

ENCODING PHYLOGENETIC TREES IN TERMS
OF WEIGHTED QUARTETS

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Abstract

For a finite set X , an *edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree*, or *phylogenetic tree* for short, is a tree T having leaf set X and no degree 2 vertices, together with a map from the edge set of T to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Within the field of phylogenetics, several methods have been proposed for constructing such trees (where X is usually a set of species) that work by trying to piece together *quartet trees* on X , i.e. edge-weighted phylogenetic Y -trees with $Y \subseteq X$ and $|Y| = 4$. Thus it is of interest to characterise when a collection of quartet trees corresponds to a (unique) phylogenetic tree. Recently, Dress and Erdős provided such a characterisation for *binary* phylogenetic trees, that is, phylogenetic trees all of whose internal vertices have degree 3. Here we provide a new characterisation for arbitrary phylogenetic trees.

1 Introduction

One of the main problems in the field of phylogenetics is to deduce the evolutionary history for a given set X of species. Stated more formally, this problem boils down to inferring an *edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree* (or *phylogenetic tree* for short), that is, a tree T with leaf set X and no degree 2 vertices, together with a map from the edge set of T to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Various methods have been proposed for constructing such trees, motivated in part by the increasing availability of molecular sequence data (see e.g. [6, 7]).

Quartet trees, that is, phylogenetic trees having 4 leaves, naturally arise from phylogenetic trees (see Fig. 1), although there is no obvious way in which to infer a phylogenetic tree from an arbitrary collection of quartet trees. Even so, several methods have been designed to do precisely this (e.g. Tree-puzzling [9], Addquart [2], quartet cleaning [3], dynamic programming [1], and linear programming [10]), mainly because quartet trees can be efficiently inferred from biological data. Hence it is of interest to characterise when a collection of quartet trees corresponds to a phylogenetic tree.

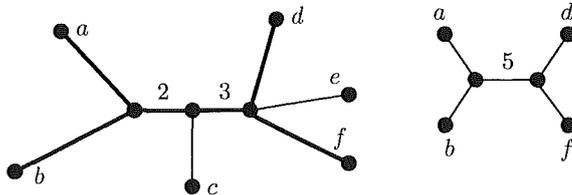


Figure 1: A phylogenetic X -tree T with $X = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ and internal edge weights 2 and 3, together with the quartet tree $ab|df$ induced by T , as indicated by the bold edges in T .

The main result of this paper gives such a characterization which we now present. Let $\mathcal{Q}(X)$ denote the set of *quartets* on X , that is, the set of bipartitions of the form $\{\{a, b\}, \{c, d\}\}$, with $a, b, c, d \in X$ distinct, which we also denote by $ab|cd$. A *weighted quartet* is an element of $q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$ together with a weight $\mu(q)$ in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Weighted quartets correspond to quartet trees with pendant edge-weights suppressed (e.g. in Fig 1 the quartet tree pictured corresponds to the quartet $ab|df$ with weight 5). Now, given a weight for each quartet on X , that is, a map $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, consider the following conditions:

(T1) For all $a, b, c, d \in X$, at least two of $\mu(ab|cd)$, $\mu(ac|bd)$, and $\mu(ad|bc)$ are equal to 0.

(T2) For all $a, b, c, d, e \in X$, if $\mu(ab|cd) > 0$ and $\mu(bc|de) > 0$, then

$$\mu(ab|de) = \mu(ab|cd) + \mu(bc|de).$$

(T3) For all $a, b, c, d, e \in X$, if $\mu(ab|cd) > \mu(ab|ce) > 0$, then

$$\mu(ae|cd) = \mu(ab|cd) - \mu(ab|ce).$$

(T4) For all $x \in X - \{a, b, c, d\}$, if $\mu(ab|cd) > 0$, then either

$$\mu(ab|cx) > 0 \text{ and } \mu(ab|dx) > 0$$

or

$$\mu(ax|cd) > 0 \text{ and } \mu(bx|cd) > 0.$$

Then – defining for a phylogenetic tree \mathcal{T} with leaf set X the map

$$\mu_{\mathcal{T}} : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, ab|cd \mapsto \mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd),$$

which takes an element $ab|cd \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$ to the length $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd)$ of the path in \mathcal{T} connecting the path between a and b and the path between c and d in case the latter 2 paths are vertex disjoint and 0 else – we shall prove the following result:

Theorem 1 *Let $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ be a map. Then $\mu = \mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ for some edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} if and only if μ satisfies conditions (T1)-(T4). Moreover, if such a tree exists, then, up to phylogenetic X -tree isomorphism and the weights of the pendant edges, \mathcal{T} is unique.*

In [5, Theorem 1.1] an analogous result is proven for *binary* phylogenetic trees (trees in which every internal vertex has degree 3). However, there apperas to be no obvious way to generalise the arguments used in [5] to non-binary trees. This necessitated the new line of reasoning that we present in the proof of Theorem 1.

Clearly, given an arbitrary map $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ each of conditions (T1)–(T4) can be checked in polynomial time as a function of $|X|$. Thus Theorem 1 can also be used to provide a polynomial-time algorithm for deciding if μ corresponds to a tree or not. Furthermore, when this is the case one can use the polynomial-time supertree algorithm “BUILD” [8] and the approach described in [8, Proposition 6.4.4] to obtain a phylogenetic tree \mathcal{T} such that $\mu = \mu_{\mathcal{T}}$. Note that other approaches are described in [5] for constructing the binary phylogenetic tree corresponding to a map $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, which might be extended to the non-binary setting.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we show that conditions (T1)–(T4) are independent and prove Theorem 1, and in Section 3 we prove an analogue of this theorem (Theorem 2) for rooted phylogenetic trees. Throughout the paper, X denotes a finite set, and the notation and terminology follows [8].

2 The Main Result

We begin this section by noting that conditions (T1)–(T4) are independent (see Table 1).

Condition	X	μ
(T1)	$\{a, b, c, d\}$	$\mu(ab cd) = \mu(ac bd) = 1, \mu(ad bc) = 0$
(T2)	$\{a, b, c, d, e\}$	$\mu(ab cd) = \mu(ac de) = \mu(ab de) = \mu(ab ce) = \mu(bc de) = 1, \text{ else } \mu = 0$
(T3)	$\{a, b, c, d, e\}$	$\mu(ab cd) = 3, \mu(ae cd) = \mu(be cd) = 1, \text{ else } \mu = 0$
(T4)	$\{a, b, c, d, e\}$	$\mu(ab cd) = 1, \text{ else } \mu = 0$

Table 1: The independence of conditions (T1)–(T4). For each row, all conditions hold except for that given in column one for the set X in column two and the map $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ given in three. Note that in row one $|X| = 4$, but if $|X| \geq 5$ then it is straight-forward to show that (T2) and (T4) imply (T1).

We now show that properties (T1)–(T4) imply another property, which we call (T5), that will be of use in the proof of Theorem 1 below.

Lemma 1 *Let $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ be a map that satisfies properties (T1)–(T4). Then the following property holds too:*

(T5) *For all $a, b, c, d, e \in X$,*

$$\mu(ab|cd) \geq \min\{\mu(ab|ce), \mu(ab|de)\}.$$

Proof: Suppose that properties (T1)-(T4) hold but that (T5) does not hold. Then there exist five elements $a, b, c, d, e \in X$ with

$$(1) \quad \mu(ab|cd) < \min\{\mu(ab|ce), \mu(ab|de)\}.$$

We claim first that

$$\mu(ab|cd) > 0.$$

To see this, assume that $\mu(ab|cd) = 0$. Then (1) implies that $\mu(ab|ce) > 0$ and $\mu(ab|de) > 0$. Applying (T4) to $\mu(ab|ce) > 0$ and noting that $\mu(ab|cd) = 0$, we obtain $\mu(bd|ce) > 0$. Similarly, applying (T4) to $\mu(ab|de) > 0$, we also obtain $\mu(bc|de) > 0$; a contradiction in view of (T1). Hence $\mu(ab|cd) > 0$ as claimed. Using (1), $\mu(ab|ce) > \mu(ab|cd) > 0$ follows. Hence, by (T3), we have $\mu(ad|ce) = \mu(ab|ce) - \mu(ab|cd) > 0$. Since $\mu(ab|cd) > 0$, and therefore $\mu(ad|bc) = 0$ by (T1), we obtain $\mu(bd|ce) > 0$ by applying (T4) to $\mu(ad|ce)$. Hence, by (T2),

$$\mu(ab|de) + \mu(bd|ce) = \mu(ab|ce) = \mu(ab|cd) + \mu(bd|ce),$$

and so $\mu(ab|de) = \mu(ab|cd)$, contradicting (1). ■

To prove Theorem 1, we will require some new notation and a well-known result concerning phylogenetic trees. A *split* of X is a bipartition $\{A, B\}$ of X , denoted $A|B$, and a set of splits is called a *split system*. A split $A|B$ with either $|A| = 1$ or $|B| = 1$ is called a *trivial split*. A split $A|B$ *displays* a quartet $ab|cd$ if either $a, b \in A$ and $c, d \in B$, or $a, b \in B$ and $c, d \in A$.

Splits arise naturally from phylogenetic trees. In particular, given a phylogenetic tree \mathcal{T} with leaf set X , each edge e of \mathcal{T} induces a split of X as follows: If V_1 and V_2 are the vertex sets of the two components of $\mathcal{T} \setminus e$, then $(V_1 \cap X)|(V_2 \cap X)$ is a split of X . We denote the collection of splits of X induced by the edges of \mathcal{T} by $\Sigma(\mathcal{T})$. Moreover, we say that a split system Σ is *compatible* if there is a phylogenetic \mathcal{T} such that $\Sigma = \Sigma(\mathcal{T})$.

Checking compatibility of split systems is straight-forward. In particular, call two splits $A|B$ and $A'|B'$ of X *pairwise compatible* if at least one of the intersections

$$A \cap A', A \cap B', B \cap A', \text{ and } B \cap B'$$

is empty. Then the Split-Equivalence Theorem [8, Theorem 3.1.4], originally proven in [4], implies that Σ is a split system of X containing all trivial splits on X , then there is a phylogenetic tree \mathcal{T} with leaf set X with $\Sigma = \Sigma(\mathcal{T})$ if and only if any pair of splits in Σ is compatible. Moreover, if such a phylogenetic tree exists, then, up to isomorphism, \mathcal{T} is unique.

We now prove Theorem 1:

Proof: First suppose that \mathcal{T} is an edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree. Clearly, $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies (T1). To see that $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies (T2), suppose that there exist elements $a, b, c, d, e \in X$ with $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd) > 0$ and $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(bc|de) > 0$. Then, it is easily seen that $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|de) > 0$ and, in particular, the length of the path in \mathcal{T} separating the path from a to b and the path from d to e is equal to $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd) + \mu_{\mathcal{T}}(bc|de)$. Hence $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies (T2).

To show that $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies (T3), suppose $a, b, c, d, e \in X$ with $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd) > \mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|ce) > 0$. Since $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|ce) > 0$, $\Sigma(\mathcal{T})$ contains a split $\sigma = A|B$ that displays $ab|ce$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $a, b \in A$ and $c, e \in B$. Furthermore, as $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd) > \mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|ce)$, $\Sigma(\mathcal{T})$ contains a split $\sigma' = A'|B'$ with $a, b, e \in A'$ and $c, d \in B'$. Then $d \in B$ follows from the pairwise compatibility of σ and σ' . Moreover, since $\Sigma(\mathcal{T})$ is compatible, we have that every split in $\Sigma(\mathcal{T})$ that displays $ab|ce$ also displays $ab|cd$ and that a split in $\Sigma(\mathcal{T})$ displays $ae|cd$ if and only if it displays $ab|cd$ but not $ab|ce$. This implies $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ae|cd) = \mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd) - \mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|ce)$. Hence, $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies (T3).

Lastly, to see that $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies (T4) suppose $a, b, c, d \in X$ with $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cd) > 0$. Then $\Sigma(\mathcal{T})$ contains a split $\sigma = A|B$ that displays $ab|cd$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $a, b \in A$ and $c, d \in B$. Let $x \in X - \{a, b, c, d\}$. Now either $x \in A$ or $x \in B$. If $x \in A$, then σ displays $ax|cd$ and $bx|cd$, and so $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ax|cd) > 0$ and $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(bx|cd) > 0$. On the other hand, if $x \in B$, then σ displays $ab|cx$ and $ab|dx$, and so $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|cx) > 0$ and $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|dx) > 0$. Hence $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies (T4).

Now suppose that $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ satisfies (T1)-(T4). We prove the converse of the theorem by induction on the value of the summation $\sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)} \mu(q)$. Note that if this sum is zero, then $\mu(q) = 0$ for all $q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$. Hence, by choosing \mathcal{T} to be the phylogenetic tree with leaf set X having no interior edges we have $\mu = \mu_{\mathcal{T}}$.

So, suppose $\mu = \mu_{\mathcal{T}}$ holds for some edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} whenever the corresponding summation is smaller than $\sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)} \mu(q) > 0$. Note that this immediately implies that there exists a quartet $q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$ with $\mu(q) > 0$.

Let $ss'|tt'$ be a quartet of minimal positive weight. Let A, B be disjoint subsets of X such that $s, s' \in A$, $t, t' \in B$, $\mu(a_1a_2|b_1b_2) > 0$ for all $a_1, a_2 \in A$ and $b_1, b_2 \in B$, and $|A| + |B|$ is maximal. We claim that $A|B$ is a split of X . To see this claim, which is fundamental to the inductive step of the proof, suppose that A and B are subsets of X that satisfy the assumptions of the claim but $A|B$ is not a split of X . Then there is an element $x \in X - (A \cup B)$. Furthermore, because of the maximality condition on $|A| + |B|$, there exist (not necessarily distinct) elements $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in A$ and $b_1, b_2, b_3 \in B$ with $|\{a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2\}| = 4$

such that

$$\mu(a_1a_2|b_3x) = 0 \text{ and } \mu(a_3x|b_1b_2) = 0.$$

Since, by (T5),

$$\mu(a_1a_2|b_3x) \geq \min\{\mu(a_1a_2|b_3b), \mu(a_1a_2|xb)\}$$

for all $b \in B - \{b_3\}$, it follows that

$$\mu(a_1a_2|bx) = 0$$

holds for all $b \in B$. Similarly,

$$\mu(ax|b_1b_2) = 0$$

for all $a \in A$. With $a = a_1$ and $b = b_1$, this implies that

$$\mu(a_1a_2|b_1x) = 0 \text{ and } \mu(a_1x|b_1b_2) = 0,$$

contradicting the fact that $\mu(a_1a_2|b_1b_2) > 0$ and that (T4) holds. Hence $A|B$ is a split of X , as claimed.

Now choose subsets A and B of X as in the claim of the last paragraph, and let $\sigma = A|B$. We next show that the map $\mu' : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ defined by setting, for all quartets $x_1x_2|y_1y_2 \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$,

$$\mu'(x_1x_2|y_1y_2) = \begin{cases} \mu(x_1x_2|y_1y_2) - \mu(ss'|tt') & \text{if } \sigma \text{ displays } x_1x_2|y_1y_2, \\ \mu(x_1x_2|y_1y_2) & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

satisfies properties (T1)-(T4). As μ satisfies (T1), μ' satisfies (T1). Suppose that μ' does not satisfy (T2). Then there exist elements $a, b, c, d, e \in X$ with $\mu'(ab|cd) > 0$ and $\mu'(bc|de) > 0$ but $\mu'(ab|de) \neq \mu'(ab|cd) + \mu'(bc|de)$. It suffices to consider two cases:

- (i) $\mu(ab|de) \neq \mu'(ab|de)$, $\mu(ab|cd) = \mu'(ab|cd)$, and $\mu(bc|de) = \mu'(bc|de)$; and
- (ii) $\mu(ab|de) = \mu'(ab|de)$, and either $\mu(ab|cd) \neq \mu'(ab|cd)$ or $\mu(bc|de) \neq \mu'(bc|de)$.

In case (i) holds, σ displays $ab|de$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $a, b \in A$ and $d, e \in B$. Since σ is a split of X , either $c \in A$ or $c \in B$. If $c \in A$, then σ displays the quartet $bc|de$, and so $\mu(bc|de) \neq \mu'(bc|de)$; a contradiction. A similar argument also shows that $c \notin B$. Consider (ii). Since σ cannot simultaneously display both $ab|cd$ and $bc|de$, we may assume without loss of generality that

$$\mu(ab|cd) \neq \mu'(ab|cd) \text{ and } \mu(bc|de) = \mu'(bc|de).$$

Then $ab|cd$ is displayed by σ . Again without loss of generality, we may assume that $a, b \in A$ and $c, d \in B$. Since σ is a split of X , either $e \in A$ or $e \in B$. If $e \in B$, then σ displays $ab|de$, and so $\mu(ab|de) \neq \mu'(ab|de)$; a contradiction. If $e \in A$, then $be|cd$ is displayed by σ . Thus $\mu(be|cd) > 0$, and therefore $\mu(bc|de) = 0$ by (T1). But then

$$0 = \mu(bc|de) = \mu'(bc|de) > 0;$$

a contradiction. It now follows that μ' satisfies (T2).

We next show that μ' satisfies (T3). Suppose that there exists elements $a, b, c, d, e \in X$ with $\mu'(ab|cd) > \mu'(ab|ce) > 0$ but

$$(2) \quad \mu'(ae|cd) \neq \mu'(ab|cd) - \mu'(ab|ce).$$

First we assume $\mu(ab|cd) \leq \mu(ab|ce)$ which implies that σ displays $ab|ce$ but not $ab|cd$. Hence, σ displays $ad|ce$ and, in view of (T2), we have

$$\mu(ab|ce) = \mu(ab|cd) + \mu(ad|ce).$$

Since σ displays $ad|ce$, we have

$$\mu'(ab|ce) \geq \mu(ab|cd) = \mu'(ab|cd),$$

a contradiction. Therefore, we have $\mu(ab|cd) > \mu(ab|ce) > 0$ and, by applying (T3), we get

$$\mu(ae|cd) = \mu(ab|cd) - \mu(ab|ce).$$

To obtain the required contradiction, we next analyze the relationship between σ and the quartets in $\mathcal{Q} = \{ae|cd, ab|cd, ab|ce\}$. A combination of (T1) and (2) implies that precisely one of the following three cases must hold: No quartet in \mathcal{Q} is displayed by σ , both $ae|cd$ and $ab|cd$ are displayed by σ , or both $ab|cd$ and $ab|ce$ are displayed by σ . In all three cases $\mu'(ae|cd) = \mu'(ab|cd) - \mu'(ab|ce)$ follows; a contradiction. Thus μ' satisfies (T3).

Lastly, we show that μ' satisfies (T4). Suppose there exist elements $a, b, c, d \in X$ with $\mu'(ab|cd) > 0$ but (T4) is not satisfied. Then, for some $x \in X - \{a, b, c, d\}$, $i \in \{c, d\}$, and $j \in \{a, b\}$, we have that

$$(3) \quad \mu'(ab|ix) = \mu'(jx|cd) = 0.$$

As $\mu'(ab|cd) > 0$, it follows that $\mu(ab|cd) > 0$ and so, as μ satisfies (T4), either

$$\mu(ab|cx) > 0 \text{ and } \mu(ab|dx) > 0$$

or

$$\mu(ax|cd) > 0 \text{ and } \mu(bx|cd) > 0.$$

Without loss of generality, we may assume $\mu(ab|cx) > 0$ and $\mu(ab|dx) > 0$. It now follows from (3) and the definition of μ' that either σ displays $ab|cx$ and $\mu(ab|cx) = \mu(ss'|tt')$ or σ displays $ab|dx$ and $\mu(ab|dx) = \mu(ss'|tt')$. We next

obtain a contradiction in the case σ displays $ab|cx$ and $\mu(ab|cx) = \mu(ss'|tt')$. The argument in case σ displays $ab|dx$ and $\mu(ab|dx) = \mu(ss'|tt')$ is similar and omitted.

Assume that σ displays $ab|cx$ and $\mu(ab|cx) = \mu(ss'|tt')$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $a, b \in A$ and $c, x \in B$. As σ is a split of X either $d \in A$ or $d \in B$. If $d \in A$, then σ displays $ad|cx$ and so $\mu(ad|cx) > 0$. Since μ satisfies (T2) and $\mu(ab|cd) > 0$, this implies that

$$\mu(ab|cx) = \mu(ab|cd) + \mu(ad|cx) > \mu(ss'|tt');$$

a contradiction. Thus $d \in B$. Then σ displays $ab|cd$ and so $\mu(ab|cd) > \mu(ab|cx) > 0$ as $\mu'(ab|cd) > 0 = \mu'(ab|cx)$. Since μ satisfies (T3), we have $\mu(ax|cd) = \mu(ab|cd) - \mu(ab|cx) > 0$. Hence, $\mu(ax|cd) > 0$, and so, as μ satisfies (T4), either $\mu(bx|cd) > 0$ or $\mu(ax|bc) > 0$ follows. Since $a, b \in A$ and $c, d, x \in B$, the quartet $ix|cd$ is not displayed by σ , for all $i \in \{a, b\}$. Consequently, for all $i \in \{a, b\}$, we have $\mu(ix|cd) = \mu'(ix|cd)$ and, by (3), there exists some $i \in \{a, b\}$ so that even $\mu(ix|cd) = \mu'(ix|cd) = 0$ holds. Thus, $\mu(bx|cd) > 0$ cannot hold. If $\mu(ax|bc) > 0$, as σ displays $ab|cx$, we obtain a contradiction to the fact that μ satisfies (T1).

Since $\sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)} \mu'(q) < \sum_{q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)} \mu(q)$ and μ' satisfies (T1)-(T4), it follows by the induction hypothesis, that $\mu' = \mu_{\mathcal{T}'}$ for some edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T}' . Now σ is not in $\Sigma(\mathcal{T}')$ since $\mu'(ss'|tt') = 0$ but $ss'|tt'$ is displayed by σ . Furthermore, $\Sigma(\mathcal{T}') \cup \{\sigma\}$ is compatible; for otherwise, by the above consequence of the Split Equivalence Theorem, there are two quartets, $ab|cd$ and $ac|bd$ say, with $\mu(ab|cd) > 0$ and $\mu(ac|bd) > 0$, contradicting the fact that μ satisfies (T1). It is now easily seen that the edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} with $\Sigma(\mathcal{T}) = \Sigma(\mathcal{T}') \cup \{\sigma\}$ and weights $\mu_{\mathcal{T}}(S) = \mu_{\mathcal{T}'}(S)$, for all $S \in \Sigma(\mathcal{T}')$ and $\mu(\sigma) = \mu(ss'|tt')$ has the property that $\mu = \mu_{\mathcal{T}}$.

The uniqueness statement in the theorem follows in view of the fact that the set of quartets

$$\bigcup_{A|B \in \Sigma(\mathcal{T})} \{ab|cd : a, b \in A \text{ and } c, d \in B\}$$

uniquely determines the topology of \mathcal{T} (see [8, Corollary 6.3.8]). This completes the proof of the theorem. \blacksquare

3 Rooted Trees

In this section, we establish the analogue of Theorem 1 for rooted phylogenetic X -trees. This analogue is stated as Theorem 2. We begin with some definitions and a result concerning rooted phylogenetic trees.

A *rooted phylogenetic X -tree* \mathcal{T} is a rooted tree with no degree-two vertices except possibly the root which has degree at least two, whose leaf set is X . The rooted analogue of a quartet – which corresponds to a rooted phylogenetic tree with three leaves – is a *rooted triple*, that is, a split $A|B$ of a set Y with $|Y| = 3$ with either $|A| = 1$ or $|B| = 1$. We will use the convention that for any rooted triple $A|B$ the set to the left of “|” is of size 2. We denote the rooted triple $\{a, b\}|\{c\}$ by $ab|c$. For the set X , we denote the set of all rooted triples $ab|c$, where $a, b, c, \in X$, by $\mathcal{R}(X)$.

Associated with each vertex u of \mathcal{T} is a *cluster* A of X , that is a proper subset of X . In particular, viewing the edges of \mathcal{T} as arcs directed away from the root, the cluster corresponding to u is the subset of X that contains precisely the elements of X that can be reached from u on a directed path. We denote the set of clusters of \mathcal{T} by $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})$. Note that this definition of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})$ slightly differs from the definition given in [8].

As with compatibility of split systems, it is straight-forward to check when a collection of clusters corresponds to a rooted phylogenetic X -tree. In particular, as a consequence of Split Equivalence Theorem (see [8] for details), it can be shown that if \mathcal{H} is a collection of clusters of X containing all singletons, then there is a rooted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} such that $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})$ if and only if, for all $A, B \in \mathcal{H}$,

$$A \cap B \in \{\emptyset, A, B\}.$$

Moreover, if such a rooted phylogenetic X -tree exists, then, up to isomorphism, \mathcal{T} is unique.

For a rooted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} with each edge weighted by a non-negative real number, let $\lambda_{\mathcal{T}} : \mathcal{R}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ denote the map that is obtained by setting $\lambda_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|c)$ be the length of the path in \mathcal{T} that joins the path between a and b , and the path between c and the root of \mathcal{T} in case both paths are vertex disjoint and 0 otherwise.

We now prove the analogue of Theorem 1 for rooted phylogenetic trees.

Theorem 2 *Let $\lambda : \mathcal{R}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ be a map and let z be an element not in X . Then $\lambda = \lambda_{\mathcal{T}}$ for some rooted, edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} if and only if the map $\mu : \mathcal{Q}(X \cup \{z\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ defined by*

$$\mu(ab|cd) = \begin{cases} \lambda(ab|c) & \text{if } d = z; \\ \min\{\lambda(ab|c), \lambda(ab|d)\} + \min\{\lambda(cd|a), \lambda(cd|b)\} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

satisfies (T1)-(T4). Moreover, if such a rooted edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree exists, then, up to isomorphism and weights of the pendant edges, \mathcal{T} is unique.

Proof: We begin the proof with some preliminaries. Given a collection \mathcal{H} of clusters and a weighting $\omega : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, define a map $\lambda_{\mathcal{H}} : \mathcal{R}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ by setting, for $ab|c \in \mathcal{R}(X)$,

$$\lambda_{\mathcal{H}}(ab|c) = \lambda_{(\mathcal{H}, \omega)}(ab|c) = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{H}, a, b \in A, c \in X-A} \omega(A).$$

Note that given a rooted, edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} , we have $\lambda_{\mathcal{T}} = \lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}$. In a similar fashion, given a split system Σ on X with weight function $\omega : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, if we define a map $\mu_{\Sigma} : \mathcal{Q}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ by setting, for $q \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$,

$$\mu_{\Sigma}(q) = \mu_{(\Sigma, \omega)}(q) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma, q \text{ is displayed by } \sigma} \omega(\sigma).$$

then given an edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} , we have $\mu_{\mathcal{T}} = \mu_{\Sigma(\mathcal{T})}$.

Now, suppose $\lambda : \mathcal{R}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is a map, z is an element not in X , and that the map μ as defined in the theorem satisfies (T1)-(T4). Then, by Theorem 1 and the last observation, there is an edge-weighted phylogenetic $(X \cup \{z\})$ -tree \mathcal{T}_z with $\mu = \mu_{\Sigma(\mathcal{T}_z)}$. Let \mathcal{T} be the rooted edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree obtained from \mathcal{T}_z by rooting it at the unique vertex adjacent to z , and then deleting z and its incident edge. Label the root of \mathcal{T} by ρ . We claim that $\lambda = \lambda_{\mathcal{T}}$.

Let $a, b, c \in X$ and suppose that $w = \lambda(ab|c)$. Then $\mu(ab|cz) = w$, and so the length of the path P in \mathcal{T}_z that joins the path from a to b and the path from c to z is w . Since P is also the path in \mathcal{T} that joins the path from a to b and the path from c to ρ , it follows that $\lambda_{\mathcal{T}}(ab|c) = w$. The claim now follows.

For the converse, suppose that $\lambda = \lambda_{\mathcal{T}}$ for some rooted edge-weighted phylogenetic X -tree \mathcal{T} , and let μ be as defined in the statement of the theorem. Now let \mathcal{T}_z be the (unrooted) edge-weighted phylogenetic $(X \cup \{z\})$ -tree that is obtained from \mathcal{T} by attaching a vertex labelled z via a new pendant edge to the root and assigning weight 1 to it and then viewing the resulting tree as an unrooted edge-weighted phylogenetic $(X \cup \{z\})$ -tree. We show that $\mu = \mu_{\mathcal{T}_z}$.

Let $a, b, c, d \in X$ and suppose that $w = \mu_{\Sigma(\mathcal{T}_z)}(ab|cd)$. It suffices to show that $\mu(ab|cd) = w$.

If, up to permuting elements, $d = z$, then $w = \lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(ab|c)$ and so, $\lambda(ab|c) = w$. By definition, this implies that $\mu(ab|cd) = w$. Now assume that none of the elements a, b, c , and d is z . If $w = 0$, then there are no edges separating the path from a to b and the path from c to d in \mathcal{T}_z and hence also in \mathcal{T} . This implies that either $\lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(ab|c) = 0$ or $\lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(ab|d) = 0$ in \mathcal{T} and that either $\lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(cd|a) = 0$ or $\lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(cd|b) = 0$ in \mathcal{T} . As $\lambda = \lambda_{\mathcal{T}}$, it follows by definition that $\mu(ab|cd) = 0$. Thus we may assume that $w > 0$. Up to permuting elements, we may further assume that the path in \mathcal{T}_z from z to either c or d does not intersect the path from a to b . There are now two cases to consider depending upon where the

path P from z initially meets the minimal subtree \mathcal{S} of \mathcal{T}_z connecting a , b , c , and d :

- (i) P does not initially meet \mathcal{S} on the path from c to d ; and
- (ii) P initially meets \mathcal{S} on the path from c to d .

In case (i), we have that $\lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(ab|c) = \lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(ab|d)$, and $\lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(cd|a) = \lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(cd|b)$. Therefore, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\Sigma(\mathcal{T}_z)}(ab|cd) &= \lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(ab|c) + \lambda_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})}(cd|a) \\ &= \lambda(ab|c) + \lambda(cd|a) \\ &= \mu(ab|cd).\end{aligned}$$

The proof for case (ii) is similar and omitted. The first part of the theorem now follows by Theorem 1. Furthermore, the uniqueness part holds as the set

$$\bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T})} \{ab|c : a, b \in A \text{ and } c \in X - A\}$$

of rooted triples uniquely determines the topology of \mathcal{T} . Together with their weights the elements in the above set therefore uniquely determine \mathcal{T} , ignoring of course the length of the pendant edges (see [8, Theorem 6.4.1]). ■

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