

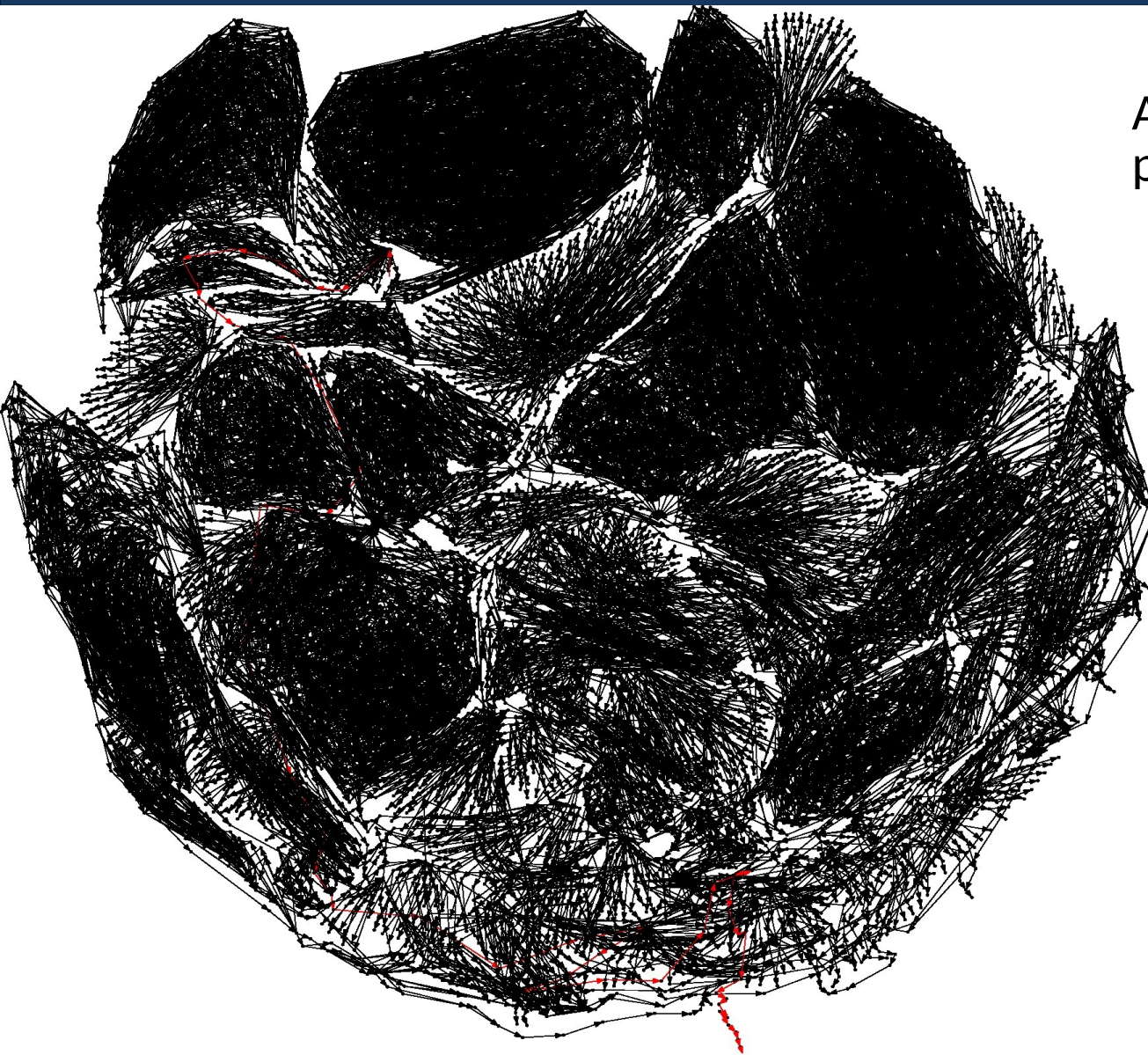
Daniel Merkle

LETS START WITH A GAME

(CATALAN)

<http://www.imada.sdu.dk/~daniel/DM840-2019/assignment1/assign1-2019.html>

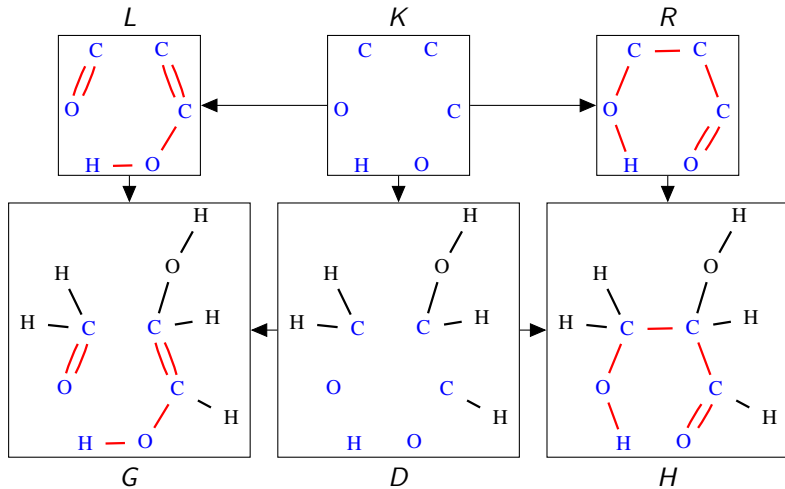
<http://www.imada.sdu.dk/~daniel/DM840-2020/> (For this slide set)



A "solution" is a shortest path in a directed graph

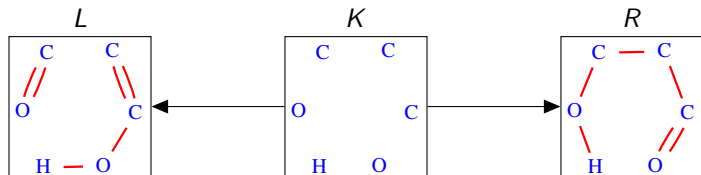
Reactions – Application of Transformation Rules

1,2-ethenediol + formaldehyde $\xrightarrow{\text{aldol addition}}$ glyceraldehyde

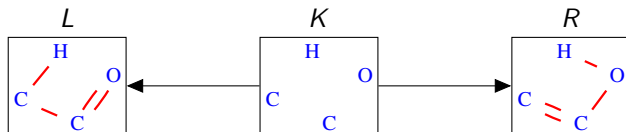


The Formose Chemistry

4 reaction patterns:

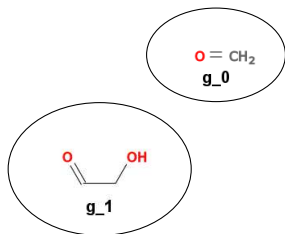


(a) Aldol addition (r_2). (Reverse aldol addition (r_3))



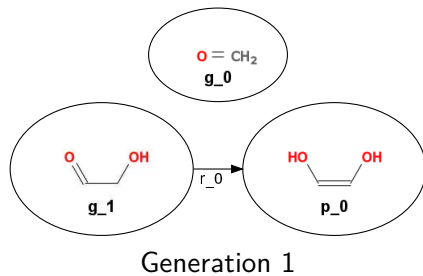
(b) Keto-to-enol (r_0). (Enol-to-keto (r_1))

Reaction Network for Formose

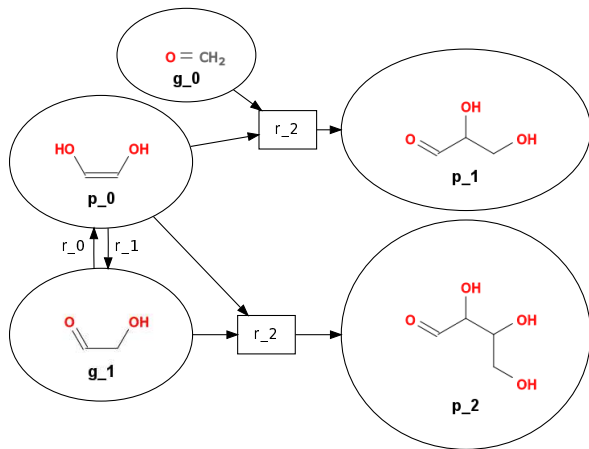


Initial State

Reaction Network for Formose

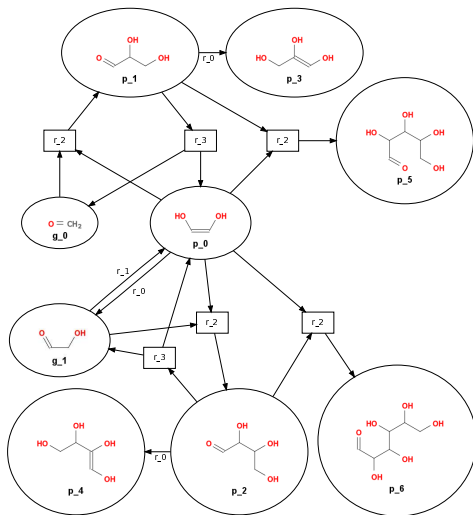


Reaction Network for Formose



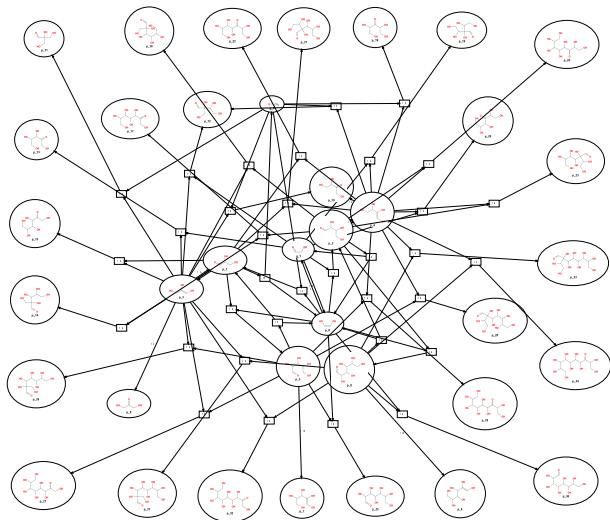
Generation 2

Reaction Network for Formose



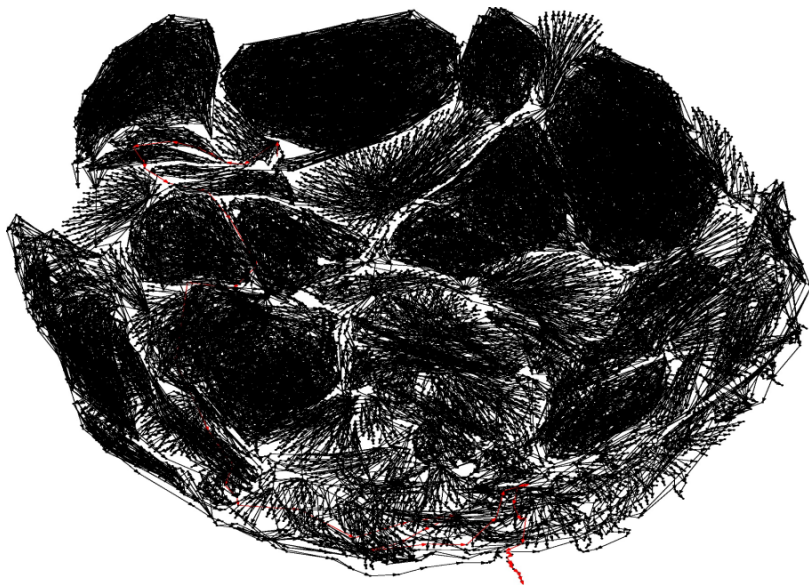
Generation 3

Reaction Network for Formose

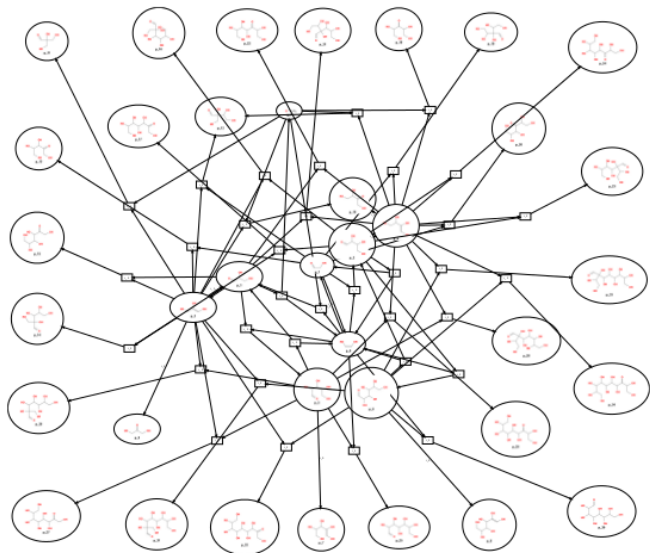


Generation 4

Shortest Path(s)

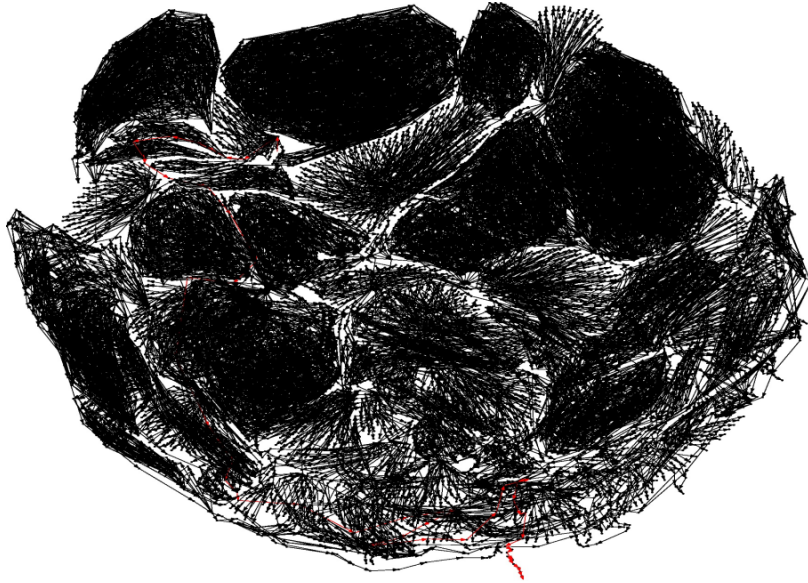


A "solution" is a shortest path in a directed graph

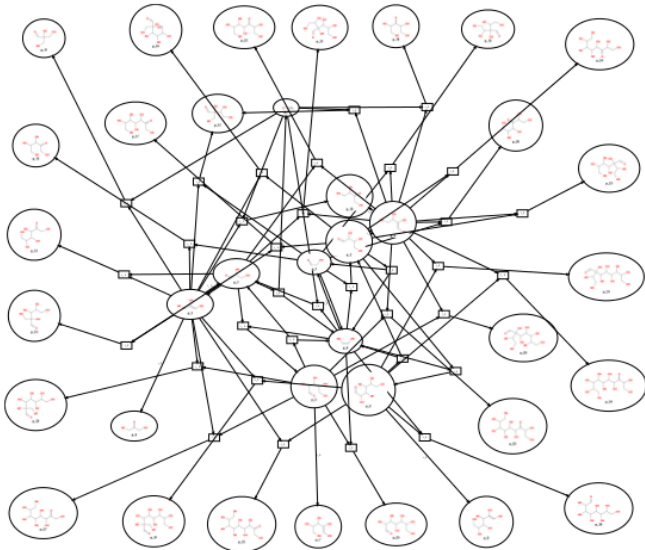


<http://cheminf.imada.sdu.dk/mod>

Shortest Path(s)



A "solution" is a shortest path in a directed graph



How to find the k best solutions?

In hypergraphs?

Algorithms?

Computational Complexity?

How chemists do it

Synthesis Planner Edit

Plan 1

Import Save Export

Undo Redo

Synthesis plan 1

Autoplan 1 5

- Plan 1
- Plan 2
- Plan 3
- Plan 4
- Plan 5

Target molecule: C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H]1O

Step 1: C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H]1O (100%)

Step 2: C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H]1O (100%)

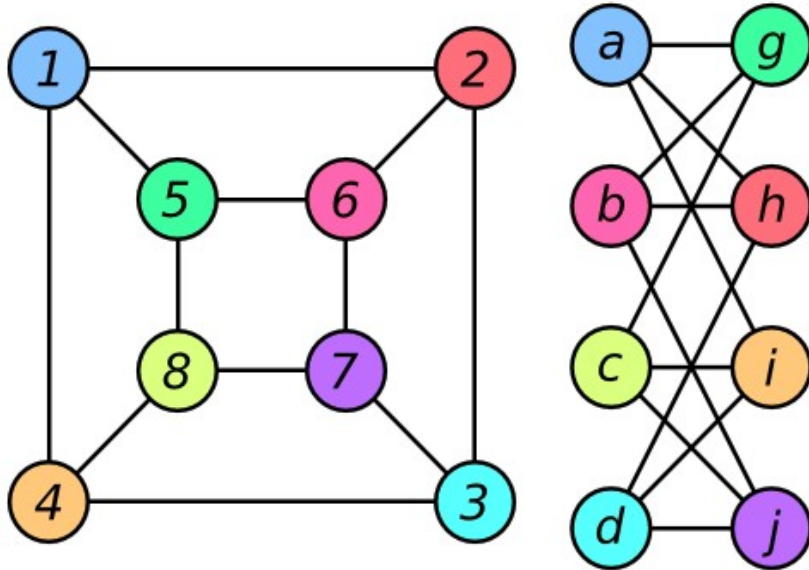
Step 3: C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H]1O (80%)

Step 4: C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H]1O (90%)

Starting materials: C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H]1O and C[C@H]1[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)[C@@H](O)[C@H]1O

(Sub-)Graph Isomorphism / Canonical Representations of Graphs

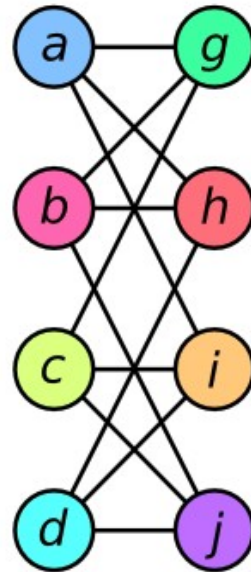
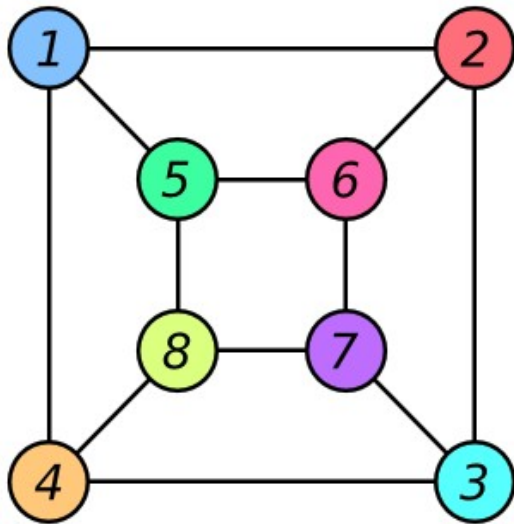
Are these 2 colored graphs isomorph?



Algorithms? Computational Complexity? State-of-the-Art?

(Sub-)Graph Isomorphism / Canonical Representations of Graphs

Are these 2 colored graphs isomorph?



A Quasipolynomial Time Algorithm for Graph Isomorphism: The Details

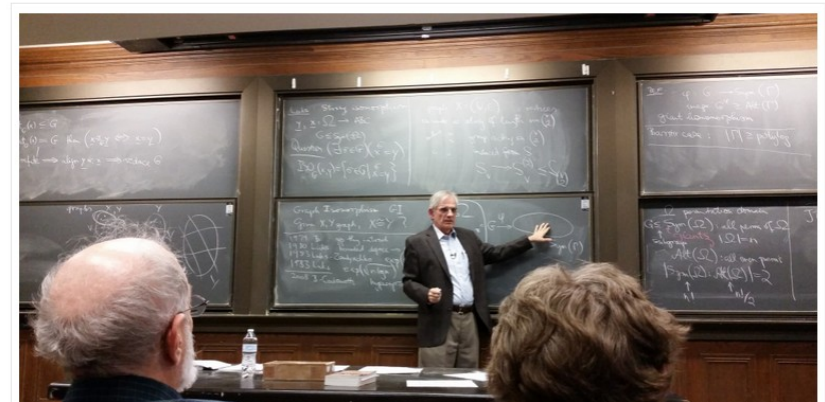
Posted on November 12, 2015 by j2kun

Update 2015-11-21: Ken Regan and Dick Lipton [posted an article](#) with some more details, and a high level overview of how the techniques fit into the larger picture of CS theory.

Update 2015-11-16: Laci has [posted the talk on his website](#). It's an hour and a half long, and I encourage you to watch it if you have the time 😊

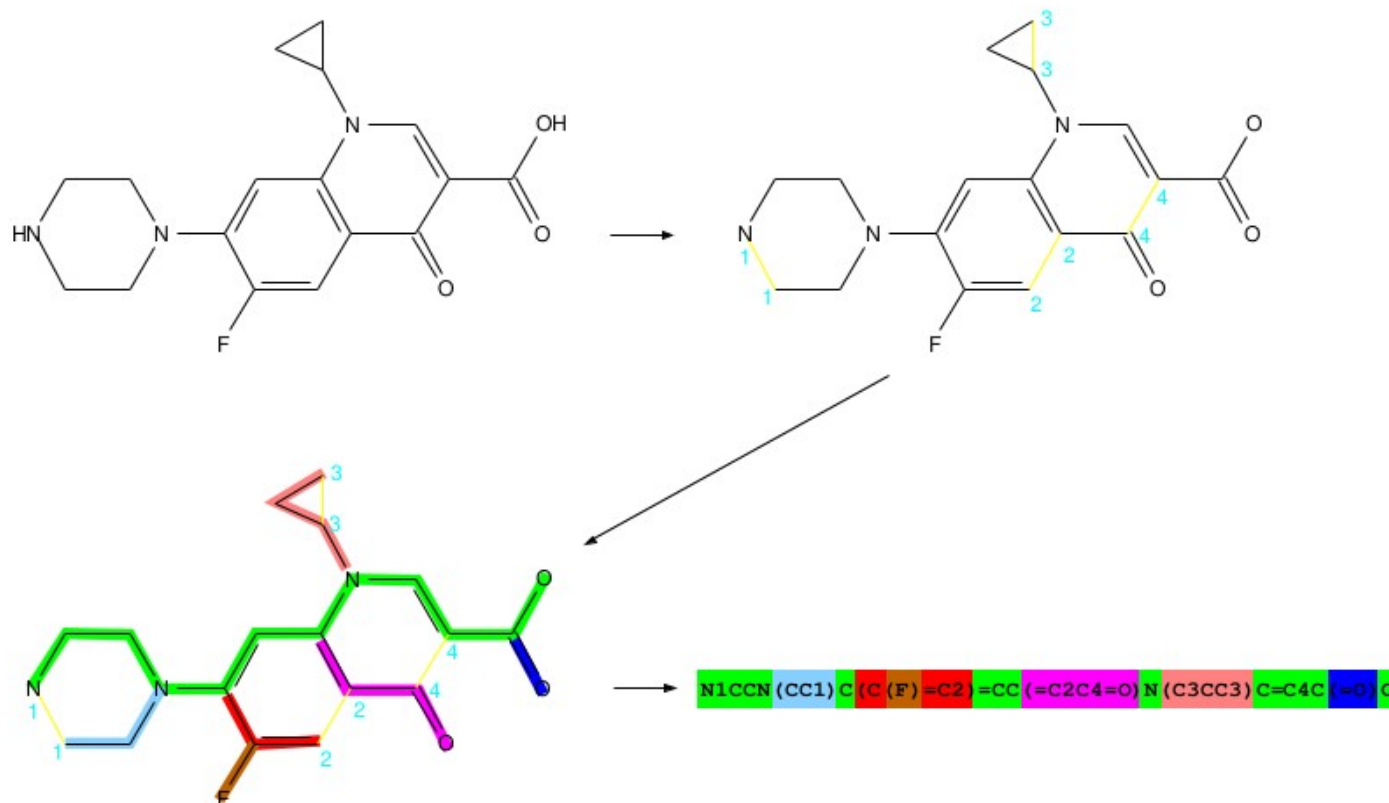
Laszlo Babai has claimed an astounding theorem, that the Graph Isomorphism problem can be solved in quasipolynomial time. On Tuesday I was at Babai's talk on this topic (he has yet to release a preprint), and I've compiled my notes here. As in Babai's talk, familiarity with basic [group theory](#) and [graph theory](#) is assumed, and if you're a casual (i.e., math-phobic) reader looking to understand what the fuss is all about, this is probably not the right post for you. This post is research level theoretical computer science. We're here for the juicy, glorious details.

Note: this blog post will receive periodic updates as my understanding of the details improve.



Algorithms? Computational Complexity? State-of-the-Art?

(Sub-)Graph Isomorphism / Canonical Representations of Graphs

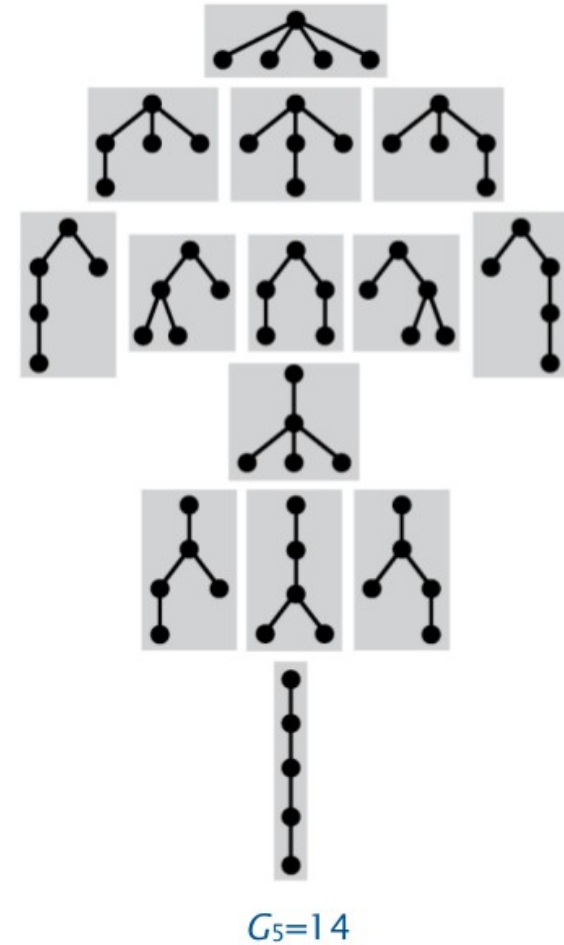
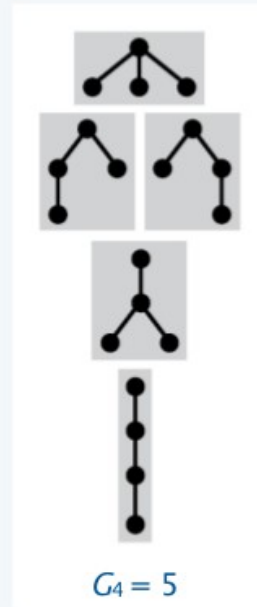
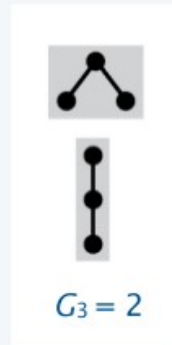
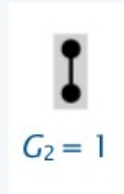


Canonical representations of graphs (i.e. molecules):

Algorithms? Computational Complexity?
And ... w.t.h. went wrong in Chemistry?

Counting

Q. How many **trees** with N nodes?



More Counting

Variations on a theme 1: Trees

Fundamental construct

Combinatorial class

G , the class of all trees

"a tree is a node and a sequence of trees"

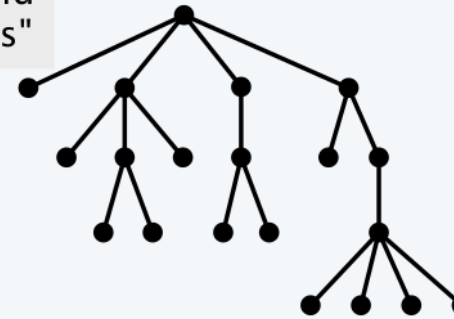
Construction

$$G = \bullet \times \text{SEQ}(G)$$

OGF equation

$$G(z) = z(1 + G(z) + G(z)^2 + G(z)^3 + \dots) = \frac{z}{1 - G(z)}$$

$$G(z) - G(z)^2 = z$$



Variation on the theme: *restrict each node to 0 or 2 children*

Combinatorial class

T , the class of binary trees

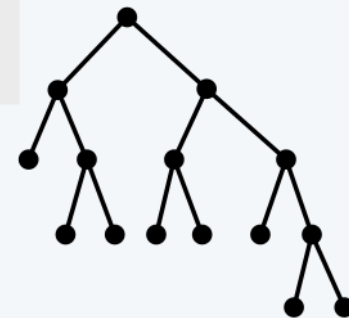
"a binary tree is a node and a sequence of 0 or 2 binary trees"

Construction

$$T = \bullet \times \text{SEQ}_{0,2}(T)$$

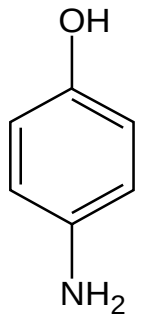
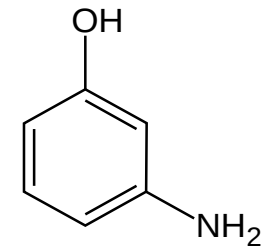
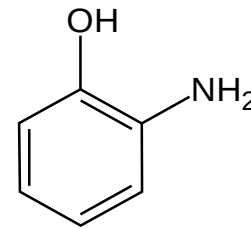
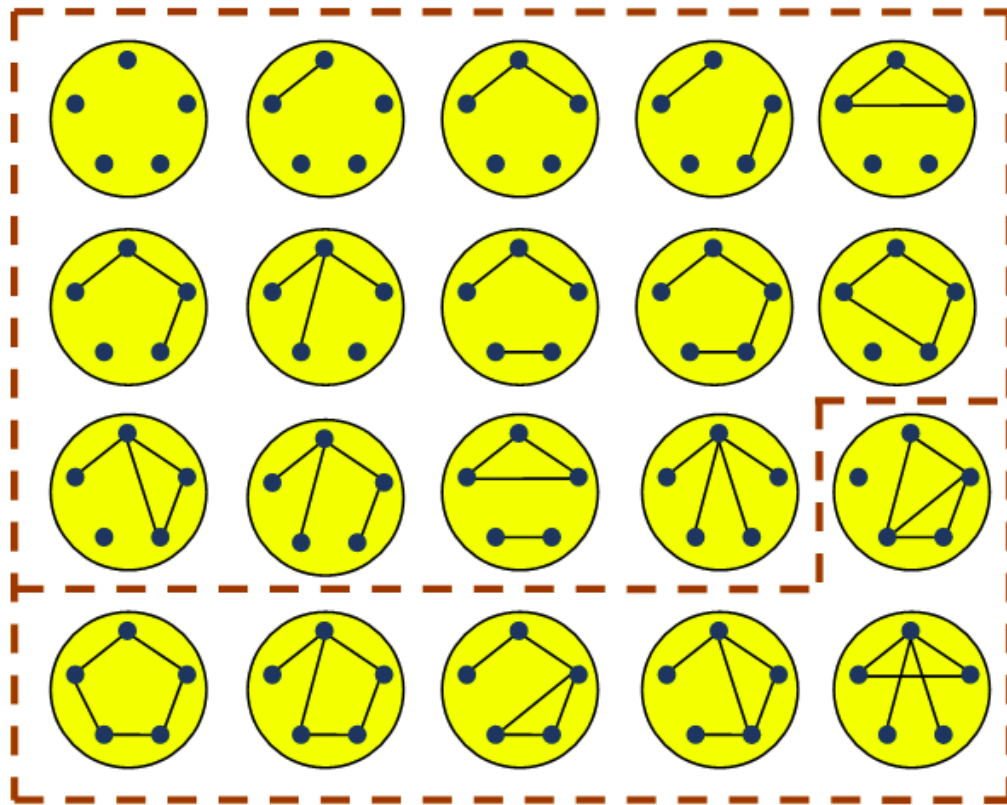
OGF equation

$$T(z) = z(1 + T(z)^2)$$



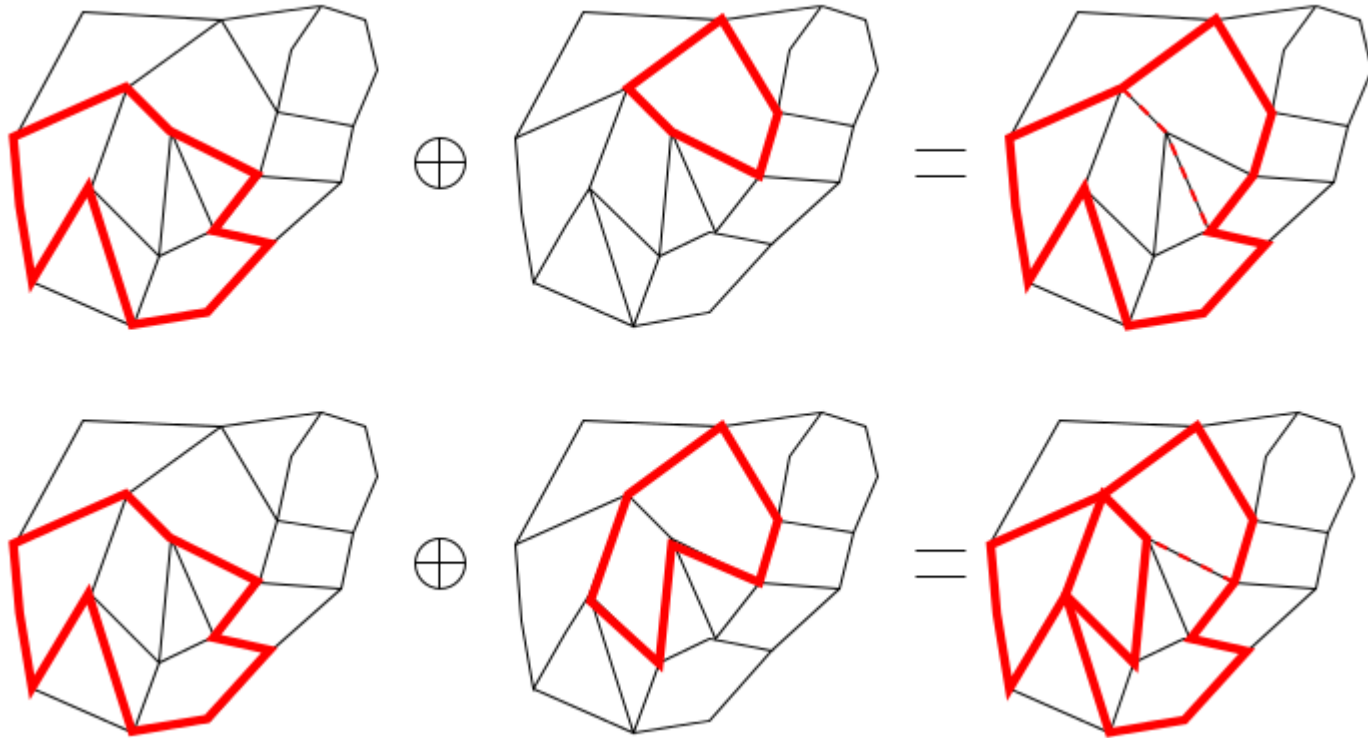
Applications: Sampling, Analysis of Algorithms, Chemistry

Even more counting



More Topics

Cycle Bases (Scheduling, Distributed Computing, Chemistry)



How to find a minimal cycle basis?

Algorithms?

Computational Complexity?

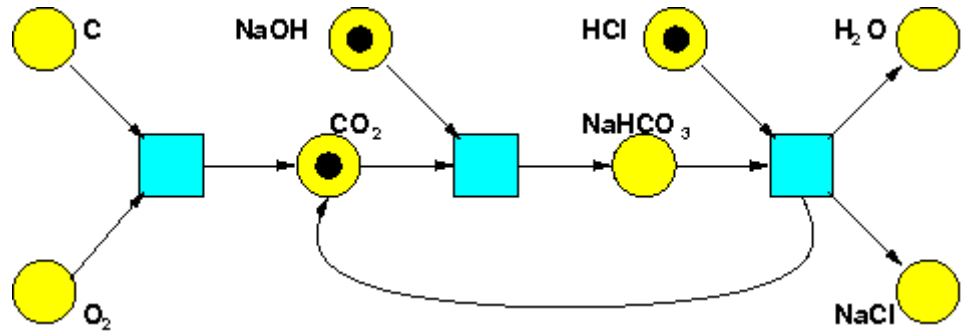
...and w.t.h. went wrong in chemistry?

More Topics

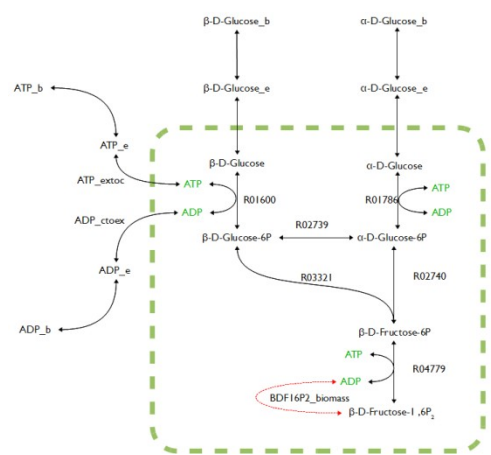
QSAR / PCA



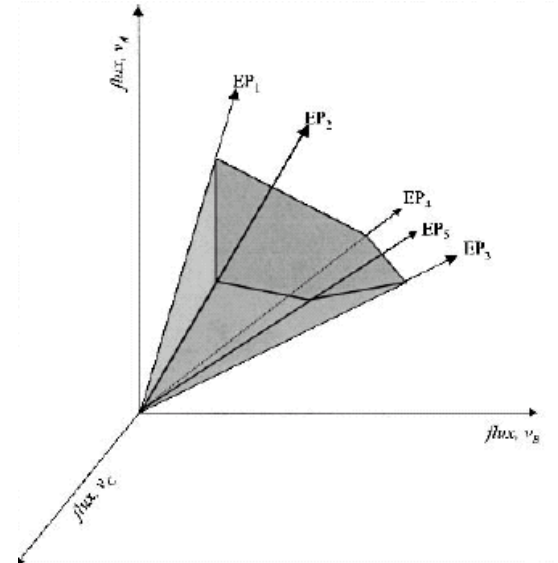
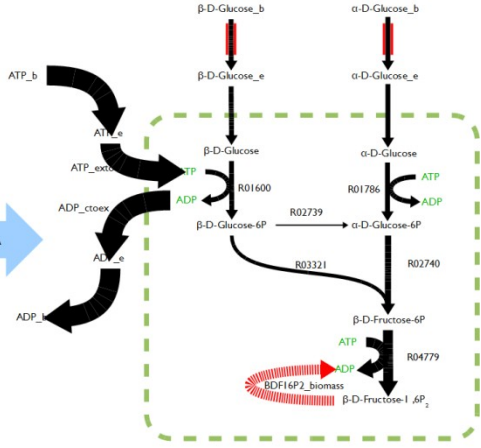
Petri Nets



Flux Balanced Analysis



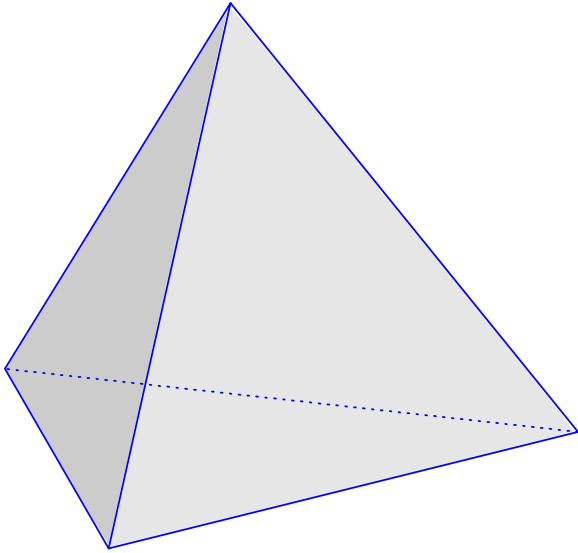
Perform FBA



More Topics

...and many more

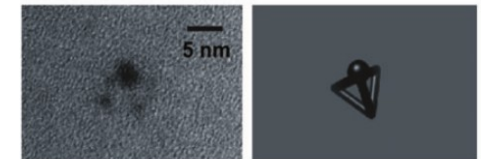
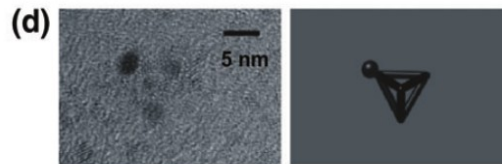
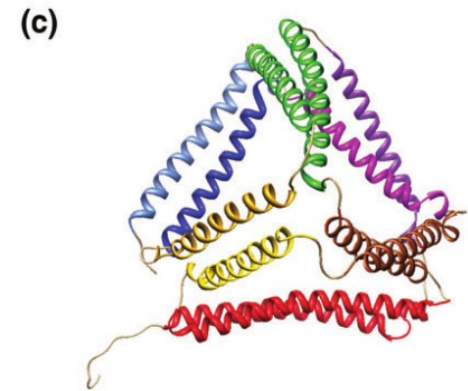
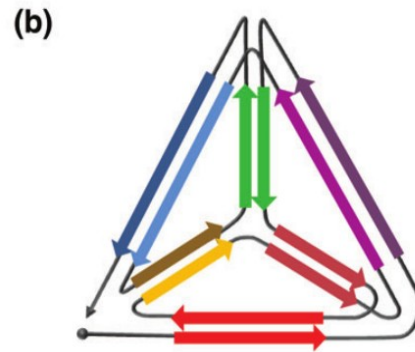
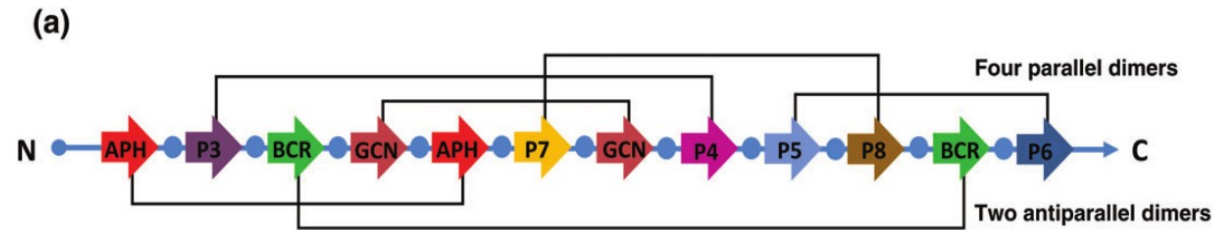
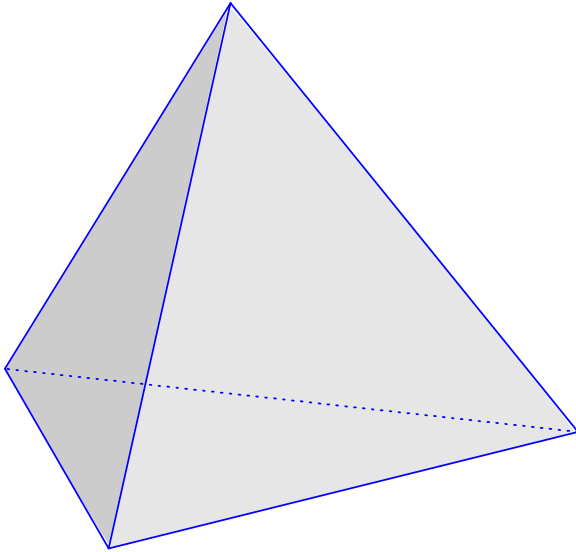
For example: Traverse a tetrahedron, each edge twice.



More Topics

...and many more

For example: Traverse a tetrahedron, each edge twice.



Topics

Canonical Representations

Structure Descriptors

Graph Isomorphism

Pólya's **Counting Theory**

Artificial Chemistries

Graph Grammars

Cycle Bases

Metabolic Networks and Metabolic Pathways

Concurrency Theory

Petrinets

Applications in Industry

...

Formal Model

Algorithms

Computational Complexity

Applications (including Chemistry)

Topics

Canonical Representations
Structure Descriptors
Graph Isomorphism
Pólya's **Counting Theory**
Artificial Chemistries
Graph Grammars
Cycle Bases
Metabolic Networks and Metabolic Pathways
Concurrency Theory
Petri nets
Applications in Industry
...

- **10 ECTS**

- **max. 2 programming projects**

no chemistry knowledge needed!

Algorithms in Cheminformatics - DM840

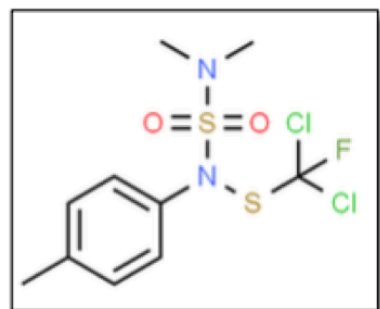


BASF

We create chemistry



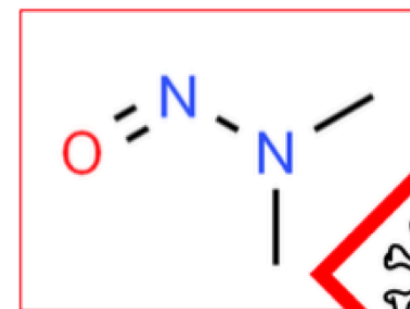
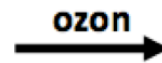
HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL



tolyfluand



N,N-dimethylsulfamide



dimethylnitrosamine



Algorithms in Cheminformatics - DM840



BASF

We create chemistry



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL

