

# The Ranked Nearest Neighbour Interchange space of phylogenetic trees

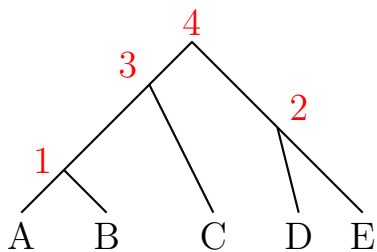
Lena Collien



Biological Data Science Lab  
Department of Computer Science  
University of Otago

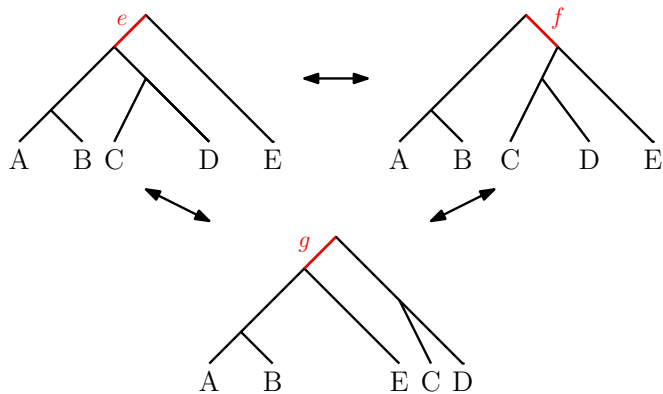
25/07/2019

## Ranked trees



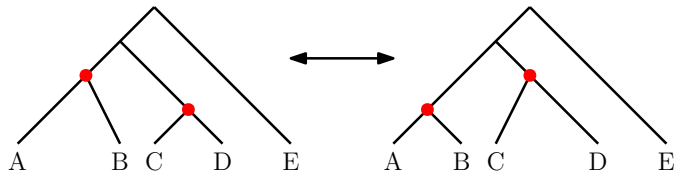
# Ranked trees

NNI move

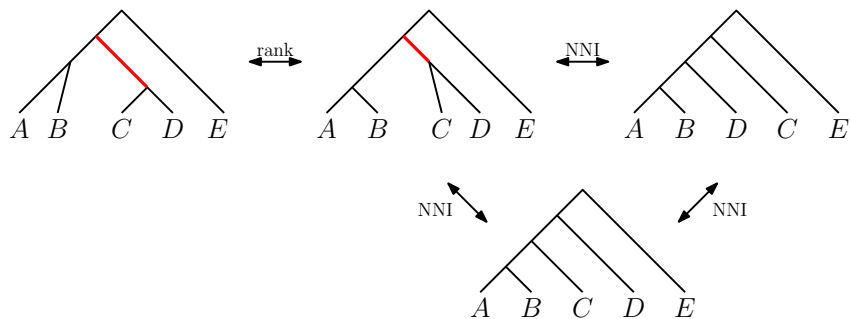


# Ranked trees

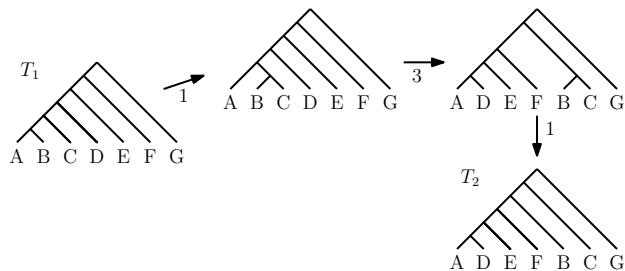
Rank move



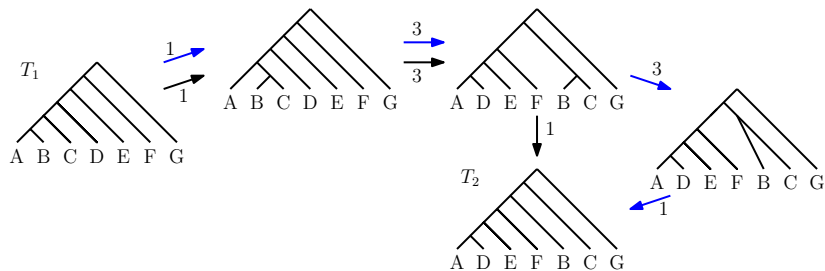
# RNNI graph



# Caterpillar trees

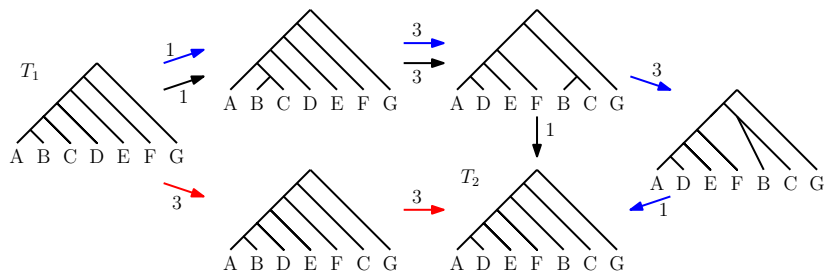


# Caterpillar trees



- NNI
- RNNI

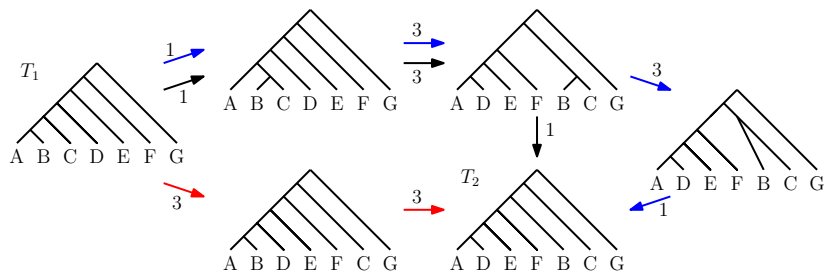
# Caterpillar trees



- NNI
- RNNI



# Caterpillar trees

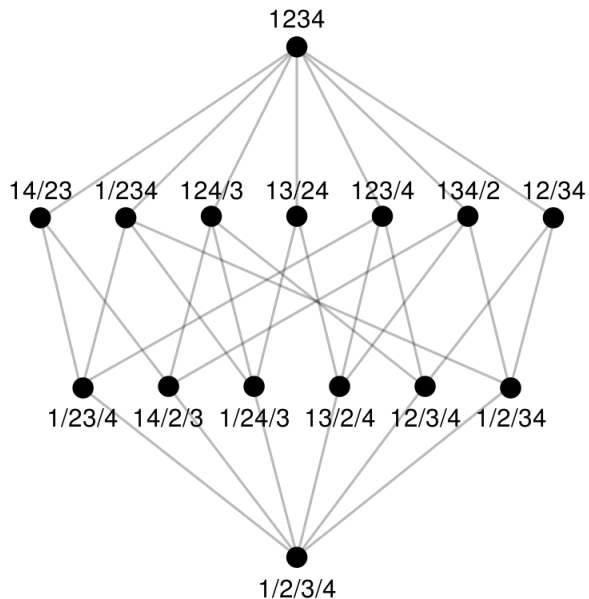


- NNI
- RNNI

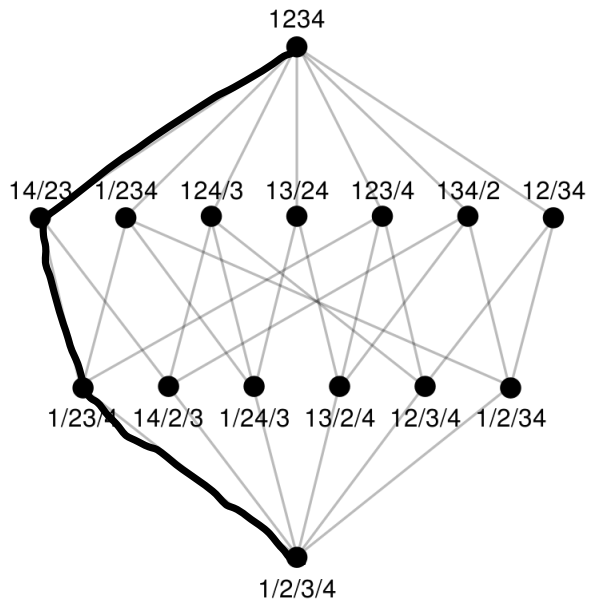
## Theorem

*The set of caterpillar trees is convex in RNNI.*

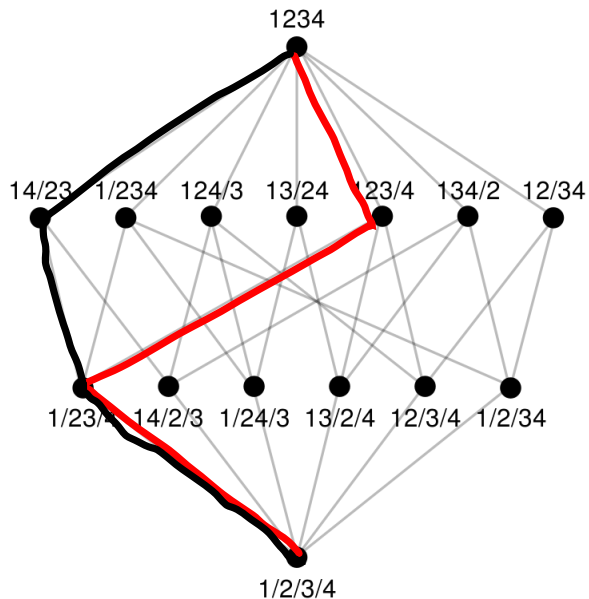
# Partition lattice



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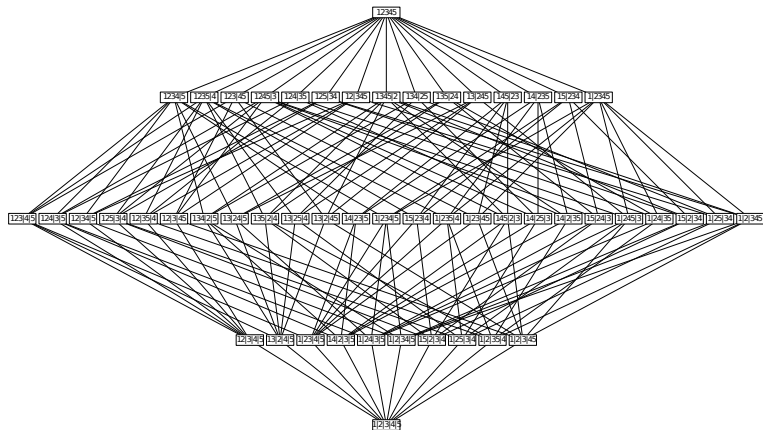


Figure 4.1.: Partition lattice  $\Pi_5$

# Partition lattice

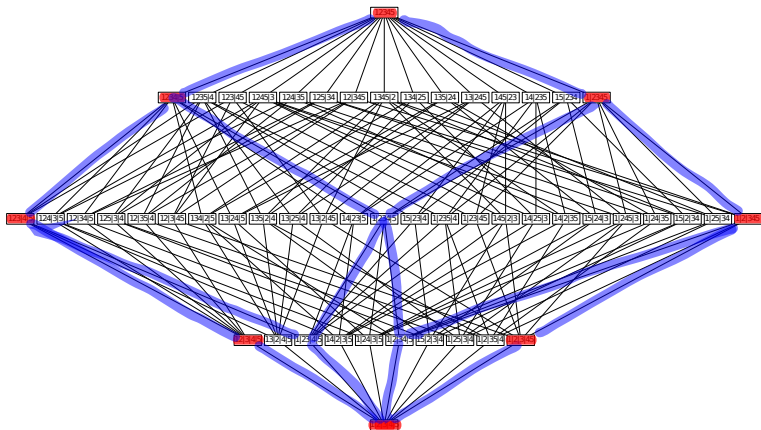


Figure 4.1.: Partition lattice  $\Pi_5$

# Partition lattice

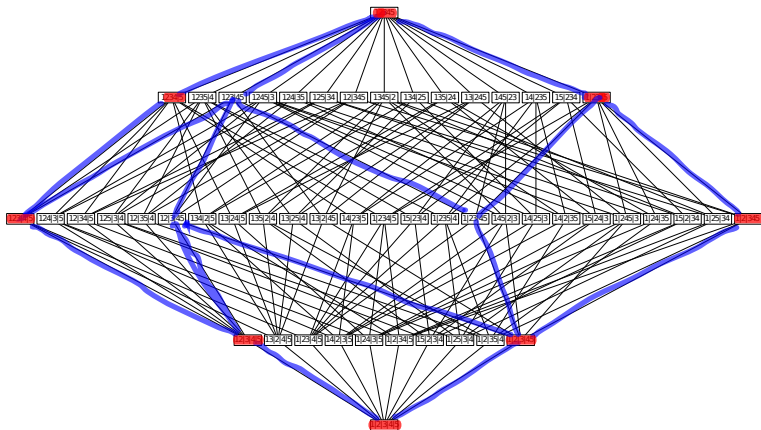
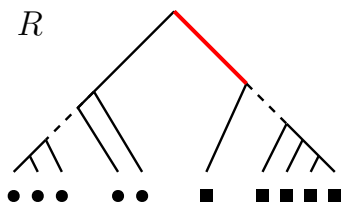
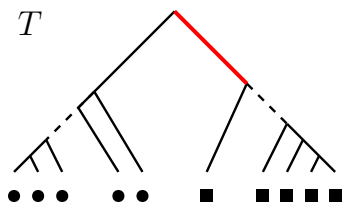


Figure 4.1.: Partition lattice  $\Pi_5$

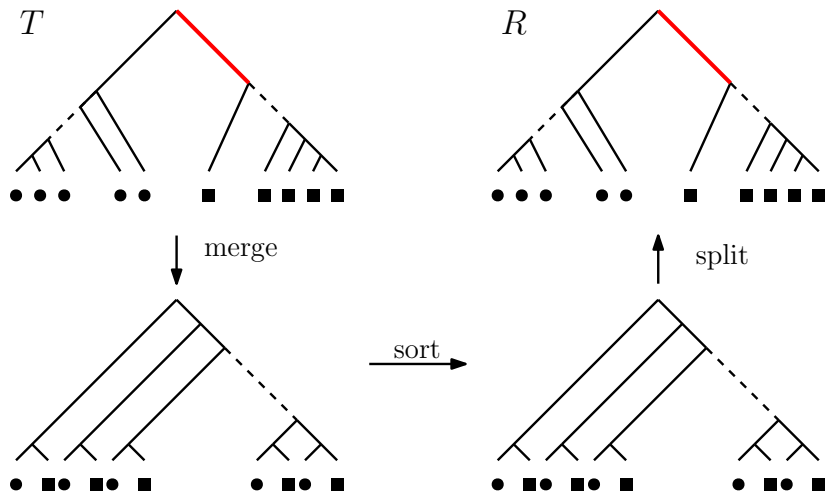




# Cluster Theorem



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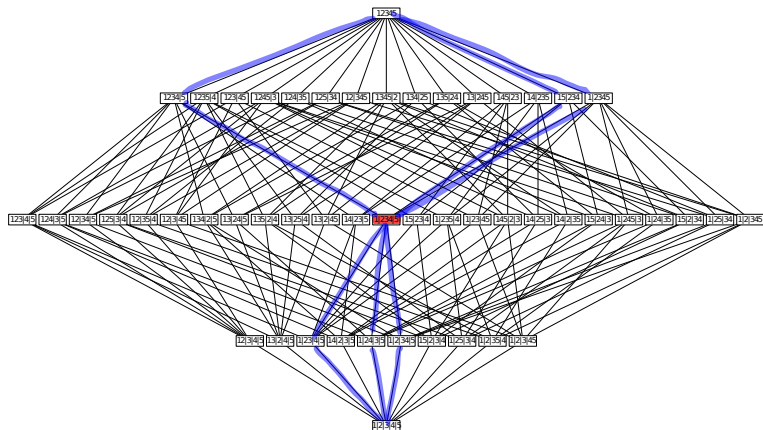


Figure 4.1: Partition lattice  $\Pi_5$

# Caterpillar Sublattice

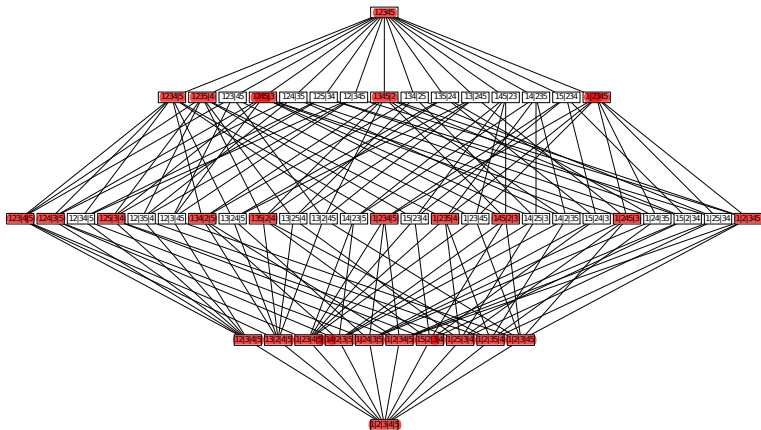
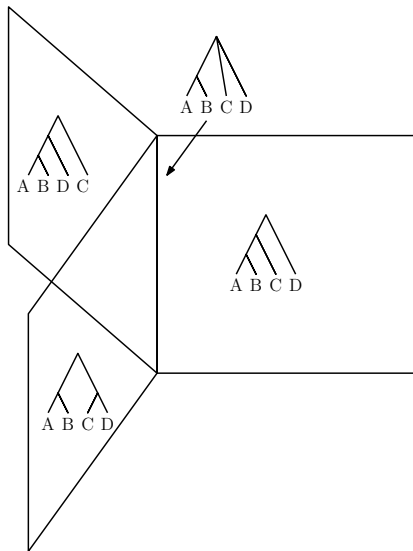


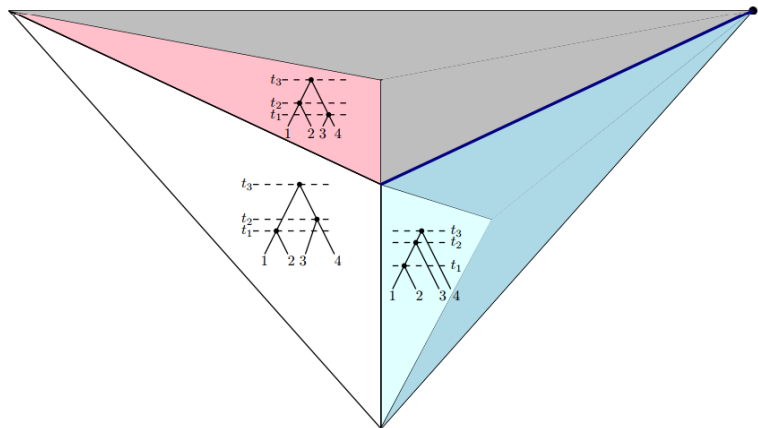
Figure 4.1.: Partition lattice  $\Pi_5$

# BHV-space



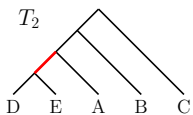
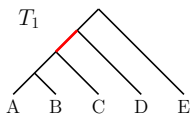
after Billera, Holmes, and Vogtmann, 2001

# t-space

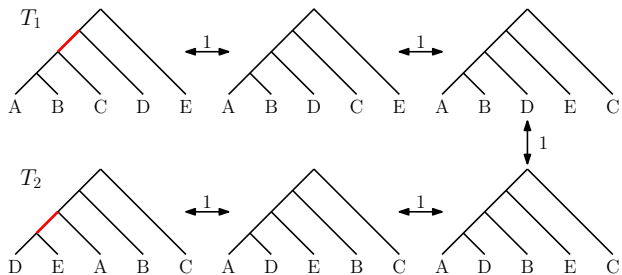


Gavryushkin and Drummond, 2016

# Split Theorem

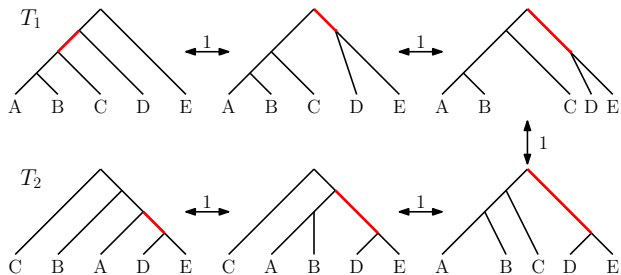


# Split Theorem

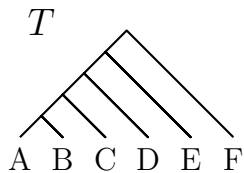




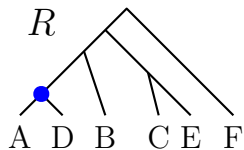
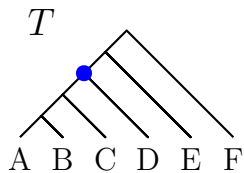
# Split Theorem



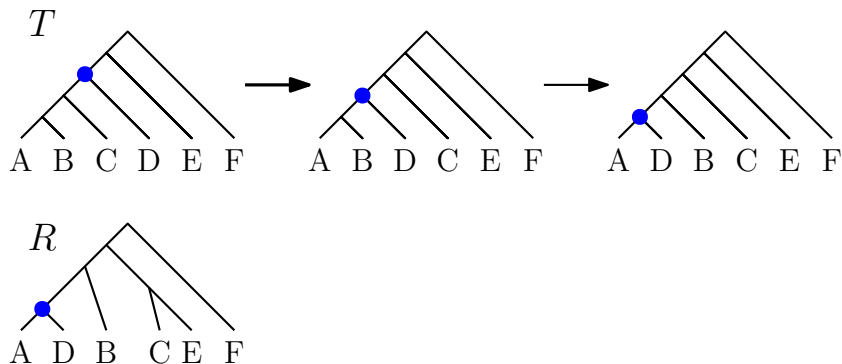
## Approximating shortest paths



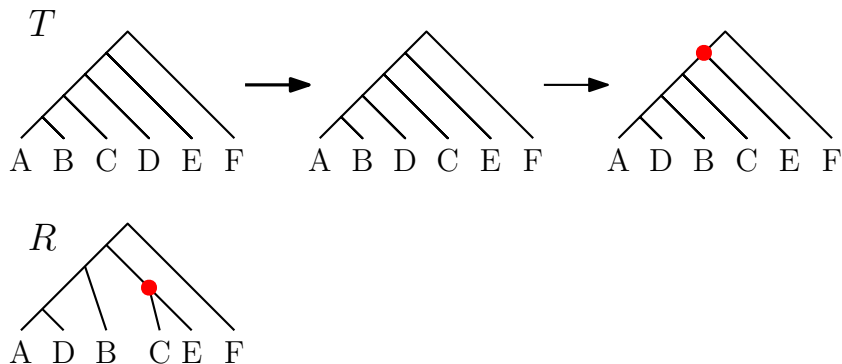
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