

Algorithms in Genome Research

Winter 2009/2010

Exercises

Number 12, Discussion: 2010 January 29

1. Word puzzling:
 - How many different words can be built by using all the letters of the word **GLÜHWEIN** exactly once? Compute the actual value.
 - How many different words can be built by using all the letters of the word **TEELICHT** exactly once? Note that all words need to have the same length, and must use the letters the specified number of times: For **ABA**, there are three such words, **AAB**, **ABA**, **BAA**.
 - Try and find a general formula. Hint: For **GLÜHWEIN**, the formula depends only on the length of the word, but not for **TEELICHT** - what else does it depend on?
2. Suppose that we do not know the order of characters in a string: For example, the strings **AACCC**, **ACACC**, \dots , **CCCAA** are indistinguishable to us. We call such “strings without order” *compomers* (denoted A_2C_3 for our example). The *length* of a compomer is the length of the corresponding string (5 in our example).
 - Let $\Sigma = \{A, C, G, T\}$ be our alphabet, then there exist 4 compomers of length 1 (A_1, C_1, G_1, T_1) and 10 compomers of length 2 ($A_2, A_1C_1, C_2, A_1G_1, C_1G_1, G_2, A_1T_1, C_1T_1, G_1T_1, T_2$). How many compomers exist of length 3 and 4?
 - Derive a general formula for the number of compomers of length n over an arbitrary alphabet Σ .
3. Given a list of peaks from a Tandem Mass Spectrum (MS/MS) for peptide de-novo sequencing, one important obstacle for recovering the peptide sequence is to assign peaks to the main ion types b and y (prefix and suffix strings of the peptide sequence). If we know that only b -ions are present in the spectrum, then recovering the sequence becomes simple. Describe an algorithm to do so: Input is an ordered list of masses m_1, \dots, m_n .
4. We modify the above problem such that there are “noise peaks” (of unknown origin) in the mass spectrum. Describe an algorithm that finds a peptide sequence maximizing the number of explained peaks. The algorithm should run in $O(n|\Sigma|)$ time. Hint: use dynamic programming.