

# Mutation and Optimal Search of Sequences in Nested Hamming Spaces

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# Evolution as an Information Dynamic System

- EPSRC Sandpit '*Math of Life*' (July, 2009):



- Three year project (2010–12)

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University of Warwick : John Aston

University of Keele : Alastair Channon & Elizabeth Aston

University of Manchester : Chris Knight & Rok Krasovec

## Representation in Nested Hamming Spaces

Habitats, Phenotypes and Genotypes

Relatively Monotonic Landscapes

## Mutation and Adaptation

Point Mutation Operator

Mutation and Adaptation in a Hamming Space

## Evolution and Optimal Mutation Rates

Markov Evolution

Optimal Evolution in Time

Analytical Solutions for Special Cases

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## Conclusions and Questions

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**Evolution** : search for **optimal** codes:

$$\mathbb{T}_\theta := \bigvee_{\omega} \Omega_l$$

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### Question

*Rugged landscape?*

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### Definition (Relatively Monotonic Landscape)

$f$  is locally monotonic (isomorphic) **relative** to a metric  $d$ , if there exist  $B(\top, l) := \{\omega : d(\top, \omega) \leq l\}$ ,  $\top = \sup \Omega$ , such that  $\forall a, b \in B(\top, l)$ :

$$-d(\top, a) \leq -d(\top, b) \quad \implies \quad ( \iff ) \quad f(a) \leq f(b)$$

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### Proposition

*Solution to the variational problem is achieved by independently mutating each letter with probability  $\mu = v/l$ . For  $l \rightarrow \infty$  this corresponds to Poisson process with mutation rate  $v$ .*



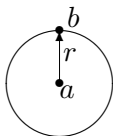
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•  $a$

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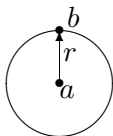


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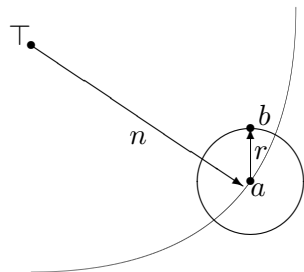


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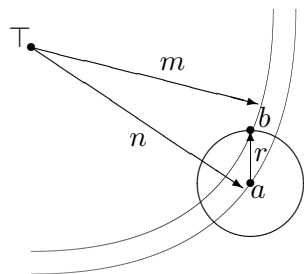
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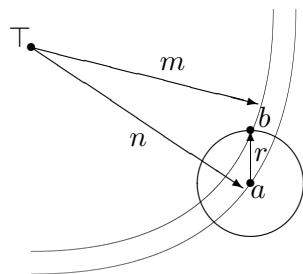
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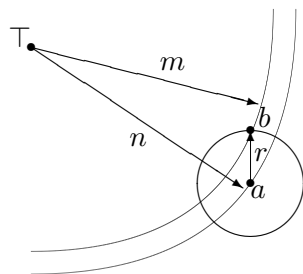


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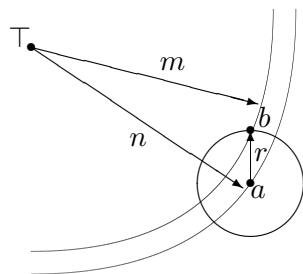
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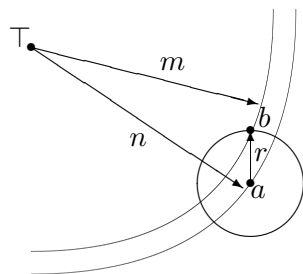


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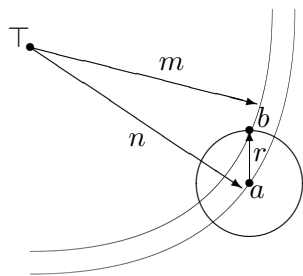


- Expand for all  $r \in [0, l]$ :

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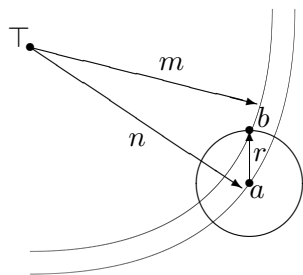
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- $T := \left( P(x_{s+1} | x_s) \right)$  — Markov operator,  $p_s := P(x_s)$

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- $\mu(x)$  — control function,  $T_{\mu(x)}, \mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+t}\}$ .

# Optimal Evolution in Time

## Instantaneous

- Maximum adaptation in no more than  $\lambda$  generations

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## Cumulative

$$\sup_{\mu(x)} \sum_{\lambda=0}^t \mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+\lambda}\} \leq \sum_{\lambda=s}^t \sup_{\mu(x)} \{\mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+\lambda}\} : t \leq \lambda\}$$

# Adaptation in One Generation

- Minimize  $\mathbb{E}\{n_{s+t}\}$  subject to  $t \leq 1$ .

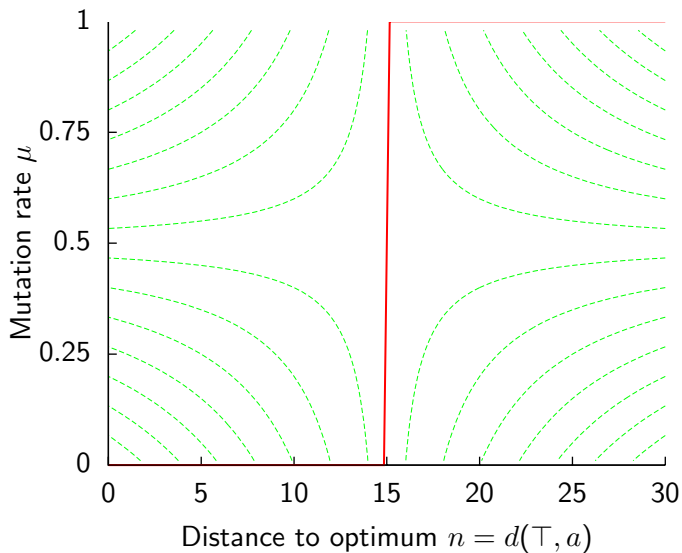


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- Minimize  $\mathbb{E}\{n_{s+t}\}$  subject to  $t \leq 1$ .
- In this case the optimal function is

$$\mu(n) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n < l(1 - 1/\alpha) \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } n = l(1 - 1/\alpha) \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Step function



# Maximizing Probability of Success

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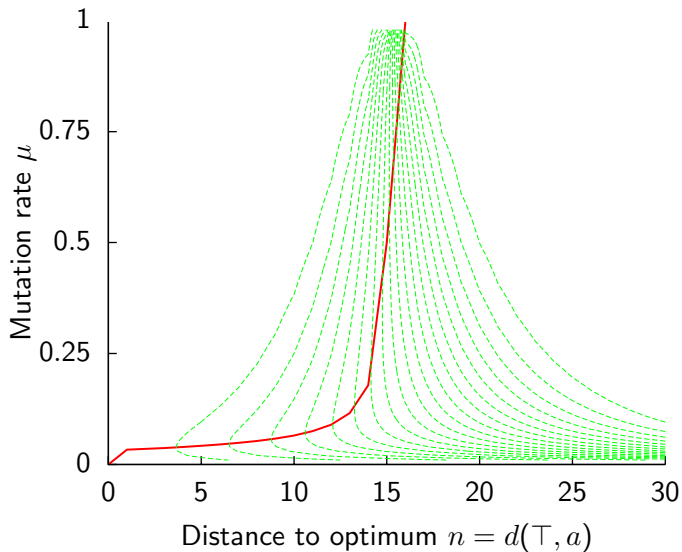
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- This corresponds to maximization of  $\mathbb{E}\{u(m, n)\}$ , where

$$u(m, n) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m < n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\max_{\mu} P_{\mu}(m < n \mid n)$$



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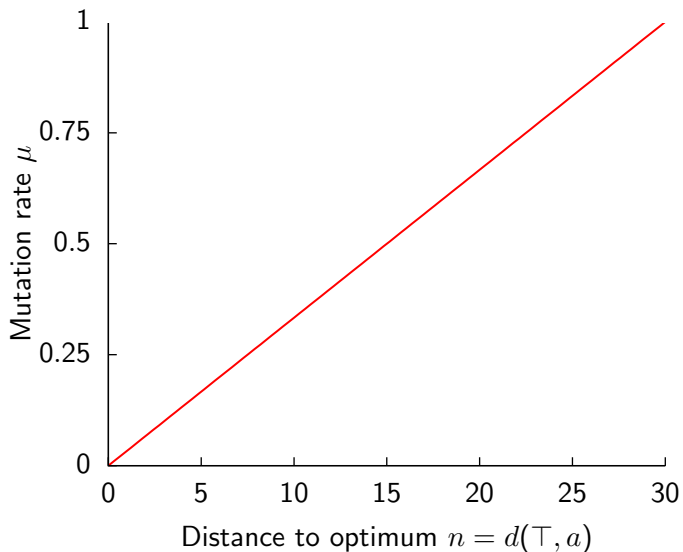
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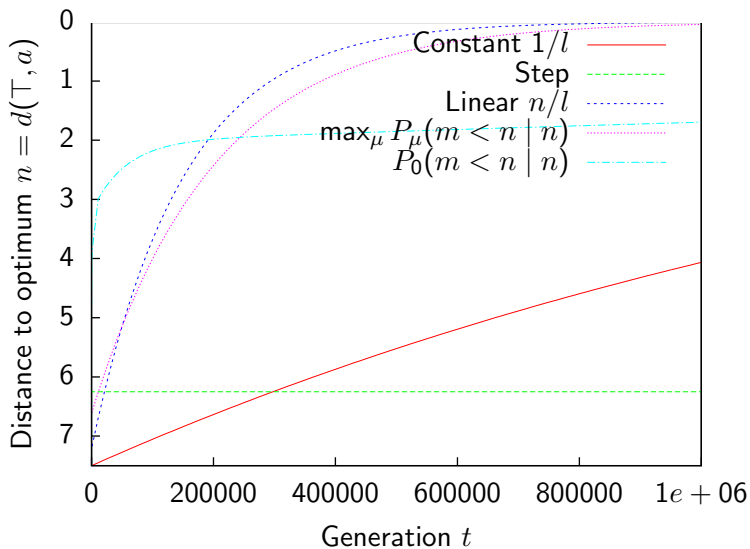
### Remark

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- Optimal for Boolean landscapes (Needle in a haystack).

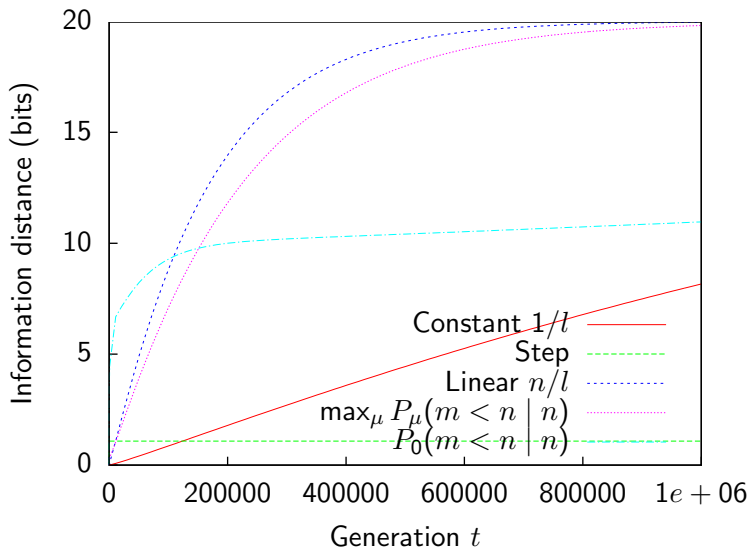
## Linear function



# Evolution of Fitness in Time



# Information Divergence in Time



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# Optimal Evolution in Information

## Instantaneous

- Maximum adaptation in no more than  $\lambda$  generations

$$\text{maximize } \mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+t}\} \quad \text{subject to } t \leq \lambda$$

- Minimum number of generations to achieve adaptation  $v$

$$\text{minimize } t \geq 0 \quad \text{subject to } \mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+t}\} \geq v$$

## Cumulative

$$\sup_{\mu(x)} \sum_{\lambda=0}^t \mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+\lambda}\} \leq \sum_{\lambda=s}^t \sup_{\mu(x)} \{\mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+\lambda}\} : t \leq \lambda\}$$



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## Information Dynamics (Belavkin, 2010, 2011)

- Maximum adaptation in no more than  $\lambda$  bits between  $p_s$  and  $p_{s+t}$ :

$$\text{maximize } \mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+t}\} \quad \text{subject to } \mathbb{E}\{\log(p_{s+t}/p_s)\} \leq \lambda$$

- Minimum number of bits to achieve adaptation  $v$

$$\text{minimize } \mathbb{E}\{\log(p_{s+t}/p_s)\} \quad \text{subject to } \mathbb{E}_{\mu(x)}\{x_{s+t}\} \geq v$$

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# Information Heuristics $t \leq \lambda \iff I_{KL}(p_{s+t}, p_s) \leq \lambda$

- The optimal  $\mu$  corresponds to CDF of  $P_0(m)$ :

$$\mu(n) = P_0(m < n) = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} P_0(m)$$

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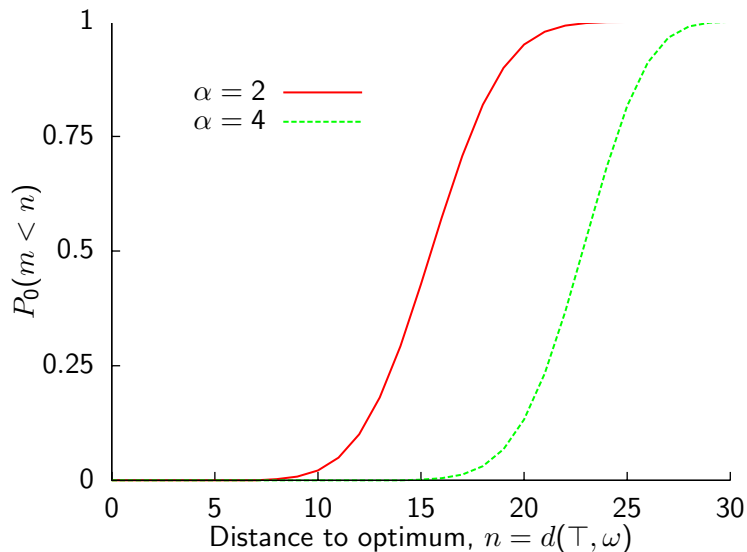
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### Informed Mutation Rate

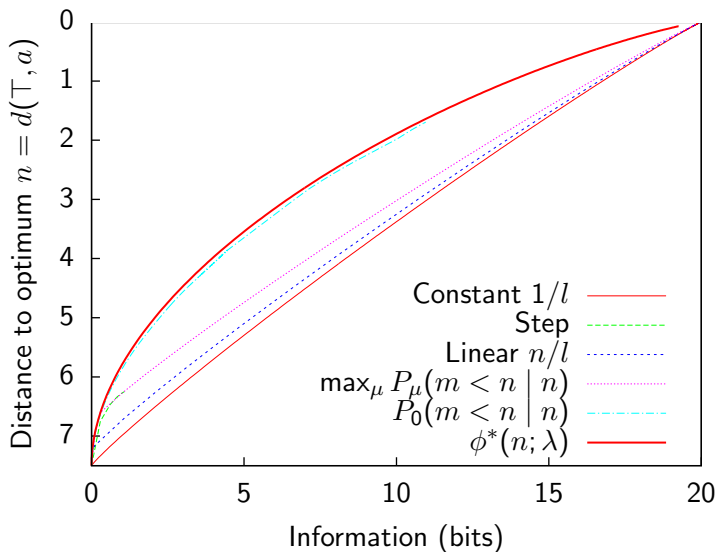
In a (weakly) monotonic landscape we can use CDF of empirical frequency  $P_e$  of observed fitness values:

$$P_0(m) \iff P_e(x) \quad \text{and} \quad P_0(m < n) \iff P_e(x_r > x)$$

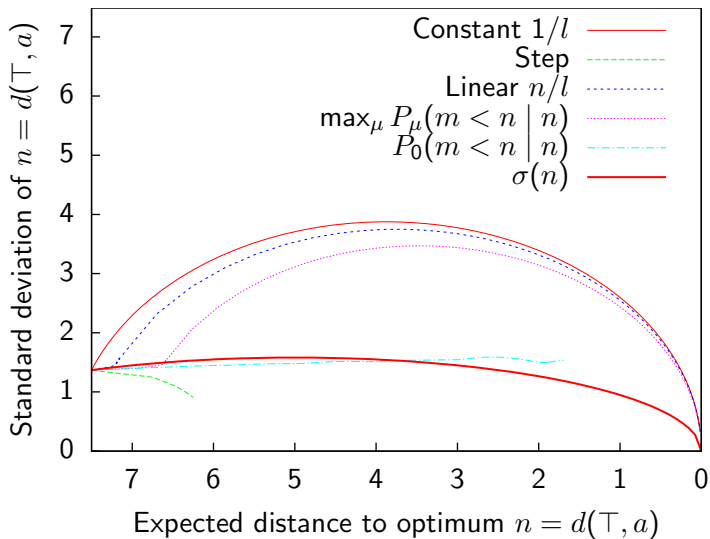
# Minimal Information Control



# Evolution of Fitness in Information



# Fitness Variance and Expectation



## Representation in Nested Hamming Spaces

Habitats, Phenotypes and Genotypes

Relatively Monotonic Landscapes

## Mutation and Adaptation

Point Mutation Operator

Mutation and Adaptation in a Hamming Space

## Evolution and Optimal Mutation Rates

Markov Evolution

Optimal Evolution in Time

Analytical Solutions for Special Cases

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## Conclusions and Questions



## Summary, Conclusions and Questions

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### Question

- *Have biological organisms evolved such controls?*
- *Including control of mutation rate adds cost in complexity.*
- *Does the gain in performance outweigh this cost?*

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