

Linear Space is Impractical: Constructing Antidictionaries in Output-Sensitive Space

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CWI meeting

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 22 Feb. 2019

Combinatorial Pattern Matching

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data compression; repetitive DNA patterns; etc.

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So, we define "Big" **relative** to the available internal memory (RAM).

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Theorem

- 1 A word of length n has $\Theta(n)$ different MAWs.
- 2 All MAWs of a word of length n can be computed in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time.
- 3 Any word w of length n is reconstructible in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time from \mathcal{M}_w .

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- For a random word of length n this is $r = \Theta(\log n)$

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Can we compute \mathcal{M}^ℓ in output-sensitive space?

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e.g. k chromosomes of a genome or a collection of k documents

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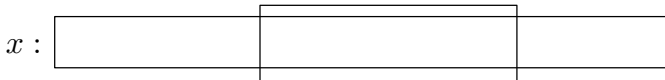
Lemma (Case 1)

$x \in \mathcal{M}_{y_1}^\ell$ belongs to \mathcal{M}_y^ℓ iff x is a superword of a word in $\mathcal{M}_{y_2}^\ell$.

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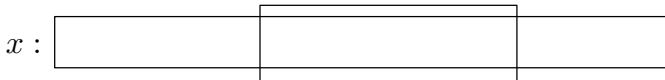
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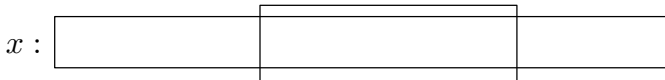
$\mathcal{M}_{y_1}^\ell = \{\text{bb}, \text{aaa}, \text{bab}, \text{aaba}\}$ and

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$$\mathcal{M}_y^\ell \cap (\mathcal{M}_{y_1}^\ell \cup \mathcal{M}_{y_2}^\ell) = \{\text{aaaa}, \text{bab}, \text{aaba}, \text{abb}, \text{bbb}\}.$$

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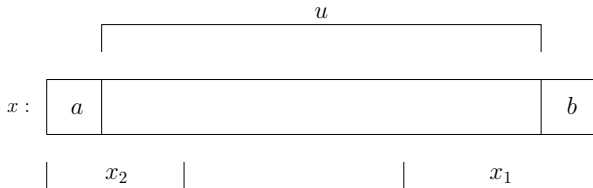
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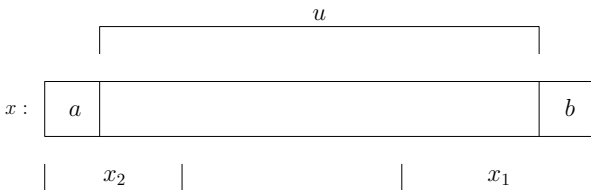
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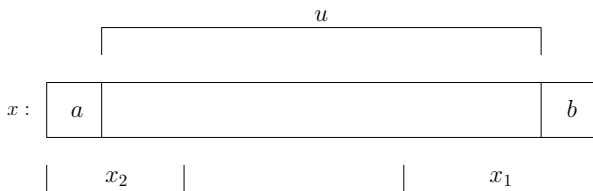
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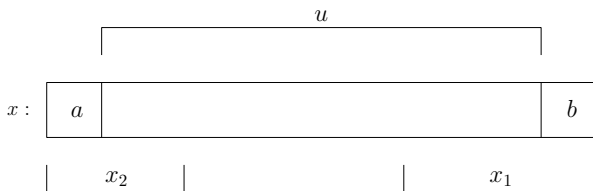
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Let $y_1 = \text{abaab}$, $y_2 = \text{bbaaab}$ and $\ell = 5$. $y = \text{abaab}\#\text{bbaaab}$.

$\mathcal{R}_{y_1}^\ell = \{\text{bb}, \text{aaa}\}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{y_2}^\ell = \{\text{baab}, \text{aba}\}$.

Consider $x = \text{abaaa} \in \mathcal{M}_y^\ell \setminus (\mathcal{M}_{y_1}^\ell \cup \mathcal{M}_{y_2}^\ell)$ (Case 2 MAW).

Combinatorial Results: x is not in $\mathcal{M}_{y_1}^\ell \cup \mathcal{M}_{y_2}^\ell$ (Case 2)



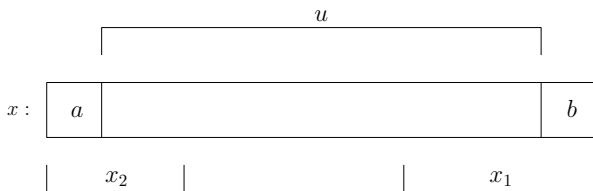
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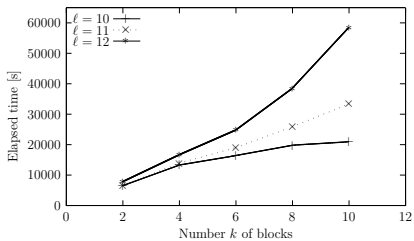
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Theorem

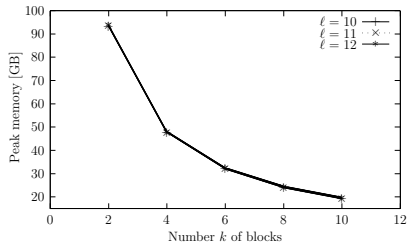
We compute $\mathcal{M}_{y_1}^\ell, \dots, \mathcal{M}_{y_1 \# \dots \# y_k}^\ell$ in $\mathcal{O}(kn + \sum_{N=1}^k \|\mathcal{M}_{y_1 \# \dots \# y_N}^\ell\|)$ total time using $\mathcal{O}(\text{MAXIN} + \text{MAXOUT})$ space.

Experiments on Human Genome

Experiments on Human Genome



(a)



(b)

Figure: Time-space tradeoff

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Thanks!