

ENUMERATION AND STOCHASTIC PROPERTIES OF TREE-CHILD NETWORKS

(based on joint work with Y.-S. Chang, H. Liu, M. Wallner,
G.-R. Yu and L. Zhang)

Michael Fuchs

Department of Mathematical Sciences
National Chengchi University



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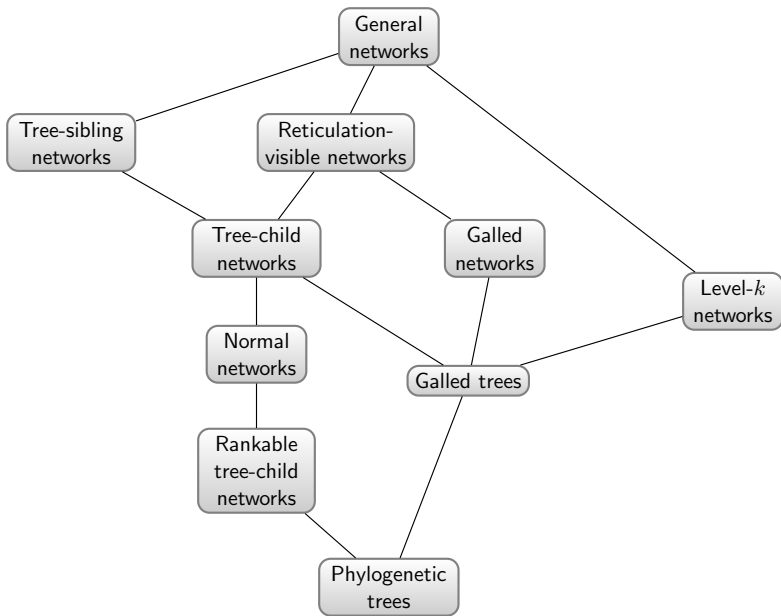
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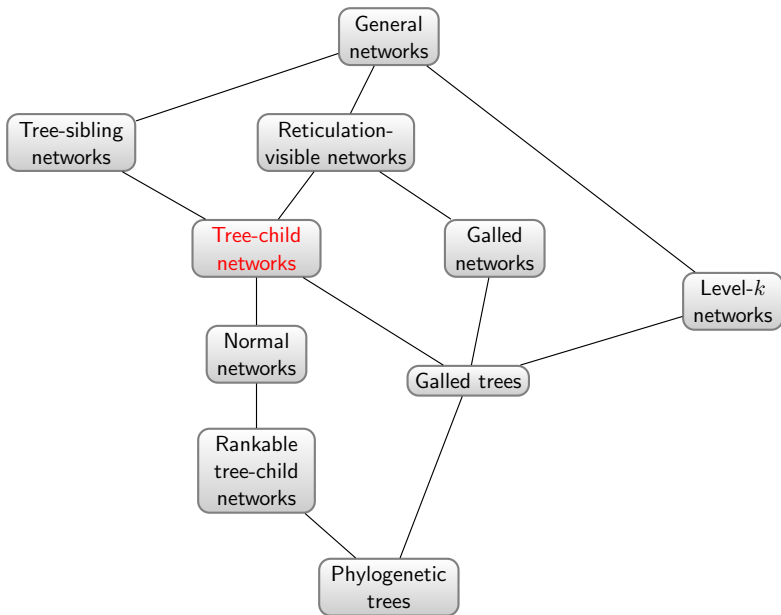
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Phylogenetic networks have become increasingly popular in recent decades.

They are used to model *reticulate evolution* which contains reticulation events such as lateral gene transfer or hybridization.





TC-Networks

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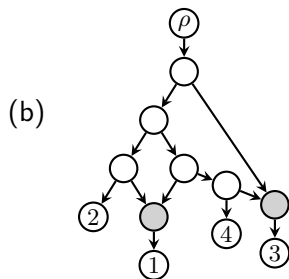
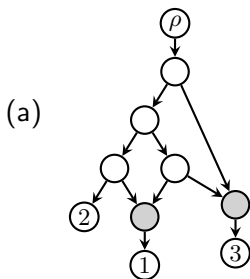
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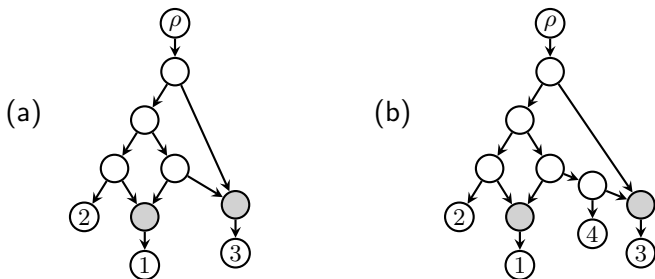


Figure: (a) is not a tc-network whereas (b) is a tc-network.

Counting TC-Networks

TC_n ... # of tc-networks with n leaves.

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Theorem (McDiarmid, Semple, Welsh; 2015)

- (a) # of reticulation nodes $\sim n$ for almost all tc-networks;
- (b) The number of cherries is $o(n)$ for almost all tc-networks.

$TC_{n,k}$ for small n, k (i)

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Cardona & Zhang (2020):

$k \setminus n$	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	21	228	2805	39330	623385
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Computation becomes hard for large n with the method of Cardona & Zhang which uses component graphs whose number increases rapidly!

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Chang & Liu & F. & Wallner & Yu (2023+) recently also found the following recursive formula:

$$\text{TC}_{n,k} = \frac{n!}{2^{n-1-k}} \omega_{n-1,k},$$

where

$$\omega_{n,k} = \sum_{m \geq 1} b_{n,k,m}$$

with $b_{n,k,m}$ given recursively by:

$$b_{n,k,m} = \sum_{j=1}^m b_{n-1,k,j} + (n+m+k-2) \sum_{j=1}^m b_{n-1,k-1,j}.$$

A Sequence of Words

Definition (OEIS; A213863)

Denote by a_n the number of words on letters $\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n\}$ so that

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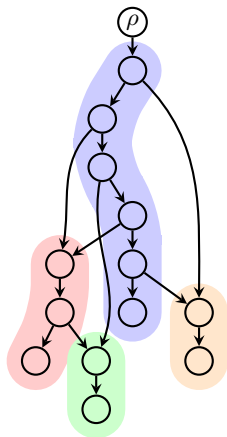
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Proposition (F., Yu, Zhang; 2021)

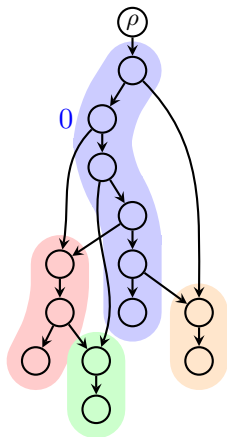
We have,

$$\frac{\text{TC}_{n,n-1}}{n!} = a_{n-1}.$$

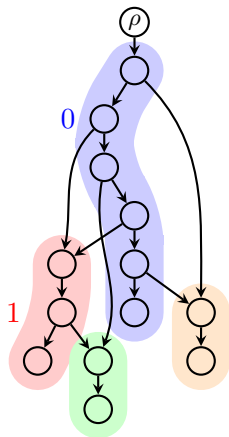
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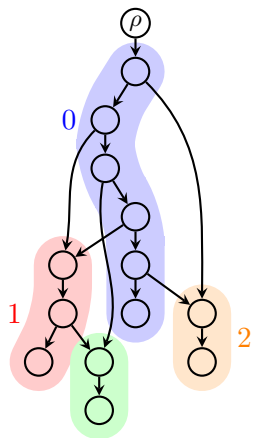
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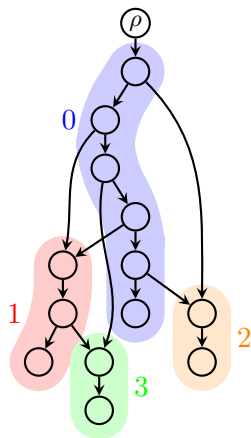
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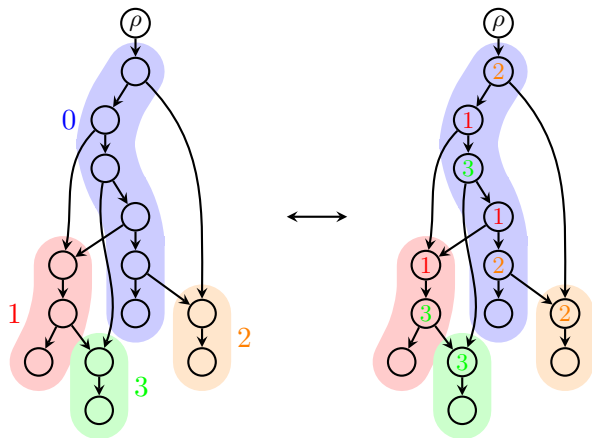
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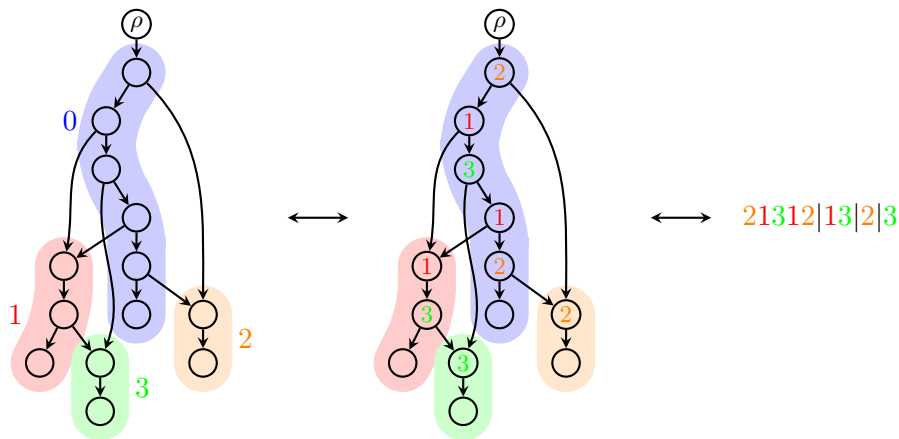
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Asymptotic Counting of TC-Networks

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We have,

$$\text{TC}_n = \Theta(\text{TC}_{n,n-1}) = \Theta \left(n^{-2/3} e^{a_1(3n)^{1/3}} \left(\frac{12}{e^2} \right)^n n^{2n} \right),$$

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So, the base of the exponential growth rate is $12/e^2!$

Stochastic Results for TC-Networks

Chang & F. & Liu & Wallner & Yu (2023+) proved that

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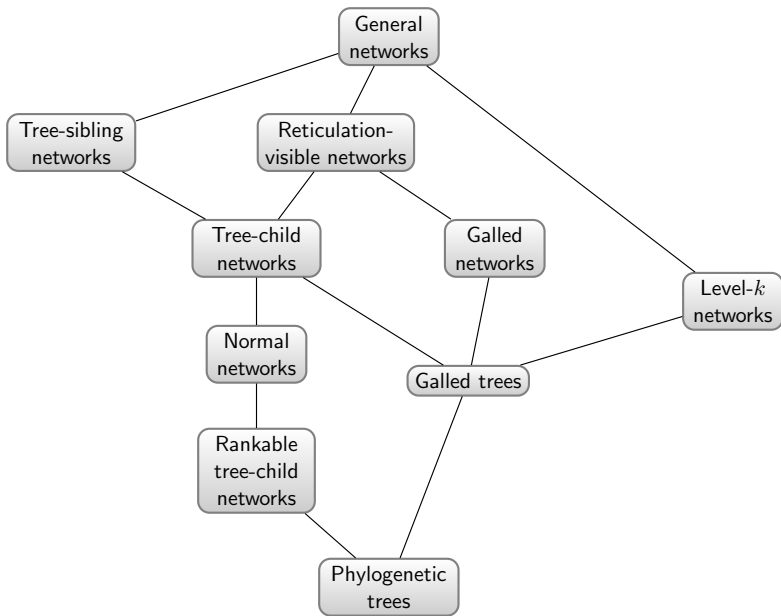
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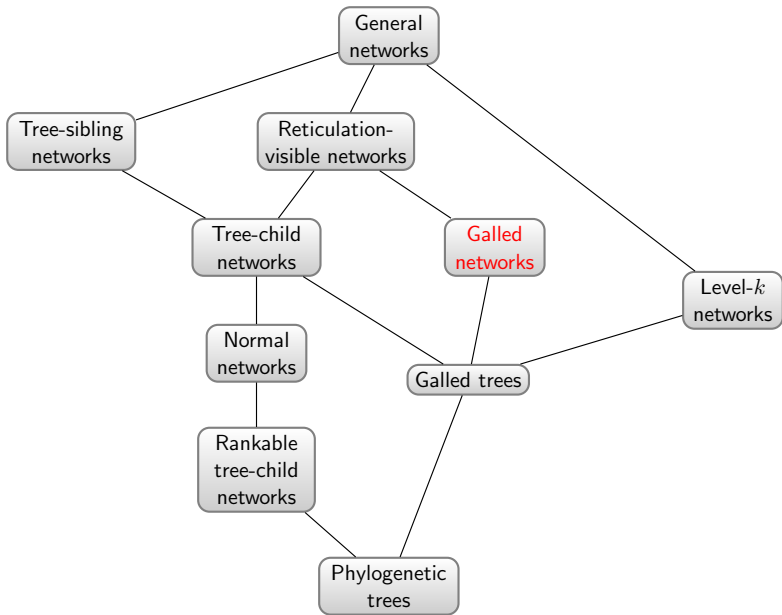
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F. & Yu & Zhang (2022) also found the limiting distribution of the number X_n of reticulation nodes. In particular,

$$\mathbb{E}(X_n) = n - \frac{3}{8} + o(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Var}(X_n) = \frac{3}{4} + o(1).$$

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- Enumeration and stochastic results for reticulation-visible networks?

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