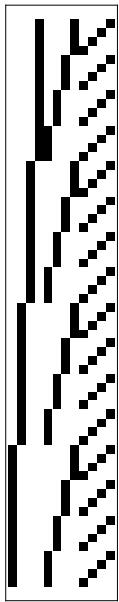


```
(* 10^6-
 Fold Increase in Computation Speed of a Scroll Matrix Pseudoinverse *)
(* Copyright Doug Youvan May 29,
 2006 www.youvan.com www.pseudocolor.com *)

(* 64 codons in binary 'scroll matrix'
 in canonical order as defined by the following *)

t =.; g =.; c =.; a =.;
nucgc = Tuples[{a, c, g, t}, 3];
a = {0, 0, 0, 1};
c = {0, 0, 1, 0};
g = {0, 1, 0, 0};
t = {1, 0, 0, 0};
nucgc = Flatten[nucgc];
nucgc = Partition[nucgc, 12];
(* end of definition *)
(* this could also be seen as a unique mapping of alphanumerics onto a series
   of the powers of base 2; in this particular case of an alphabet of a,
   c, g, t the mapping is onto 1, 2, 4, 8 in base 2 *)
ArrayPlot[nucgc]
```

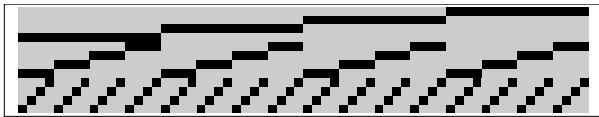


- Graphics -

```
(* take pseudoinverse ~ 4 minutes on Sony VAIO PCG-K64S *)
```

```
date1 = Date[];
pin = PseudoInverse[nucgc];
date2 = Date[];
timeforpin = date2 - date1
ArrayPlot[pin]

{0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 14.5523040}
```



- Graphics -

```
(* for a scroll matrix, reproduce pseudoinverse by using only transpose
and solving the following equations requiring only 30 ms of time *)
```

```
trana =.;
tranb =.;
date3 = Date[];
Solve[Pin == ((Transpose[nucgc] * trana) - tranb), {trana, tranb}]
date4 = Date[];
timeforsolve = date4 - date3
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ \text{trana} \rightarrow \frac{1}{16}, \text{tranb} \rightarrow \frac{1}{96} \right\} \right\}$$

```
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.0300432}
```

(* make substitutions *)

```
date5 = Date[];
ma = ((Transpose[nucgc] / 16) - 1 / 96);
date6 = Date[];
timeforma = date6 - date5
```

```
(* check if the pseudoinverse 'pin' generated by the Mathematica SVD
PseudoInverse function is the same as the transpose solution for 'ma' *)
```

```
ArrayPlot[ma]
```

```
ma == pin (* ? *)
```

```
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.0100144}
```



- Graphics -

True

```
(* Test scroll method's speed by converting the scroll
   matrix 'nucgc' to 'nucgcn' by dropping three rows: 57,51,49,
   yielding a 61x12 matrix; then comment out so it does not rerun;
   this takes about 2.2 hrs as it did in Example 17 *)

(*
nucgcn=Drop[nucgc,{57}];
nucgcn=Drop[nucgcn,{51}];
nucgcn=Drop[nucgcn,{49}];

date8=Date[];
pinns=PseudoInverse[nucgcn];
date9=Date[];
timeforpin=date9-date8

(* {0,0,0,2,-47,26.1457264`8.868945656625751} *)  *)

ArrayPlot[pinns]
```



- Graphics -

```
(* check how scroll method works on simpler scroll matrices *)
```

```
simple1 =
{{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1},
 {0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0},
 {0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0},
 {0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0};

pis1 = PseudoInverse[simple1]

{{0, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0}, {1/9, 1/9, 1/9, 1/9}, {0, 0, 0, 0},
 {0, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0}, {1/9, 1/9, 1/9, 1/9}, {-2/9, -2/9, -2/9, 7/9},
 {-2/9, -2/9, 7/9, -2/9}, {-2/9, 7/9, -2/9, -2/9}, {7/9, -2/9, -2/9, -2/9}};

simple2 =
{{0, 1, 0, 1},
 {0, 1, 1, 0},
 {1, 0, 0, 1},
 {1, 0, 0, 1}};

pis2 = PseudoInverse[simple2]

{{-1/2, 1/4, 3/8, 3/8}, {1/2, 1/4, -1/8, -1/8}, {-1/2, 3/4, 1/8, 1/8}, {1/2, -1/4, 1/8, 1/8}}
```



```

MatrixForm[pis3]
ma = 0.
ma = ((Transpose[simple3] * 6) - 1) / 18;
MatrixForm[ma]
ma == pis3


$$\left( \begin{array}{cccccccc} -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \end{array} \right)$$


0.


$$\left( \begin{array}{cccccccc} -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \end{array} \right)$$


True

(* This method has been used (data and code not shown)
   for a mapping of a physicochemical property of the amino acids
   (hydrophy values) as in Example 17 by padding the stop codons at 49,
   51, 57 in the 64 x 20 matrix with an average value of
   that property. This obviates the need for an SVD-
   based pseudoinverse such that this scroll method can be used with a 10^6 -
   fold increase in computational speed as compared with the non-
   padded 61 x 20 matrix that requires SVD. Changes to the bottom figure
   in Example 17 are < ~ 5 % and not very noticeable within the scatter. *)

```