

7. EXERCISE "BIOINFORMATICS", SS 17

Aufgabe 1: (2+3= 5 Credits)

Consider the RNA sequence

$$s = \text{GGGCACAUGGGGCAGUGCAGCCACUGAGCC}$$

with secondary structure

$$S = \{(1, 30), (2, 29), (4, 17), (5, 16), (6, 15), (8, 14), (9, 13), (18, 26), (19, 25), (20, 24)\}$$

and assume $\Theta = 0$.

- Draw the structure in dot-bracket notation and as another graphical representation of your choice.
- Prove or disprove: $S \cup bp_i$ is a secondary structure for s with $bp_1 = \{(10, 22)\}$, $bp_2 = \{(10, 12)\}$, $bp_3 = \{(10, 13)\}$.

Aufgabe 2: (5+5=10 Credits)

Let $S(n)$ denote the number of possible secondary structures of size n and $S(n, k)$ denote the number of possible secondary structures of size n that have exactly k basepairs.

- Show that for all $n \geq 2$ holds:

$$S(n) \geq 2^{n-2}$$

- Let $S(n, 0) = 1$ for all n and $S(n, k) = 0$ for $k \geq n/2$. Show that for all $n \geq 2$ holds:

$$S(n+1, k+1) = S(n, k+1) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=0}^k S(j-1, i) S(n-j, k-i) \right].$$

Aufgabe 3: (2.5+2.5=5 Credits)

Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A, C, G, U\}$, $\mathcal{B} = \{AU, UA, GC, CG, GU, UG\} \cup \{AA\}$ and S_1, \dots, S_k secondary structures of size n ($\Theta = 0$). Prove or disprove:

- If $G(S_1, \dots, S_k)$ is bipartite then there is a sequence $s \in \mathcal{A}^n$ realizing all secondary structures S_1, \dots, S_k .
- If there is a sequence $s \in \mathcal{A}^n$ realizing all secondary structures S_1, \dots, S_k then $G(S_1, \dots, S_k)$ is bipartite.

Deadline: Tuesday - May 23, 2017