

THE LD AND DLAD BIO-OPERATIONS ON FORMAL LANGUAGES¹

MARK DALEY

*Department of Computer Science, University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 5A9, Canada
e-mail: daley@cs.usask.ca*

OSCAR H. IBARRA

*Department of Computer Science, University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA
e-mail: ibarra@cs.ucsb.edu*

LILA KARI, IAN MCQUILLAN

*Department of Computer Science, University of Western Ontario
London, ON N6A 5B7, Canada
e-mail: {lila,imcquill}@csd.uwo.ca*

and

KOJI NAKANO

*School of Artificial Complex Systems Engineering, Hiroshima University
Kagamiyama, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan
e-mail: knakano@fse.hiroshima-u.ac.jp*

ABSTRACT

We continue the language theoretic study of operations suggested by the gene unscrambling process in stichotrichous ciliates. One of the two complementary models of gene unscrambling is based on operations inspired by the ways in which a DNA molecule can fold: *hi* (hairpin loop with inverted pointers) which reverses a substring between a pointer sequence and its reverse, *ld* (loop with direct pointers)-excision which deletes a substring between two pointers and *dlad* (double loop with alternating direct pointers)-excision / reinsertion which swaps two substrings marked by pointer-pairs. We specifically consider the closure properties of several families of languages under the operations *ld* and *dlad* and the solvability of language equations involving these operations.

Keywords: Theoretical DNA computing, bio-operations, closure properties, formal languages, decision questions

¹Research of Mark Daley and Lila Kari has been supported by Natural Sciences and Engineering Council of Canada Grants. Research of Oscar H. Ibarra and Koji Nakano has been supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Research Program S02251; Oscar H. Ibarra was also supported by NSF Grants IIS-0101134 and CCR02-08595.