

# String Matching with Involutions

Florin Manea

Challenges in Combinatorics on Words – April 2013  
Fields Institute, Toronto

# String matching

Given two words  $T$  (text) and  $P$  (pattern), find all occurrences of  $P$  in  $T$ .

# String matching

Given two words  $T$  (text) and  $P$  (pattern), find all occurrences of  $P$  in  $T$ .

$P = acgttgcacg$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatcgttgcacg  
acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaaagcaagggtcgataatcgttgcacgtttttt$

# String matching

Given two words  $T$  (text) and  $P$  (pattern), find all occurrences of  $P$  in  $T$ .

$P = acgttgcacg$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatcgttgcacg  
acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaaagcaaggtcgataatcgttgcacgttttt$

# String matching

Given two words  $T$  (text) and  $P$  (pattern), find all occurrences of  $P$  in  $T$ .

$P = acgttcacg$

$T = atatatataacgttcacgttcacgaaaaaacgttcacgaataatcgttcacg$   
 $acacacacaacgttcacgaaaaaagcaaggtcgataatcgttcacgttttt$

# String matching

Given two words  $T$  (text) and  $P$  (pattern), find all occurrences of  $P$  in  $T$ .

$P =$  *acgttgcacg*

$T =$  *atatatataacgttgcacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatacgttgcacg  
acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaaagcaaggtcgaataatacgttgcacgttttt*

Solution:  $\mathcal{O}(|T| + |P|)$ , e.g., the Knuth-Morris-Pratt algorithm.

# String matching with involutions

Antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ :  $f$ -mirroring.  
[ $f(w) = f(w[n])f(w[n-1]) \cdots f(w[1])$ ,  $f^2 = Id$ ].

# String matching with involutions

Antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ :  $f$ -mirroring.

$[f(w) = f(w[n])f(w[n-1]) \cdots f(w[1]), f^2 = Id]$ .

Given  $T$  and  $P$  and an antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ , find all factors  $P'$  of  $T$  obtained by non-overlapping  $f$ -mirrorings from  $P$ .



# String matching with involutions

Antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ :  $f$ -mirroring.

$[f(w) = f(w[n])f(w[n-1]) \cdots f(w[1]), f^2 = Id]$ .

Given  $T$  and  $P$  and an antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ , find all factors  $P'$  of  $T$  obtained by non-overlapping  $f$ -mirrorings from  $P$ .

$P = acgttgcacg$

$f : f(a) = a, f(c) = c, f(g) = g, f(t) = t$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatacgttgcacg$   
 $acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaagcatacgtcgaataatacgacgttcgttttt$

# String matching with involutions

Antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ :  $f$ -mirroring.

$[f(w) = f(w[n])f(w[n-1]) \cdots f(w[1]), f^2 = Id]$ .

Given  $T$  and  $P$  and an antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ , find all factors  $P'$  of  $T$  obtained by non-overlapping  $f$ -mirroring from  $P$ .

$P = acgttgcacg$

$f : f(a) = a, f(c) = c, f(g) = g, f(t) = t$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatacgttgcacg$   
 $acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaagcatacgtcgataatacgacgttcgttttt$

# String matching with involutions

Antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ :  $f$ -mirroring.

$[f(w) = f(w[n])f(w[n-1]) \cdots f(w[1]), f^2 = Id]$ .

Given  $T$  and  $P$  and an antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ , find all factors  $P'$  of  $T$  obtained by non-overlapping  $f$ -mirrorings from  $P$ .

$P = acgttgcacg$

$f : f(a) = a, f(c) = c, f(g) = g, f(t) = t$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatacgttgcacg$   
 $acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaaacgatacgtcg aataatacgacgttcg tttttt$

$P = acgttgcacg$

$f : f(a) = t, f(c) = g, f(g) = c, f(t) = a$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgtcgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatacgttgcacg$   
 $acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttagcaacgaataatacgtgcaacg tttttt$

# String matching with involutions

Antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ :  $f$ -mirroring.

$[f(w) = f(w[n])f(w[n-1]) \cdots f(w[1]), f^2 = Id]$ .

Given  $T$  and  $P$  and an antimorphic involution  $f : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ , find all factors  $P'$  of  $T$  obtained by non-overlapping  $f$ -mirrorings from  $P$ .

$P = acgttgcacg$

$f : f(a) = a, f(c) = c, f(g) = g, f(t) = t$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatacgttgcacg$   
 $acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaaacgatacgtcg aataatacgacgttcg tttttt$

$P = acgttgcacg$

$f : f(a) = t, f(c) = g, f(g) = c, f(t) = a$

$T = atatatataacgttgcacgtcgcacgaaaaaacgttgcacgaataatacgttgcacg$   
 $acacacacaacgttgcacgaaaaaacgttagcaacg aataatacgtgcaacg tttttt$

# Why string matching with involutions?

- Approximate string matching: find all the factors of  $T$  obtained from  $P$  by a series of simple operations (e.g., edit operations).

# Why string matching with involutions?

- Approximate string matching: find all the factors of  $T$  obtained from  $P$  by a series of simple operations (e.g., edit operations).
- Bio-inspired operations: affect the pattern on a larger scale, e.g., mirroring of factors, translocations, etc.  
[Cantone, Cristofaro, Faro, Giaquinta, Grabowski, 2009 - 2011]: string matching with rotations and translocations,

# Why string matching with involutions?

- Approximate string matching: find all the factors of  $T$  obtained from  $P$  by a series of simple operations (e.g., edit operations).
- Bio-inspired operations: affect the pattern on a larger scale, e.g., mirroring of factors, translocations, etc.  
[Cantone, Cristofaro, Faro, Giaquinta, Grabowski, 2009 - 2011]: string matching with rotations and translocations,  
[Czeizler, Czeizler, Kari, Seki, 2008 - 2011]: combinatorics on words for repetitions with involutions:  $xf(x)xxf(x)\dots$ ,

# Why string matching with involutions?

- Approximate string matching: find all the factors of  $T$  obtained from  $P$  by a series of simple operations (e.g., edit operations).
- Bio-inspired operations: affect the pattern on a larger scale, e.g., mirroring of factors, translocations, etc.  
[Cantone, Cristofaro, Faro, Giaquinta, Grabowski, 2009 - 2011]: string matching with rotations and translocations,  
[Czeizler, Czeizler, Kari, Seki, 2008 - 2011]: combinatorics on words for repetitions with involutions:  $xf(x)xxf(x)\dots$ ,  
[Gawrychowski, Manea, Müller, Mercaş, Nowotka, 2012 - 2013]: algorithmics and combinatorics on words for general pseudo-repetitions.



$$|T| = n, |P| = m$$

- Mirroring:  $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  time in the worst case,  $\mathcal{O}(m^2)$  space complexity [Cantone et al., CPM 2011].

$$|T| = n, |P| = m$$

- Mirroring:  $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  time in the worst case,  $\mathcal{O}(m^2)$  space complexity [Cantone et al., CPM 2011].
- Translocations are allowed:  $\mathcal{O}(nm^2)$  time in the worst case,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space,  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  average time (subject to some artificial restriction). [Grabowski et al., Inf. Proc. Lett. 2011]

$$|T| = n, |P| = m$$

- Mirroring:  $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  time in the worst case,  $\mathcal{O}(m^2)$  space complexity [Cantone et al., CPM 2011].
- Translocations are allowed:  $\mathcal{O}(nm^2)$  time in the worst case,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space,  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  average time (subject to some artificial restriction). [Grabowski et al., Inf. Proc. Lett. 2011]
- Open problem: linear average time, with  $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  or better time in worst case,  $\mathcal{O}(m^2)$  or better space complexity. [Cantone et al., CPM 2011].

## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.

## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.
- Novel (simpler) strategy: greedy (but with complex data structures) vs. dynamic programming.

## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.
- Novel (simpler) strategy: greedy (but with complex data structures) vs. dynamic programming.
- $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  worst case time complexity,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space complexity.

## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.
- Novel (simpler) strategy: greedy (but with complex data structures) vs. dynamic programming.
- $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  worst case time complexity,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space complexity.
- $\mathcal{O}(n)$  average time (subject to some simple restrictions on the input alphabet, depending on the involution).

## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.
- Novel (simpler) strategy: greedy (but with complex data structures) vs. dynamic programming.
- $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  worst case time complexity,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space complexity.
- $\mathcal{O}(n)$  average time (subject to some simple restrictions on the input alphabet, depending on the involution).
- Online algorithm.



## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.
- Novel (simpler) strategy: greedy (but with complex data structures) vs. dynamic programming.
- $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  worst case time complexity,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space complexity.
- $\mathcal{O}(n)$  average time (subject to some simple restrictions on the input alphabet, depending on the involution).
- Online algorithm.
- Open problems: better complexities (for what kind of alphabets?)

## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.
- Novel (simpler) strategy: greedy (but with complex data structures) vs. dynamic programming.
- $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  worst case time complexity,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space complexity.
- $\mathcal{O}(n)$  average time (subject to some simple restrictions on the input alphabet, depending on the involution).
- Online algorithm.
- Open problems: better complexities (for what kind of alphabets?), use also translocations

## (our) Latest Results:

- Antimorphic involutions: generalized mirroring.
- Novel (simpler) strategy: greedy (but with complex data structures) vs. dynamic programming.
- $\mathcal{O}(nm)$  worst case time complexity,  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  space complexity.
- $\mathcal{O}(n)$  average time (subject to some simple restrictions on the input alphabet, depending on the involution).
- Online algorithm.
- Open problems: better complexities (for what kind of alphabets?), use also translocations, simpler solutions.