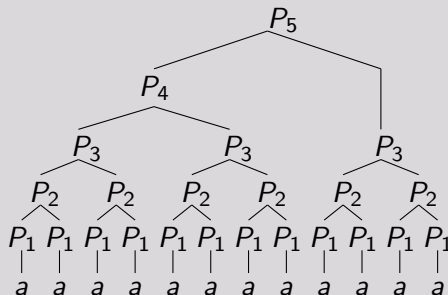


Searching a Criminal by His Photo



SLP that Generates a^{12}

Example



Primitive string

A string x is **primitive** if $x = u^k$ for some k implies that $k = 1$ and $u = x$.

Pure square and repetition

A **pure** square is a square xx where x is primitive. Otherwise, xx is called a **repetition**.



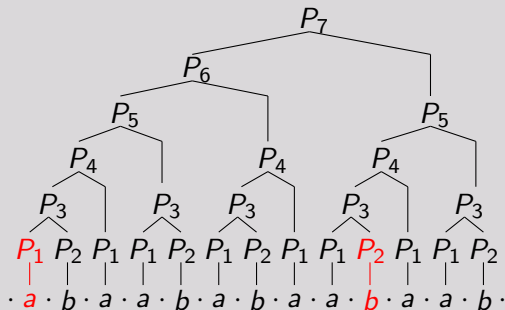
Computing All Pure Squares Problem

INPUT: an SLP S that derives some text S ; OUTPUT: a data structure (a PS-table) that contains information about all pure squares in S in a compressed form;

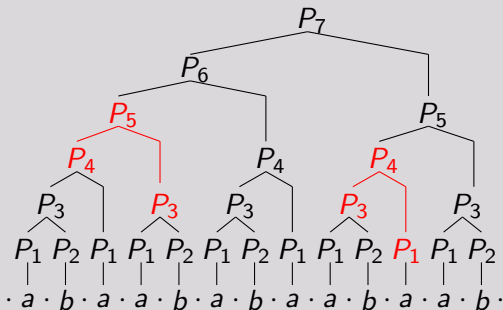


SLPs Background

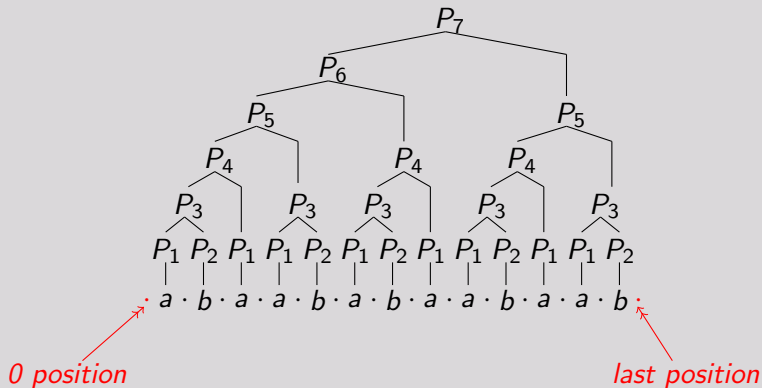
Example



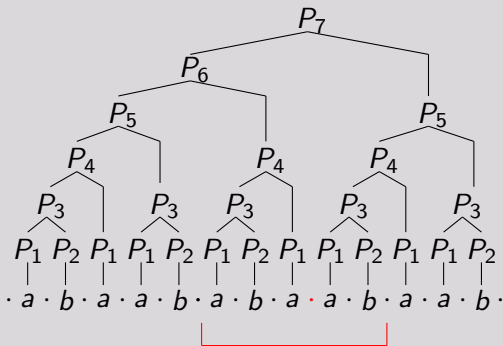
Example



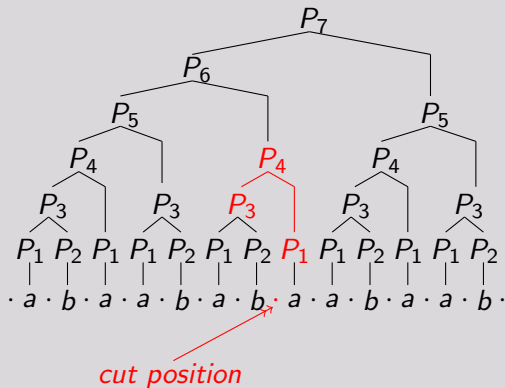
Example



Example



Example



PS-table Properties

- The size of PS -table is equal to $(\lfloor \log |S| \rfloor + 1) \times (|S| + 1)$;
- The cell $PS(i, j)$ with $i, j > 0$ contains information about the family of all pure squares such that
 - 1 they touch the cut position of the rule S_j ;
 - 2 they are contained in the text S_j ;
 - 3 lengths of their roots belong to the interval $[2^{i-1}, 2^i)$.



Features of the algorithm

- 1 The algorithm runs on $O(\max(|\mathbb{S}|^5 \log |S|, |\mathbb{S}|^3 \log^3 |\mathbb{S}| \log |S|))$ time and requires $O(\mathbb{S}^3)$ space;
- 2 The algorithm is divided into independent steps in contrast to classical algorithms in this area which consecutively accumulate information about required objects. As a result it can be parallelized;
- 3 The algorithm is not excluded that the constants hidden in the “ O ” notation are actually very big;



Genesis and Migration of Mice Problem



Computing All Squares Problem

Can we compress all other families of repetitions?

Optimization

Can we optimize a time complexity of the algorithm?



Haven't you slept yet?

