

Computational Biology

Lecturers:

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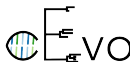
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Computational Evolution

Department of Biosystems Science and Engineering

HS 2019



Why compute the likelihood?

CB

Tree (log-)likelihood
computation

Felsenstein's
tree-pruning algorithm

Pseudocode

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal
nodes

Exercise

Solution

Why compute the likelihood?

CB

- ▶ Maximum likelihood tree search;
- ▶ Any other likelihood-based tree search (e.g. Bayesian);

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Solution

Why compute the likelihood?

CB

- ▶ Maximum likelihood tree search;
- ▶ Any other likelihood-based tree search (e.g. Bayesian);
- ▶ Why look for the ML tree?
 - ▶ Take higher order sequence correlations into account (unlike phenetic approaches);
 - ▶ Take hidden mutations into account (unlike cladistic approaches);

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- ▶ How to get the ML tree?

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 - ▶ Take higher order sequence correlations into account (unlike phenetic approaches);
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- ▶ How to get the ML tree?
 - ▶ iterate over proposed parameter and tree space;
 - ▶ calculate the (log-)likelihood of each tree;
 - ▶ select the tree with the max (log-)likelihood;

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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 - ▶ select the tree with the max (log-)likelihood;
- ▶ How to compute the (log-)likelihood?

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 - ▶ Take hidden mutations into account (unlike cladistic approaches);
- ▶ How to get the ML tree?
 - ▶ iterate over proposed parameter and tree space;
 - ▶ calculate the (log-)likelihood of each tree;
 - ▶ select the tree with the max (log-)likelihood;
- ▶ How to compute the (log-)likelihood?
 - ▶ Iterate through all possible combinations of nucleotides on the tree nodes ($O(4^{(2N-1)})$);
 - ▶ Felsenstein's tree pruning algorithm.

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Solution

Full tree log-likelihood computation

CB

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Exercise

Solution

Data: Sequence alignment A , tree τ

Result: $\log L$

$\log L \leftarrow 0;$

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** N **do**

$L \leftarrow 0;$

for x *in* $\{T, C, A, G\}$ **do**

$L \leftarrow L + \pi_x L_i(\text{root}, x);$

end

$\log L \leftarrow \log L + \log(L);$

end

$\text{return}(\log L);$

Tree node/nucleotide likelihood computation

CB

Data: Node n , sequence alignment A , tree τ , transition probability matrices $P_{\text{TN93}}(t)$ for each branch length t in τ

Result: $L_i(n)$

if n is a tip **then**

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** N **do**

$L_i(n,) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0];$

$L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1;$

end

else

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** N **do**

for c in $\{T, C, A, G\}$ **do**

$L1 \leftarrow 0;$

$L2 \leftarrow 0;$

for y in $\{T, C, A, G\}$ **do**

$L1 \leftarrow L1 + P(|n, \text{child1}|)[c, y] \cdot L_i(\text{child1}, y);$

$L2 \leftarrow L2 + P(|n, \text{child2}|)[c, y] \cdot L_i(\text{child2}, y);$

end

$L_i(\text{node}, c) = L1 \cdot L2;$

end

end

end

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Tree node/nucleotide likelihood computation

CB

For each tree node k , for each site (1 to N), we need to compute:

	T	C	A	G
node k				
1	?	?	?	?
2	?	?	?	?
...				
N	?	?	?	?

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Tree node/nucleotide likelihood computation

CB

For each tree node k , for each site (1 to N), we need to compute:

	T	C	A	G
node k				
1	?	?	?	?
2	?	?	?	?
...				
N	?	?	?	?

For each node in the tree we need to know the likelihoods for both child nodes.

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Calculation at tips

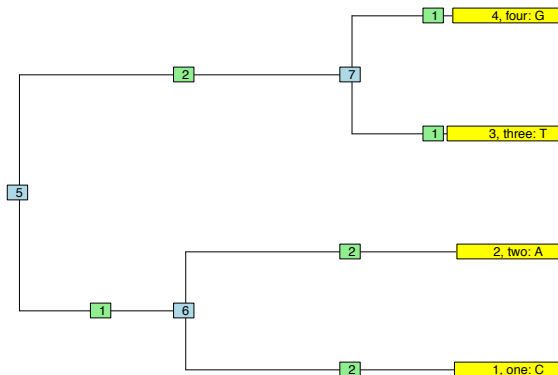
Calculation at internal nodes

Exercise

Solution

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Example

CB



Tree (log-)likelihood
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Exercise

Solution

Alignment:

```
sequences=list(one="C", two="A", three="T", four="G")
```

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Tips

CB

4, four: G

3, three: T

2, two: A

1, one: C

```
if n is a tip then
  for i ← 1 to N do
     $L_i(n, ) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0];$ 
     $L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1;$ 
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

Tree (log-)likelihood
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Solution

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Tips

CB

4, four: G

3, three: T

2, two: A

1, one: C

```

if  $n$  is a tip then
  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $N$  do
     $L_i(n, ) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0]$ ;
     $L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
    
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1				
node 2				
1				
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Solution

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Tips

CB

4, four: G

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```
if  $n$  is a tip then
  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $N$  do
     $L_i(n, ) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0]$ ;
     $L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	0	0	0
node 2				
1				
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

Tree (log-)likelihood
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Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Tips

CB

4, four: G

3, three: T

2, two: A

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```
if n is a tip then
  for i ← 1 to N do
     $L_i(n, ) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0]$ ;
     $L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1				
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

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Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Tips

CB

4, four: G

3, three: T

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```
if n is a tip then
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     $L_i(n, ) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0]$ ;
     $L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 3				
1				
node 4				
1				

Tree (log-)likelihood
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Solution

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Tips

CB

4, four: G

3, three: T

2, two: A

1, one: C

```
if n is a tip then
  for i ← 1 to N do
     $L_i(n, ) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0]$ ;
     $L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 3				
1	1	0	0	0
node 4				
1				

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Solution

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Tips

CB

4, four: G

3, three: T

2, two: A

1, one: C

```
if  $n$  is a tip then
  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $N$  do
     $L_i(n, ) \leftarrow [0, 0, 0, 0]$ ;
     $L_i(n, A[n, i]) \leftarrow 1$ ;
  end
else
  ...;
end
```

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 3				
1	1	0	0	0
node 4				
1	0	0	0	1

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Calculation at tips

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nodes

Exercise

Solution

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Internal nodes

CB

if *n* is a tip **then**

 ...;

else

for *i* \leftarrow 1 **to** *N* **do**

for *c* in {T, C, A, G} **do**

$L1 \leftarrow 0$;

$L2 \leftarrow 0$;

for *y* in {T, C, A, G} **do**

$L1 \leftarrow L1 + P(|n, \text{child1}|)[c, y] \cdot L_i(\text{child1}, y)$;

$L2 \leftarrow L2 + P(|n, \text{child2}|)[c, y] \cdot L_i(\text{child2}, y)$;

end

$L_i(\text{node}, c) = L1 \cdot L2$;

end

end

end

Tree (log-)likelihood
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Example

Calculation at tips

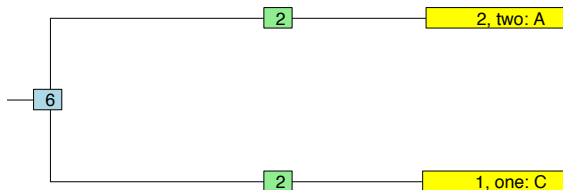
Calculation at internal
nodes

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6

CB



	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

Pseudocode

Example

Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotide T

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

$$L_1(6|T) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X) P(2)[T, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y) P(2)[T, Y] \right)$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotide T

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1(6|T) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[T,X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[T,Y] \right) \\
 &= (0 \times P(2)[T,T] + 1 \times P(2)[T,C] + 0 \times P(2)[T,A] + 0 \times P(2)[T,G]) \\
 &\quad \times (0 \times P(2)[T,T] + 0 \times P(2)[T,C] + 1 \times P(2)[T,A] + 0 \times P(2)[T,G])
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotide T

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1(6|T) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X) P(2)[T, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y) P(2)[T, Y] \right) \\
 &= (0 \times P(2)[T, T] + 1 \times P(2)[T, C] + 0 \times P(2)[T, A] + 0 \times P(2)[T, G]) \\
 &\quad \times (0 \times P(2)[T, T] + 0 \times P(2)[T, C] + 1 \times P(2)[T, A] + 0 \times P(2)[T, G]) \\
 &= (0 \times 0.76 + 1 \times 0.24 + 0 \times 0.00089 + 0 \times 0.00051) \\
 &\quad \times (0 \times 0.76 + 0 \times 0.24 + 1 \times 0.00089 + 0 \times 0.00051)
 \end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotide T

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1				

$$\begin{aligned}L_1(6|T) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[T,X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[T,Y] \right) \\&= (0 \times P(2)[T,T] + 1 \times P(2)[T,C] + 0 \times P(2)[T,A] + 0 \times P(2)[T,G]) \\&\quad \times (0 \times P(2)[T,T] + 0 \times P(2)[T,C] + 1 \times P(2)[T,A] + 0 \times P(2)[T,G]) \\&= (0 \times 0.76 + 1 \times 0.24 + 0 \times 0.00089 + 0 \times 0.00051) \\&\quad \times (0 \times 0.76 + 0 \times 0.24 + 1 \times 0.00089 + 0 \times 0.00051) \\&= 0.24 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00021\end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Internal node 6

CB

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Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

Internal node 6, nucleotides C, A, G

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

$$L_1(6|C) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(1|X) P(2)[C, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(2|Y) P(2)[C, Y] \right)$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Example

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Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotides C, A, G

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1(6|C) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(1|X) P(2)[C, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(2|Y) P(2)[C, Y] \right) \\
 &= (1 \times P(2)[C, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[C, A]) = 0.8 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00071
 \end{aligned}$$

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Example

- Calculation at tips
- Calculation at internal nodes

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotides C, A, G

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

$$L_1(6|C) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[C, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[C, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[C, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[C, A]) = 0.8 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00071$$

$$L_1(6|A) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[A, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[A, Y] \right)$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Calculation at tips

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Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotides C, A, G

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

$$L_1(6|C) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[C, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[C, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[C, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[C, A]) = 0.8 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00071$$

$$L_1(6|A) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[A, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[A, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[A, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[A, A]) = 0.0007 \times 0.9 \approx 0.00063$$

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Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Exercise

Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotides C, A, G

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

$$L_1(6|C) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[C, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[C, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[C, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[C, A]) = 0.8 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00071$$

$$L_1(6|A) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[A, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[A, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[A, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[A, A]) = 0.0007 \times 0.9 \approx 0.00063$$

$$L_1(6|G) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[G, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[G, Y] \right)$$

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Solution

Internal node 6, nucleotides C, A, G

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021			

$$L_1(6|C) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[C, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[C, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[C, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[C, A]) = 0.8 \times 0.00089 \approx 0.00071$$

$$L_1(6|A) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[A, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[A, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[A, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[A, A]) = 0.0007 \times 0.9 \approx 0.00063$$

$$L_1(6|G) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(1|X)P(2)[G, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(2|Y)P(2)[G, Y] \right)$$

$$= (1 \times P(2)[G, C]) \times (1 \times P(2)[G, A]) = 0.0007 \times 0.17 \approx 0.00012$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

Felsenstein's tree-pruning algorithm

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Calculation at internal
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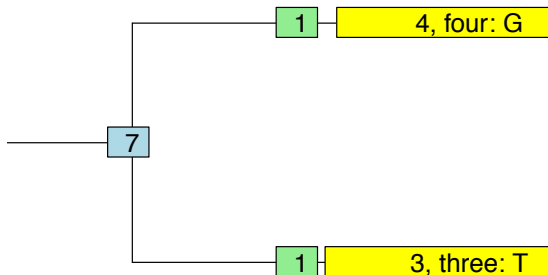
Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	1	0	0
node 2				
1	0	0	1	0
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012

Internal node 7

CB



Tree (log-)likelihood
computation

Felsenstein's
tree-pruning algorithm

Pseudocode

Example

Calculation at tips

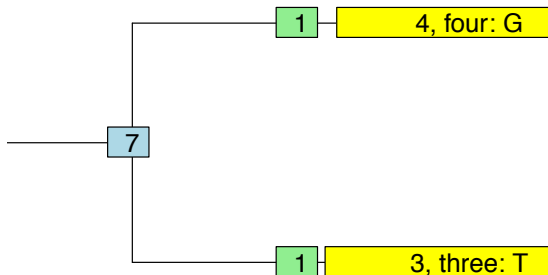
Calculation at internal
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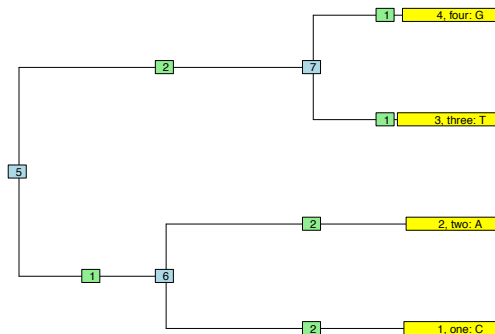
Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 3				
1	1	0	0	0
node 4				
1	0	0	0	1
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027

Internal node 5

CB



	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

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Internal node 5, nucleotide T

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

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Internal node 5, nucleotide T

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Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

$$L_1(5|T) = \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(6|X) P(1)[T, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(7|Y) P(2)[T, Y] \right)$$

Internal node 5, nucleotide T

CB

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Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

$$\begin{aligned}L_1(5|T) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(6|X)P(1)[T, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T,C,A,G\}} L_1(7|Y)P(2)[T, Y] \right) \\&= (0.00021 \times 0.861 + 0.00071 \times 0.13 + 0.00063 \times 0.00045 + 0.00012 \times 0.00026) \\&\quad \times (0.00022 \times 0.76 + 0.000029 \times 0.24 + 0.000015 \times 0.00089 + 0.00027 \times 0.00051)\end{aligned}$$

Internal node 5, nucleotide T

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Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1				

$$\begin{aligned}L_1(5|T) &= \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(6|X) P(1)[T, X] \right) \times \left(\sum_{Y \in \{T, C, A, G\}} L_1(7|Y) P(2)[T, Y] \right) \\&= (0.00021 \times 0.861 + 0.00071 \times 0.13 + 0.00063 \times 0.00045 + 0.00012 \times 0.00026) \\&\quad \times (0.00022 \times 0.76 + 0.000029 \times 0.24 + 0.000015 \times 0.00089 + 0.00027 \times 0.00051) \\&\approx 4.89e-08\end{aligned}$$

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nodes

Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 6				
1	0.00021	0.00071	0.00063	0.00012
node 7				
1	0.00022	0.000029	0.000015	0.00027
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

Felsenstein's pruning algorithm: Example

CB

	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

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	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\text{LogL} = \left(\sum_{i \in 1:N} \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_i(5|X) \right) \right)$$

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	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LogL} &= \left(\sum_{i \in 1:N} \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_i(5|X) \right) \right) \\ &= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_1(5|X) \right)\end{aligned}$$

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	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LogL} &= \left(\sum_{i \in 1:N} \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_i(5|X) \right) \right) \\ &= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_1(5|X) \right) \\ &= \log(\pi_T \times L_1(5|T) + \pi_C \times L_1(5|C) \\ &\quad + \pi_A \times L_1(5|A) + \pi_G \times L_1(5|G))\end{aligned}$$

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	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LogL} &= \left(\sum_{i \in 1:N} \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_i(5|X) \right) \right) \\ &= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_1(5|X) \right) \\ &= \log(\pi_T \times L_1(5|T) + \pi_C \times L_1(5|C) \\ &\quad + \pi_A \times L_1(5|A) + \pi_G \times L_1(5|G)) \\ &= \log(0.22 \times 4.89\text{e-}08 + 0.26 \times 4.43\text{e-}08 \\ &\quad + 0.33 \times 2.42\text{e-}08 + 0.19 \times 3.72\text{e-}08)\end{aligned}$$

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	T	C	A	G
node 5				
1	4.89e-08	4.43e-08	2.42e-08	3.72e-08

$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LogL} &= \left(\sum_{i \in 1:N} \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_i(5|X) \right) \right) \\&= \log \left(\sum_{X \in \{T, C, A, G\}} \pi_X \times L_1(5|X) \right) \\&= \log(\pi_T \times L_1(5|T) + \pi_C \times L_1(5|C) \\&\quad + \pi_A \times L_1(5|A) + \pi_G \times L_1(5|G)) \\&= \log(0.22 \times 4.89\text{e-}08 + 0.26 \times 4.43\text{e-}08 \\&\quad + 0.33 \times 2.42\text{e-}08 + 0.19 \times 3.72\text{e-}08) \\&= \log(3.73\text{e-}08) \approx -17.1\end{aligned}$$

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Example

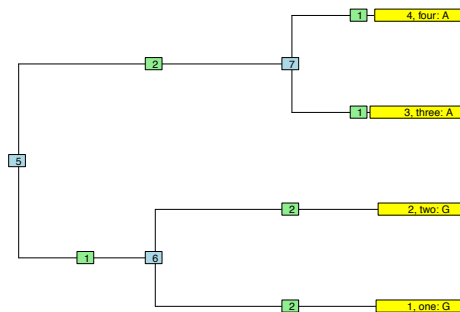
Calculation at tips

Calculation at internal nodes

Exercise

Solution

Pen'n'paper exercise



$$\pi = (0.22, 0.26, 0.33, 0.19)$$

P(1):

	T	C	A	G
T	0.86	0.13	0.00045	0.00026
C	0.11	0.89	0.00045	0.00026
A	0.0003	0.00035	0.95	0.052
G	0.0003	0.00035	0.09	0.91

P(2):

	T	C	A	G
T	0.76	0.24	0.00089	0.00051
C	0.2	0.8	0.00089	0.00051
A	0.00059	0.0007	0.9	0.096
G	0.00059	0.0007	0.17	0.83

Tree (log-)likelihood computation

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Exercise

Solution

	T	C	A	G
node 1				
1	0	0	0	1
node 2				
1	0	0	0	1
node 6				
1	2.601e-07	2.601e-07	9.216e-03	0.6889
node 3				
1	0	0	1	0
node 4				
1	0	0	1	0
node 7				
1	2.025e-07	2.025e-07	0.9025	8.1e-03
node 5				
1	1.482021e-07	1.448554e-07	0.036	0.099

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LogL} &= \log(\pi_T \times L_1(5|T) + \pi_C \times L_1(5|C) + \pi_A \times L_1(5|A) + \pi_G \times L_1(5|G)) \\
 &= \log(0.22 \times 1.482021\text{e-}07 + 0.26 \times 1.448554\text{e-}07 \\
 &\quad + 0.33 \times 0.03624314450 + 0.19 \times 0.1005294544) \\
 &= \log(0.0310609) \approx -3.472
 \end{aligned}$$

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