Applied Genetic Evaluation - Solution 2

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Problem 1: Analysis of Variance

Estimate the variance component for the sire effect using an analysis of variance. The data is available from https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/GELASMSS2019/ex/w12/data_sire_w12.csv. Because the data contains just female animals, the fixed effect of the sex can no longer be estimated.

Hint

• Use the functions aov() to do the analysis of variance and the function summary() on the ANOVA result to get the relevant parts of the variance components.

Solution

The data is read using

```
s data sire <- "https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/GELASMSS2019/ex/w12/data sire w12.csv"
tbl_sire_aov <- readr::read_csv2(file = s_data_sire)
## Using ',' as decimal and '.' as grouping mark. Use read_delim() for more control.
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##
     Id = col_double(),
##
     slh = col_double(),
     hrd = col_double(),
##
##
     age = col_double(),
##
     cw = col_double(),
##
     sire = col_double()
## )
tbl_sire_aov$slh <- as.factor(tbl_sire_aov$slh)</pre>
tbl_sire_aov$hrd <- as.factor(tbl_sire_aov$hrd)</pre>
tbl_sire_aov$sire <- as.factor(tbl_sire_aov$sire)</pre>
# anova
aov_sire <- aov(cw ~ slh + hrd + age + sire, data = tbl_sire_aov)
(summary_aov_sire <- summary(aov_sire))</pre>
##
                 Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## slh
                  2 141381
                               70690
                                       783.9 <2e-16 ***
## hrd
                  4 1880642 470160 5213.5 <2e-16 ***
## age
                      24152
                               24152
                                       267.8 <2e-16 ***
## sire
                  9
                      10387
                                1154
                                        12.8 <2e-16 ***
## Residuals
               1699 153217
                                  90
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

From the Mean Sq of the residuals and of the sires, the estimates of the variance components can be computed.

The estimate $\hat{\sigma}_e^2$ corresponds to the mean sum of squares for the residuals. Hence

$$\hat{\sigma}_{e}^{2} = 90$$

The estimate of the sire variance $\hat{\sigma}_s^2$ is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma}_s^2 = \frac{Mean \ Sq(sire) - \hat{\sigma}_e^2}{k}$$

where $k = \frac{1}{r-1} \left[N - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i^2}{N} \right]$ with r is the number of sires, N the total number of observations and n_i the number of progeny for sire i. To compute the value k, we need the progeny counts for each sire.

sire	$prog_count$
1	174
2	189
3	171
4	190
5	176
6	172
7	175
8	160
9	161
10	148

From the above table, we get

$$k = \frac{1}{r-1} \left[N - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i^2}{N} \right] = 1/(10-1) \left[1716 - \frac{2.95948 \times 10^5}{1716} \right] = 171.5$$

n_msqsire <- summary_aov_sire[[1]]\$`Mean Sq`[4]
n_hatsigmas2 <- (n_msqsire - n_hatsigmae2) / n_k</pre>

Putting everything together, we get

$$\hat{\sigma}_s^2 = \frac{1154 - 90}{171.5} = 6.2$$

From the estimate of the sire variance, we get the estimate of the genetic variance by multiplying it with four. Hence

$$\hat{\sigma}_a^2 = 4 * \hat{\sigma}_s^2 = 4 * 6.2 = 24.8$$

Problem 2: Variance Components Estimation Using REML

Use the same data set as for Problem 1 and a sire model to estimate the same sire variance σ_s^2 . The sire model is the linear mixed effects model that contains sire effects as random component. The model can be specified as

$$y = Xb + Zs + e$$

where y is the vector of observations, b is the vector of fixed effects which are the same as in Problem 1, s is the vector of random sire effects and e is the vector of random error terms.

Hint

- Use the package pedigreemm to get a REML estimate for the sire variance component σ_s^2 .
- We assume that the sires are not related. Hence variance-covariance matrix var(s) of the sire components are $var(s) = I * \sigma_s^2$.

Solution

require(pedigreemm)

As the first step, we have to specify a pedigree. The sires are unrelated hence the corresponding pedigree corresponds to

The specified pedigree is used for the linear mixed effects model

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerpedigreemm']
## Formula: cw ~ slh + hrd + age + (1 | sire)
##
      Data: tbl_sire_aov
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 12610.8
##
## Scaled residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                                3Q
                                       Max
## -3.2011 -0.6731 0.0137 0.6539
                                   3.4813
##
## Random effects:
## Groups
                         Variance Std.Dev.
## sire
             (Intercept) 6.257
                                  2.501
## Residual
                         90.181
                                  9.496
## Number of obs: 1716, groups: sire, 10
##
## Fixed effects:
                Estimate Std. Error t value
                                    -4.628
## (Intercept) -77.17270
                           16.67579
## slh2
                22.36751
                            0.56484
                                    39.600
## slh3
                                     7.529
                4.27798
                            0.56818
## hrd2
                88.81545
                            0.73294 121.176
## hrd3
                 9.28428
                            0.72408 12.822
```

```
## hrd4
               58.98147
                            0.71719 82.239
                20.36389
                            0.72889 27.938
## hrd5
                            0.04161
## age
                0.68269
                                    16.405
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
        (Intr) slh2
                     slh3
                                   hrd3
##
                            hrd2
                                                  hrd5
                                           hrd4
## slh2 -0.011
## slh3 -0.072 0.513
## hrd2 -0.018 0.014 -0.023
## hrd3 -0.012 -0.001 -0.003
                             0.493
## hrd4 0.009 -0.008 -0.025
                             0.497
                                    0.501
        0.004 0.010 -0.028
                             0.490 0.495
## hrd5
## age -0.998 -0.007 0.056 -0.004 -0.009 -0.031 -0.026
```

Additional Problem: Variance Components Estimation Using an Animal Model

We are given the dataset with the response variable carcass weight (CW) and the predictor variables that resulted from the model selection process from Exercise 1. These consisted of

- sex (sex)
- slaughterhouse (slh)
- herd (hrd)
- age at slaughter (age)

The data is available from https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/GELASMSS2019/ex/w12/data bp w12.csv.

We use a mixed linear effects model to estimate the variance components for the random effects in the model.

$$y = Xb + Za + e \tag{1}$$

where y is a vector of observations, b is a vector of fixed effects found to be relevant in Exercise 1, a is a vector of random breeding values and e is a vector of random errors.

Hint

• Use the package pedigreemm to get an estimate of the variance components

Your Task

• Estimate the variance components σ_a^2 and σ_e^2 for the two random component a and e, respectively.

Solution

We first have to read the data

```
s_data_path_gel_ex2 <- "https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/GELASMSS2019/ex/w12/data_bp_w12.csv"
tbl_gel_ex2 <- readr::read_csv2(file = s_data_path_gel_ex2)

## Using ',' as decimal and '.' as grouping mark. Use read_delim() for more control.

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
## Id = col_double(),</pre>
```

```
##
     sex = col_double(),
##
     slh = col_double(),
##
     hrd = col_double(),
     age = col_double(),
##
     cw = col_double(),
##
     sire = col_double(),
##
##
     dam = col double()
## )
colnames(tbl_gel_ex2);dim(tbl_gel_ex2)
## [1] "Id"
               "sex" "slh" "hrd" "age" "cw"
                                                     "sire" "dam"
## [1] 5325
The fixed effects are converted into factors
tbl_gel_ex2$sex <- as.factor(tbl_gel_ex2$sex)</pre>
tbl_gel_ex2$slh <- as.factor(tbl_gel_ex2$slh)</pre>
tbl_gel_ex2$hrd <- as.factor(tbl_gel_ex2$hrd)</pre>
```

From the help file of pedigreem, we can see that we first have to define a pedigree.

Now the model can be specified as for the other functions to fit linear mixed effects model, such as lmer.

```
# This takes more than one hour to run.
require(pedigreemm)
# according to https://stat.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-sig-mixed-models/2014q1/021609.html
options(lmerControl=list(check.nobs.vs.nlev="ignore",
     check.nobs.vs.rankZ = "ignore",
     check.nobs.vs.nRE="ignore"))
s_lmem_file <- "lmem_gel_ex2.rds"</pre>
if (file.exists(s_lmem_file)){
 load(file = s_lmem_file)
} else {
  lmem_gel_ex2 <- pedigreemm(cw ~ sex + slh + hrd + age + (1 Id),</pre>
                              data = tbl_gel_ex2,
                              pedigree = list(Id = ped))
  saveRDS(lmem_gel_ex2, file = s_lmem_file)
}
summary(lmem_gel_ex2)
```