

Genotype imputation

Define hidden stage as \mathbf{x} , which has K different reference haplotype stages; define $\mathbf{o}_{1,S}$ as the observational sequence. Then the genotype imputation is the argmax of the posterior probability $p(x_j = k | h_{k, \leq M}) \propto P(x_j = k, h_{k, \leq j})P(h_{k, [j+1, M]} | x_j = k)$

Forward path:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_j(x) &\equiv P(x_j = x, h_{k+1, \leq j}) = \sum_{k' \in K} P(h_{k+1, j} | x_j = x) P(x_j = x | x_{j-1} = k') P(x_{j-1} = k', h_{k+1, \leq j}) \\ &= \gamma_j(x) (p_{j-1} \alpha_{j-1}(k) + (1 - p_{j-1}) \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k'} \alpha_{j-1}(k'))\end{aligned}$$

where $\gamma_{j+1}(x) = Pr(h_{k+1, j+1} | X_{j+1} = x, h_1, \dots, h_k)$

Backward path:

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_j(x) &\equiv P(h_{k+1, [j, M]} | X_{j-1} = x) = \sum_{k' \in K} P(h_{k+1, [j+1, M]} | X_j = k') P(h_{k+1, j} | x_j = k') P(x_j = k' | X_{j-1} = x) \\ &= \sum_{k' \in K} \beta_{j+1}(k') \gamma_j(k') P(X_j = k' | X_{j-1} = x) \\ &= p_{j-1} \beta_{j+1}(k) \gamma_j(k) + (1 - p_{j-1}) \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k'} \beta_{j+1}(k') \gamma_j(k')\end{aligned}$$

where $p_j = \exp(-\rho_j d_j / K)$ and $\gamma_j(x) = Pr(h_{k+1, j+1} | X_{j+1} = x, h_1, \dots, h_k)$

Log forward path:

$$\begin{aligned}\log(\alpha_j(k)) &= \log \gamma_j(k) + \log \left(p_{j-1} \alpha_{j-1}(k) + (1 - p_{j-1}) \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k'} \alpha_{j-1}(k') \right) \\ &= \log \gamma_i(k) + \log \left(\exp(-\rho_j d_j / K) \exp \log(\alpha_{j-1}(k)) + \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k'} \exp \log \alpha_{j-1}(k') - \exp(-\rho_j d_j / K) \sum_{k'} \exp \log \alpha_{j-1}(k') / K \right) \\ &= \log \gamma_i(k) + \log \left(\exp(-\rho_j d_j / K + \log \alpha_{j-1}(k)) + \sum_{k'} \exp \log \alpha_{j-1}(k') / K - \sum_{k'} \exp(\log \alpha_j(k') - \rho_j d_j / K) / K \right)\end{aligned}$$

Posterior calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}p(h_j = 1 | h_{1, M}) &= \sum_{k \in K} p(h_j = 1, x_j = k | h_{1, M}, h_{train}) \\ &= \sum_{k \in K} p(h_j = 1 | x_j = k, h_{1, M}, h_{train}) p(x_j = k | h_{1, M}) \\ &= \sum_{k \in K} \mathbf{1}[h_{x, j} = 1] \left(K / (K + \tilde{\theta}) + (1/2) \tilde{\theta} / (K + \tilde{\theta}) \right) p(x_j = k | h_{1, M})\end{aligned}$$