

Overview

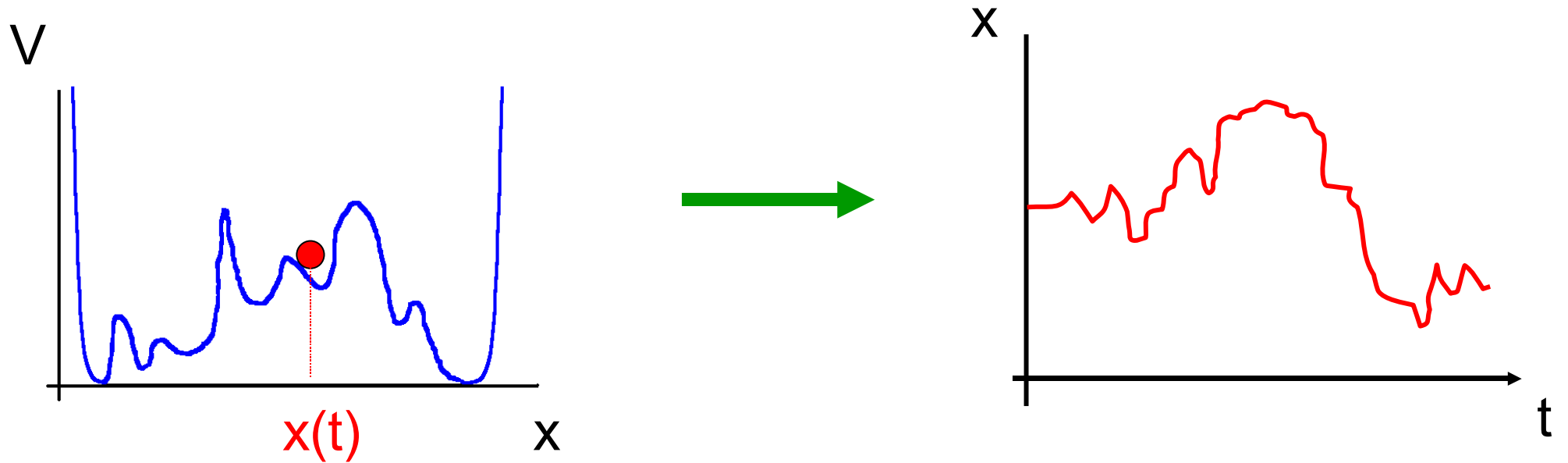
1. Introduction

2. « Dynamical » inference

- Bayesian inference and Chernoff information
- Study of the inverse discrete Sinai problem
- Case of DNA (Viterbi algorithm)

3. « Static » inference and perspectives

Random Walk in a Random Potential



Inverse problem!

Two questions

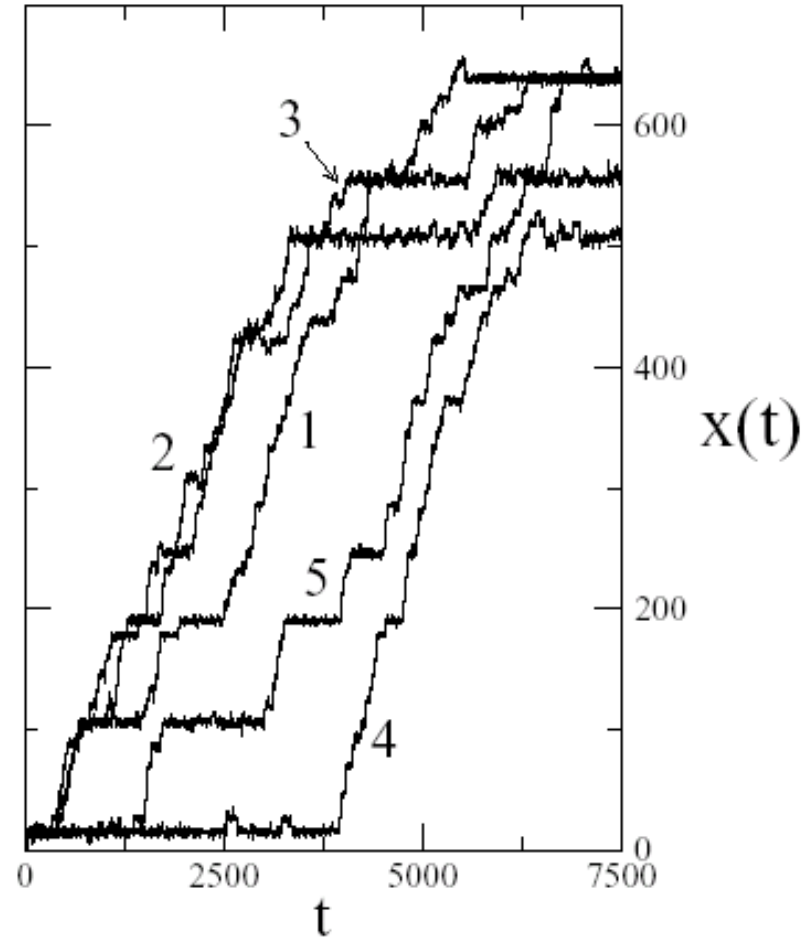
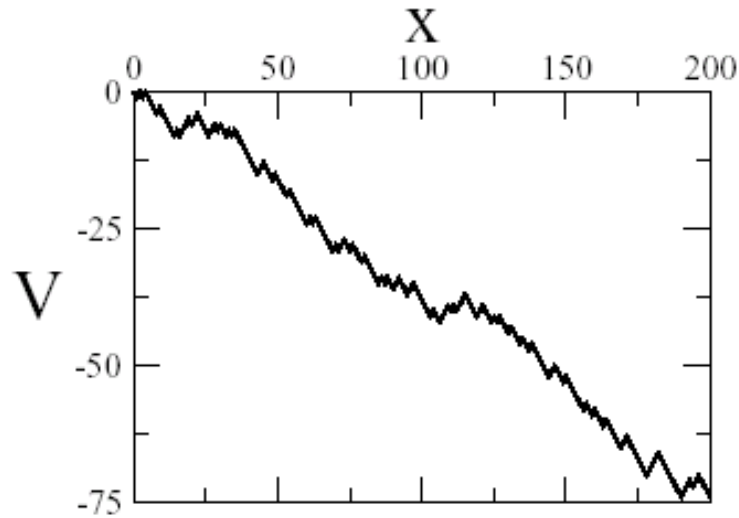
- How can one guess the potential from the knowledge of one (or more) walk(s)?

→ *practical question (algorithm)*

- How many walks does one need for the inference to be reliable?

→ *theoretical question (probability)*

Discrete Sinai model

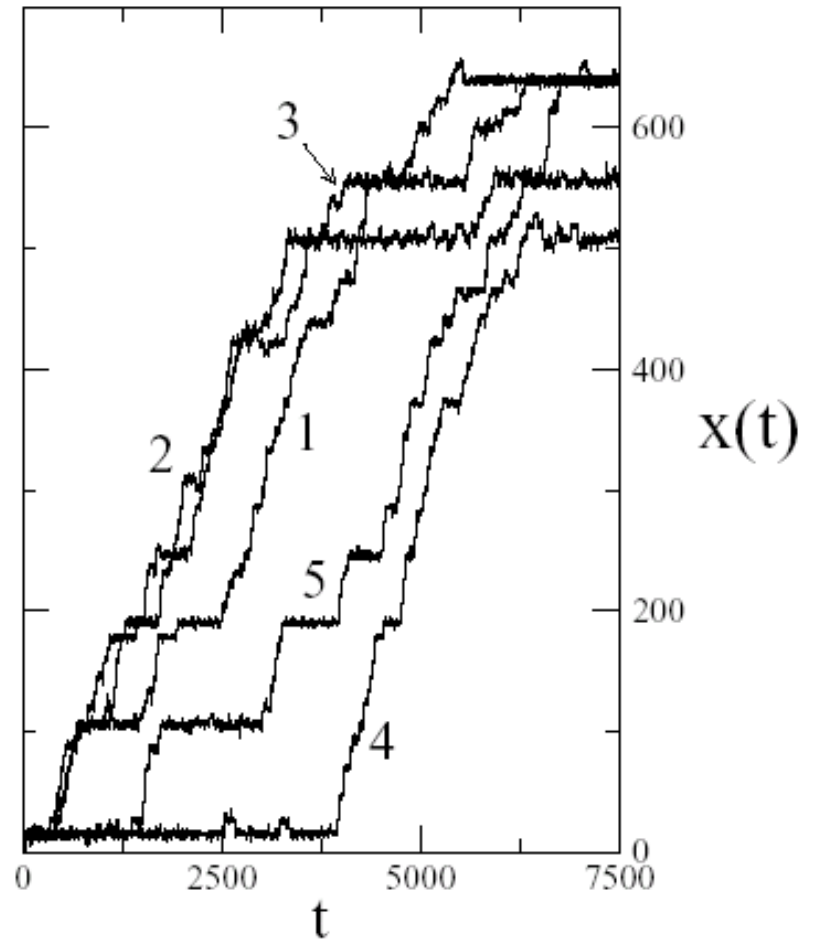
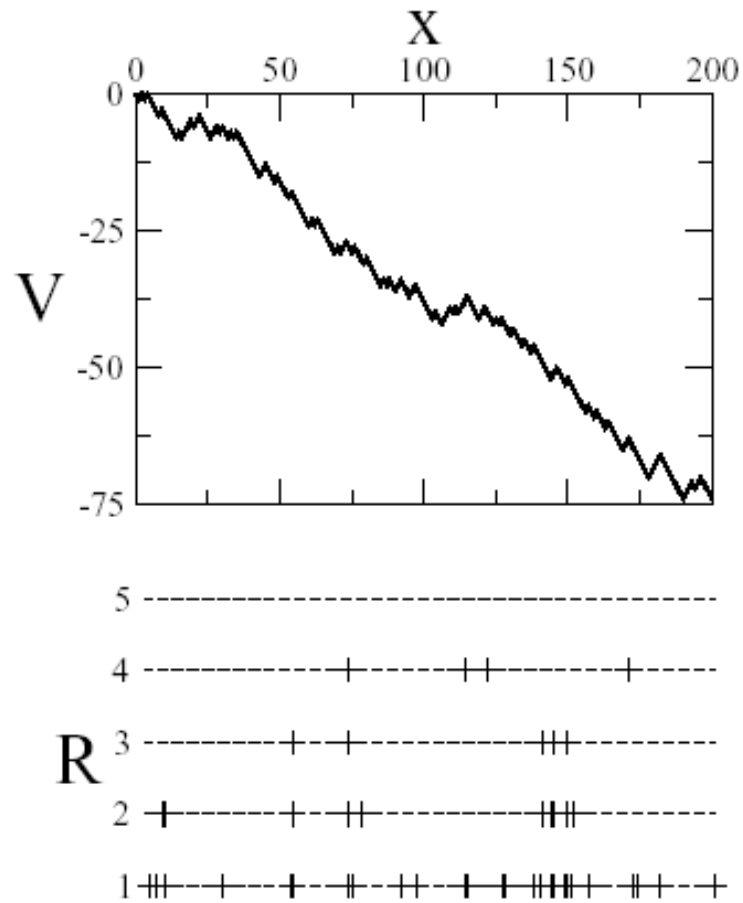


$$V_x = - \sum_{y < x} f_y$$

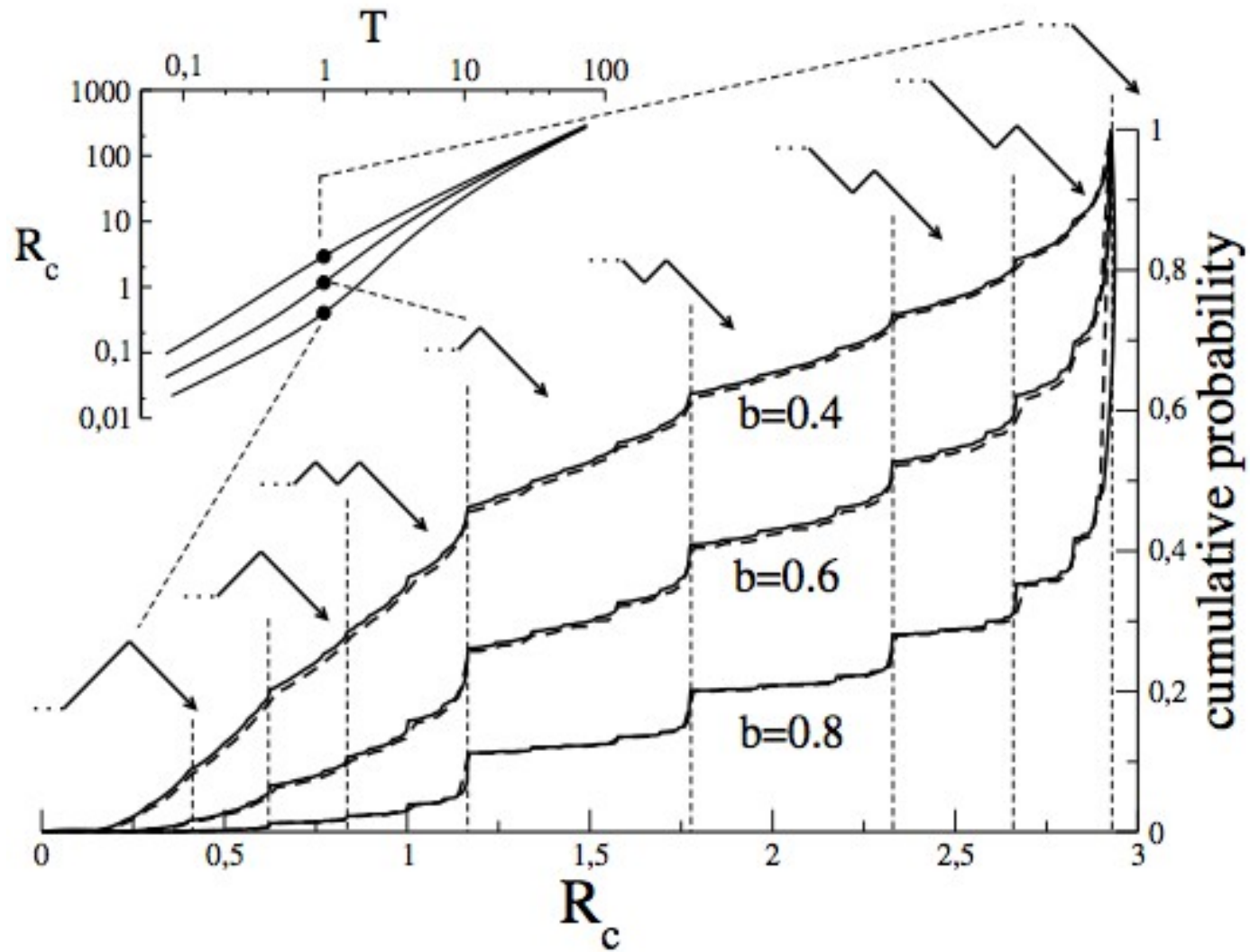
$$\text{Prob}\{V_x\} = \prod_y (1 + b f_y)/2$$

Bias $b > 0$

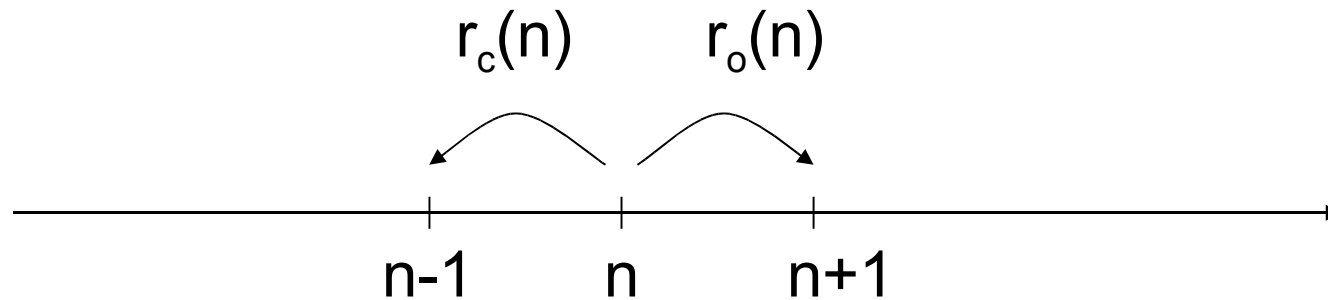
Discrete Sinai model



Cumulative probability for R_c



Back to DNA opening



$$r_o(n) = r \exp(-g(b_n, b_{n+1})) \quad \text{and} \quad r_c(n) = r \exp(-2g_s(f))$$

Signal to extract from a random walk realization:

- t_n : time spent on base n
- o_n : number of openings of base n (transition $n \rightarrow n+1$)
- c_n : number of closings of base n (transition $n \rightarrow n-1$)

Inference with Viterbi algorithm

$$\text{Probability}[\{t_n, o_n, c_n\} \mid \{b_n\}] = \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} M[b_n, b_{n+1}; t_n, o_n, c_n]$$

signal

sequence

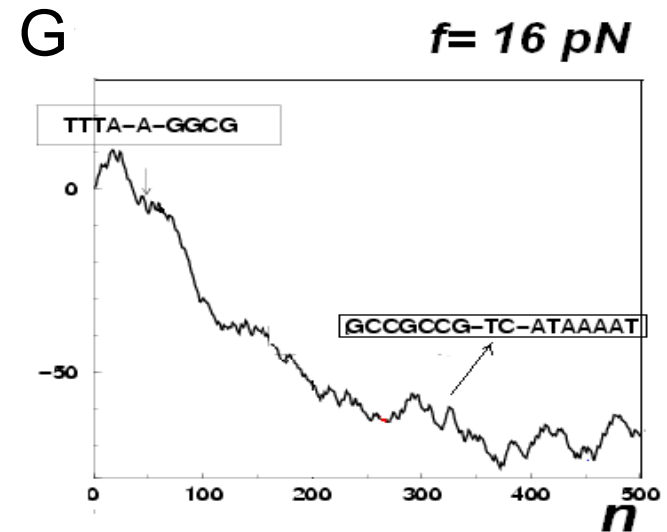
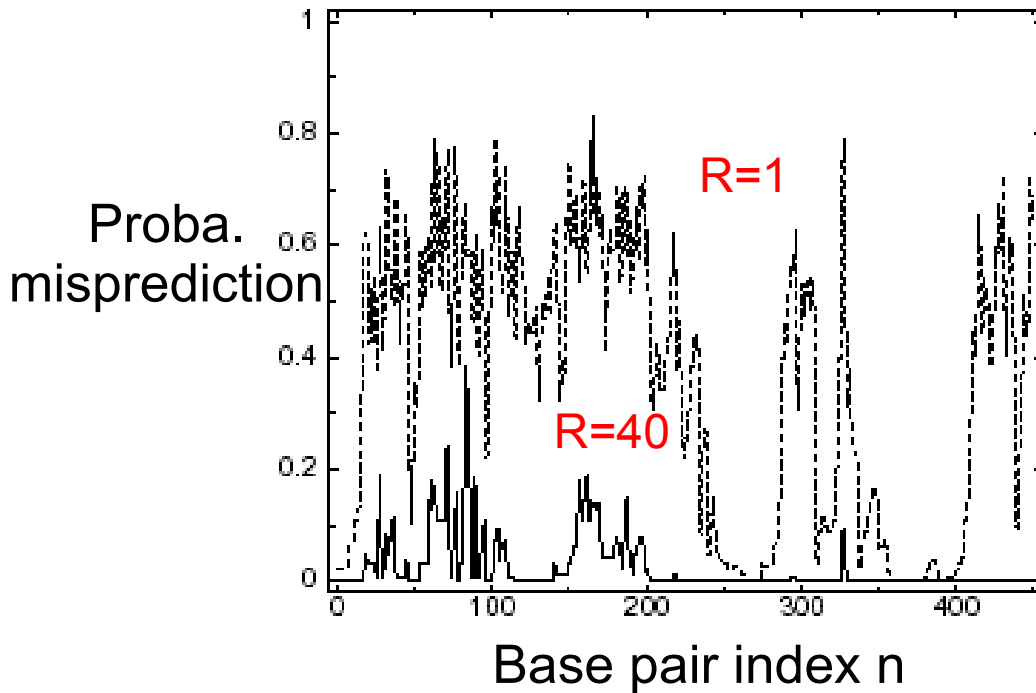
Recursive
calculation

$$P_{n+1}(b_{n+1}) = \max_{b_n=A,T,G,C} P_n(b_n) M[b_n, b_{n+1}; t_n, o_n, c_n]$$

maximum reached for $b_n^{\max}(b_{n+1})$

- Increase n up to end to find optimal b_N^*
- Decrease n to calculate $b_{N-1}^* = b_{N-1}^{\max}(b_N^*)$, b_{N-2}^* , ...

Results from sequence-inference algorithm

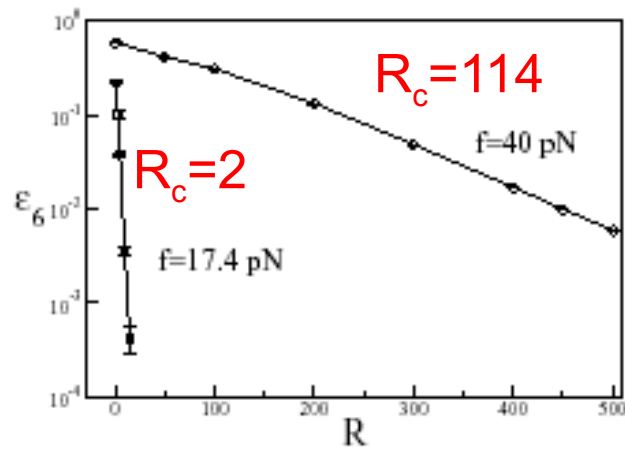


$R=40$ unzippings \rightarrow better prediction

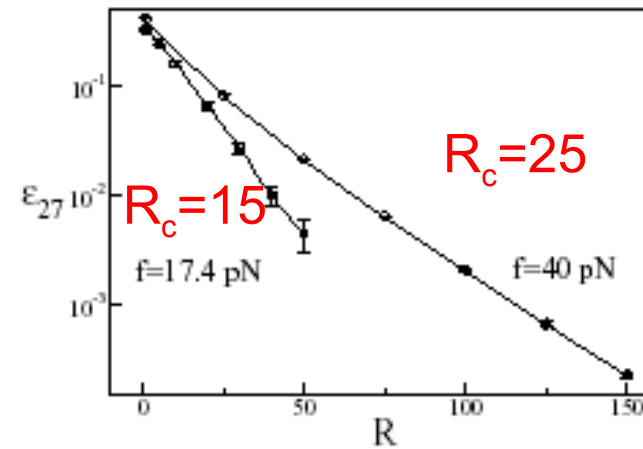
The prediction is bad in the region where the opening fork $n(t)$ spends a small time.

Decay of the single base error with R

Base pair 6

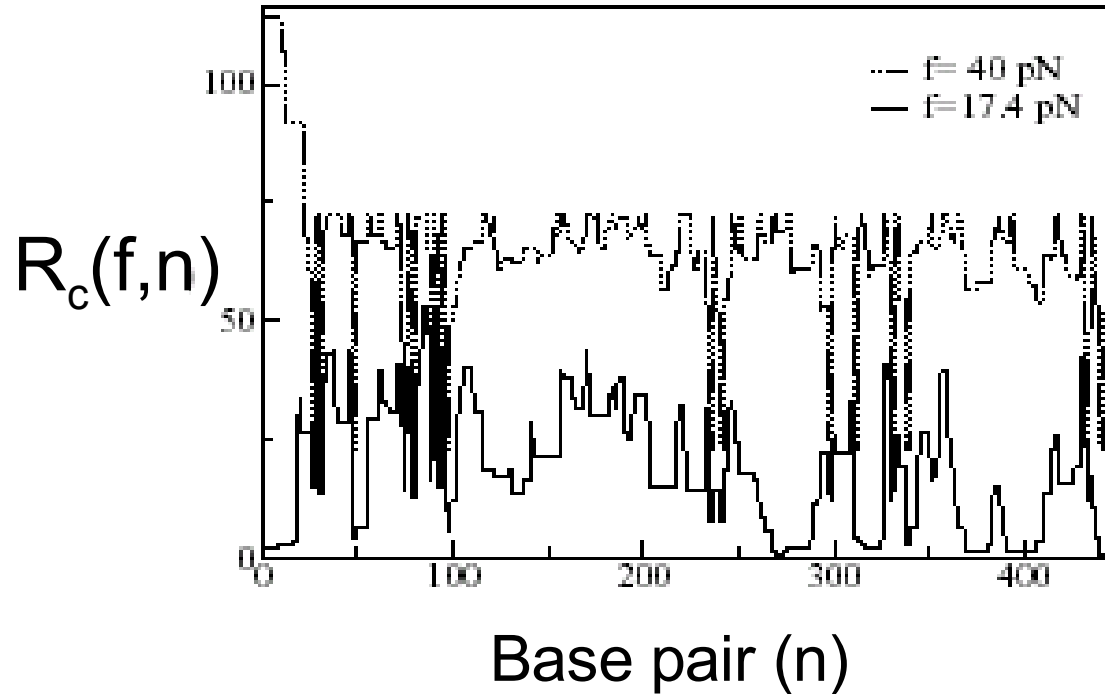


Base pair 27



$$\text{Error on base } n \sim \exp(-R/R_c(n))$$

Results for $R_c(f,n)$



$$R_c(f) \text{ for the whole sequence} = \max_n R_c(f,n)$$

$R_c(17.4 \text{ pN}) = 50$; time = $50 \times 0.4 \text{ sec} = 20 \text{ sec}$
(opening velocity at 17.4 pN = 1000 bp/sec)