Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
SCIENCE DIRECT
Discrete Mathematics 268 (2003) 311–314
DISCRETE MATHEMATICS
www.elsevier.com/locate/disc

Note

On Macula's error-correcting pool designs ☆

F.K. Hwang

Department of Applied Mathematics, National Chiao Tung University, Hsin-chu 30050, Taiwan, ROC

Received 11 December 2001; received in revised form 15 November 2002; accepted 3 December 2002

Abstract

We show that Macula's claim of a Hamming distance 4 between any two candidate sets of positive clones in his pool design is incorrect. However, a previous proof of his on a weaker result (with a condition on design parameters) is correct. We also show that the condition is sharp and the distance 4 result is also sharp for arbitrary parameter values.

Keywords: Pooling designs; Group testing; Error-correcting; Disjunct matrix

1. Introduction

A clone library stores *clones* which are subsequence of a particular DNA sequence. Often, one needs to know which clones contain a given *probe*, a specified DNA subsequence of interest. We will call a clone *positive* if it contains the probe, and *negative* if not. It would be time-consuming and costly if we have to assay the clones one by one. Since typically the number of positive clones is small, one can pool a subset of clones together for an assay. The assay outcome is negative if all clones in the pool are negative, and is positive otherwise. A *pool design* is a $0-1$ matrix where columns represent clones, rows represent pools and an 1-entry in cell (i,j) signifies that clone j is in pool i. The goal of a pool design is to identify the positive clones from the negative clones as much as possible with a minimum number of pools.

For a binary matrix with t rows, we can view each column as a subset of the set $\{1,\ldots,t\}$ in terms of the positions of the 1-entries. Such a matrix is called d-*disjunct* if no column is contained in the union of any other d columns. It is well known [1] that

☆ Research partially supported by the Republic of China NSC grant 90-2115-M-009-029.
E-mail address: fhwang@math.nctu.edu.tw (F.K. Hwang).

0012-365X/03/$ - see front matter
doi:10.1016/S0012-365X(03)00034-7

a d-disjunct matrix can identify all positive clones as long as the number p of positive clones satisfies $p \leqslant d$. Recently, Macula [3] introduced the notion of *d^e-disjunct* if any column has at least $e+1$ 1-entries not in the union of any other d columns. Another relevant notion is the *Hamming distance* $H(M)$ of a d-disjunct matrix M which is defined to be the minimum number of bit disagreement between a union of u columns and a union of v columns, $u \leqslant v \leqslant d$.

Macula [2] gave a construction of a d-disjunct matrix. Suppose there are z clones to be screened. Select n,k,d such that $d<k$ and $\binom{n}{k} \geqslant z$. Let $[n]$ denote the set $\{1,\ldots,n\}$ and $\binom{[n]}{k}$ the set of all k-subsets of n. Randomly select z members of $\binom{[n]}{k}$ to label the clones (columns), and label the rows by the set $\binom{[n]}{d}$ (so there are $\binom{n}{d}$ rows). The design $\delta_z(n,d,k)$ has an 1-entry in cell (i,j) if and only if the label of row i is contained in the label of column j. Macula proved that $\delta_z(n,d,k)$ is d-disjunct.

Macula [3] also considered the enhanced matrix $\delta_z^*(n,d,k)$ which is obtained from $\delta_z(n,d,k)$ by adding n additional pools labeled $\{\bar{1},\bar{2},\ldots,\bar{n}\}$, where $\bar{i}$ contains all clones whose labels do not contain i. He claimed that $H(\delta_z^*(n,d,k)) \geqslant 4$ (hence 1-error-correcting) by proving

Theorem 1. *$\delta_z^*(n,d,k)$ is d^1-disjunct.*

We will show that this claim is wrong on several counts. Nevertheless, a previous weaker claim of Macula as reported by Du and Hwang [1] remains correct:

Theorem 2. *Suppose $k-d \geqslant 3$. Then $H(\delta_z^*(n,d,k)) \geqslant 4$.*

Further, we show that both the condition $k-d \geqslant 3$ and the result of distance 4 are sharp.

2. The main result

We first give a counter-example against Theorem 1.

Example 1. $\delta_z^*(5,2,3)$ containing three columns $C_0=\{1,2,3\}$, $C_1=\{1,2,4\}$, $C_2=\{1,3,5\}$. It is easily verified that the only 1-entry in C_0 but not in the union of C_1 and C_2 is the row with label (2,3). Hence $\delta_z^*(5,2,3)$ is not d^1-disjunct.

The problem in the proof of Theorem 1 lies in the statement that let $C_0,C_1,\ldots,C_d$ be $d+1$ distinct columns and $|C_0\backslash C_i|=1$ for $1 \leqslant i \leqslant d$, then $C_0\backslash C_i \neq C_0\backslash C_j$ implies $C_i\backslash C_0 = C_j\backslash C_0$. The above example shows that the implication is not realized since $C_1\backslash C_0 = 4 \neq C_3\backslash C_0 = 5$.

Example 1 can be extended to general d, k with $k \geqslant d$. Let

$$C_i = [k+1]\backslash\{k+1-i\}, \quad 0 \leqslant i \leqslant d-1,$$

$$C_d = [k+2]\backslash\{k-d+1, k+1\}.$$

Then the only 1-entry in C_0 but not in the union of $C_1,\dots,C_d$ is the row with label $\{k-d+1,k-d+2,\dots,k\}$.

Next we argue that even though Theorem 1 were correct, it would not be enough to substantiate the claim that $H(\delta_z^*(n,d,k)) \geqslant 4$. This is because the two candidate sets of positive clones can differ only in one column C. Then the Hamming distance between those two sets is simply the number of 1-entries in C but not in the union of the other columns, which is only guaranteed to be 2 by Theorem 1. Note that d^1-disjunct would imply $H(\delta_z^*(n,d,k)) \leqslant 4$ if d is the exact number of positive clones, not just an upper bound.

In a different sense, the d^1-disjunctness is too strong a property to prove a Hamming distance 4. For example, one column in one candidate set may contribute only distance 1, while the other candidate set contributes distance 3 to compensate. The two sets have Hamming distance 4, but do not satisfy d^1-disjunctness. Note that the counter-example given at the beginning of this section is not a counter-example against Theorem 2 since it is easily verified that any two candidate sets of cardinality $\leqslant 2$ have Hamming distance at least 4. A formal proof of Theorem 2 can be found in [1].

Can the condition $k-d \geqslant 3$ in Theorem 2 be eliminated (as in Theorem 1) or at least weakened? The following example shows that it cannot.

Example 2. $\delta_z^*(7,3,5)$ containing columns $C_1=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$, $C_2=\{1,2,3,4,6\}$ and $C_3=\{1,2,3,5,7\}$. Consider the two candidate sets $\{C_1,C_2,C_3\}$ and $\{C_2,C_3\}$. It is easily verified that they differ only in three rows with labels $\{1,4,6\}$, $\{2,4,6\}$, $\{3,4,6\}$.

We now expand the example to arbitrary k with $d=k-2$ and $d \geqslant 3$.

Let $n \geqslant k+2$, then $\delta_z^*(n,k-2,k)$ contains $k-2$ columns

$$C_i=[k+1]\backslash\{k+2-i\}, \quad 0 \leqslant i \leqslant k-3, \quad \text{and}$$

$$C_{k-2}=[k+2]\backslash\{4,k+1\}.$$

Then the two candidate sets $\{C_0,C_1,\dots,C_{k-3}\}$ and $\{C_1,\dots,C_{k-3}\}$ differ only in rows with labels $\{1,4,5,\dots,k\}$, $\{2,4,5,\dots,k\}$ and $\{3,4,5,\dots,k\}$.

Examples for $k-d<2$ are even easier to construct and omitted here.

Next we show that regardless of how large is $k-d$, the guaranteed Hamming distance remains at 4.

Example 3. $\delta_z^*(n,2,k)$ (where $n \geqslant k+1$) containing three columns $C_1=\{1,\dots,k\}$, $C_2=\{1,\dots,k-1,k+1\}$, $C_3=\{1,\dots,k-2,k,k+1\}$. Consider two candidate sets $\{C_1,C_2\}$ and $\{C_2,C_3\}$. It is easily verified that the only four different rows are those labeled by $\{k-1,k\}$, $\{k,k+1\}$, $\{\overline{k-1}\}$ and $\{\overline{k+1}\}$.

Again, Example 3 can be extended to general d. Let

$$C_i=[k+1]\backslash\{k+2-i\}, \quad 1 \leqslant i \leqslant d+1.$$

Then the two candidate sets $\{C_1,\dots,C_d\}$ and $\{C_2,\dots,C_{d+1}\}$ differ only in the four rows with labels $\{k-d+1,k-d+2,\dots,k\}$, $\{k-d+2,k-d+3,\dots,k+1\}$, $\{\overline{k-d+2}\}$ and $\{\overline{k+1}\}$.

A referee reminds us that a d^e-disjunct matrix can correct e errors. The decoding procedure is to take a subset E of rows, and change all outcomes in these rows. Do this for all E with $|E| \leqslant e$. Let V denote the outcome vector before change, and $V_E \equiv V \cup E$ is the outcome vector after change. Then a column C is positive if and only if there exists an E such that V_E contains C. To see this, note that when E is the set of errors, then the outcome vector is corrected back to the errorless state in which C only appears in rows with positive outcomes. On the other hand, if C is negative, then the d^e-disjunctness guarantees that C has at least $e+1$ rows not in V_E, and at most e of them are in E, hence C has a row not in V_E.

Acknowledgements

The author thanks Y.C. Liu for providing extensions to the examples, and a referee for providing the above paragraph.

References

[1] D.Z. Du, F.K. Hwang, Combinatorial Group Testing and Its Application, 2nd Edition, World Scientific, Singapore, 2000.

[2] A.J. Macula, A simple construction of d-disjunct matrices with certain constant weights, Discrete Math. 162 (1996) 311–312.

[3] A.J. Macula, Error correcting nonadaptive group testing with d^e-disjunct matrices, Discrete Appl. Math. 80 (1997) 217–222.