

Problem Set 4: Assembly

Handed out Monday, March 23. Due at the start of class Friday, March 27.

Homework Information: Please upload a PDF of your solutions to Moodle by 2pm central time. If you write your solutions by hand, use an app like Adobe Scan to take a picture of it and turn it into a PDF.

1. (4 pts) In a Sequencing By Hybridization study the following spectrum of 3-mers is collected:
 $S = \{\text{'aca'}, \text{'att'}, \text{'cat'}, \text{'ctg'}, \text{'ctt'}, \text{'gct'}, \text{'tct'}, \text{'tga'}, \text{'tgc'}, \text{'ttc'}, \text{'ttg'}, \text{'ttt'}\}$
 - (a) Draw the Hamiltonian (overlap) graph for S .
 - (b) Draw the Eulerian (De Bruijn) graph for S .
 - (c) Give all possible DNA sequences whose spectrum is S . (Hint: Find all Eulerian paths in the De Bruijn graph.)

2. (4 pts) A shortest superstring is the minimum length string that contains, as a substring, all strings from a given input set. A k -mer is a k -length substring (k consecutive elements) of a larger string. In the following questions “digit” refers to an alphabet of the base 10 integers $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.
 - (a.) What is the minimum length of the shortest superstring of a set of n , 2-digit integers?
 - (b.) What is the minimum length of the shortest superstring of a set of n , 3-digit integers?
 - (c.) What is the maximum number of unique k -mers in an n -digit string?

3. (2 pts) Given the following genome: CATACCGCATAC and let $k = 5$.
 - (a) List all k -mers of the genome.
 - (b) Draw the De Bruijn graph.