

### 3 multiple alignment

#### General

We want to find similar parts of multiple strings.  
~~These~~ Similar strings might be evolutionary or functional related even though much of them differ.

#### Sum of Pairs

We need to score our alignment using some score.

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} m_1 \text{---} \\ \text{---} m_2 \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} m_k \text{---} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$SP(M) = \sum_{0 < i < j \leq k} \text{PairScore}(m_i, m_j)$$

Can we use ideas from global alignment - i.e. is SP-score column-based?

$$SP(M) = \sum_{0 < i < j \leq k} \text{PairScore}(M_i, M_j)$$

$$= \sum_{0 < i < j \leq k} \sum_{0 < c \leq l} d(M_i[c], M_j[c])$$

$$= \sum_{0 < c \leq l} \sum_{0 < i < j \leq k} d(M_i[c], M_j[c])$$

$$= \sum_{0 < c \leq l} SP \begin{bmatrix} M_1[c] \\ \vdots \\ M_k[c] \end{bmatrix}$$

Yes it is.

Exact

Definer  $D(i_1, \dots, i_k) \equiv \text{Cost of OPT}(S_1[i_1, \dots, i_1], \dots, S_k[i_1, \dots, i_k])$

Compute  $D$  by maximizing over all last columns,

# last columns =  $\lambda^k - 1$

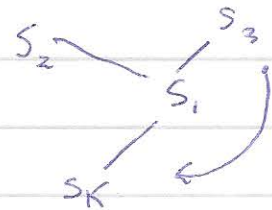
$$D(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \min_{\text{last column}} [D(i_1, \dots, i_k) + \text{cost}(\text{last. id.})] \begin{bmatrix} S_1[i_k] \text{ or } - \\ \vdots \\ S_k[i_k] \text{ or } - \end{bmatrix}$$

Time =  $O(n^k \cdot \lambda^k = \text{"time to compute score"})$

Space =  $O(n^k)$

Star algorithm

1) Compute  $S_1 = \min_{S \in \mathcal{F}} \sum D(S_1, S)$   
 $O(k^2 n^2)$



2) Optalign  $S_1, S_i = \text{Extend } M$

$O(kn^2)$

Show how to extend

Total  $O(k^2 n^2)$

Showing  $\frac{SP(M)}{SP(M^*)} < 2$

$$SP(M) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^k d(M_i, M_j)$$

metric triangle inequality  $\rightarrow$   $\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^k d(M_i, M_1) + d(M_1, M_j)$

metric symmetry  $\rightarrow$   $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^k d(M_1, M_i) + d(M_1, M_j)$

rewrite  $\rightarrow$   $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=2}^k 2(k-1) d(M_1, M_l)$

$$= (k-1) \sum_{l=2}^k d(M_1, M_l)$$

$$= (k-1) \sum_{l=2}^k D(S_1, S_l)$$

$$SP(M^*) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^k d(M_i^*, M_j^*)$$

nothing is better than the optimal scores  $\rightarrow$   $\geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^k D(S_i, S_j)$

by choice of  $S_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^k D(S_1, S_j)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k \sum_{j=1}^k D(S_1, S_j)$$

rewrite and  $D(S_i, S_i) = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $= \frac{1}{2} k \sum_{l=2}^k D(S_1, S_l)$

$$\frac{SP(M)}{SP(M^*)} \leq \frac{(k-1) \sum_{l=2}^k D(S_1, S_l)}{\frac{1}{2} k \sum_{l=2}^k D(S_1, S_l)}$$

$$= \frac{2(k-1)}{k}$$

$$\leq \underline{\underline{2}}$$