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Minimum Mosaic Inference of a Set of Recombinants

Guillaume Blin1 Romeo Rizzi2 Florian Sikora1 Stéphane Vialette1

1Université Paris-Est, LIGM - UMR CNRS 8049, France. Email: {gblin,sikora,viatte}@univ-mlv.fr
2DIM, Università di Udine, Italy. Email: romeo.rizzi@uniud.it

Abstract

In this paper, we investigate the central problem of finding recombination events (Kececioglu & Gusfield 1998, Ukkonen 2002, Schwartz et al. 2002, Koivisto et al. 2004, Rastas & Ukkonen 2007, Wu & Gusfield 2007). It is commonly assumed that a present population is a descendent of a small number of specific sequences called founders. Due to recombination, a present sequence (called a recombinant) is thus composed of blocks from the founders. A major question related to founder sequences is the so-called MINIMUM MOSAIC problem: using the natural parsimony criterion for the number of recombinations, find the “best” founders. In this article, we prove that the MINIMUM MOSAIC problem given haplotype recombinants with no missing values is hard for an unbounded number of founders and propose some exact exponential-time algorithms for the problem. Notice that, in (Rastas & Ukkonen 2007), Rastas et al. proved that the MINIMUM MOSAIC problem is hard using a somewhat unrealistic mutation cost function (details provided afterwards). The aim of this paper is to provide a better complexity insight of the problem.

Keywords: Minimum Mosaic problem, SNP, Haplotype

1 Introduction

Given any two unrelated people, their DNA sequences will only differ on about 0.1%. This small genetic variability is of particular importance since it influences how people differ in their risk of disease or their response to drugs. A main challenge is to discover the DNA variants that contribute to common disease risk. These variations mostly arise on specific single positions called Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) where the corresponding nucleotides, called alleles, differ. For example, given three DNA fragments ...GGACCTG..., GGACATG... and ...GGACTTG... from different individuals of a population, the SNP is composed of the three alleles C, A and T. Furthermore, each person has two almost identical copies of all chromosomes except the sex chromosomes. Given a population, an haplotype refers to a combination of alleles at different positions on a chromosome. Therefore, each individual has two haplotypes (one maternal and one paternal) for each chromosome. The genotype corresponds to the set of alleles that a person has thereby defining at each SNP the alleles of the two haplotypes. Unfortunately, the current methods of data acquisition do not provide inheritance information.

As a simple illustration, consider the following two partial haplotypes (a chromosome region where only the SNPs are shown)

...A...C...G...T...
...A...C...G/C...T/T...

The corresponding genotype is

...A/A...C/C...A/C...G/T...C/G...T/T...

Alleles of an SNP are called heterozygous if they differ (e.g. A/C), and homozygous otherwise (e.g. A/A). Since most SNPs are composed of only two alleles (among the 16 possibilities) — that occur in a large percentage of the population — haplotypes are usually represented by binary sequences (one character for each of the two possible alleles per SNP) whereas genotypes are usually represented by ternary sequences (0 and 1 denote the two homozygote alleles and 2 denotes the heterozygote one). Notice that it is common to denote missing values by the extra symbol “−”. Therefore, the sequences are built on the alphabet \{0,1,2,−\}.

Genetic variation within species is mostly induced by a process called recombination. Given two equal length sequences, a recombination generates a third sequence of the same length by concatenating the prefix of one sequence with the suffix of the other sequence (Koivisto et al. 2004). In the resulting sequence, the assembly point is referred as a breakpoint. An illustration is given in Figure 1.

![Figure 1: Recombination of S_1 and S_2 leading to T.](image)

Finding recombination events has become a central problem in computational biology (Kececioglu & Gusfield 1998, Koivisto 2002, Schwartz et al. 2002, Koivisto et al. 2004, Rastas & Ukkonen 2007, Wu & Gusfield 2007). In most combinatorial models, a present population is assumed to be a descendent of a small number of specific sequences called founders. Due to recombination, a present sequence, called a recombinant, is thus composed of blocks from the founders. The term mosaic is often used to denote the mosaic-like structure of DNA induced by the recombinations (Ukkonen 2002) (c.f. Figure 2).

A major question related to founder sequences is the so-called MINIMUM MOSAIC problem: using the natural parsimony criterion for the number of recombinations, find the “best” founders. More formally, the MINIMUM MOSAIC problem, in its natural decisional form, is defined as follows: Given a set \(D\) of \(m\)
They also proved that the Minimum Mosaic problem for haplotype recombinants with possible missing values (i.e. \( D \subset \{0, 1\}^n \)) is NP-complete. Finally, they proved that even when missing values are forbidden, the Minimum Mosaic problem for haplotype recombinants (i.e. \( D \subset \{0, 1\}^n \)) is NP-complete even for \( K = 2 \) since it becomes equivalent to the NP-complete Hypercube Segmentation problem (Kleinberg et al. 1998). One has to notice that this latter result is a bit “artificial”, in the sense that the extra condition that the mutation cost \( c = \frac{1}{nm} \) (necessary in the proof) roughly corresponds to forbid (and thus ignore) recombinations. Indeed, \( nm \) mutations becomes less expensive than a single recombination event. This is precisely the reason why Ukkonen (Ukkonen 2002) and Wu et al. (Wu & Gusfield 2007) have been able to find a polynomial-time algorithm for the problem without mutation. One of the purpose of our contribution is to provide a better complexity insight of the problem by proving its complexity without relying on a somewhat unrealistic prohibitive mutation cost function.

Several heuristics and lower bounds have been proposed (Roli & Blum 2009, Wu 2010). Wu et al. (Wu & Gusfield 2007) designed an \( O(nm) \) time algorithm for the Minimum Mosaic problem for genotype recombinants without missing values (i.e. \( D \subset \{0, 1, 2\}^n \)) and \( K = 2 \). Furthermore, they gave an exact algorithm for the general case (haplotype recombinants without missing values). Notice that the time complexity of this latter algorithm is not given in the paper and the authors claim it to be practical for moderate \( n \) and \( m \).

Finally, in (Zhang et al. 2008), Zhang et al. investigated the Minimum Segmentation problem for genotype recombinants and provided two dynamic programming algorithms with time complexity \( O(nK^4) \) and \( O(nK + PK^4) \), where \( P \) is the number of rows of the dynamic table.

### 3 Notations

In the rest of the paper, we do not consider missing values (i.e., haplotypes are defined on \( \{0, 1\}^n \)). Given any string \( s = s_1s_2...s_n \) and two integers \( i \) and \( j \), \( 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \), we denote by \( s[i, j] \) the substring \( s_i s_{i+1}...s_j \) of \( s \). Given a set of haplotype founders \( f_1, f_2,..., f_K \), each in \( \{0, 1\}^n \), and an haplotype recombinant \( r \) of size \( n \), a segmentation of \( r \) out from \( f_1, f_2,..., f_K \) is a partition of the interval \([1...n] = \{1, 2,..., n\} \) into consecutive intervals \( I_1, I_2,..., I_K \) such that, for each \( 1 \leq i \leq k \), we have \( r[I_i] = f_j[I_i] \) for some \( j \in \{1, 2,..., K\} \).

The cost of the segmentation is \( k - 1 \). For example, for \( r = 001011, f_1 = 000000 \) and \( f_2 = 111111 \), \( I_1 = f_1[1...2], I_2 = f_2[3...5] \) is a segmentation of \( r \) out from \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) of cost 3. The cost of segmenting \( r \) out from \( f_1, f_2,..., f_K \) is denoted cost(r; \( f_1, f_2,..., f_K \)). (the cost of a best segmentation can be found in \( O(nK) \) time (Rastas & Ukkonen 2007)).

The Minimum Mosaic problem can be defined as follows: Given a set of \( m \) recombinants \( D = \{r_1, r_2,..., r_m\} \), \( r_i \in \{0, 1\}^n \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq m \), and an integer \( K \), find a set of \( K \) founders \( F = \{f_1, f_2,..., f_K\} \), \( f_j \in \{0, 1\}^n \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq K \), such that \( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \text{cost}(r_i; f_1, f_2,..., f_K) \) is minimized.

### 4 Hardness result for the Minimum Mosaic problem

In this section, we prove the Minimum Mosaic problem for an unbounded \( K \) to be NP-complete without equal \( n \)-length haplotype or genotype sequences (the current population) and a given number of founders \( K \), find a set \( F \) of \( K \) founders that induce a minimum number of breakpoints. There exists a dual problem, called the Minimum Segmentation problem, where we are given a set of founders \( F \) and a recombinant \( r \in D \) and the goal is to find a minimal segmentation of \( r \), where each segment of \( r \) is inherited from the corresponding (i.e. same location) region of some founder.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we present the related state-of-the-art, and we introduce in Section 3 the needed material. Section 4 is devoted to computational complexity. In Section 5, we propose some exact exponential-time algorithms for the Minimum Mosaic problem.

#### 2 Related works and known results

Ukkonen first formulated an optimization form of the problem based on the mosaic model and parsimony (Ukkonen 2002). He considered two criteria: the number of founders and the number of recombinations in a solution. Ukkonen gave two polynomial-time algorithms: an \( O(n(m + K^3)) \) time algorithm for the Minimum Segmentation problem and an \( O(mn) \) time algorithm for the Minimum Founder Mosaic problem. For moderate \( K \) (Rastas & Ukkonen 2007), the latter result is a bit “artificial”, in the sense that the mutation cost \( c = \frac{1}{nm} \) is necessary in the proof) roughly corresponds to forbid (and thus ignore) recombinations. Indeed, \( nm \) mutations becomes less expensive than a single recombination event. This is precisely the reason why Ukkonen (Ukkonen 2002) and Wu et al. (Wu & Gusfield 2007) have been able to find a polynomial-time algorithm for the problem without mutation. One of the purpose of our contribution is to provide a better complexity insight of the problem by proving its complexity without relying on a somewhat unrealistic prohibitive mutation cost function.

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In (Rastas & Ukkonen 2007), Rastas et al. considered the Minimum Mosaic problem with missing values and mutations (i.e. mismatches between founders and recombinants) leading to a different parsimony criterion. More precisely, for each recombinant \( r \in D \), a score \( k + k' c \) is computed where (1) \( k \) is the number of breakpoints of a recombinant \( r' \) such that the Hamming distance between \( r \) and \( r' \) is \( k' \) (i.e. the number of mutations) and (2) \( c \) is the relative weight for a mutation compared to recombinations. Rastas et al. improved the complexity of Minimum Segmentation problem by providing an \( O(nmK) \) algorithm.
relying on unrealistic prohibitive mutation costs (as done in (Rastas & Ukkonen 2007)). For the sake of presentation, we first generalize the problem to arbitrary strings. The following lemma proves that this can be done safely.

**Lemma 1** If the Minimum Mosaic problem on arbitrary strings is NP-hard, then so is the Minimum Mosaic problem on binary strings.

**Proof:** Assume to be given a natural $K$ and a set of $m$ recombinants $D = \{r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m\} \subseteq \Sigma^a$ where $\Sigma = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_k\}$ is any alphabet on $k$ symbols. Then, for any encoding of the symbols in $\Sigma$ by binary strings of length $\lfloor \log_2 k \rfloor$. In other words, let $\delta : \Sigma \mapsto \{0,1\}^k$ be any injection from $\Sigma$ to $\{0,1\}^k$ with $k' = \lfloor \log_2 k \rfloor$. Then one such encoding has been fixed, we can extend $\delta$ to get an injective function which maps every string $r_i$ over $\Sigma$ into a binary string $\delta(r_i)$ of length $\lfloor \log_2 |r_i| \rfloor$. Notice that any feasible solution $(f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_k)$ for the instance $(K, r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m)$ naturally maps into the feasible solution $(\delta(f_1), \delta(f_2), \ldots, \delta(f_k))$ for the instance $(K, \delta(r_1), \delta(r_2), \ldots, \delta(r_m))$, and the cost remains unaffected.

Let us show that the converse is also true. To do so, we claim that, given any feasible solution $(f'_1, f'_2, \ldots, f'_K)$ for the instance $(K, \delta(r_1), \delta(r_2), \ldots, \delta(r_m))$, we can always modify it without increasing its cost, in such a way that each of the $f'_i$ is actually the binary encoding of some string over $\Sigma$. In other words, we can assume that $f'_1 = \delta(f_1), f'_2 = \delta(f_2), \ldots, f'_K = \delta(f_K)$. In this way, the converse would directly follow. In order to prove our claim, we can actually act on the $f'_i$’s and “clean” them out one by one. Assume $f'_i$ is not cleaned, that is, $f'_i$ does not belong to the image of map $\delta$. Then there exists some $1 \leq j \leq n$ such that $f'_i[k'(j - 1) + 1, k'j]$ does not belong to the codewords set $\Delta(\Sigma) := \{\delta(\sigma) : \sigma \in \Sigma\}$. In this case, where $\bar{\Sigma}$ is any symbol in $\Sigma$ such that $\delta(\bar{\Sigma})$ has a longest suffix in common with $f'_i[k'(j - 1) + 1, k'j]$, we modify $f'_i$ precisely on the interval $[k'(j - 1) + 1, k'j]$, and, more precisely, by replacing it by the string $\delta(\bar{\Sigma})$. Considering the way the procedure for finding a minimum cost segmentation operates (e.g. Algorithm 1), it is easy to see that this modification does not increase the cost. \hfill $\Box$

**Algorithm 1** Algorithm for finding a minimum cost segmentation : $FS(r; f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_K)$

1. Let $i = |r|$
2. if $i = 0$ then return end if
4. end if
5. Let $j$ be the smallest positive natural such that $r[j..i] = f_k[j..i]$ for some $k$
6. if $j > i$ then return "No production exists" end if
8. end if
9. return $FS([1, j - 1]; f_1[1, j - 1], f_2[1, j - 1], \ldots, f_K[1, j - 1]) + [j..i]$.

In order to facilitate the understanding of the proof, let us further strengthen the formulation of our problem: consider the more general formulation where $K'$ of the founders comprising the solution (and to be given in output) are actually given as specified in advance in the input. We will refer to those specific founders as forced founders and will first show how one can force a part of the founders.

Let us first remark that it is easy to provide a polynomial-time reduction from any instance containing forced founders to an instance without ones. Indeed, for each forced founder $f^f_j$, add $nm$ copies of $f^f_j$ in the recombinants set $D$. It is clear that in a solution, one has to include $f^f_j$ in the founder set, otherwise, it will induce at least $nm$ breakpoints which is the maximal number of breakpoints one can get in the original instance. Note that given an objective of at most $B$ breakpoints, it suffices to add $B$ copies of $f^f_j$ to get this property.

Thus, for the purpose of the reduction, we can without loss of generality assume to have instances of the form $(K, D, F^f)$ such that $D = \{r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m\} \subseteq \Sigma^n$, $F^f = \{f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_f\} \subseteq \Sigma^n$ and $m = m + m'$. Let us now provide a reduction from the NP-complete VERTEX-COVER problem: Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ such that $|V| = n$, $|E| = m$ and an integer $k_G$, decide whether there exists a subset $V'$ of $V$ such that each edge of $G$ is incident to at least one vertex of $V'$ and $|V'| \leq k_G$. Our reduction begins by giving an arbitrary orientation to each edge of $G$, that is, for each $e_j \in E$, let $t_j$ and $h_j$ be indices such that $v_{t_j}$ is the tail and $v_{h_j}$ is the head of the arbitrary oriented edge $e_j$.

We consider the alphabet $\Sigma := \{W, Z\} \cup \{X_i : i = 1, 2, \ldots, m\}$. Informally, there is one letter for each vertex of $V$, while $W$ and $Z$ act like separators letters. We define $m = C n_G + 3$ recombinants, each of length $n = 6 m_G$ built as follows ($C$ is a constant defined later):

- $r_1 = (WWZZZW)$
- $r_2 = \prod_{i=1}^{m_G} (ZZX_{t_i}X_{h_i}ZZ)$ and $r_3 = \prod_{i=1}^{m_G} (ZZX_{h_i}X_{t_i}ZZ)$
- $r_j = (X_{t_i}X_{h_i}X_iX_iX_iX_iX_iX_i)$, for each $1 \leq i \leq n_G$, $1 \leq j \leq C$.

We then define a set $F'$ of $k' = 1 + 2 m_G n_G$ forced founders as follows.

- $F_1' = (ZZZZZZZ)$
- $F_{i,t} = Z^t X_{i} X_{i} Z^3 (2 m_G - t - 1)$, for each $0 \leq t \leq 2 m_G - 1$, and $1 \leq i \leq n_G$.

Finally, we set $K' = 2 m_G n_G + k_G + 2$; that is asking for $K'' = k_G + 1$ founders.

**Lemma 2** If the graph $G = (V, E)$ admits a vertex cover of size at most $k_G$ then the corresponding built instance of our problem admits a solution of cost at most $C(n_G + k_G)(2m_G - 1) + 6m_G$.

**Proof:** Let $V' \subseteq V$ be a vertex cover of size $k_G$ of $G$. For each $1 \leq i \leq m_G$, we let $c_j$ be an index such that $c_{e_j} \in V' \cap e_j$ (such an index exists since $V'$ is a vertex cover). By definition, $c_j \in \{t_j, h_j\}$. Let $\mathcal{V} = \{t_j, h_j\} \setminus c_j$. We construct our solution with the following set $F''$ of $k'' = k_G + 1$ founders:

- $F_0'' = \prod_{i=1}^{m_G} (WWX_{t_i}X_{h_i}WW)$
- $F_i'' = (X_iX_iX_iX_iX_iX_iX_iX_i)$, for each $v_i \in V'$.

Let us now compute the corresponding cost:

- $\text{cost}(r_1; F'' \cup F') = 2 m_G$ since we have to switch from $F_0$ to $F_1'$ and from $F_i'$ to $F_0''$ for each $m_G$ blocks of length $6$. 

• \( \text{cost}(r^i_2, F^i \cup F^i) = 2m_G \) and \( \text{cost}(r^i_3, F^i \cup F^i) = 2m_G \). For each \( 1 \leq j \leq m_G \), since \( V' \) is a vertex cover, \( F^i_2 \) and \( F^i_3 \) will prevent a breakpoint between the \( X_{ij,s} \)'s (and between the \( X_{ij,t} \)'s) since \( c_j \in \{t_j, h_j \} \) and \( s_j \in \{t_j, h_j \} \). Therefore, by switching from \( F^i_2 \) to \( F_{c_j} \) or \( F_{h_j} \) and back to \( F^i_2 \) for each \( m_G \) blocks of length 6, it only induces 2 breakpoints for each block,

- for \( 1 \leq j \leq C \), \( \text{cost}(r^i_j, F^i \cup F^i) = 0 \) for each \( v_i \in V' \) whereas \( \text{cost}(r^i_j, F^i \cup F^i) = C(2m_G - 1) \) for each \( v_i \notin V' \). Considering such recombinants \( r^i_j \), such that \( v_i \notin V' \), by switching from \( F^i_{v_i} \) to \( F^i_{c_j} \) or \( F^i_{h_j} \) for the \( t \)th block of length 6, it will only induce 2 breakpoints for each block (except the last one). Since \( |V'| = k_G \), there are \( n_c - k_G \) recombinants which costs \( 2m_G - 1 \) each.

On the whole, \( \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \sum_{j=1}^{C} \text{cost}(r^i_j, F^i \cup F^i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \sum_{j=1}^{C} \text{cost}(r^i_j, F^i \cup F^i) = 2m_G + (2 \times 2m_G) + C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) = C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) + 6m_G. \)

We now turn to consider the relative direction.

**Lemma 3** Given a graph \( G = (V, E) \) and the corresponding built instance of our problem, if the latter admits a solution of cost at most \( C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) + 6m_G \), for any \( C > 6m \), then \( G \) admits a vertex cover of size at most \( k_G \).

**Proof:** Let us prove that the cost of recombinants \( r^i_1, 1 \leq i \leq n_c, 1 \leq j \leq C \), for any position is greater than \( C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) \). Note first that, only considering the set of forced founders \( F^i_1 \), each \( r^i_1, 1 \leq i \leq n_c, 1 \leq j < C \), has a cost \( C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) \). Indeed, given a recombinant \( r^i_1 \), one has to switch from \( F^i_{t_1} \) to \( F^i_{t_1+1} \) for \( 0 \leq t \leq 2m_G - 2 \).

Considering now both \( F^i_1 \) and \( F^i_2 \), if the set of \( K'' \) founders is composed of exact copies of \( K'' \) different recombinants \( \{r^i_{t_1}, r^i_{t_2}, \ldots, r^i_{t_{m_G+1}}\} \) (for some \( 1 \leq i, j, k \leq n_G \)), then \( \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \sum_{j=1}^{C} \sum_{k=1}^{C} \text{cost}(r^i_{t_k}, F^i \cup F^i) = C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) \). However, \( r_1 \) is built over some \( W \) letters; which does not belong to any forced founders. Therefore, there should be founders among the \( K'' \) including \( \{W\} \) in positions \( 6 + 1, 6 + 2, 6 + 5, 6 + 6 \), for each \( 0 \leq t \leq m_G - 1 \). Then, for any \( 0 \leq t \leq m_G - 1 \), there will exist among the recombinants \( \{r^i_{t_1}, r^i_{t_2}, \ldots, r^i_{t_{m_G+1}}\} \) one recombinant – say \( r^i_{t_1} \) – that will induce a switch (for each of its \( C \) copies) from a founder of \( F \) to \( F^i_{t_1+1} \) (resp. \( F^i_{t_1+2} \)) due to the \( WW \) at positions \( 6t + 1, 6t + 2 \) (resp. \( 6t + 5, 6t + 6 \)) in the corresponding founder. Therefore, on the whole, one will end up with an extra cost of \( 2Cm_G \). In the best case, one should only “sacrifice” one of the \( K'' \) founders (which was only allowing a gain of \( 2Cm_G - 1 \) breakpoints). On the whole, \( \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \sum_{j=1}^{C} \text{cost}(r^i_j, F^i \cup F^i) \geq C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) \). Moreover, considering the objective cost (i.e. \( C(n_c - k_G)(2m_G - 1) + 6m_G \)) and that \( C > 6m \), the following is enforced:

1. Considering any position, each of the \( K'' \) founders has a different letter.
2. A founder with a letter \( x_u \) in a given position contains only letters \( x_u \) in the next positions until a letter \( W \) or the end of the founder is encountered.
W not on the same founder
a) ...(XuXuX#XuXuXuXuXu)(Xu...
...(XvXvX#XvXvXvXvXv)

b) ... when con-
sidering all the segments starting at a given position,
one should be able to find a distribution of the seg-
ments such that the position – of elements of

K = \{0, 1\}^n and a set of B identified breakpoints on D –
i.e. an overall cost B segmentation of the recom-
bunds S = \{I_1, I_2, \ldots, I_k, I_{k+1}, \ldots I_{k+m}\} such that (\sum_{i=1}^{m} k_i) - m = B and \(I_y\) is the \(y^{th}\) seg-
ment of recombinant \(r_y\) – find a set of K founders
\(F = \{f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_K\} \subset \{0, 1\}^n\) such that the B cost
segmentation can be derived from \(F\). We propose a
polynomial-time algorithm (Algorithm 2) that solves
this problem. For any \(I_y\), let \(L_y\) (resp. \(R_y\)) denote
the leftmost (resp. rightmost) position of \(I_y\) in \([1..n]\).

Algorithm 2 Find K founders according to a seg-
mmentation \(S\)

1: Let \(L\) be a sorted list – according to the leftmost
position – of elements of \(S\)
2: \(F = \{I_1, I_2, \ldots, I_K\}\) such that \(I_i =
\{y, \ldots, y, \ldots, y\}, 1 \leq i \leq K\)
3: while \(L\) is not empty do
4: \(L_y \leftarrow \text{pop}(L)\) //remove and return head element
5: \(LCP = 0, F' = \text{null}\)
6: for each \(F_i\) in \(F\) do
7: \(Z \leftarrow \text{the leftmost empty position in } F_i \text{ greater than } L_y\)
8: if \((F_i[L_y, Z] \text{ and } I_y) \text{ share a common prefix}\) then
9: if \(LCP < Z - L_y\) then
10: \(F' = F_i\)
11: \(LCP = Z - L_y\)
12: end if
13: end if
14: end for
15: if \(F'! = \text{null}\) then
16: \(F'[L_y, R_y] \leftarrow I_y\)
17: goto 
18: end if
19: //No common prefix found
20: //Find the first empty position
21: for each \(F_i\) in \(F\) do
22: if \(F_i[L_y, R_y] \text{ is empty}\) then
23: \(F'[L_y, R_y] \leftarrow I_y\)
24: goto end;
25: end if
26: end for
27: Exit with error
28: //This case is only reachable
29: //if no solution can be found
30: end if
31: end while
32: return \(F'\)

Let us now prove that this algorithm indeed find a
solution if one exists. Roughly, the algorithm tries to
reassemble the segments in order to produce at most
K founders. To do so, the algorithm computes the
founders from left to right using the available seg-
ments in \(L\). For each available segment \(I_y\), the algo-

5 Exact algorithms for Minimum Mosaic

In this section, we will provide exact algo-
rithms considering a variant of the Minimum Mosaic/Segmentation
problems where extra information (e.g. position, number, …) on the breakpoints
are given.

Let us first give a complexity study of the gen-
eral solution (Section 4) proposed by Ukkonen (Ukkonen 2002). Indeed, the corresponding solution
shows that, once the number of founders \((i.e. K)\)
is bounded, then the Minimum Mosaic problem is
FPT. The main idea of the dynamic programming
solution of Ukkonen is to compute all the partition
of size \(K\) of the \(m\) input recombinants for each col-
umn. The central recurrence is based on the fact that
the “best” \(K\)-partitions for the \(i\) first columns can be
computed using one of all the “best” \(K\)-partitions of
the \(i - 1\) first columns and any \(K\)-partition of the
\(i^{th}\) column; the parsimony criterion being the num-
ber of breakpoints induced. One has to store a in
a dynamic table, the minimal cost of any \(K\)-partition
of the \(i\) first columns for all the \(K\)-partitions of the
\(i^{th}\) column. On the whole, since (1) there are \(K^m\) \(K\)-
partitions of any column \(i\) and (2) one has to compute
the minimal number of breakpoints considering all
the \(K\)-partitions of column \(i - 1\) for each \(K\)-partition
of column \(i\), the time complexity is \(O(mK^{2n})\); which
leads to a polynomial solution when the number of recombinants \((i.e. m)\) is bounded. It also provides a
practical solution when the number of founders \((i.e. K)\)
is bounded.

Let us now design exact algorithms for a variant of
the Minimum Mosaic/Segmentation problems that
considers that extra information on the break-
points are given. Let us first consider a kind of reverse
problem of Minimum Segmentation problem where
given a set of \(m\) recombinants \(D = \{r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m\} \subset

Figure 3: a) The recombinants \(r_u\) and \(r_v\) – b) Two founders involving \(X_u\) and \(X_v\). c) Forced founders. The
created breakpoints in the recombinants induced by b) and c) are denoted by #.
ments among the $K$ founders. This ensures that when considering $I_x^{P'}$, the choice of the founder for $I_x$ will not interfere with placement of $I_x^{P'}$. Indeed, either in the solution (1) they were on the same founder and thus will have a common prefix or (2) were not in the same founder. This leads to an overall $O(BKL)$ time-complexity algorithm where $L$ is the length of the longest segment.

Let us now consider the case where only the number of breakpoints for each recombinant is known (i.e. without the positions of those last). Then, one can test all the possible positions for each recombinant and apply the previously proposed algorithm. On the whole, since given a recombinant $r_i$ with $b_i$ breakpoints, there are at most $n^{b_i}$ possibilities of placement of the breakpoints. The corresponding algorithm runs in $O(n^b.BKL)$. Finally, we give an algorithm with a lower complexity in the case one only knows the number $B$ of allowed breakpoints. Let first give the maximum number of different strings in $D$, that is the number $m_d$ of different recombinants among the $m$ recombinants of $D$. In the worst case, there is only one breakpoint on each recombinant, that is $B$ different recombinants. Moreover, there is a maximum number of $K$ different recombinants with no breakpoint in $D$ (they are copies of the founders). Thus, we can give the following upperbound for the number of different recombinants in $D$: $m_d \leq K + B$. We also have $K \leq m_d \leq m$.

Let now decide which recombinants in $D$ will have some breakpoints. Therefore, we have to choose $B$ recombinants among the $m_d$ recombinants with at least one breakpoint. We will try all different possibilities. There are $\binom{m_d}{B} = \binom{K+B}{B} = (K+B)^B$ different configurations. For each one, run the exact $O(nK^{2m})$ algorithm of Ukkonen to find the best possible founders. This algorithm is run among a set of only $B$ chosen recombinants. Thus, the running time of the exact algorithm is $O(nK^{2m})$. On the whole, the total running time of the algorithm when only the number of breakpoints is known is $O((K+B)^B \times nK^{2m})$. This last result demonstrates that once the number of breakpoints is bounded the problem becomes polynomial.

6 Open problems

In this article, we showed that the Minimum Mosaic problem given haplotypes with no missing values is hard for an unbounded number $K$ of founders. When $K$ is bounded but the number $m$ of recombinants is not, the problem is still widely open. Indeed, there is an ocean between the linear complexity of the problem when $m$ (and thus $K$) is bounded, the polynomial-time complexity when $K = 2$, and the NP-Completeness when $K$ is unbounded. It is also widely open whether the problem admits some PTAS.

References


