

# Supplementary Material

## 1 SUPPLEMENTARY MATHEMATICS

Here we prove the equation

$$|Q_L| = 2^{L-2}(2^{L-1} + 1) \quad (\text{S1})$$

**Proof:** For  $L \geq 2$ , there are  $4^L$  IBD (identical by descent) probabilities  $Q(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_L)$  since  $i_l = 0, 1, 2$  or  $3$  and furthermore they add up to 1. A number of these probabilities are equal because of two symmetries: (1) the two homologous chromosomes in each individual play identical roles, and (2) the siblings play identical roles (assuming no sex-dependence of meiosis, so that for instance the recombination rates  $r_{l,l'}$  are sex-independent. It is thus appropriate to use only one representative of each symmetry equivalence class, so that for instance one may impose this representative to have its first index,  $i_1$ , equal to zero. In fact one can identify exactly one element in each class by imposing that the indices of the representative  $Q$ 's have either

1.  $i_l \in \{0, 1\} \forall l \in \{2, \dots, L\}$ , or
2.  $i_l \in \{0, 1\} \forall l \in \{2, \dots, K-1\}$ ,  $i_K = 2$  and  $i_l \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \forall l \in \{K+1, \dots, L\}$

The number of equivalence classes and thus of  $Q$ 's to consider is then

$$|Q_L| = 2^{L-1} + \sum_{l=2}^L 2^{l-2} 4^{L-l} = 2^{L-1} + 2^{2L-2} \sum_{l=2}^L 2^{-l} \quad (\text{S2})$$

Given that  $\sum_{l=2}^L 2^{-l}$  is a geometric progression of common ratio  $2^{-1}$  from 2 to  $L$ , the sum of its terms can be expressed as:

$$\sum_{l=2}^L 2^{-l} = \frac{2^{-2} - 2^{-(L-1)}}{1 - 2^{-1}} = 2^{-1} - 2^{-L} \quad (\text{S3})$$

Substituting S3 in S2, we get

$$|Q_L| = 2^{L-1} + 2^{2L-2}(2^{-1} - 2^{-L}) = 2^{L-1} + 2^{2L-3} - 2^{L-2} \quad (\text{S4})$$

Factorizing with respect to  $2^{L-2}$  and after simplification, this gives

$$|Q_L| = 2^{L-2}(1 + 2^{L-1}). \quad (\text{S5})$$

## 2 THE SELF-CONSISTENT EQUATIONS FOR THREE LOCI

Here we provide the coefficients entering each of the self-consistent equations.

### 2.1 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 0, 0)$

In Figure S1 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

$$((1 - r_{12})(1 - r_{23}) - 1)Q(0, 0, 0) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - r_{12})Q(0, 0, 2) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - r_{13})Q(0, 2, 0) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - r_{23})Q(0, 2, 2) = 0 \quad (\text{S6})$$

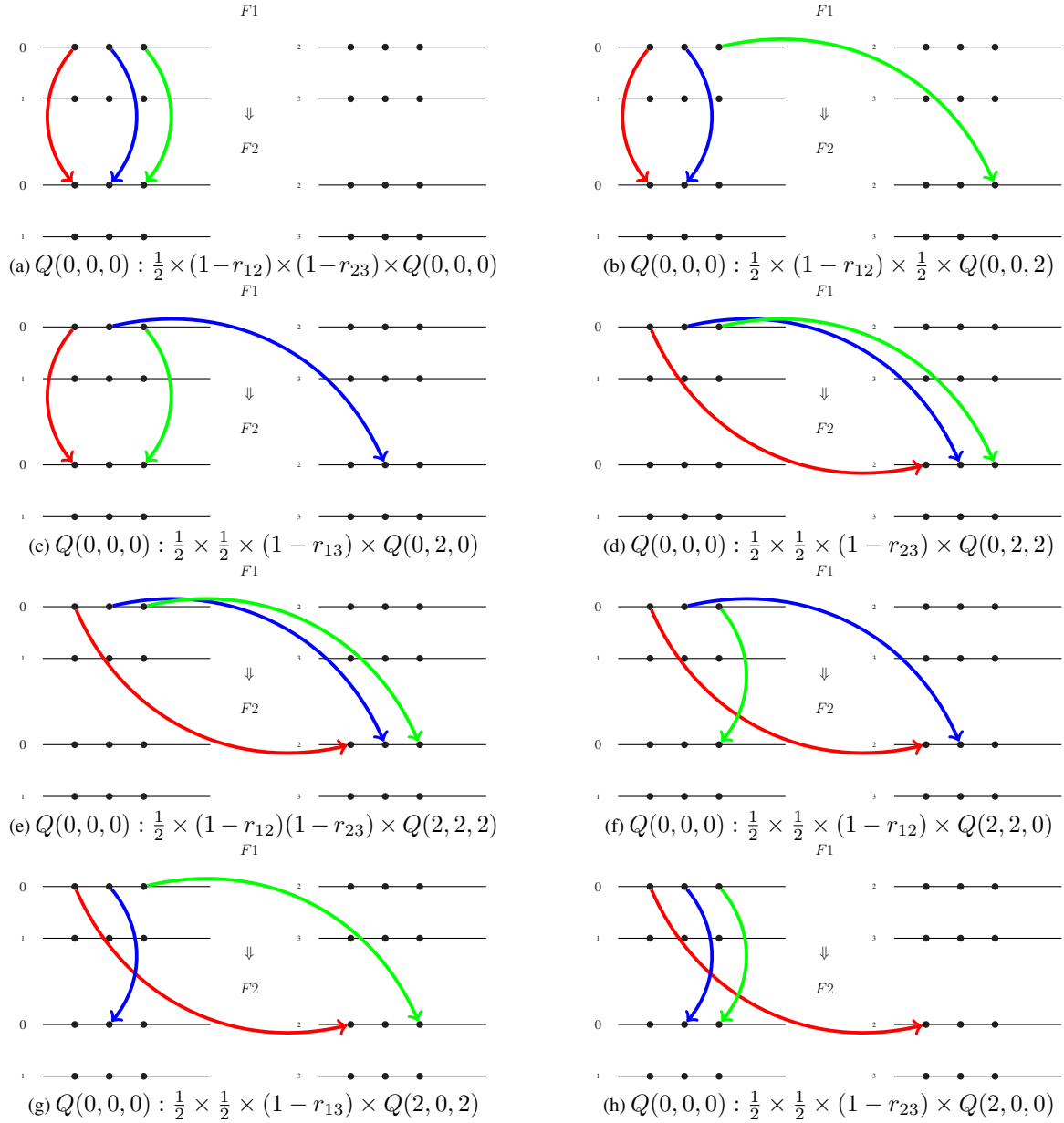


Figure S1:  $Q(0, 0, 0)$

## 2.2 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 0, 1)$

In Figure S2 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

$$(1 - r_{12})r_{23}Q(0, 0, 0) - Q(0, 0, 1) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - r_{12})Q(0, 0, 2) + \frac{1}{2}r_{13}Q(0, 2, 0) + \frac{1}{2}r_{23}Q(0, 2, 2) = 0 \quad (\text{S7})$$

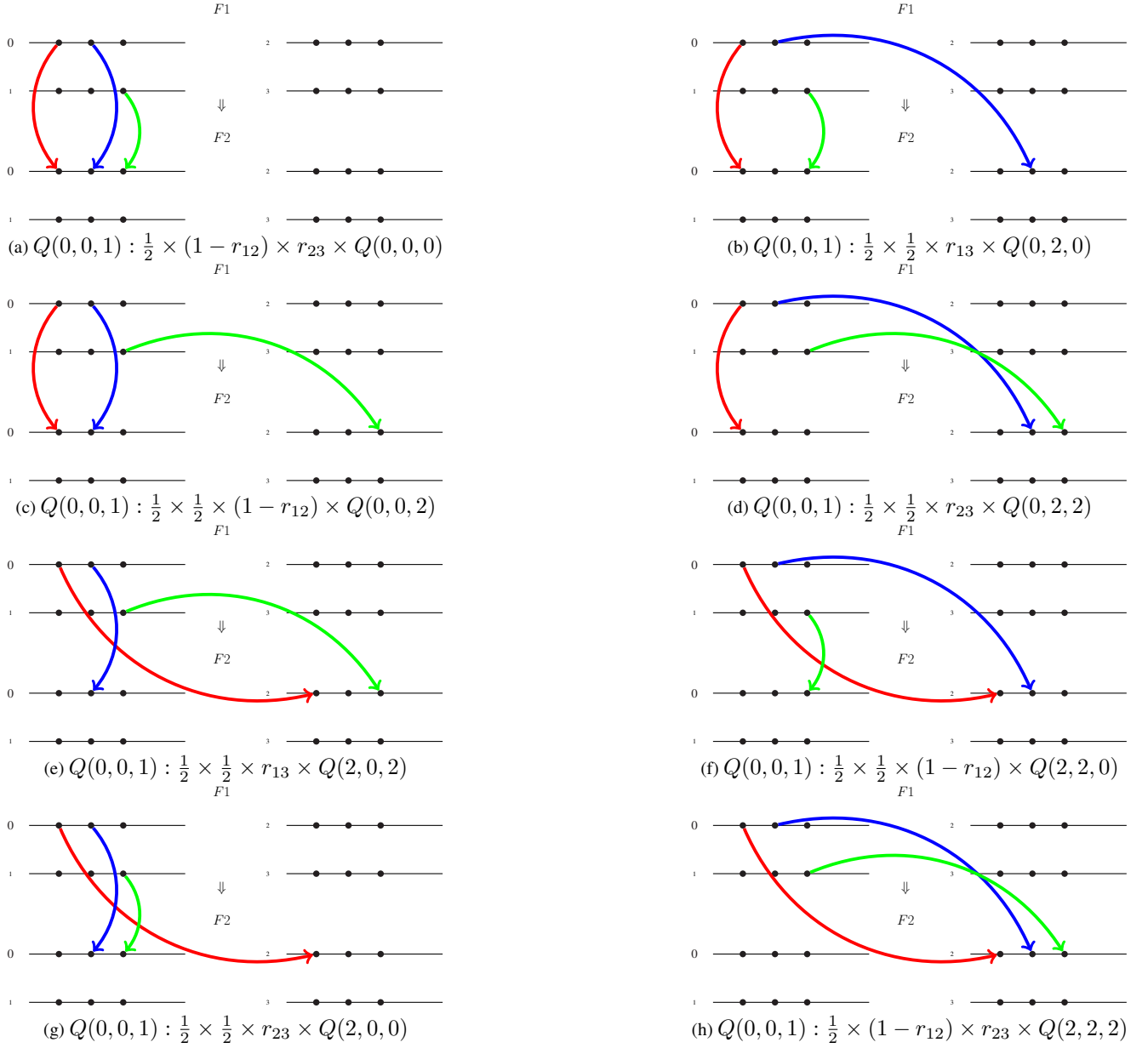


Figure S2:  $Q(0, 0, 1)$

### 2.3 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 0, 2)$

In Figure S3 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

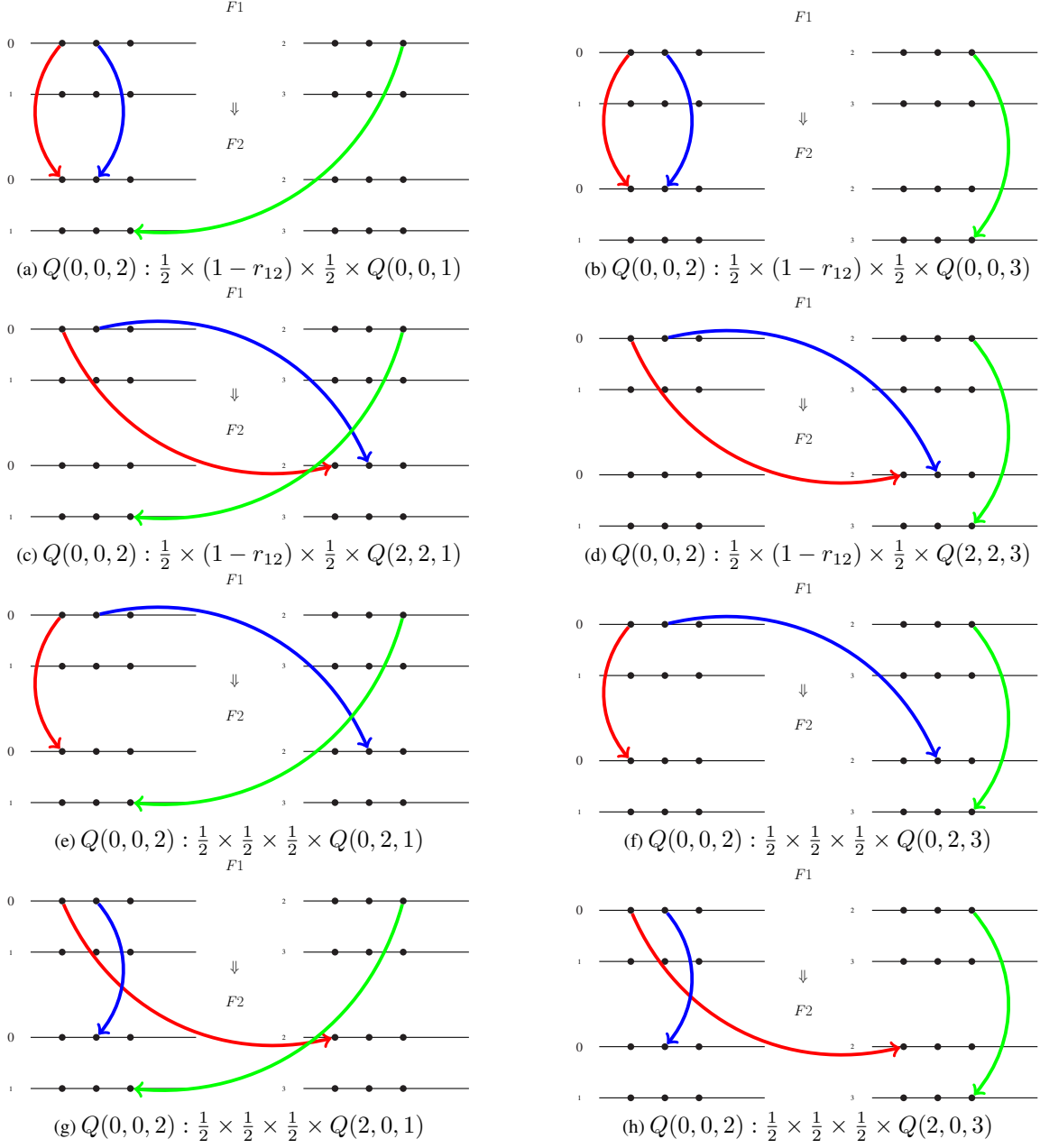


Figure S3:  $Q(0, 0, 2)$

## 2.4 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 1, 0)$

In Figure S4 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

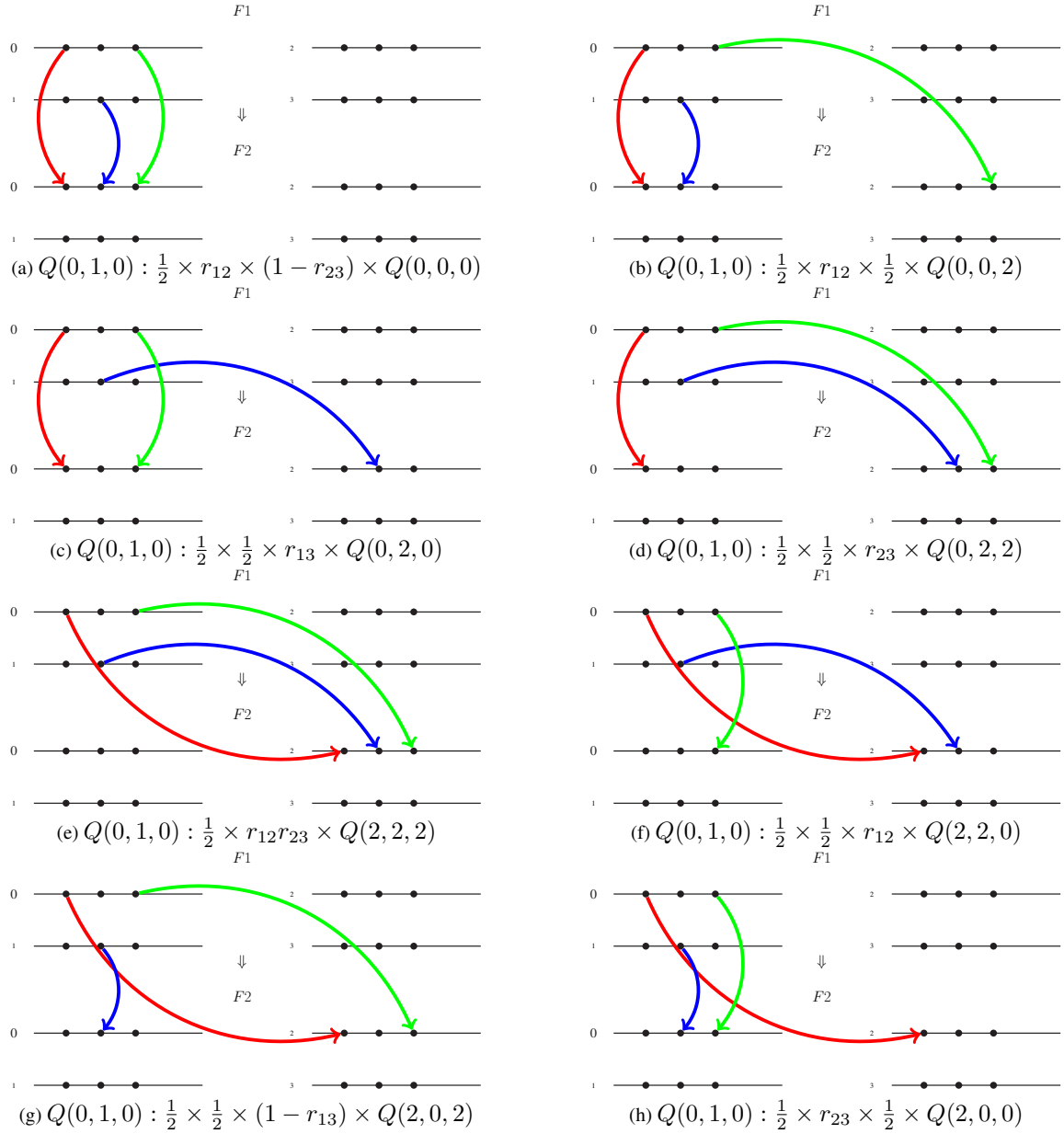


Figure S4:  $Q(0, 1, 0)$

## 2.5 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 1, 1)$

In Figure S5 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

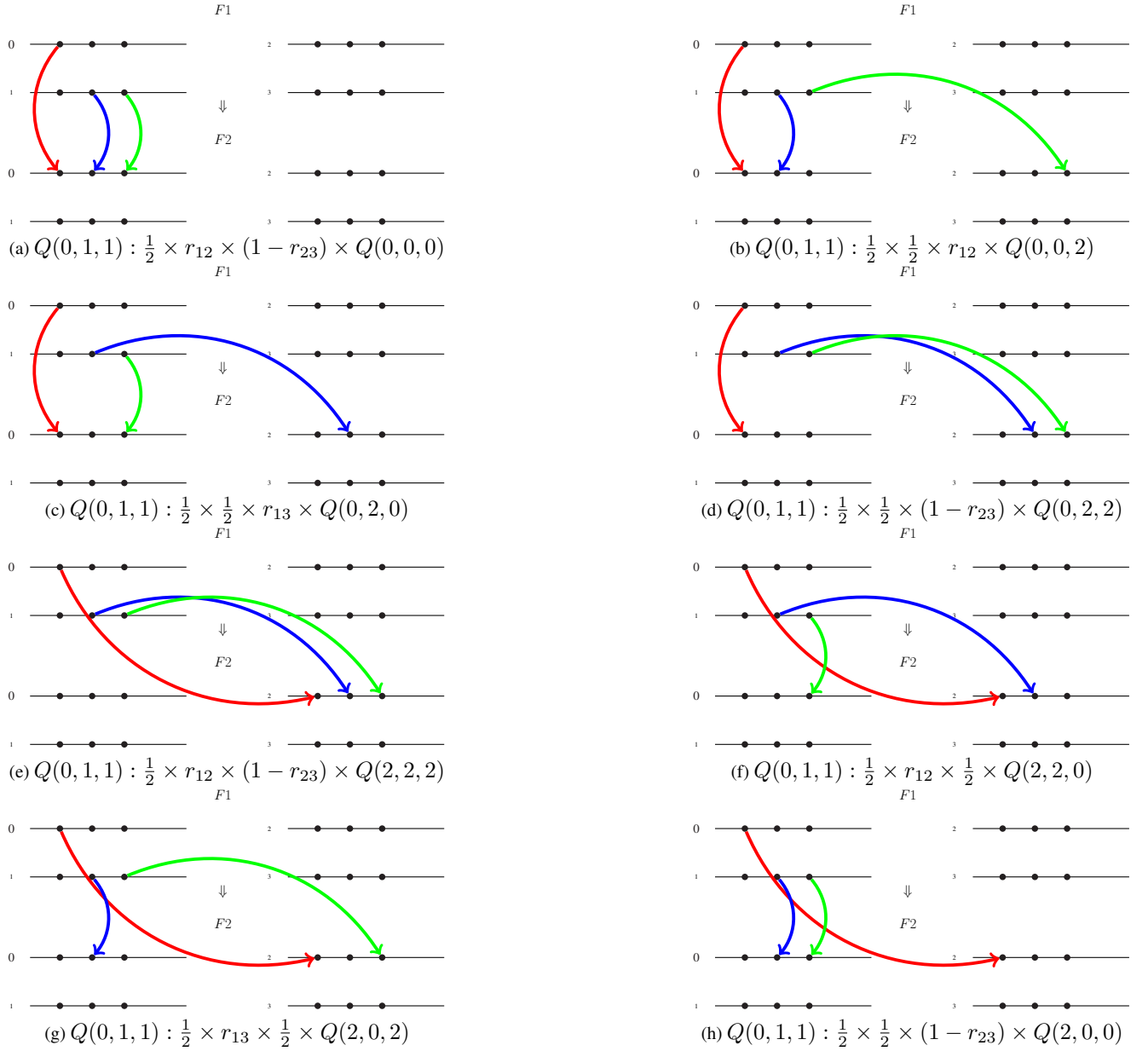


Figure S5:  $Q(0, 1, 1)$

## 2.6 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 1, 2)$

In Figure S6 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

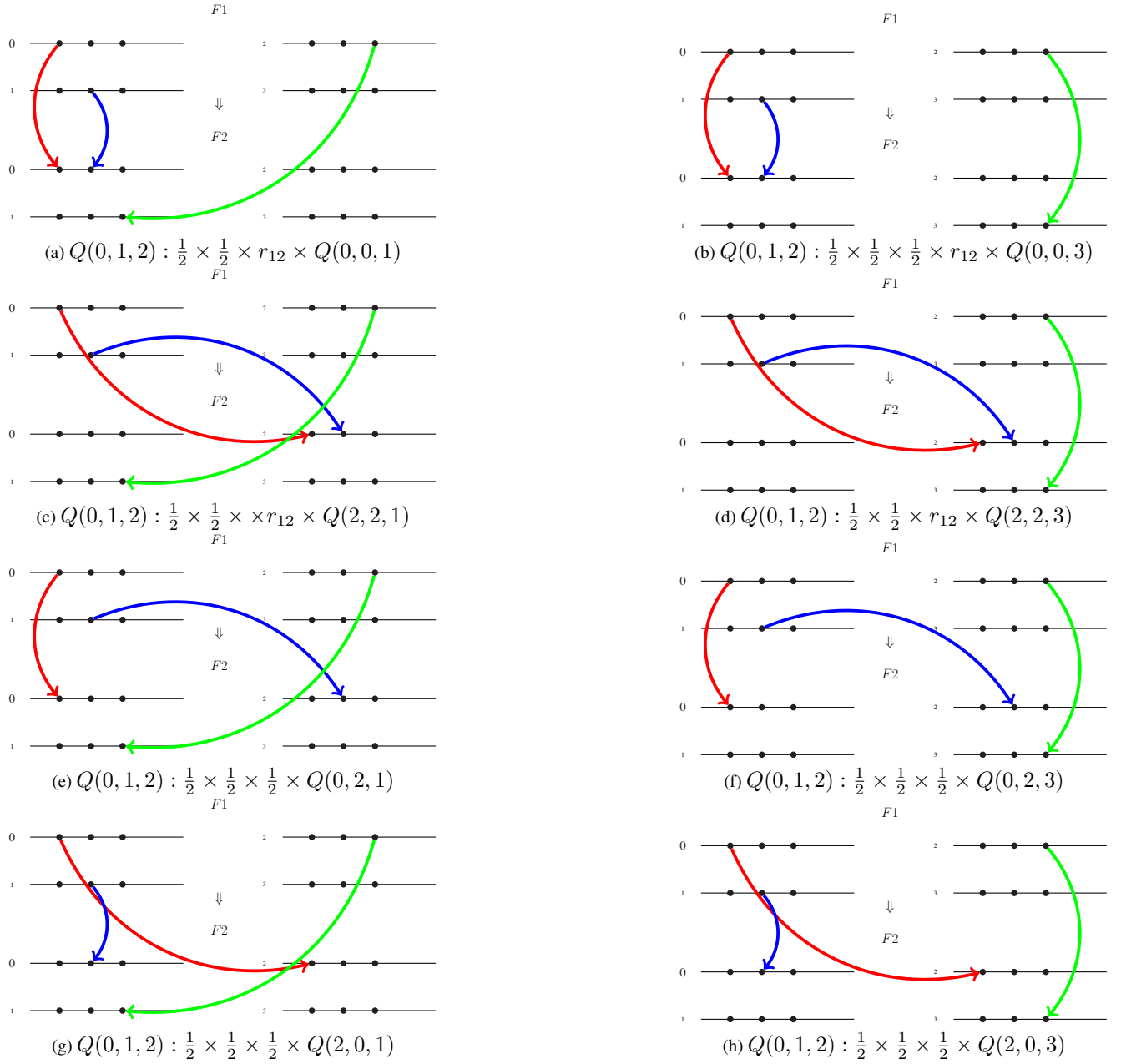


Figure S6:  $Q(0, 1, 2)$

## 2.7 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 2, 0)$

In Figure S7 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

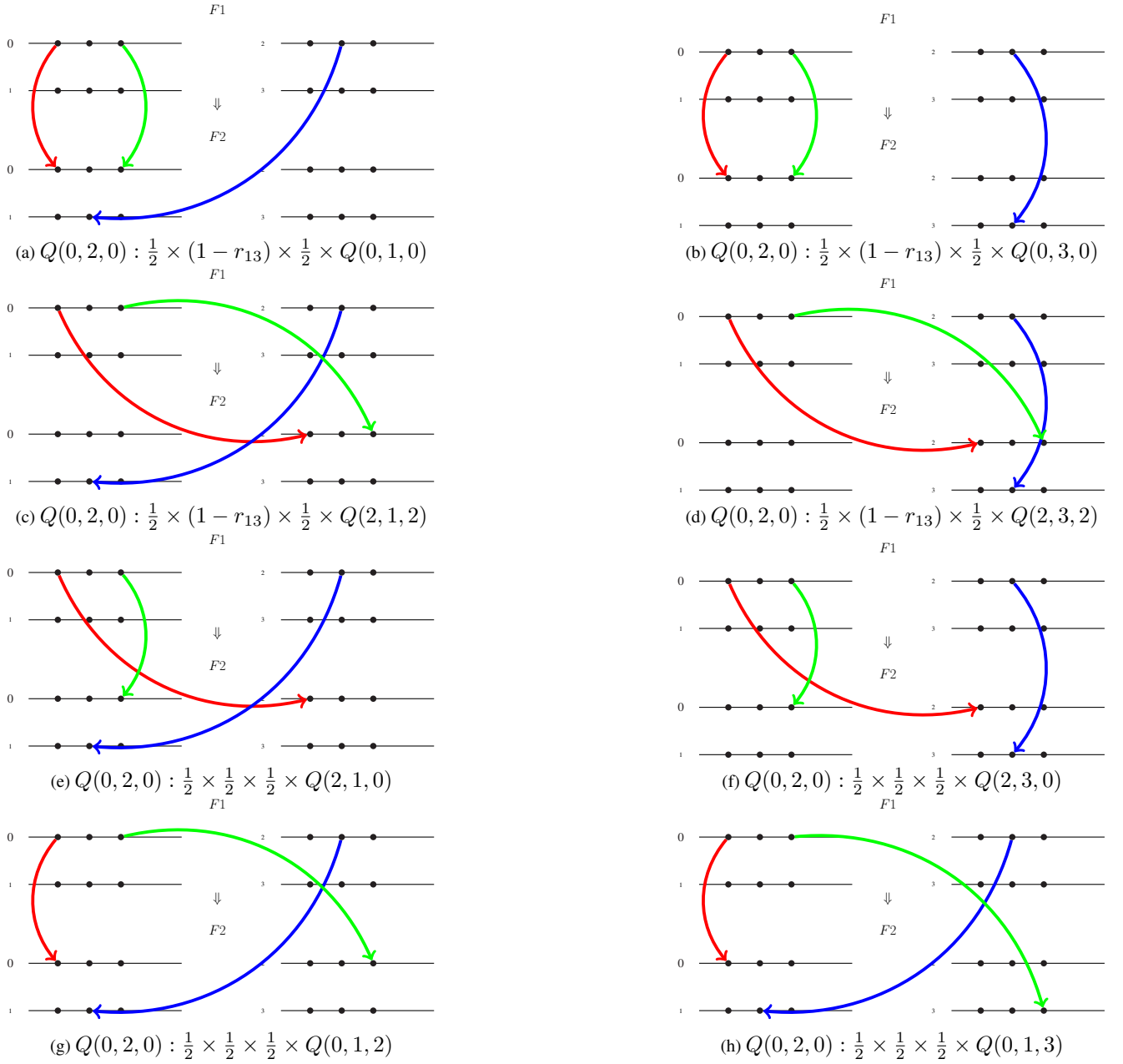


Figure S7:  $Q(0, 2, 0)$



## 2.8 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 2, 1)$

In Figure S8 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

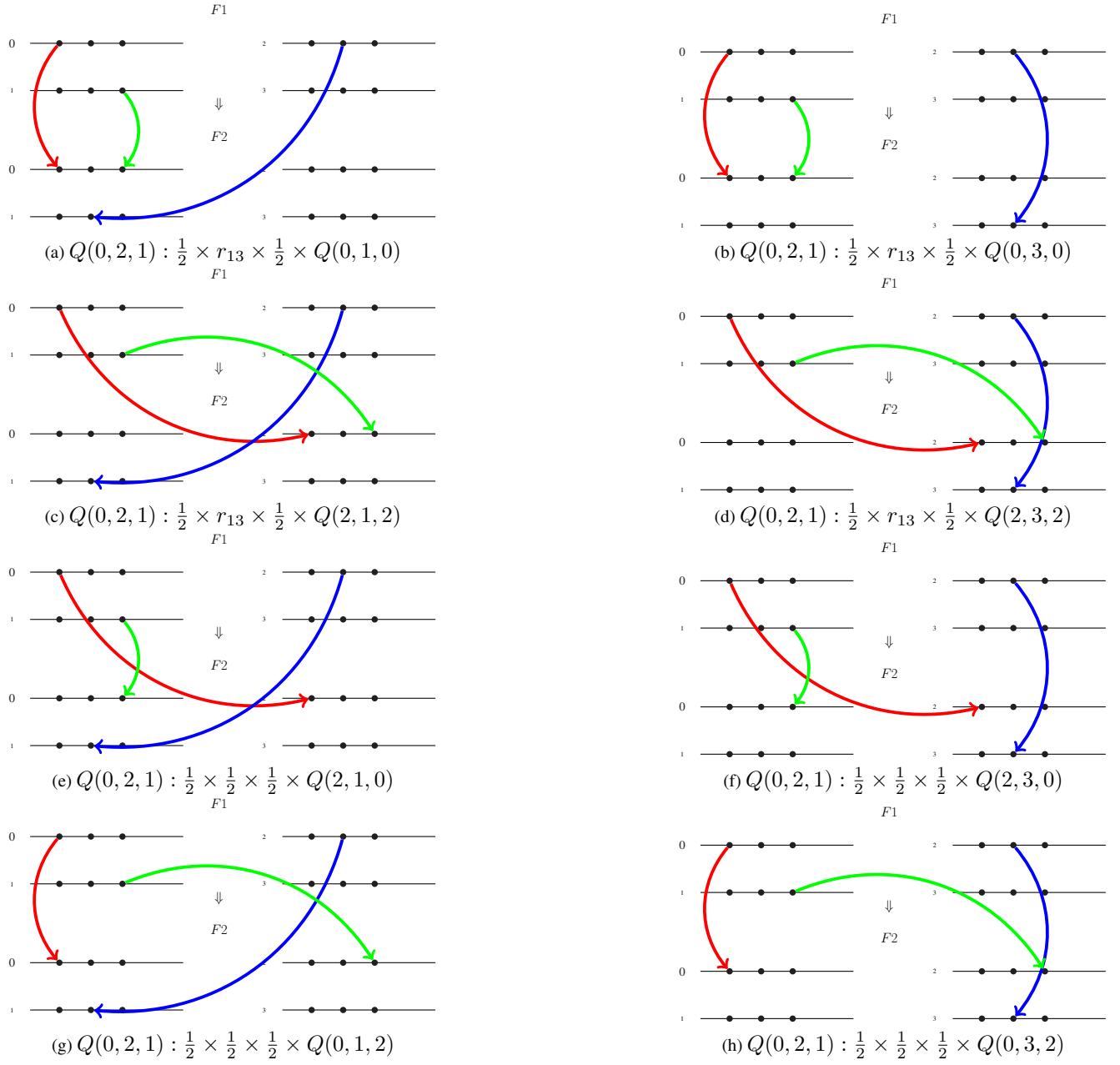


Figure S8:  $Q(0, 2, 1)$

## 2.9 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 2, 2)$

In Figure S9 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

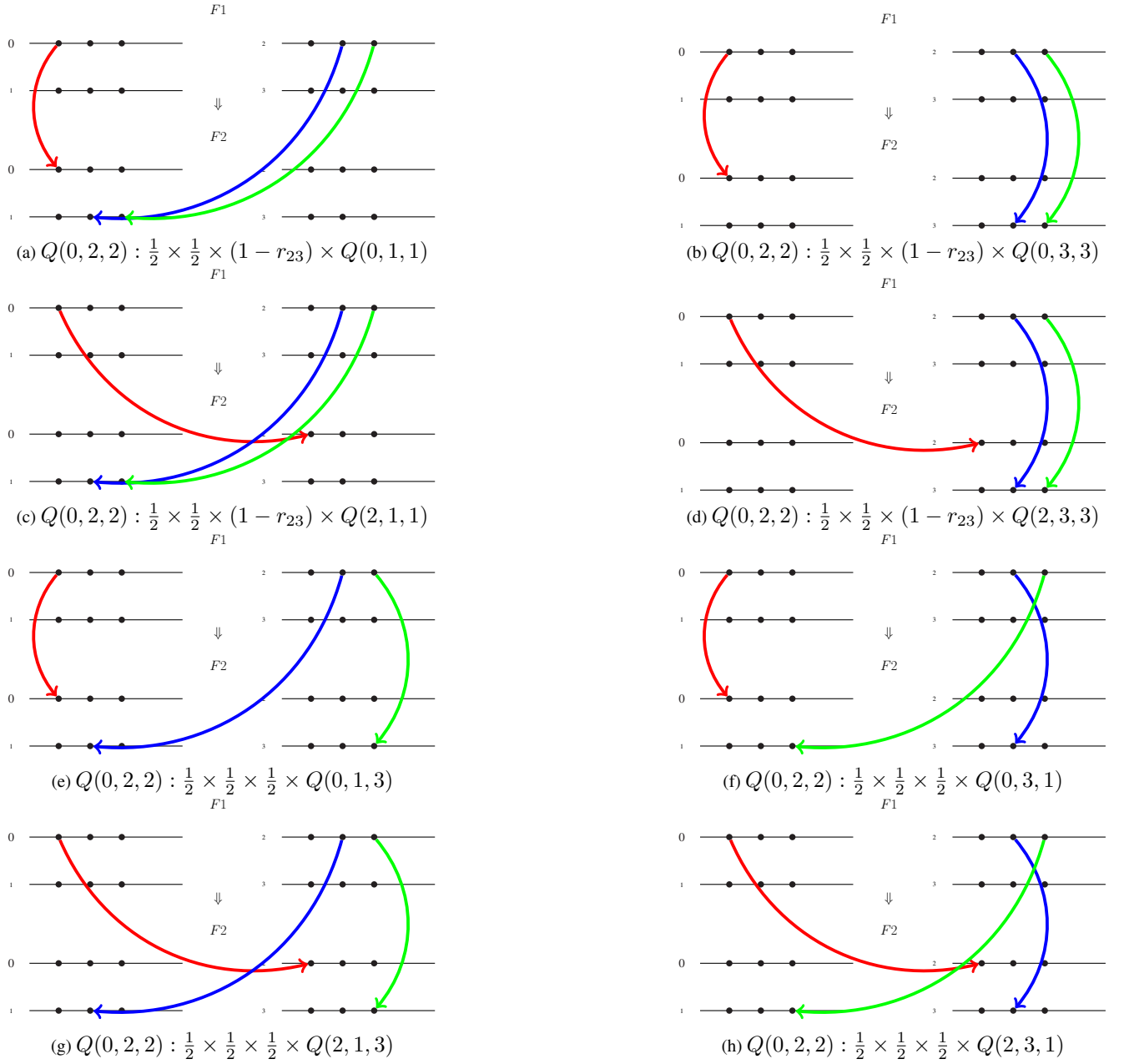


Figure S9:  $Q(0, 2, 2)$

## 2.10 The self consistent equation for $Q(0, 2, 3)$

In Figure S10 we show the graphical representation for each term entering this self-consistent equation.

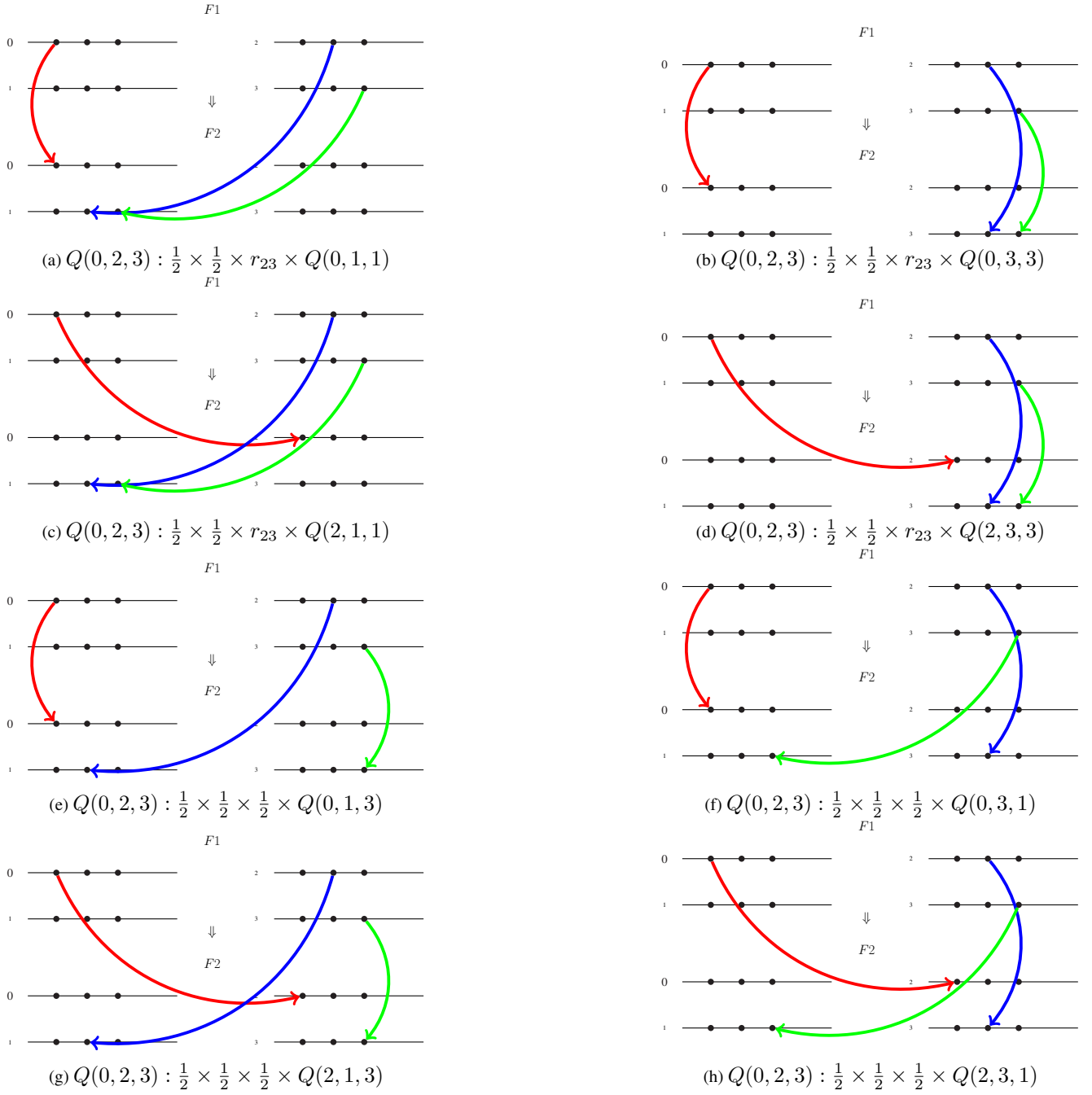


Figure S10:  $Q(0, 2, 3)$