

(2) 2 hidden states -> H= high GC ordend; L= low GC content Transition Probabilities

Emmission Probability H: T = 0.2 a start - H = D. T C=0.3 C 0.2 astart-L= 0.5 apH = 0.5 A . D. Z A = b.3 6 = 0.2 a HL = 0.5 6 = 0.3

n = 9 2=6GCACT GAA

i=01

a LH 20-4

$$l = 1 = V_{L}(1) = 6^{L}(6) \alpha^{2+a+1} - 1 \cdot N^{2} = (0.5)(0.5)(1) = 0.15$$
  
 $l = 1 = N^{L}(1) = 6^{L}(6) \alpha^{2+a+1} - 1 \cdot N^{2} = (0.5)(0.5)(1) = 0.15$ 

(2) Lont.

1= 1 = V(4) = e(A) max (V(8) and) = (0-3) max (1.4192 e-7) = 4.2577 x10-8

l= 1 : V4(9) = e4(A) max (V(6) and) - (0-2) max (9.4616 e-8) = 1.8923 x10-8

1-10

Vend = max (V(9) · a Lend) = max (4.2577 x 10-8) ~ 4.2577 x 10-8

Trace back

HHHLLLLLL

66CACT6AA

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2 hidden states : N3 L
                                Emission Prols
  Transition Proles
                                   H: T: 0.2
                                                      L: T: 0.3
     astort-W= 0.5
                                                                          X= 6GCA CTGAA
                                       c: b.3
    astort- L = 0.5
                                                           L: 0.2
                                       A: b. Z
     a HH = 6.5
                                                           A : 6.3
     a AL = 0.5
                                       6: 0.3
                                                           6:0.2
     au = 0.6
     aLH= 0.4
                             -( 0)=1
progra
   P=1: f(1) = e(6) (f(6) astorb. L) = (0.2) (1.0.5) = 0.1
   l= H; fy(1) = ex(6) (fx(0) asland. W) = (0.3) (0.7) = 0.15
        P($X1:8) = 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.25
 · [= 2
  l=L: f(2) = e(6)(f(1)a11 + f(1)a4) = (5.2)(0.06+0.75) = 0.162
  P=H: fH(Z) = eH(G) f(1) aLH + fH(1) aHH) = (0.3) (0.04 + 0.77) - 0.237
          P(X1.7) = 0.162 + 0.237 = 0.399
  l: L: f(3) = e(6) (f(2)ac + fy(2)ap) = (0.2) (2.0972 + 0.1185) = 0.0431
  1=H: fy(3) = e4(c)(f(2)acH+ fy(2)aH) = (0.3)(0.0648 + 0.1185) = 0.0550
        P(X1:3)= 0.0431 + 0.0550 = 0.0981
  1=1: f(4) = e(A)(f2(3)au+f4(3)au) = (0.3)(0.0259+0.0275) = 0.01602
  1=H: fH(4) = eH(N)[f(3) aLH = fH(3) aHN) = (0.2) (0.0173 +0.0275) = 0.00896
       P(x134)= 0.01602 + 0.00896 = 0.02498
 1-5
 l=L:f(5) = e((0c)(f(4))a(+f(4))a() = (0.2)( 9.612e-3 + 4.48e-7)= 2.818 ×10-3
 l=H: f+(5) = e+(e) (fue(4) ac+ - f+(4) a++) = (0.3) (6.408e-3+4.48e-3) = 3.27 × 10-3
          P(X1:5) = 2.718 x10" + 3.27 x10" - 6.088 x 10"
 (=6
 1=L: f_(6) = e_(T) (f_(5) and f_1(5) and) = (0.3) (1.691 e-3 + 1.635 e-3) = 9.98 × 10-4

l=W: f_1(6) = e_1(T) (f_(5) and f_1(5) and) = (0.2) (1.127 e-3 = 1.635 e-3) = 5.52 × 10-4
         P(x1:6) = 9.98 × 10-4 + 5.42 > 154 = 1.55 × 10-3
 P=2: f_(7) = e_(6) (f. (6) acc + f. (6) arc) = (0.2) (5.99e-4 + 2.76e-4)=1.78 × 10-4
  1=H: FH(7) = eH(6) (fe(6) aux + fH(6) aux) = (0.3) (3.99e-4 + 2.76e-4) = 2.03×10-4
       P(X1:7) = 1.75 × 10-4 $ 2.03 × 10-4 = 3-78 × 10-4
 P=L: F_(s) = e_(A) (f_ (7) an + f_A(7) and = [0.3) (1.05e-4 + 1.02 e-4) = 6.21 > 10-5
 1= H: fa(8) = ea(A)(f (7) all + fa(7) and) = (0.2) (7 e-5 + 1.02 e-4) = 3.44 × 16-5
        P(x1:8) = 6.21 ×10+ + 3.44 ×10-5 = 9.65 ×10-5
 1=2: fe(9) = e(1) (fe(8) au' fu(8) and = (0.3) (3.726e-5 + 1.72e-5) = 1.634 × 10-5
1= H: fy 19) = ex (A) (f(8) and + fx(1) and) = (0.2) (2.484 e-5 + 1.72e-5) = 8.408 + 10-6
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P(x)=) = P(x) = 1.634 x 165 + 8.408 210-6 = 2.475 x 10.5

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bi(end) = by(end)=1
Backward
  (= 1009
   1=1: b. (30) = acce(14) ( b. (Prd) + acH PH(A) b. (end) = (0.6)(0.3(1) + (0.4)(0.2) (1) = 0.26
  l=H: 5H(16) = aH_e(A) b_(tend) + aHH e+(A) by lend) = [(0.5)(0.3)(1) + (0.5)(0.2)(1)] = 0.25
  1=08
   Q=L: b_(0) = accel(A)b(9) + acpen(A)bn(9) = (0.6)(0.3)(0.26) + (0.4)(0.2)(0.25)= 0.0668
 1=4: 64 (8) = ance(1) 6(9) + aneq(1) 61 (0.5)(0.3)(0.26) - (0.5)(0.2)(0.25) = 0.064
  1=7
  1=1= 5 (7) - ane (3) 5 (1) + and en(6) 6 (8) = (0.6) (0.2) (0.0668) + (0.4) (0.3) (0.064) = 1.570 × 10-2
 1=H: 50(2)=αμ(e(6) 5(8) + αμμεμ(6) 5μ(8)= (0.5)(0.2) (0.0668) +(0.5) (0.7)(0.064)= 1.628 λ 10-2
i= 4
P=L: 5(6) = aue (T) 5(7) + au eH(T) 5+(7) = (0.6) (0.3) (1.57 e-2)+ (0.4) (5.2) (1.628e-2) = DRLDBD 4.128/10-3
1=H: 5, (6) = apre (+) 5, (2) + appen(+) 5, (7) = (0.5)(0.7)(1.57e-2)+(0.5)(0.2)(1.628e-2)=3.98 × 10-3
D=L: b_(5) = a_(e_(c) b_(6) + a = (4 + 2 + (1) b = (0.6) (0.2) (4.128e-3) + (0.4) (0.3) (3.98e-3) = 9.730 ATO 4
P=H: 6+(5) = aprend) P(6) = aHH e+ (1) PH(1) = (0.5) (0.2) (4.12 pe-3) + (0.5) (0.3) (3.98e-3) = 1.01 × 10-3
(=4
1=L: 6 (4) = que (A) 6 (8) + aug (A) 6 (5) = (0.6) (0.3) (9.770 e-4) + (0.4) (0.2) (1.01e-3) = 2.56 ×10-4
1= H: LH(4) = apte(1) 6(5) + aux ex(A) bp(5) = (0.5)(0.3) (9.736 e-4) + (0.5)(0.2) (1.01e-7) = 2.47 $10-4
i=3
P=L: b(3) = accel() b(4) + achen(c) 54(4) = 10.6) (0.2) (2.560-4) = (0.4) (0.3) (2.47e-4) = 6.036 × 10-5
1=H= 54(3) = ax(e(c) 5(4) - anney(c) 54(4) = (0.5)(0.2)(2.562-4) - (6.5)(0.3)(2.47e-4) = 6.67 × 10-5
1=L: 6(2)= auel(6)6(3)+alxex(6)6x(3)=(0.6)(0.2)(60x6e-+)+(0.4)(0.3)(6.17e-5)=1.525 x10-5
Q=H: b+ (2) = ance(6) 5(3) + an+ e+(6) 5= (3)=(0.7)(0.2)(6.036e-5) + (0.5)(0.7)(617e-5) = 1.604 ×10-5
(=L: 5(1) = au el(6) 5(1)+ au ex (6) 6(2) = (5.6) (0.2) (1.525e-5) + (0.4) (0.3) (1.604e-5) = 3.75 × 10-6
1=N: 5, (1)= ance(6) 5,(2) - ance(6) 5,(1)= (0.5)(6.2)(1.525e-5) +(6.5)(0.3)(1.604e-5) = 5. 931 ×10-6
            P(x) = 3.75 210-6 + 3.971 × 10-6 = 7:68 x 10-6
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X-GGCA

f (4) = 0.00896 bu (4) = 1

Pr (n= H (x) = (0.00196)(1) = 0.359

L:

f\_(4) = 0.01602 b\_(4) = 1

Pr (Ty= L/x) = (0.01602)(1) = 0.641

X- LGCACTGAA

H: fy(2) = 8.408 210-6

Pr(19=H/X) = (8.408 2106)(1)

2.475 2105 = 000 | 0.340

f (a) = 1.634 x10-5

10 5 (a) = 1

Pr (Tiq=L|X) = (1.634 x 10-5)(1) = [0.660]

## Viter bi Smooting and Decoding

Indialization (i=0): Vo(0) = 1

Recursion (i=1...):  $V_{\ell}(i) = e_{\ell}(x_i) \max_{k} (V_{k}(i-1) \cdot a_{k\ell})$  $ptr_{i}(\ell) = argmax_{k} (V_{k}(i-1) \cdot a_{k\ell})$ 

Termination:  $P(X, \Pi^X) = \max_k (V_k(L) a_{k0})$  $\Pi^*_L = \arg\max_k (V_k(L) a_{k0})$ 

Traceback ( i= L... ) : Tt = Ptr; (+1)

## Posterior Decoding

$$P(\pi_i = k \mid x) = \frac{f_k(i) b_k(i)}{P(x)}$$

These two methods for HMM models differ in what their ortail is telling you about a given sequence. In the viter bi method, the ort put tells you what shall the sequence is currently in. However, it does not give you any considerce as to how probable if is in that state. Conversely, the posterior decoding approach tells you the publishing that a sequence is in a given state to the title position of sequence to in