# Open Problems in 

# Geometry of Cophylogeny 

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Figure 1: Ultrametric ML time trees for plant and endophyte data sets in [SScklurdl et al, 2008] constructed via BEAST. Sequences are from mainly intron sequences of endophyte tef $A$ and $t u b B$ genes. Numeric values on nodes represent their posterior probabilities estimated by BEAST.

## Cophylogeny

Suppose we have two sets of multi-species sequence data $H$ and $P$. Let $\mathcal{T}_{H}$ be the space of trees on $H$ and $\mathcal{T}_{P}$ be the space of trees on $P$.

Assuming that there is a distribution on the cross product of tree spaces for $T_{H}$ and $T_{P}$ where $T_{H}$ is a phylogenetic tree for $H$ and $T_{P}$ is a phylogenetic tree for $P$. A cophylogeny is a conditional joint distribution $P\left(T_{H}, T_{P} \mid H, P\right)$ on $\mathcal{T}_{H} \times \mathcal{T}_{P}$ which satisfies

$$
P\left(T_{H}, T_{P} \mid H, P\right) \neq P\left(T_{H} \mid H, P\right) \cdot P\left(T_{P} \mid H, P\right)
$$

Note: Even though two phylogenetic trees are correlated, tree topologies of $T_{H}$ and $T_{P}$ might differ. We can apply this to species and gene trees.

Assume: in the evolution history a divergence of a gene or a speciation occurs once at a time,

## 6 different processes in a host-parasite association

cospeciation

extinction
(d)

host switch
(b)

"missing the boat"

independent speciation
(c)

failure to speciate
(f)


## Geometry of Cophylogenetic trees

Definition: The support $S \subset \mathcal{T}_{H} \times \mathcal{T}_{P}$ of a cophylogeny is called a space of cophylogenetic trees.

Definition: Suppose the host or species tree $T_{H}$ is given. The support of the conditional distribution $P\left(T_{P} \mid T_{H}, H, P\right), S_{T_{H}} \subset \mathcal{T}_{P}$, is called the space of cophylogenetic trees given $T_{H}$.

Remark: In general $S_{T_{H}} \neq \mathcal{T}_{P}$ and $S \neq \mathcal{T}_{H} \times \mathcal{I}_{P}$.
Example: If we assume a perfect codivergence, that is, $T_{H}$ and $T_{P}$ are identical (for e.g., [Huelsenbeck et. al., 2000]), the space of cophylogenetic trees is

$$
\begin{gathered}
S=\left\{\left(D_{H}, D_{P}\right): D_{H}\right. \text { is a tree metric for } \\
\left.T_{H} \text { and } D_{P} \text { is a tree metric for } T_{P} \text { such that } T_{H}=T_{P}\right\}
\end{gathered}
$$

## The space of $k$-interval cospeciation

In evolution a speciation in host is likely to be followed by a reactionary speciation in parasite, and often vice versa. Combinatorially, this assumption can be made explicit by assuming that for each pair of host species $A, B$, and corresponding parasite species $a, b$, the number of edges between $A, B$ is within $k$ of the number of edges between $a, b$. We say such a cophylogeny satisfies $k$-interval cospeciation.

Proposition [Huggins and Y., 2008]
Under the 1-interval cospeciation with the given host tree $T_{H}$ in taxa $\{1,2, \cdots, n\}$, if a tree $T_{P}$ in taxa $\left\{1^{\prime}, 2^{\prime}, \cdots, n^{\prime}\right\}$ contains a quartet $\left[i_{1}^{\prime}, i_{3}^{\prime} ; i_{2}^{\prime}, i_{4}^{\prime}\right]$ or $\left[i_{1}^{\prime}, i_{4}^{\prime} ; i_{2}^{\prime}, i_{3}^{\prime}\right]$, and if the corresponding quartet in $T_{H}$ generated by their hosts $\left\{i_{1}, i_{2}, i_{3}, i_{4}\right\}$ is $\left[i_{1}, i_{2} ; i_{3}, i_{4}\right]$, then $T_{P}$ cannot be the parasite tree for $T_{H}$.

## Example



Figure 2: A parasite fails to speciate and then follows after host's speciation. These events are described with notation in [Pages, 2003].

## Example

## Example: $k=1$ and $n=4$



Figure 3: Host tree.

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## Example...

There are 5 possible parasite tree topologies.


## 10,000 yen problems

- Given a host tree $T_{H}$, which tree topologies are possible for parasite tree, assuming $k$-interval cospeciation? How many parasite trees are possible?
- Are there interesting cophylogenies, such as $k$-interval cospeciation, for which the space of cophylogenetic trees admits a linear characterization analogous to the Four Point Condition?
- Given the host tree $T_{H}$ and cophylogeny, for each parasite tree topology, how many ways to get the parasite tree topology with the host tree?
- Given the host tree $T_{H}$, consider the ideal of invariants $I_{T_{P}}$ for each $T_{P} \in S_{T_{H}}$. Is there a nice characterization or algorithm to compute invariants in the intersection ideal $\cap I_{T_{P}}$ ?


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For more details, please see
http://polytopes.net/research/postdoc.php
Mid-program on Molecular evolution and phylogenetic trees organized by Erick Matson, Peter Huggins, and Y. will be on April 2nd and 3rd.

# Thank you.... 

http://arxiv.org/abs/0809.1908

