# Distance based phylogeny reconstruction 

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## Neighbor joining

1. Additive and $O\left(n^{\wedge} 3\right)$ time
2. Initialization: same as UPGMA
3. For each species compute

$$
u_{i}=\frac{\sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n} d_{i k}}{n-2}
$$

4. Select $i$ and $j$ for which $d_{i j}-\left(u_{i}+u_{j}\right)$ is minimum
5. Make them neighbors in the tree by adding new node (ij), and set tree distance from (ij) to $i$ and $j$ as

$$
d_{i,(i j)}=\frac{1}{2} d_{i, j}+\frac{1}{2}\left(u_{i}-u_{j}\right) \quad d_{j,(i j)}=\frac{1}{2} d_{i, j}+\frac{1}{2}\left(u_{j}-u_{i}\right)
$$

## Neighbor joining

6. Update distance matrix $d$ : for all clusters $k$ do the following

$$
d_{(i j), k}=\frac{d_{i k}+d_{j k}-d_{i j}}{2}
$$

7. Delete columns and rows for $i$ and $j$ in $d$ and add new ones corresponding to cluster (ij) with distances as computed above
8. Go to 3 until two nodes/clusters are left

## NJ

NJ constructs the correct tree for additive matrices


|  | $A$ | $B$ | $C$ | $D$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A |  | 13 | 19 | 26 |
| B |  |  | 12 | 19 |
| C |  |  |  | 13 |
| D |  |  |  |  |

