P=0.25 1-P=0.75 n=1000 n=240 Central Court theorem? 240-M 6 = Jup (1-P) = 13.60 = mean = n.p= E[x] = 250 10 13.69  $2) = 0 \left| -0.7303 \right| = 0.7673$ Manual Approximate calculation = 0.7673 Simulate Probability = 0.7767 Calculated uning Scipy = 0.7776521016 codes gre provides au screenthots

```
[28] ▶ ★ MI
```

```
# Ouestion 1
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats
import random
import math
p = 0.25
n = 1000
BinomScipy = stats.binom(n,p)
random.seed(0)
arr = ['A', 'T', 'C', 'G'] # Since p = 0.25 , here also p(A) = 0.25
x = []
y = []
temp = 0
temp arr = []
temp 1 = 0
for j in range(0,10000):
    temp = 0
    for k in range(0,1000):
        temp += 1 if (random.choice(arr) == 'A') else 0
    if(temp >= 240):
        temp 1 += 1
print("Simulated Probability of A appearing atleast 240 time : " + str(temp 1/10000) )
print("Calculated Probability of A appearing atleast 240 time : " + str(1-BinomScipy.cdf(239.9999)))
```

Simulated Probability of A appearing atleast 240 time : 0.7767 Calculated Probability of A appearing atleast 240 time : 0.7776521016977749

$$P[x=k] = \binom{n}{c_{k}}. \quad \binom{k}{l-p}$$

$$P[x=k] = \binom{n}{c_{k}}. \quad \binom{k}{l-p}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}$$

$$P[x=k] = \binom{n}{c_{k}}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}.$$

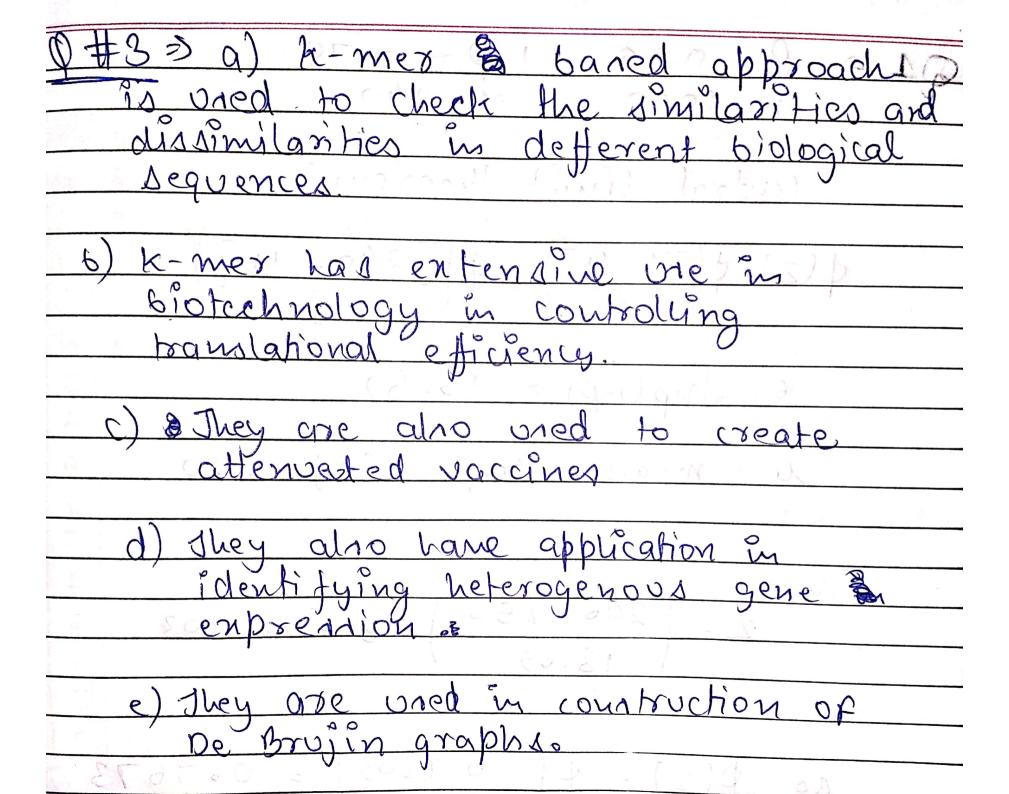
$$P[x=k] = \binom{n}{c_{k}}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}.$$

$$P[x=k] = \binom{n}{c_{k}}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}.$$

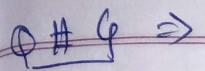
$$P[x=k] = \binom{n}{c_{k}}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}.$$

$$P[x=k] = \binom{n-k}{l-p}. \quad \binom{n-k}{l-p}.$$

$$P[x=k] = \binom{n-k}{l-p$$



Decause of the reason bacterial gnomes can be dustored into natural groups according to k-mer distribution similarities. Observed frequencies of k-words can be used to make inferences about DNA seguences



11/1///	G	G	C	T	5	C	A	A	C	+	A	G	c	+1	C
5	×	×	=		×							X			
S	×	×			×							X			
5	X	X			×							×			
T				X						×				×	
A							×	X			×				
A							×	×			×				
9	X	X			X							×			
C			X			X			~				X	2	X
T				X						X				X	
7				×						X				X	
5	×	X			×							X			
C	Mile		X			X			X				X		X

Detween 2 genomes

We use dotplat to identify comessed

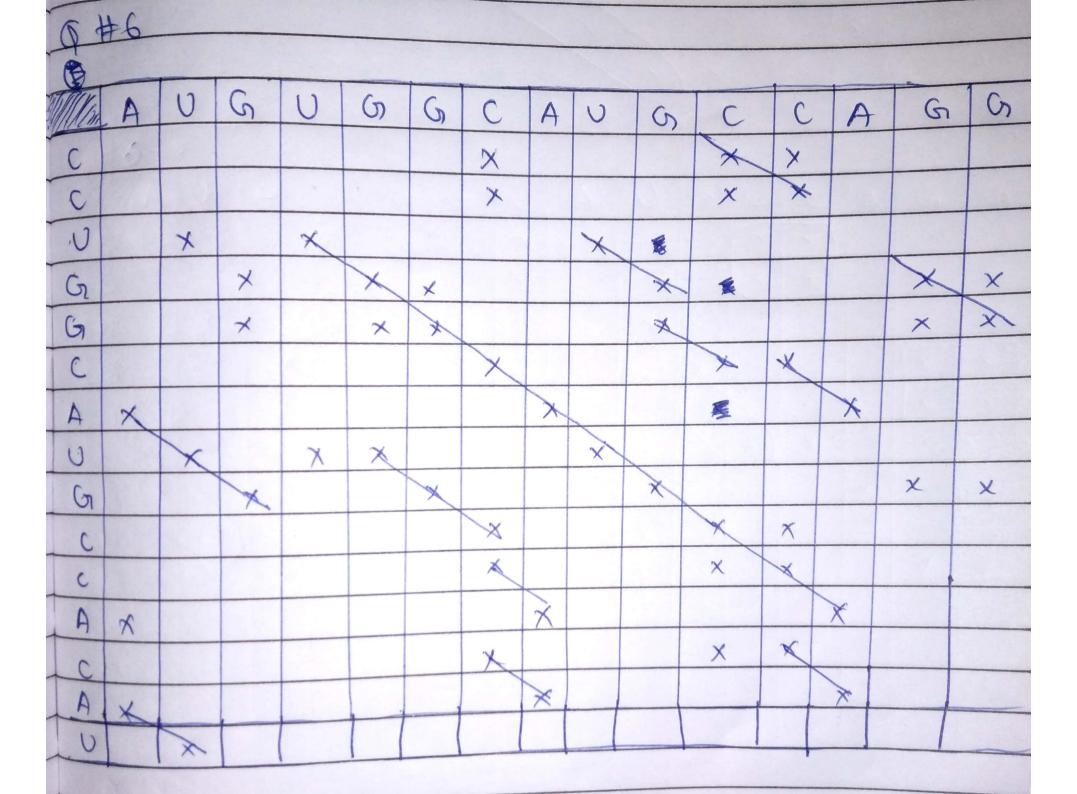
regions that are abowing a metch by x

wherever a base matches or a group of

Bases matches

```
1.ipynb M
             question5.py X
home > bhaeyan > 💠 question5.py > ...
      # Question #5 Code
      import numpy
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      def df(x,y):
           return 0 if x == y else 1
      def M(seq1,seq2,i,j,k):
           return sum(df(x,y) for x,y in zip(seq1[i:i+k],seq2[j:j+k]))
 11
      def ML(seq1,seq2,k):
 12
           n = len(seq1)
           m = len(seq2)
 13
           return [[M(seq1,seq2,i,j,k) for j in range(m-k+1)] for i in range(n-k+1)]
 14
 15
      def drawMatrix(M,t, seq1, seq2, nonblank = chr(0x25A0), blank = ' |'):
          print(' ',end="")
 17
           for i in seq2:
 19
               print("|" + i,end="")
           print("")
 21
           print('-'*(2 + 2*len(seq2)))
           for label,row in zip(seq1,M):
 22
 23
               line = ''.join('X|' if s < t else blank for s in row)
               print(label + '|' + line)
 25
               # print('-'*(2 + 2*len(seq2)))
 27
      def dotplot(seq1,seq2,k = 1,t = 1):
           M = ML(seq1, seq2, k)
 29
           drawMatrix(M, t, seq1,seq2)
 31
      # Sequence :
 32
      seqy = seqx = 'TGGCACACTCACACCACACAGACAGTTA'
 33
      # Ploting Function
      dotplot(seqx, seqy)
 35
```





nots representing complementers us are showning from top-right bottom right diagonals directions.

