

# Applied Statistical Methods - Exercise 4

Peter von Rohr

2021-03-22

## Problem 1: Traditional Predicted Breeding Values

Given the following data set with observations and a pedigree for a group of animals.

Table 1: Phenotypic Observations

Animal	Observation
1	100.430
2	103.396
3	114.458
4	100.068
5	104.144
6	117.524
7	97.744
8	111.926
9	103.486
10	97.914
11	104.651
12	115.714
13	86.900
14	101.097
15	102.795
16	112.182
17	109.295
18	105.271
19	91.744
20	101.132
21	107.385

The observations in Table 1 can be read from

[https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/gelasmss2021/data/data\\_ex04\\_p01\\_phe.csv](https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/gelasmss2021/data/data_ex04_p01_phe.csv).

The pedigree showing the ancestral relationships is shown below

Table 2: Pedigree

Animal	Sire	Dam
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA

3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
6	2	3
7	1	3
8	2	5
9	1	5
10	7	8
11	7	8
12	6	9
13	7	8
14	7	9
15	6	8
16	6	9
17	6	8
18	6	8
19	7	8
20	6	9
21	7	8

---

The pedigree can be read from

[https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/gelasmss2021/data/data\\_ex04\\_p01\\_ped.csv](https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/gelasmss2021/data/data_ex04_p01_ped.csv)

### Your Task

Predict breeding values for the animals given in the dataset and in the pedigree without using any genotypic information using a BLUP animal model. Set up the mixed model equations for the BLUP animal model and use the function `getAInv()` of package `pedigreemm` to get the inverse of the relationship matrix.

### Hints

- Use a mixed linear model with a constant intercept as a fixed effect and the breeding values of all animals as random effects. Hence the following model can be assumed

$$y = Xb + Zu + e$$

where  $y$  is the vector of all observations,  $b$  has just one element and  $X$  has one column with all ones. The vector  $u$  contains the breeding values for all animals. The matrix  $Z$  links the breeding values to the phenotypic observations. The random errors are represented by the vector  $e$ .

- Then residual variance  $\sigma_e^2$  can be assumed to be  $\sigma_e^2 = 75$ . The genetic additive variance  $\sigma_u^2$  is  $\sigma_u^2 = 25$

### Problem 2: Prediction of Genomic Breeding Values Using GBLUP

Use the same phenotypic observations as in Problem 1. In addition to that we use genomic information available in

[https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/gelasmss2021/data/data\\_ex04\\_p02\\_gen.csv](https://charlotte-ngs.github.io/gelasmss2021/data/data_ex04_p02_gen.csv)

## Your Tasks

Predict the genomic breeding values using the GBLUP approach.

## Hints

- Use an analogous mixed linear effect model as was used in Problem 1. Instead of the vector of breeding values use the vector  $g$  of genomic breeding values as random effects of the model. Hence the following model can be assumed

$$y = Xb + Zg + e$$

where  $y$  is the vector of all observations,  $b$  has just one element and  $X$  has one column with all ones. The vector  $g$  contains the genomic breeding values for all animals. The matrix  $Z$  links the breeding values to the phenotypic observations. The random errors are represented by the vector  $e$ .

- Use the genomic relationship matrix in the mixed model equations
- The ratio  $\lambda$  of between the variances is assumed to be the same as in Problem 1.
- If the inverse of the genomic relationship matrix cannot be computed, adjust the genomic relationship matrix with the numerator relationship matrix  $A$  according to the following formula

$$G^* = 0.95 * G + 0.05 * A$$

where  $G$  is the matrix determined based on the given data and the numerator relationship matrix  $A$  can be computed with the function `pedigreemm::getA()` from package `pedigreemm`.