results as expected?

State assumptions

3 page report (for each section)

Including figures

B)

Check fst info from previous exercises

Can check the previous assignment for similarities of differences

c)

where do you think PopX comes from?

ANS =

could Popx be a combination of the other populations?

Search population X online using the details that they have given – hapmap, the other populations etc.

PopX could be a mix of CEU and TSI, based on the similar heterzygosity scores and the

d)

METHOD - research Ancestral Recombination Graph (ARG)

e)

**Arg as expected, why or why not?**

Ten sequences, 5 diploid, time until each of the coalescent events?

Time all individuals coalesce?

METHOD - research time to coalesce (each / all) ?

a sample of ten sequences (i.e ve diploid individuals), what is the expected

time until each of the **coalescent events?**

2(1-1/n) = 1.6 generations

Out of n samples, the mean time until the first shared ancestor among 2 out of n samples is the mean of an exponential distribution with rate = n(n - 1)/2.

10(10-1)/2

Note the mean time decreases as n increases. This is because the time until any pair of individuals shares a recent ancestor decreases the more pairs of individuals you compare.

But it’s 2(1-1/n)

So n = 5

Time to MRCA for 5 samples = 1.6

45 generations ??

**Does may be the rate instead of the actual mean**

**Q2)** **EXPLANATION**

Two biallelic loci

Init (vector) – relative frequency of the four haplotypes {AB, Ab, aB, ab} (gen 1)

Population size is diploid (x 2 for haploid)

Nall – the total number of diploid individuals

Nall default = 2000

Haplotypes = 4000

The A allelic type at first locus is undergoing selection

Parameter S controlling the increase in fitness

S – selection coefficient

RHO (p) – rate of recombination between the two loci

to study recombination we need to consider diploid

individuals and so nall here refers to the total number of diploid individuals. The

default is nall = 2000 individuals, which corresponds to 4000 haplotypes.

**OUTPUT** – vector 6 elements

Ngen default 500 generations

First 4 elements haplotype proportions {AB, Ab, aB, ab}

Last 2 elements |D’| and r2 (between the two loci)

DAB = 0; otherwise A;B are in Linkage Disequilibrium (LD).

YES – two plots

1. One gives the **haplotype frequency** trajectories over time

And the frequency trajectories of the **allele frequencies** of the allele frequencies A and B

1. Linkage disequilibrium measures **r2**and **|D’|** between the two loci over this same time frame

Only simulate one population at a time so can illustrate the frequencies of different haplotypes (many lines for one population instead of a single line for each population

Note that unlike with wf.R, you can only simulate one population at a

time with ldsel, so that the plot can illustrate the frequencies of the different hapdlotypes.

NO – to.plot = no

Use default values nall = 2000, mu=0

Advantage: | D0 | = 1 means no evidence of recombination between the markers under infinite-sites (only three of four possible haplotypes are present)

D0 and r2 low

**QUESTIONS**

a)

Conversion of yes to no in the function for plotting the graphs

Find the first point at which haplotype AB = 1

As the allele A largely mirrors the haplotype anyway

Choose an ngen where the A allele is likely to reach fixation

Observed from simulations from the graph around 5000 under the current settings;

**Explore this value for other settings**

ANS=

**Add figure**

b)

add recombination (rho)

how change?

All AB, Ab, aB, ab, A, B and |D'|,r^2 plots show

r^2 has a low value and |D'| fluctuates

**Figure** labelling e.g. Measures of LD in a simulation of the 2-locus WF model, with u = 0

and p(rho) = 0.01.

ANS =

Lecture answer

c)

With the initial frequency 0.01 of the selected A allele and from exploring different values for selection (s), it appears that the higher the value of s the quicker the points of fixation are reached, for the haplotypes AB and Ab. The allele frequency of A reaches fixation immediately throughout for different values of s.

S = 0.2

r^2 is not visible on the graph

|D'| is not visible on the graph

Median = 1 generation

Npop = 1000

(430 observations)

Median = 1995

Npop = 1000

(434 observations)

new mutation A allele

enters the population and undergoes selection (advantageous for survival)

**rho = 0 (rate of recombination)**

METHOD:

* Change the initial values so that the selected allele A has an initial frequency 0.01 ??
* Varying s (selection) what is the pattern over time
* For one value of S find the median time to fixation of the A allele

ANS =

New mutants move I D’ I towards 1, then decline towards 0

r2 also **increases** but less so, depending on frequency of haplotype on

which new mutant arises

If the novel mutant increases in frequency, I D’ I will quickly decline to 0 unless rho is small. If rho is small, I D’ I can remain high for many generations, and meanwhile r2 can also become large.

If the founding **mutation** events occurred on the **same branch** of the coalescent tree (occurred at a similar time).

**r 2 = 1** can only arise if the two loci are perfectly correlated, which means that only two haplotypes exist in the population: AB and ab

d)

METHOD:

* increase rho
* Varying s (selection) what is the pattern over time
* For one value of S find the median time to fixation of the A allele
* How do the patterns change?

The haplotypes AB and Ab lines on the graph cross over more often with increase in rho and with an increase in s values

Median = 1 generation

(444 observations)

Median = 1880.5

(424 observations)

**Required to find out first AB instead ??**

ANS=

(similar to above about the answer about recombination? e)

For recombination the corresponding measures of I D’ I and r2 should have low values indicating that recombination is present.

e)

Q: What kind of selection is this?

ANS:

Positive selection … ??

Info that may be relevant that there are different numbers of participants for each population a different number of rows

Techniques: Understanding code and concepts

* Find and highlight through the key words/ parameters and view where they repeat in the whole code
* Repeat for each of the key words
* F1 the important functions in the code
* Understand relationships within the code e.g. how something is defined before and how it is reused
* Step through the code line by line and review the outputs
* Search the key words ‘ FST , coalescent, heterozygosity ‘ LECTURE SLIDES: internet/ google
* Combine past questions into one then research of the answers/ the relevant information – exam technique
* RESEARCH – example plots in lecture slides; a similar type
* Not more than 3 pages
* Marks available?
* Constantly ask what is the question?
* KEEP REVIEWING THE QUESTION
* Compare to what you know already, other similar models
* Add more lines of space to the existing code, to help to segment and understand the code
* Simulate with a low number first to check that it works
* You can rerun a line of code using cmd + shift + p