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## ABSTAT17

IGC, April 10-13, 2017

### EXERCISE: EM Algorithm

The main locus for the blood type of mice is called Ag-B (B). Several alleles are associated to this locus but for some crossovers Mendel's laws do not seem to hold. A mating  $AaBb \times AaBb \equiv F_1 \times F_1$ , originated a  $F_2$  progeny, yielding

Genotype	Frequency	Probability
<i>AABB</i>	11	$(1 - \theta)^2/4$
<i>AABb</i>	14	$\theta(1 - \theta)/2$
<i>AAbb</i>	1	$\theta^2/4$
<i>AaBB</i>	10	$\theta(1 - \theta)/2$
<i>AaBb</i>	27	$(\theta^2/2) + [(1 - \theta)^2]/2$
<i>Aabb</i>	12	$\theta(1 - \theta)/2$
<i>aaBB</i>	3	$\theta^2/4$
<i>aaBb</i>	13	$\theta(1 - \theta)/2$
<i>aabb</i>	11	$(1 - \theta)^2/4$

Estimate the recombination fraction,  $\theta$ , from these data by the EM algorithm.

#### Step 1

Read the data and state ao many recombinant gametes are there for each genotype.

```
nAABB<-11 # 0 recombinant gametes
nAABb<-14 # 1 recombinant gamete
nAAbb<-1 # 2 recombinant gametes
nAaBB<-10 # 1 recombinant gamete
nAaBb<-27 # 0 or 2 recombinant gametes
nAabb<-12 # 1 recombinant gamete
naaBB<-3 # 2 recombinant gametes
naaBb<-13 # 1 recombinant gamete
naabb<-11 # 0 recombinant gametes
```

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Calculate  $n_1$ , the number of individuals from 1 recombinant gametes (**n1**).

```
n1 <- nAABb + nAaBB + nAabb + naaBb
n1
```

Calculate  $n_2$ , the number of individuals from 2 recombinant gametes (**n2**).  
Note that  $n_{AaBb} = n_2^* + n_0^*$  (**nAaBb = n2.star + n0.star**).

```
n2.star <- NULL
n2 <- nAAbb + naaBB + n2.star
```

Calculate  $n$ , the total number of individuals (**n**).

```
n <- n1 + nAAbb + naaBB + nAABB + nAaBb + naabb
n
```

## Step 2

Initialize  $\theta \in ]0, 0.5[$  (**r**).

```
r <- 0.3
```

## Step 3 - E (Expectation)

Create function **expected** in order to calculate the expected value for  $N_2^*$ :

$N_2^*$ : random variable representing the number of individuals from 2 recombinant gametes, among  $n_{AaBb}$  individuals.

$$N_2^* \sim \text{Binomial}(n_{AaBb}, p) \quad \text{with} \quad p = \frac{\theta^2}{\theta^2 + (1 - \theta)^2}$$

then,  $n_2^* = E(N_2^*) = n_{AaBb} \times p$

```
expected <- function(r){
n2.star <- nAaBb*r^2/(r^2+(1-r)^2)
n2.star}
```

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#### Step 4 - M (Maximization)

Create function `update.theta` in order to update  $\theta$  according to:

$$\theta = \frac{n_1 + 2(n_{AAbb} + n_{aaBB} + n_2^*)}{2n}$$

meaning that the proportion of recombinant gametes is calculated as the total number of recombinant gametes (0, 1 or 2 for each individual) over the total number of gametes for  $n$  individuals.

```
update.theta <- function(n2.star){  
  r <- (n1+2*(nAAbb+naaBB+n2.star))/(2*n)  
  r}
```

#### Step 5

EM algorithm: Iterative procedure.

```
i<-0  
er<-1  
error<-10^(-5)  
while(er>=error)  
{ # Step E  
  n2.star<-expected(r)  
  # Step M  
  r.updated<-update.theta(n2.star)  
  # Stop criteria  
  er<-abs(r-r.updated)  
  i<-i+1  
  r<-r.updated  
  cat(i,r,"\n")  
}  
r
```

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## Step 6

Print the results.

```
cat("\nThe final solution, after",i,"iterations, is  $nr^=$ ",r,"\n")
```