

1. Exercise  
“Bioinformatische Methode in der Genomforschung”  
Wintersemester 2021

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Due: 3.11.2021

**Exercise 1** (5 Points) Physical mapping with Clone-probe Hybridisierung.

1. What are the most important assumptions when modeling the physical-mapping problem using the Consecutive-Ones problem?
2. Give experimentally relevant arguments for why these assumptions cannot be fulfilled in reality

**Exercise 2** (10 Points) Solve the Consecutive-Ones Problem (if possible) for the following Clone-probe Hybridisation matrix using PQ-trees

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Exercise 3** (5 Points)

Create the Graph  $G(M)$  for the following Matrix  $M$  and solve the Travelling Salesperson Problem (TSP)

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. What is the length of the optimal TSP route?
2. Which Probe-order corresponds to this route?

3. How many Consecutive-Ones blocks exist in this order?

**Exercise 4** (5 Points)

Permutations on PQ-Trees

1. Given a PQ-Tree  $((D,E,G),(H,B,[A,F],G))$ , where  $[]$  denotes a p-node containing a list of its children and  $()$  denotes a q-node containing a list of its children; give the amount of permutations over  $fA, \dots, Hg$  that are represented by this PQ-tree

Hint: A permutation of the set of leafs is obtained by reading the leaf labels from left to right. The PQ-tree  $(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H)$  for example represents  $8!$  possible permutations