

## Objectives

- Dynamic Programming
  - Sequence Alignment

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## Review

- What is the key idea behind dynamic programming solutions?
- What is the process for solving the problems?

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## What was the Key to Solving each of these Problems?

- Weighted interval scheduling
- Segmented least squares
- Knapsack

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## What was the Key to Solving each of these Problems?

- Weighted interval scheduling
  - Binary decision: job was in or wasn't
  - Know conflicts → reduce problem
- Segmented least squares
  - Knew last point was definitely in one segment
    - Could reduce
  - Multiway decision → many possibilities for segment starting point
- Knapsack
  - If select an item, reduce available size by item's size
    - Find opt solution for smaller weight, remaining items

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## Analyzing Solution

```

Input:  $N, w_1, \dots, w_N, v_1, \dots, v_N$ 
for  $w = 0$  to  $W$ 
   $M[0, w] = 0$ 
for  $i = 1$  to  $N$ 
  # for all items
  for  $w = 1$  to  $W$ 
    # for all possible weights
    if  $w_i > w$  : # item's weight is more than available
       $M[i, w] = M[i-1, w]$ 
    else
       $M[i, w] = \max\{ M[i-1, w], v_i + M[i-1, w-w_i] \}$ 
return  $M[n, W]$ 

```

 $O(W)$  $O(NW)$ 

Why did we compute the best solution for all weights?

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## Knapsack Algorithm

	W + 1											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
$\phi$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{1}	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{1, 2}	0	1	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
{1, 2, 3}	0	1	6	7	7	18	19	24	25	25	25	25
{1, 2, 3, 4}	0	1	6	7	7	18	22	24	28	29	29	40
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}	0	1	6	7	7	18	22	28	29	34	35	40

OPT: 40 = 22 + 18  
Solution = {4, 3}

Item	Value	Weight
1	1	1
2	6	2
3	18	5
4	22	6
5	28	7

W = 11

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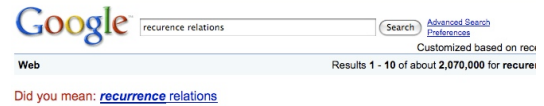
## SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT

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## Has This Ever Happened To You?



How does Google know what I really meant?

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## String Similarity

- How similar are two strings?
  - o c c u r r a n c e
  - o c c u r r e n c e
- We intuitively can tell that these two are similar
  - Ideas about a systematic measurement?

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## String Similarity

- How similar are two strings?

o c u r r a n c e  
o c c u r r e n c e

6 mismatches, 1 gap

- Measurements

- Gap (-): add a letter
- Mismatch

o c - u r r a n c e  
o c c u r r e n c e

1 mismatch, 1 gap

Which is the best alignment?

o c - u r r - a n c e  
o c c u r r e - n c e

0 mismatches, 3 gaps

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## Edit Distance

- [Levenshtein 1966, Needleman-Wunsch 1970]

- Gap penalty:  $\delta$
- Mismatch penalty:  $\alpha_{pq}$ 
  - If p and q are the same, then mismatch penalty is 0
- Cost = sum of gap and mismatch penalties

Parameters allow us to tweak cost

C T G A C C T A C C T    - C T G A C C T A C C T  
C C T G A C T A C A T    C C T G A C - T A C A T

 $\alpha_{TC} + \alpha_{GT} + \alpha_{AG} + 2\alpha_{CA}$ 
 $2\delta + \alpha_{CA}$ 

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## Sequence Alignment

- Goal: Given two strings  $X = x_1 x_2 \dots x_m$  and  $Y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_n$ , find alignment of minimum cost
- An **alignment** M is a set of ordered pairs  $x_i - y_j$  such that each item occurs in at most one pair and **no** crossings
- The pair  $x_i - y_j$  and  $x_{i'} - y_{j'}$  **cross** if  $i < i'$ , but  $j > j'$ .

o c c u r r e n c e  
o c c u r r e n c e

crossing

o c c u r r e n c e  
o c c u r r e n c e

2 mismatches

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## Sequence Alignment Example

- $X = \text{CTACCG}$
- $Y = \text{TACTG}$
- **Solution:**  $M = x_2-y_1, x_3-y_2, x_4-y_3, x_5-y_4, x_6-y_6$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$
C	T	A	C	C	G
	T	A	C	A	T
	$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_3$	$y_4$	$y_5$

$$\text{cost}(M) = \sum_{(x_i, y_j) \in M} \alpha_{x_i, y_j} + \sum_{i: x_i \text{ unmatched}} \delta + \sum_{j: y_j \text{ unmatched}} \delta$$

mismatch                      gap

Recall: mismatch penalty is 0 if  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are the same

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## Sequence Alignment Case Analysis

- Consider the last character of the strings  $X$  and  $Y$ :  $x_M$  and  $y_N$ 
  - $M$  and  $N$  are not necessarily equal
- What are the possibilities for  $x_M$  and  $y_N$  in terms of the alignment?



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## Sequence Alignment Case Analysis

- Consider last character of strings  $X$  and  $Y$ :  $x_M$  and  $y_N$

- Case 1:  $x_M$  and  $y_N$  are aligned
- Case 2:  $x_M$  is not matched
- Case 3:  $y_N$  is not matched



Formulate the optimal solution's value

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## Sequence Alignment Case Analysis

- Consider last character of strings  $X$  and  $Y$ :  $x_M$  and  $y_N$

- Case 1:  $x_M$  and  $y_N$  are aligned
- Case 2:  $x_M$  is not matched
- Case 3:  $y_N$  is not matched

What are the costs for these cases?



- $\text{OPT}(i, j) = \text{min cost of aligning strings } x_1 x_2 \dots x_i \text{ and } y_1 y_2 \dots y_j$

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## Sequence Alignment Cost Analysis

- Consider last character of strings  $X$  and  $Y$ :  $x_M$  and  $y_N$

- Case 1:  $x_M$  and  $y_N$  are aligned
  - Pay mismatch for  $x_M-y_N$  + min cost of aligning rest of strings
  - $\text{OPT}(M, N) = \alpha_{x_M y_N} + \text{OPT}(M-1, N-1)$
- Case 2:  $x_M$  is not matched
  - Pay gap for  $x_M$  + min cost of aligning rest of strings
  - $\text{OPT}(M, N) = \delta + \text{OPT}(M-1, N)$
- Case 3:  $y_N$  is not matched
  - Pay gap for  $y_N$  + min cost of aligning rest of strings
  - $\text{OPT}(M, N) = \delta + \text{OPT}(M, N-1)$

What else do we need to consider?

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## Sequence Alignment Cost Analysis

- Base costs?  $\rightarrow i$  or  $j$  is 0
  - What happens when we run out of letters in one string before the other?

$X = \text{CTACCG}$   
 $Y = \text{TACTG}$

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## Sequence Alignment: Problem Structure

Gaps for remainder of Y

$$OPT(i, j) = \begin{cases} j\delta & \text{if } i = 0 \\ \min \begin{cases} \alpha_{x_i, y_j} + OPT(i-1, j-1) \\ \delta + OPT(i-1, j) \\ \delta + OPT(i, j-1) \end{cases} & \text{otherwise} \\ i\delta & \text{if } j = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ran out of 1<sup>st</sup> string

Gaps for remainder of X

Ran out of 2<sup>nd</sup> string

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## Sequence Alignment: Algorithm

Cost parameters

```

Sequence-Alignment(m, n, x1x2...xm, y1y2...yn, δ, α)
  for i = 0 to m
    M[i, 0] = iδ
  for j = 0 to n
    M[0, j] = jδ

  for i = 1 to m
    for j = 1 to n
      M[i, j] = min(α[xi, yj] + M[i-1, j-1],
                    δ + M[i-1, j],
                    δ + M[i, j-1])

  return M[m, n]

```

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## Sequence Alignment: Algorithm

Cost parameters

```

Sequence-Alignment(m, n, x1x2...xm, y1y2...yn, δ, α)
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  for i = 1 to m
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      M[i, j] = min(α[xi, yj] + M[i-1, j-1],
                    δ + M[i-1, j],
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  return M[m, n]

```

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## Example

X = bait

Y = boot

α = 1, for vowel mismatch  
 α = 2, for other mismatches  
 δ = 2

		b	a	i	t
b					
o					
o					
t					

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## Example

X = bait

Y = boot

α = 1, for vowel mismatch  
 α = 2, for other mismatches  
 δ = 2

		b	a	i	t
	0	2	4	6	8
b	2				
o	4				
o	6				
t	8				

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## Example

X = bait

Y = boot

α = 1, for vowel mismatch  
 α = 2, for other mismatches  
 δ = 2

		b	a	i	t
	0	2	4	6	8
b	2	0	2	4	6
o	4				
o	6				
t	8				

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## Example

**X = bait**      **Y = boot**

$\alpha = 1$ , for vowel mismatch  
 $\alpha = 2$ , for other mismatches  
 $\delta = 2$

			<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>t</b>
		0	2	4	6	8
<b>b</b>	2	0	2	4	6	
<b>o</b>	4	2	1	3	5	
<b>o</b>	6					
<b>t</b>	8					

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## Example

**X = bait**      **Y = boot**

$\alpha = 1$ , for vowel mismatch  
 $\alpha = 2$ , for other mismatches  
 $\delta = 2$

			<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>t</b>
		0	2	4	6	8
<b>b</b>	2	0	2	4	6	
<b>o</b>	4	2	1	3	5	
<b>o</b>	6	4	3	2	4	
<b>t</b>	8					

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## Example

**X = bait**      **Y = boot**

$\alpha = 1$ , for vowel mismatch  
 $\alpha = 2$ , for other mismatches  
 $\delta = 2$

			<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>t</b>
		0	2	4	6	8
<b>b</b>	2	0	2	4	6	
<b>o</b>	4	2	1	3	5	
<b>o</b>	6	4	3	2	4	
<b>t</b>	8	6	5	4	2	

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## Example

**X = bait**      **Y = boot**

$\alpha = 1$ , for vowel mismatch  
 $\alpha = 2$ , for other mismatches  
 $\delta = 2$

			<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>t</b>
		0	2	4	6	8
<b>b</b>	2	0	2	4	6	
<b>o</b>	4	2	1	3	5	
<b>o</b>	6	4	3	2	4	
<b>t</b>	8	6	5	4	2	

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## Sequence Alignment: Analysis

```

Sequence-Alignment(m, n, x1x2...xm, y1y2...yn,  $\delta$ ,  $\alpha$ )
  for i = 0 to m
    M[i, 0] = i $\delta$ 
  for j = 0 to n
    M[0, j] = j $\delta$ 

  for i = 1 to m
    for j = 1 to n
      M[i, j] = min( $\alpha[x_i, y_j] + M[i-1, j-1]$ ,
                     $\delta + M[i-1, j]$ ,
                     $\delta + M[i, j-1]$ )

  return M[m, n]

```

$O(mn)$

Costs?

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## Oracle of Bacon

The Oracle cannot find "Dan Akroid." You have probably misspelled your entry, but it's also possible that the actor or actress you seek is not in our database. Below are 12 close matches. If you don't find what you're looking for in that list, try searching at [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com).

- Dan Aykroyd
- Dan Akrig
- Dan Alford
- Dan Arkin
- Dan Broad
- Dan Krohn
- Dan Kroon
- Dan Marois
- Dan Sakraida
- Dan Stroud
- Dana Roi
- Daniel Krogh

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