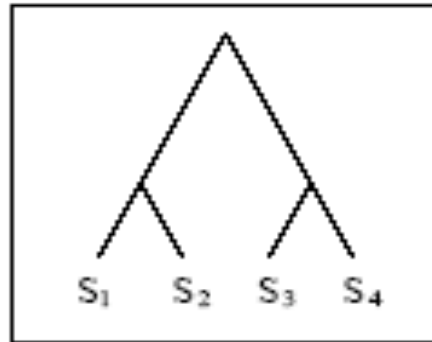


# Distance based phylogeny reconstruction

Usman Roshan

# Distance-based methods

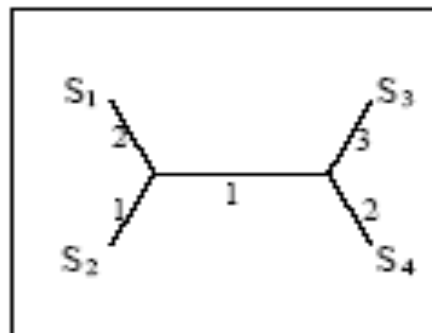


TRUE TREE

S <sub>1</sub>	ACAATTAGAAC
S <sub>2</sub>	ACCCTTAGAAC
S <sub>3</sub>	ACCATTCCAAC
S <sub>4</sub>	ACCAGACCAAC

DNA SEQUENCES

STATISTICAL  
ESTIMATION  
OF PAIRWISE  
DISTANCES



INFERRED TREE

METHODS  
SUCH AS  
NEIGHBOR  
JOINING

	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	0	3	6	5
S <sub>2</sub>		0	5	4
S <sub>3</sub>			0	5
S <sub>4</sub>				0

DISTANCE MATRIX

# Evolutionary distances

- We will use the Jukes Cantor model

$$d(x, y) = -\frac{3}{4} \ln\left(1 - \frac{4}{3} p(x, y)\right)$$

- $x$  and  $y$  are DNA/protein/RNA sequences
- $p(x, y)$  is the number of mismatches in the alignment divided by the length of the alignment. This is also called the normalized Hamming distance.