

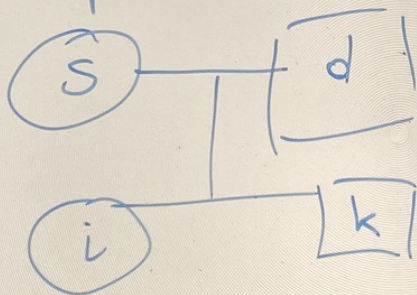
□ Breeding Values

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \text{herd}_j + u_i + e_{ij}$$

• Observation: weight of animal i in herd j

• u_i must be random, because $\text{cov}(u_i, u_k) \neq 0$ if animals i and k are related

• Example: animals i and k are full-sibs:



For animal k : $y_{kL} = \mu + \text{herd}_L + u_k + e_{kL}$

$\text{cov}(u_i, u_k) \neq 0$, because of decomposition of breeding values

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_i &= \frac{1}{2} u_s + \frac{1}{2} u_d + m_i \\ u_k &= \frac{1}{2} u_s + \frac{1}{2} u_d + m_k \end{aligned} \right\} \text{cov}(u_i, u_k) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(u_i, u_k) &= \text{cov}\left[\frac{1}{2} u_s + \frac{1}{2} u_d + m_i, \frac{1}{2} u_s + \frac{1}{2} u_d + m_k\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \text{var}(u_s) + \frac{1}{4} \text{var}(u_d) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_u^2 \end{aligned}$$

provided s and d not related.