

Algorithms in Comparative Genomics

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<https://gi.cebitec.uni-bielefeld.de/teaching/2020winter/cg>

Exercise sheet 9, 7.1.2021

Exercise 1 (Canonical DCJ model with capping)

(6 pts)

Consider the following canonical genomes:

$$\mathbb{A} = [4\ 1] \ [6\ 3\ 2\ 5] \ [7\ 8\ \bar{9}] \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathbb{B} = [1\ 2\ 3\ 4] \ [5\ 6] \ [7\ 8\ 9]$$

1. Construct the relational graph $RG(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$.
2. For each component C of the relational graph $RG(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$, give the type of C (cycle, $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}$ -path, $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{A}$ -path or $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}$ -path).
3. Compute the DCJ distance $d_{\text{DCJ}}(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$.
4. Modify the relational graph into an optimal capped relational graph with the minimum number of caps.
5. Derive a pair of canonical circular genomes from the capped relational graph, **maximizing** the number of circular chromosomes in each genome.

Exercise 2 (Singular DCJ-indel model with capping)

(12 pts)

Consider the following singular genomes:

$$\mathbb{A} = [a_1\ 4\ 1] \ [a_2\ 6\ a_3\ 3\ a_4\ 2\ a_5\ 5] \ [a_6\ a_7\ 7\ 8\ a_8\ \bar{9}] \ [a_9] \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathbb{B} = [b_1\ 1\ b_2\ 2\ b_3\ 3\ b_4\ 4\ b_5] \ [5\ b_6\ 6] \ [b_7\ 7\ 8\ b_8\ 9] \ (b_9\ b_{10})$$

1. Give the sets of genes \mathcal{G}_* , \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} .
2. Construct the relational graph $RG(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$.
3. For each component C of the relational graph $RG(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$:
 - (a) Give the type of C (cycle, singleton, $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}$ -path, $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{A}$ -path or $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}$ -path).
 - (b) Give the number of runs $\Lambda(C)$;
 - (c) Give the run-type of C (ε , \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{AB} or \mathcal{BA});
 - (d) Compute the minimum number of indels $\lambda(C)$ that are necessary for sorting C separately.
4. Find all chains of deducting recombinations.
5. Compute the DCJ-indel distance $d_{\text{DCJ}}^{\text{ID}}(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$.
6. Modify the relational graph into an optimal capped relational graph with the minimum number of caps.
7. Derive a pair of singular circular genomes from the capped relational graph, minimizing the number of circular chromosomes in each genome.