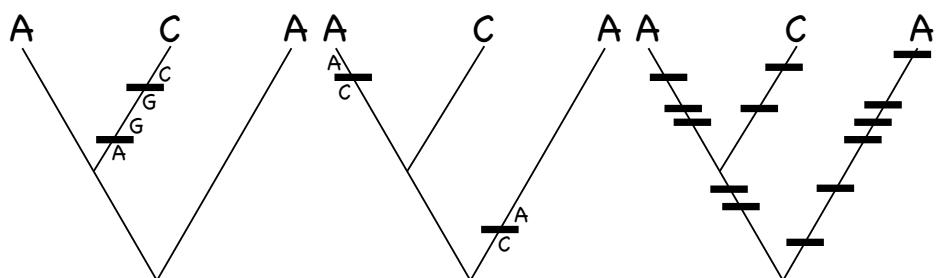
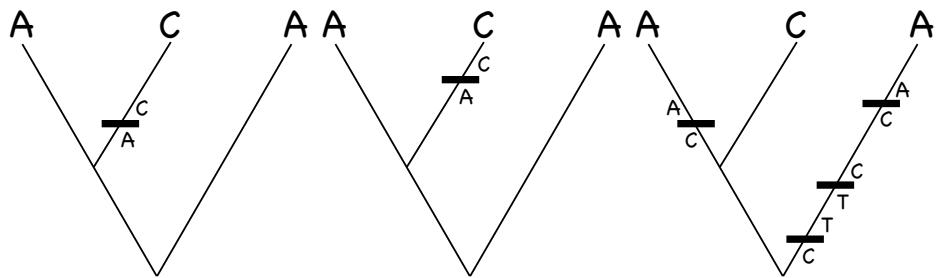


Likelihood-Based Phylogenetic Inference

John P. Huelsenbeck
(UC Berkeley)

```
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    Chimpanzee AAGCTTCACCGGGCAATTATCTCTATAATGCCAACGGACTT....AACCCAAACAACCCAGCTCTCCCTAAGCTT
    Gorilla    AAGCTTCACCGGGCGAGTTGTCTATAATTGCCAACGGACTT....AACCCAAACAATTCAACTCTCCCTAAGCTT
    Orangutan   AAGCTTCACCGGGCAACCCACCTCATGATTGCCATGGACTC....CACCCAGACACTACAACCTCTACTAAAGCTT
    Gibbon      AAGCTTACAGGTGCAACCGTCTCTATAATGCCAACGGACTA....AACCCAAACGCTAGAACTCTCCCTAAGCTT
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Some Possible Character Histories

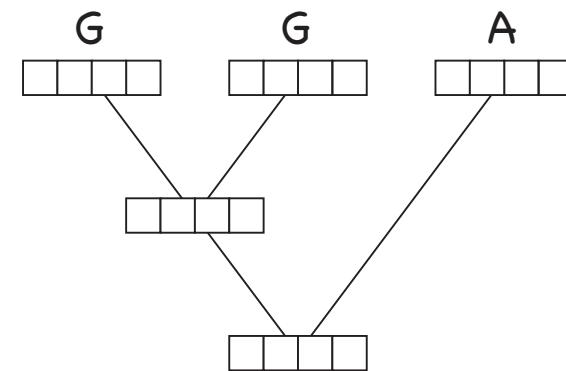


$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ v_3 \\ A \\ v_1 \\ A \\ v_2 \\ A \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\pi_A \times p_{AA}(v_1) \times p_{AA}(v_2) \times p_{AG}(v_3) \times p_{AG}(v_4)$$

π_i – Stationary frequencies
 $p_{ij}(v)$ – Transition probabilities

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-A-A \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-A-C \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-A-G \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-A-T \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \\
 & \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-C-A \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-C-C \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-C-G \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-C-T \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \\
 & \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-G-A \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-G-C \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-G-G \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-G-T \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \\
 & \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-T-A \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-T-C \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-T-G \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right] + \Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ | \\ G-T-T \\ | \\ G \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

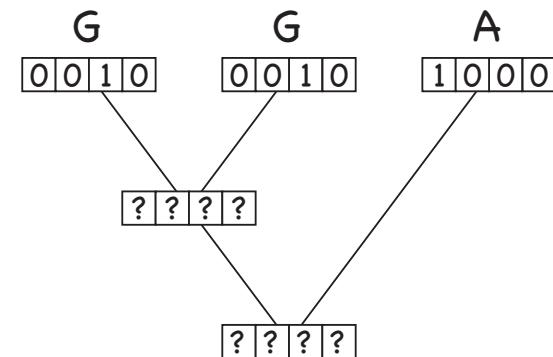
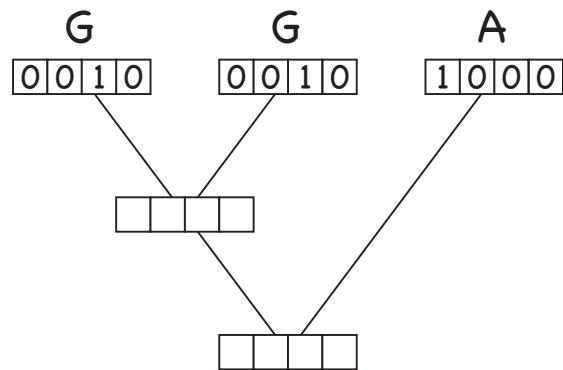


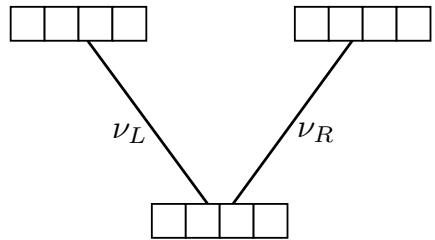
Felsenstein, J. 1981. Evolutionary trees from DNA sequences: A maximum likelihood approach.

J. Mol. Evol. 17:368–376.

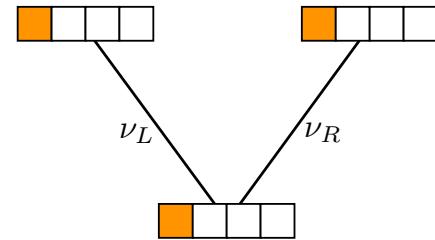
Gallager, R. G. 1962. Low-density parity-check codes. IRE Trans. Inform. Theory 8:21–28.

Gallager, R. G. 1963. Low-density parity-check codes. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.

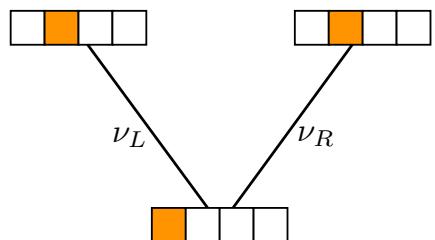




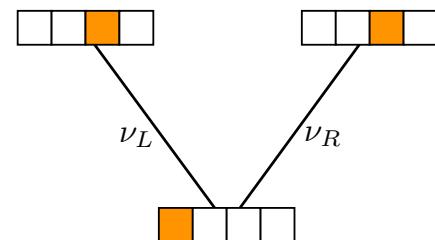
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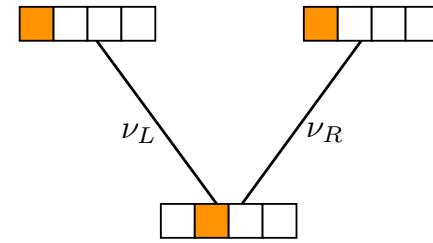
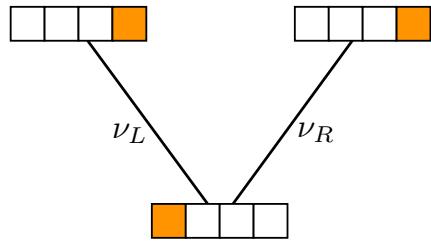
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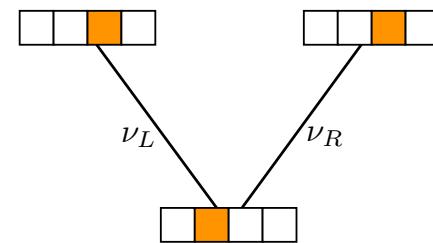
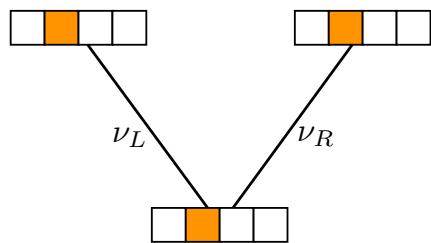


$$\ell_i = \left(\sum_j p_{ij}(\nu_L) \ell_j^L \right) \times \left(\sum_j p_{ij}(\nu_R) \ell_j^R \right)$$



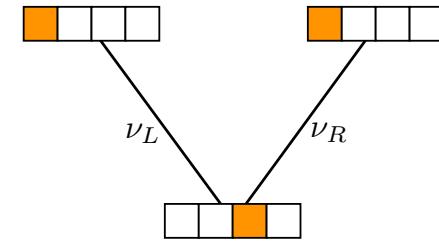
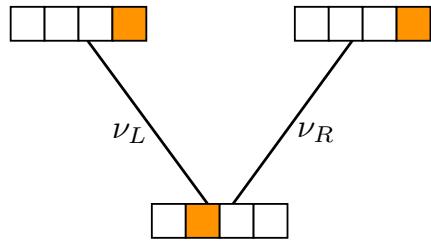
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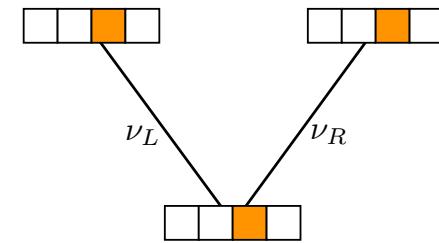
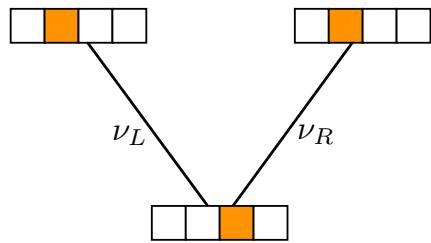
$$\ell_i = \left(\sum_j p_{ij}(\nu_L) \ell_j^L \right) \times \left(\sum_j p_{ij}(\nu_R) \ell_j^R \right)$$

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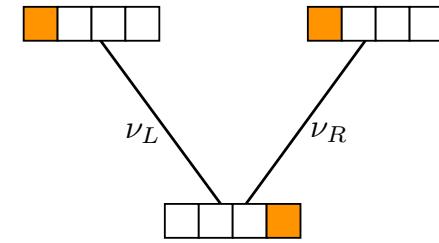
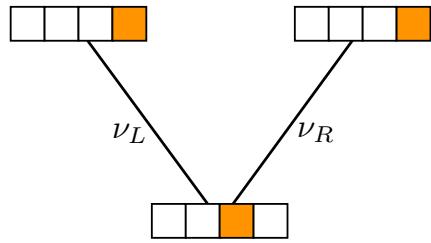
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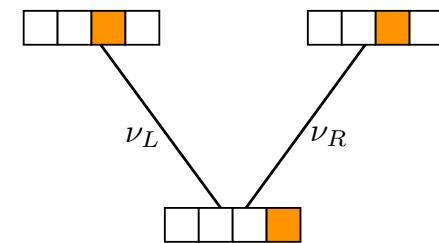
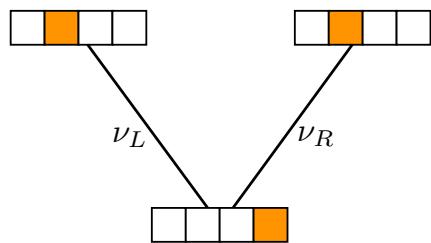
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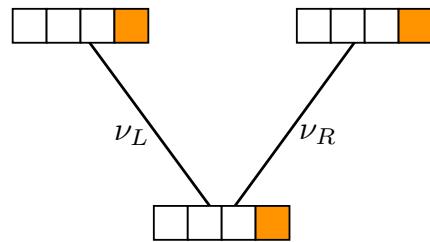
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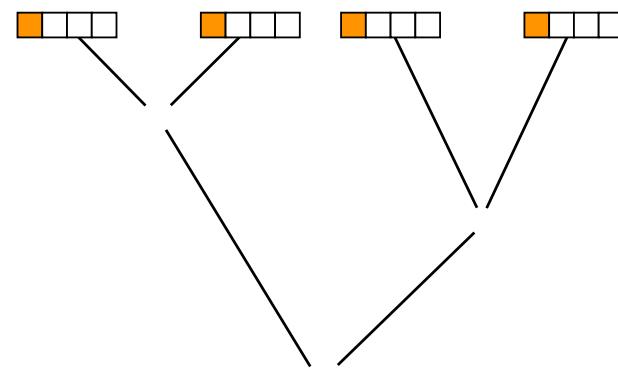
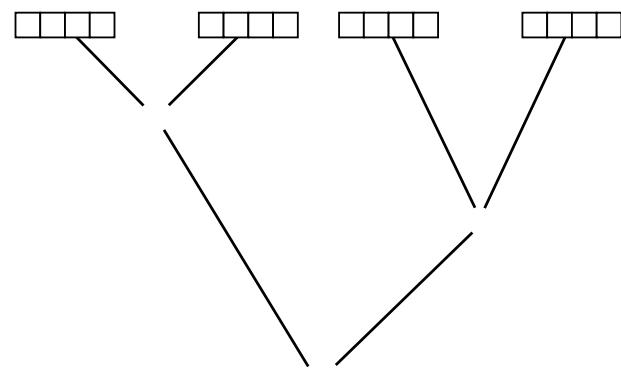
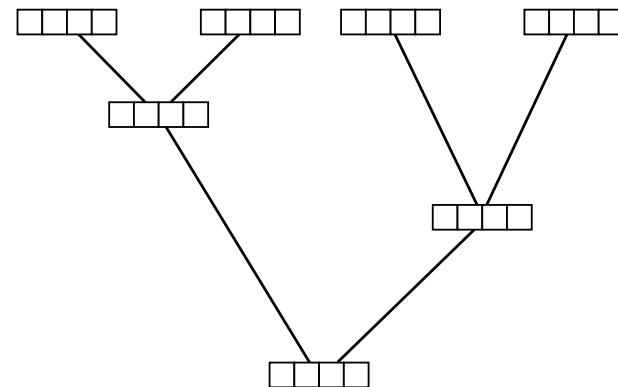


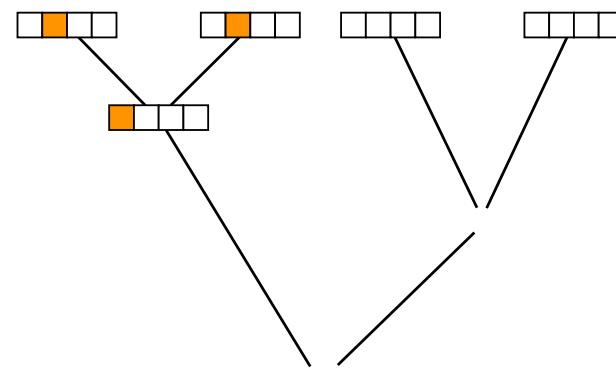
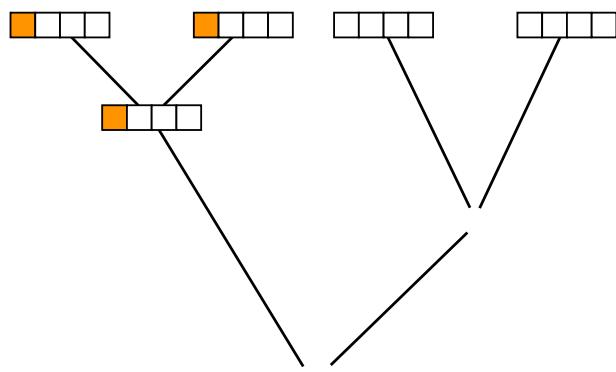
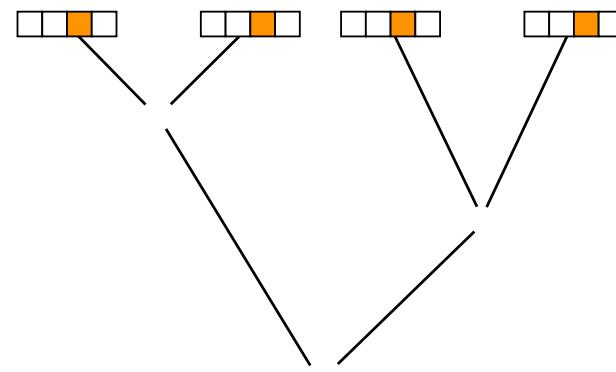
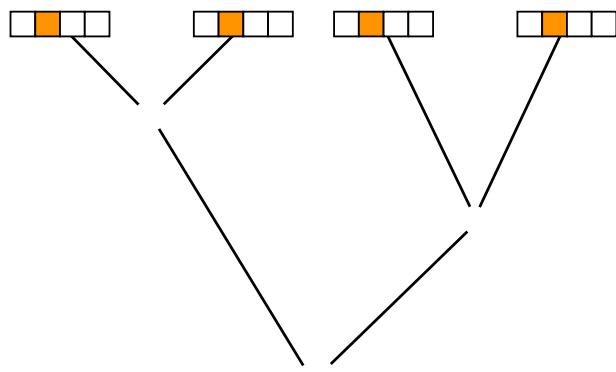
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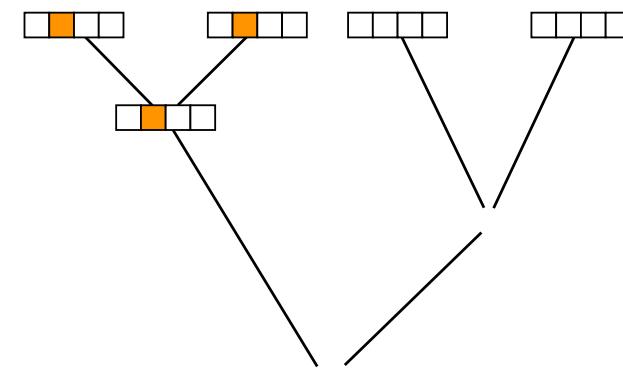
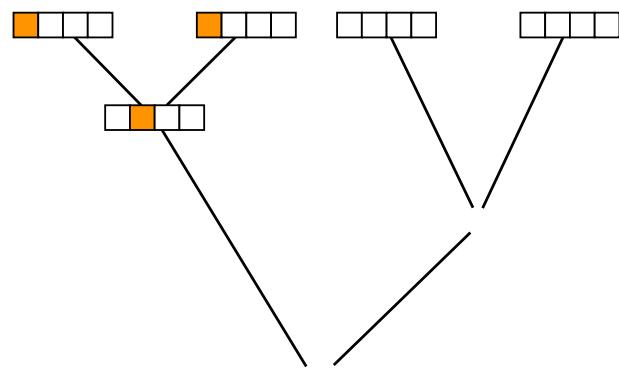
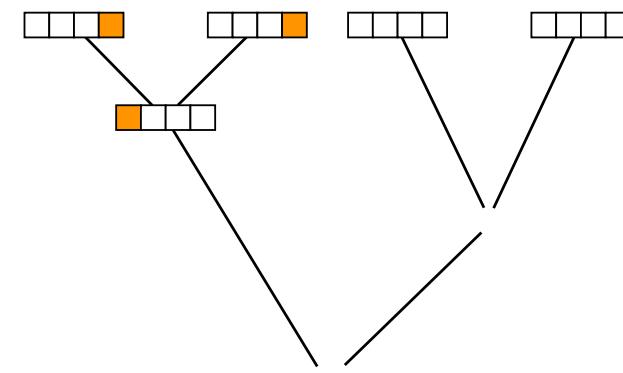
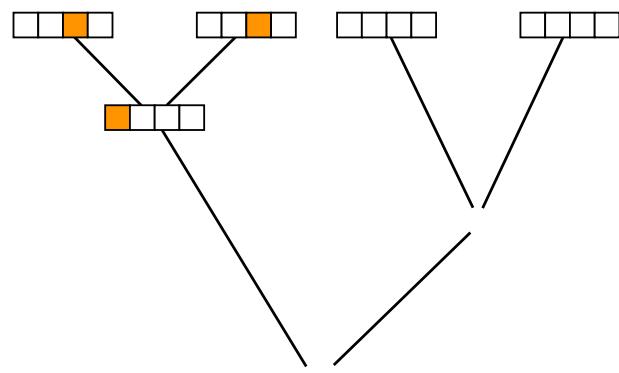
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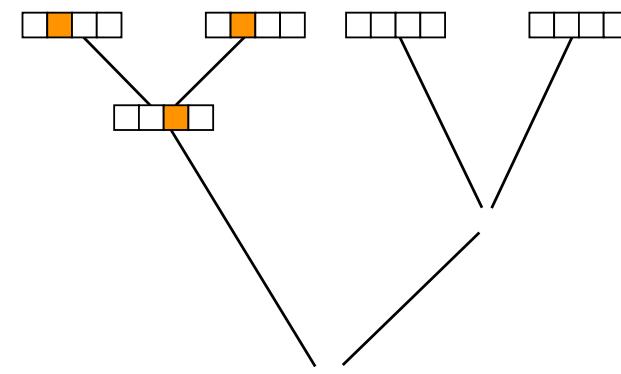
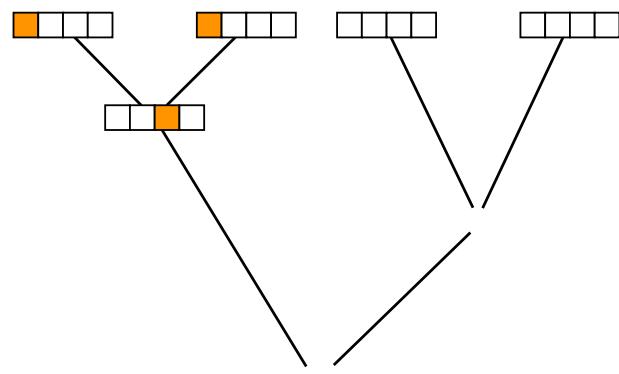
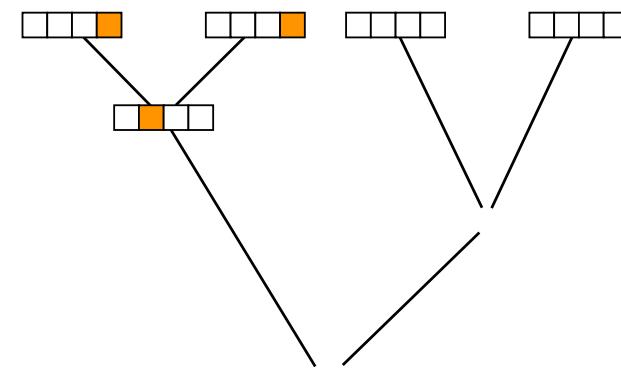
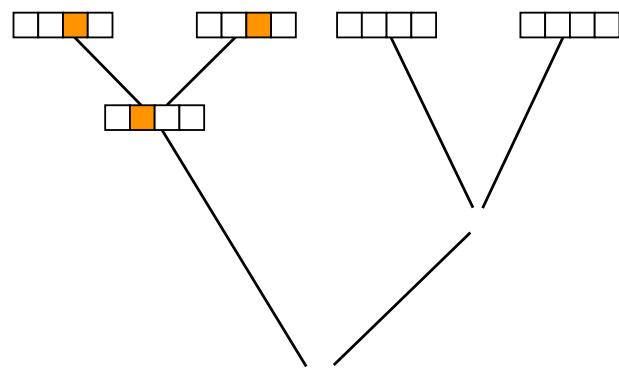


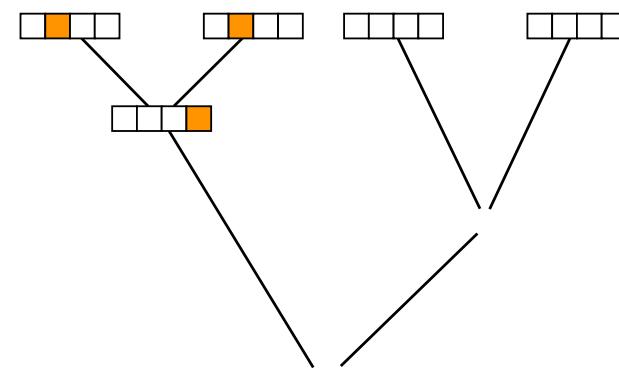
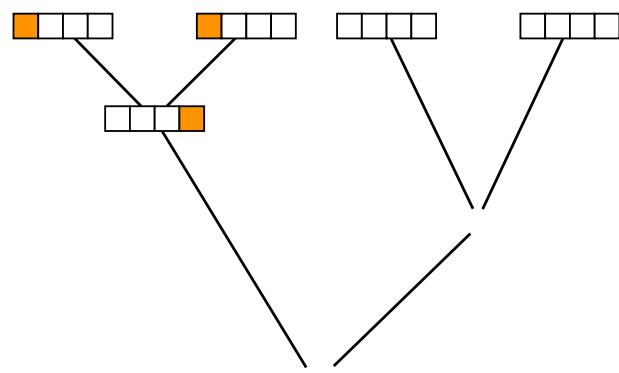
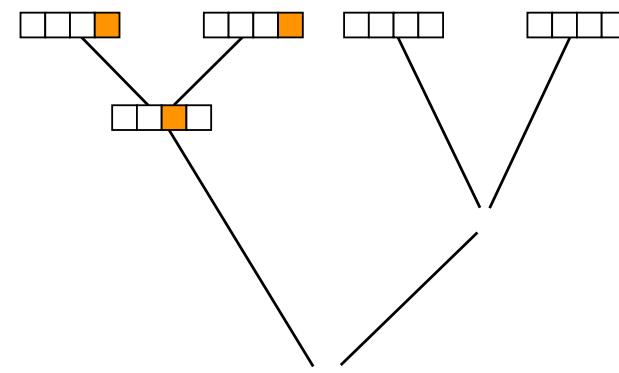
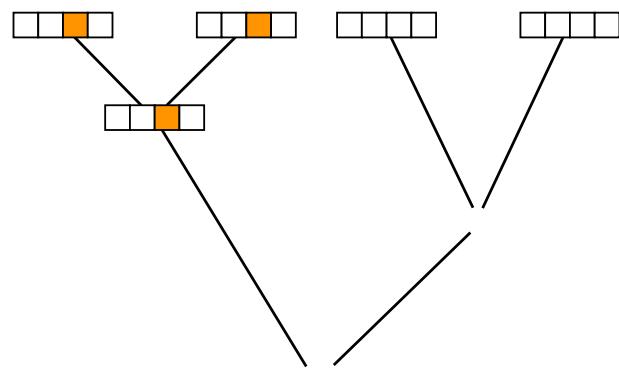
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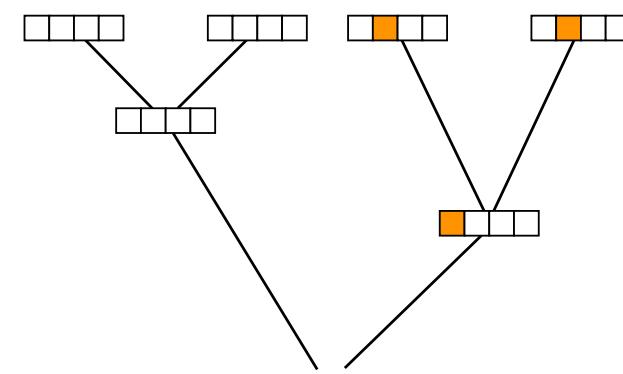
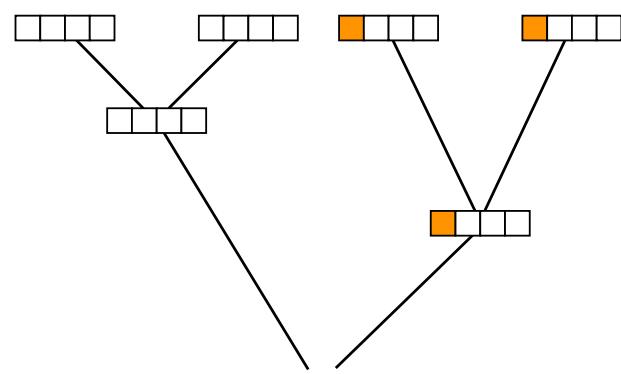
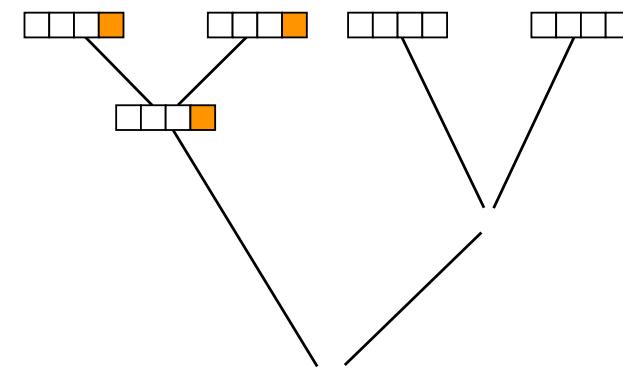
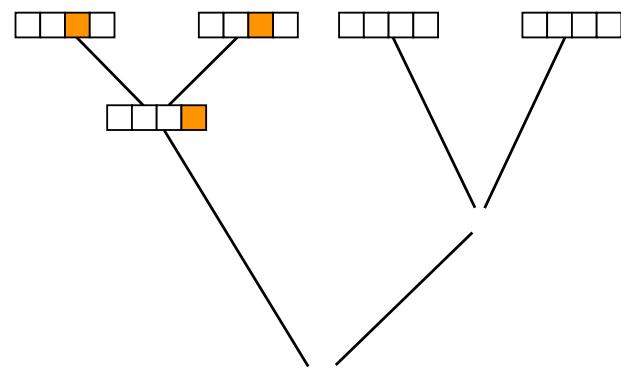


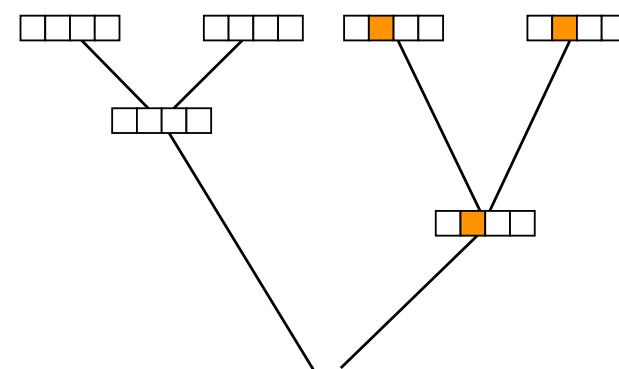
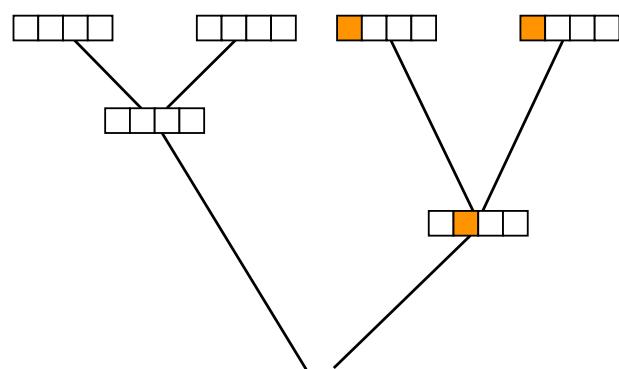
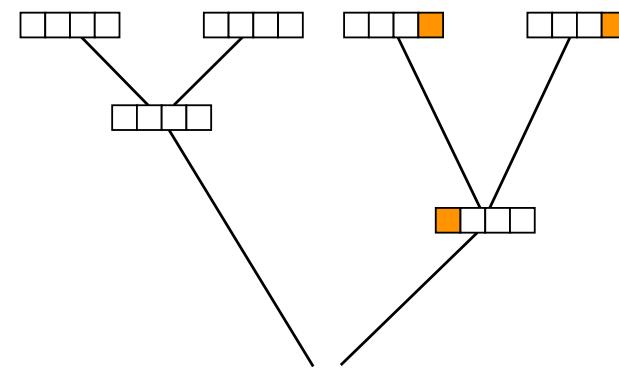
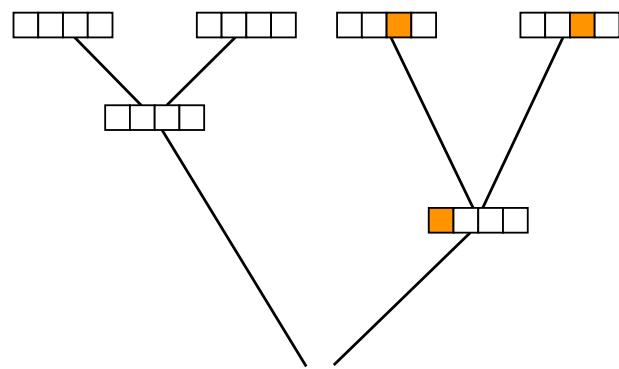


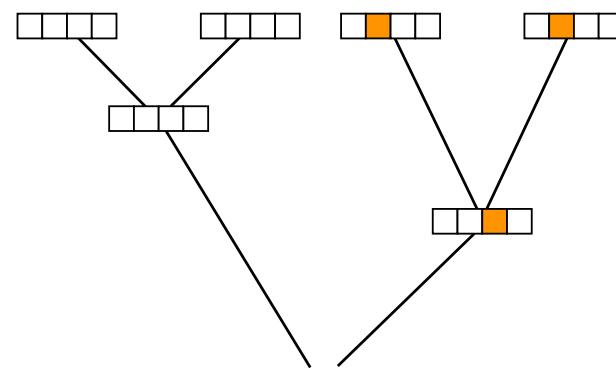
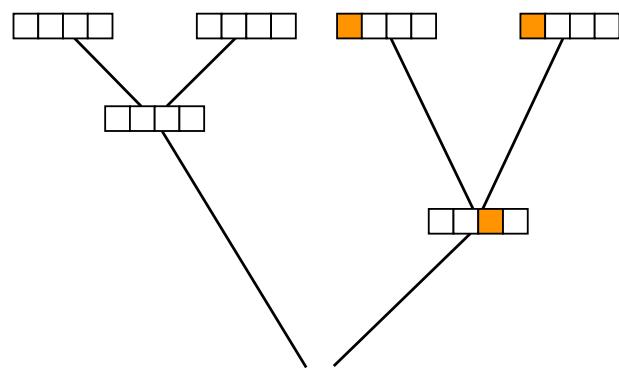
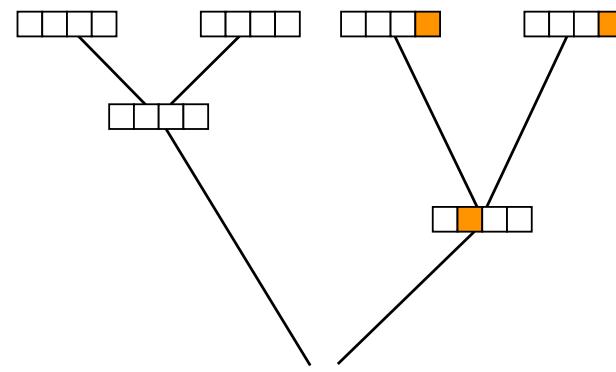
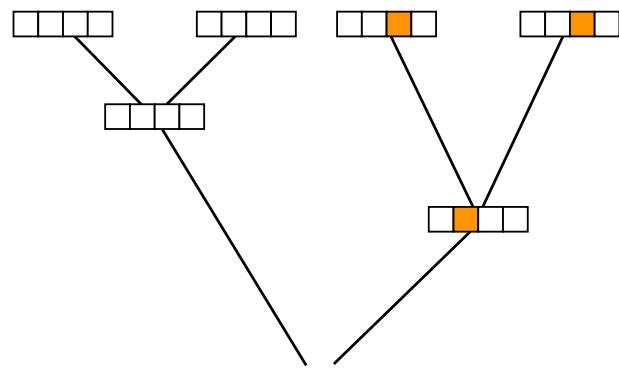


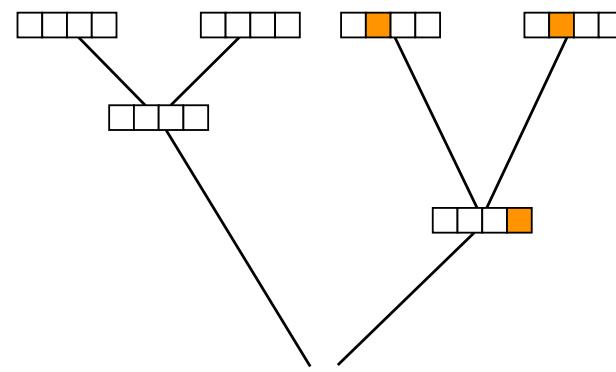
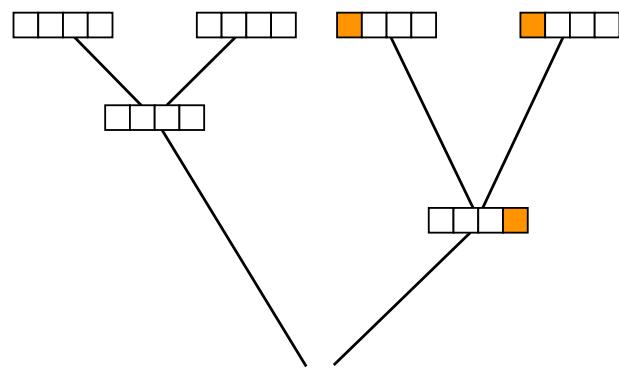
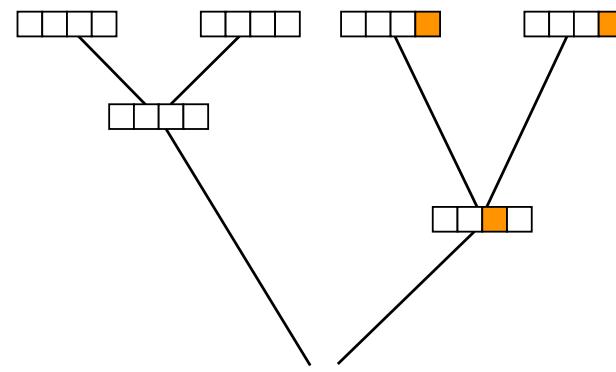
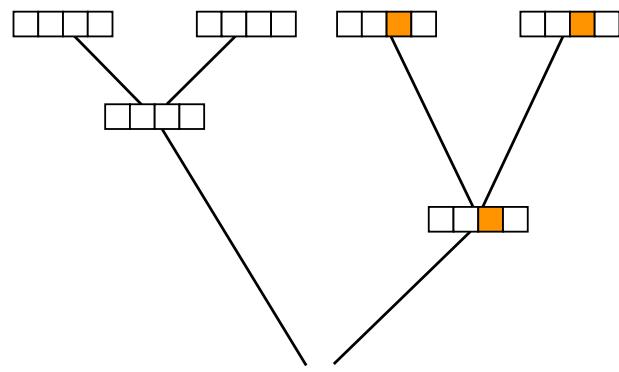


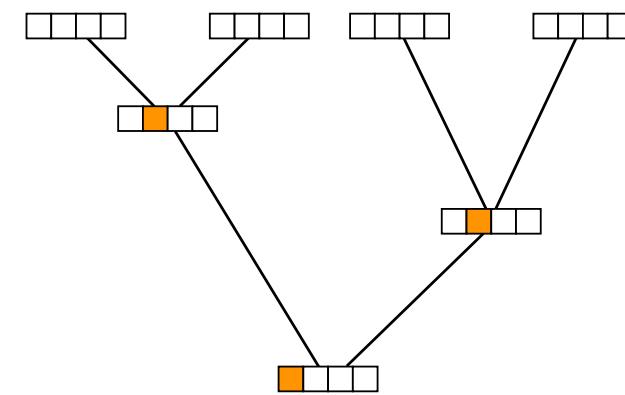
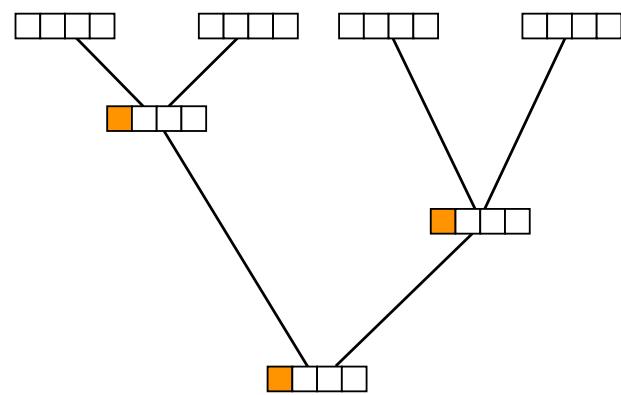
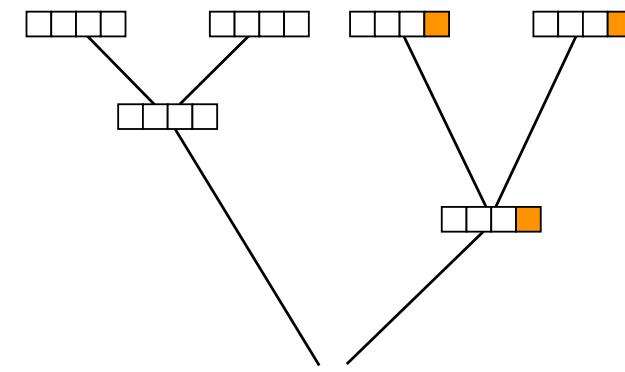
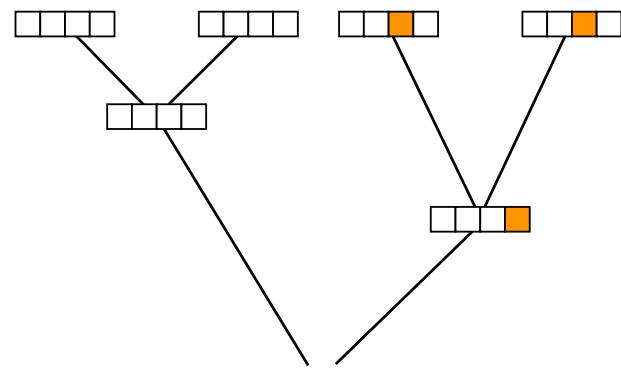


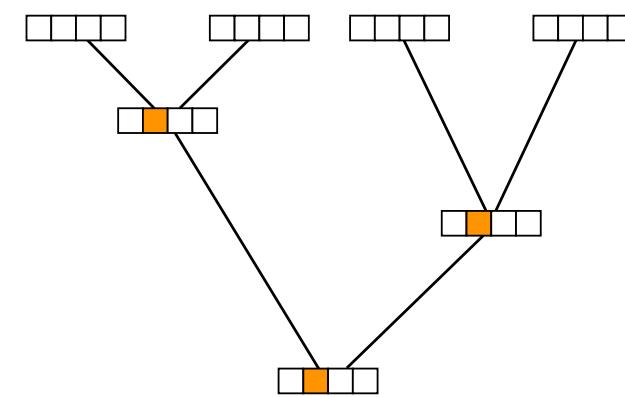
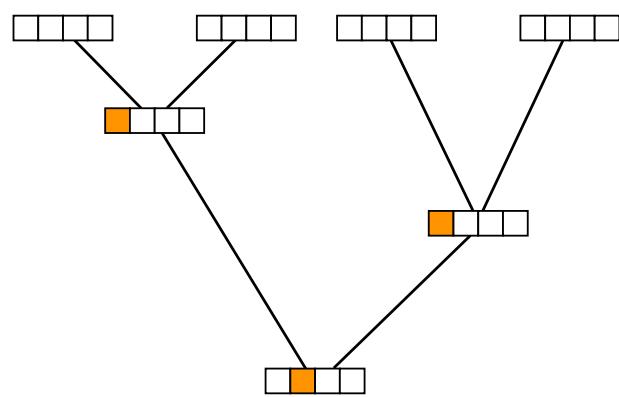
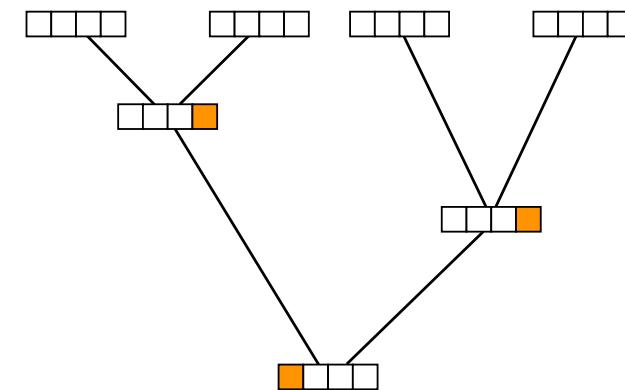
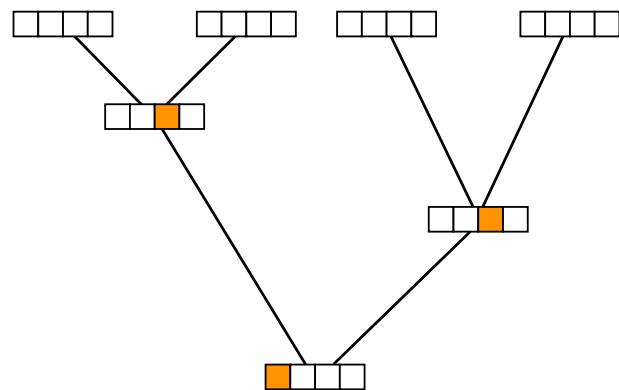


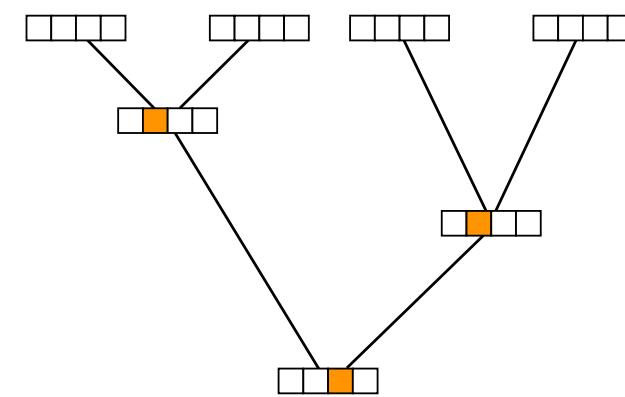
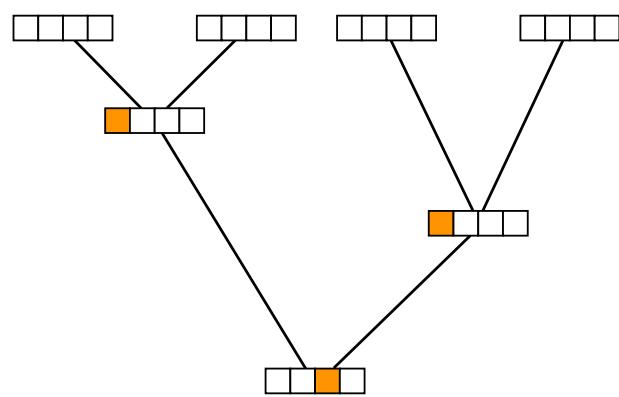
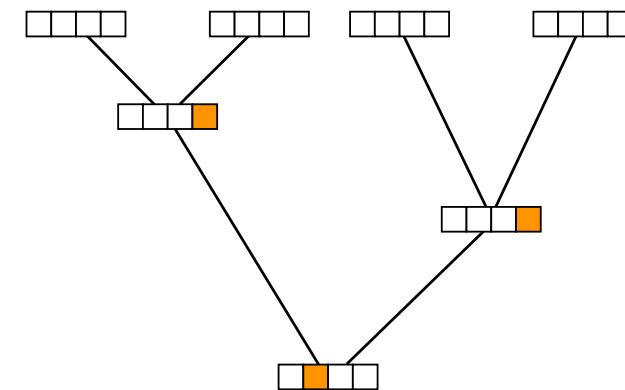
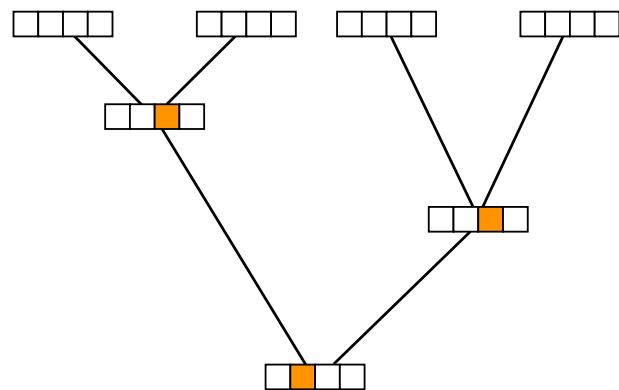


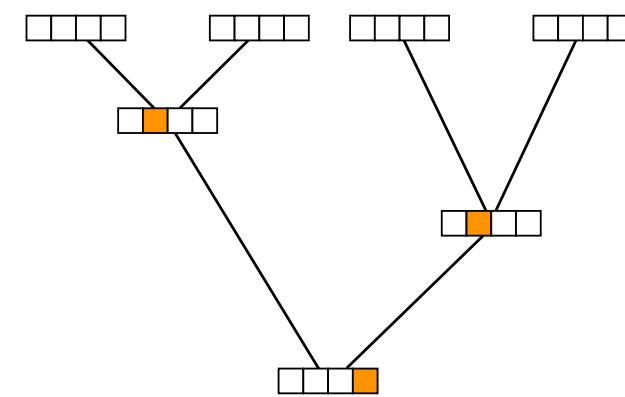
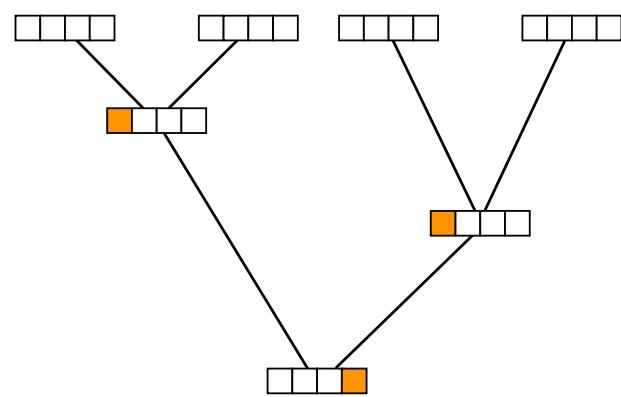
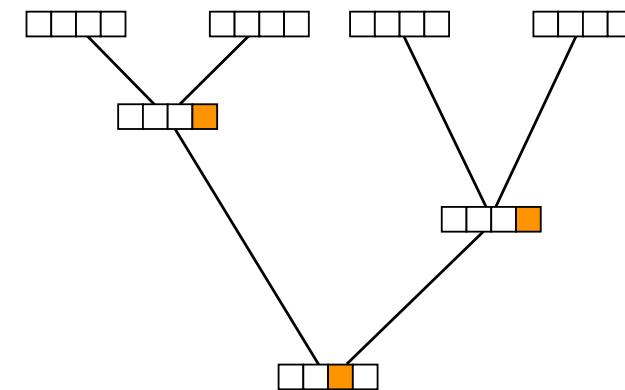
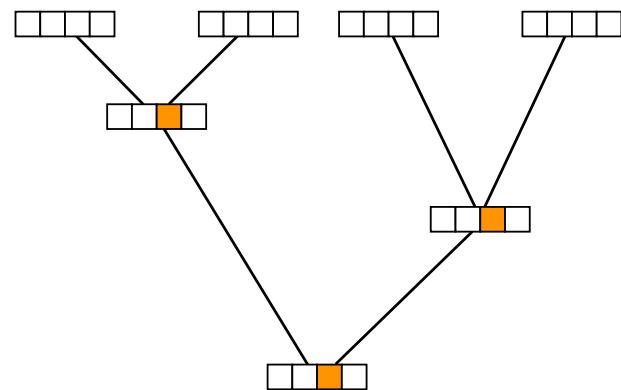


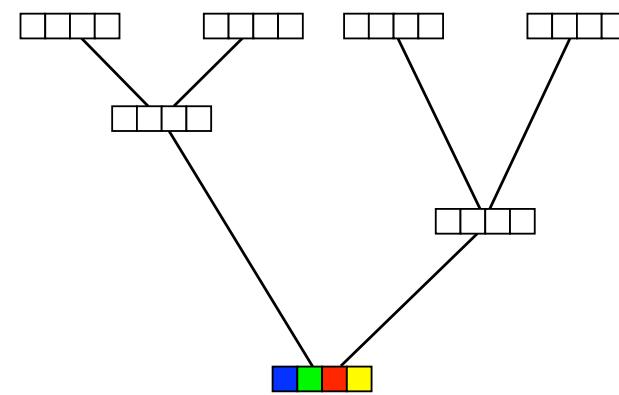
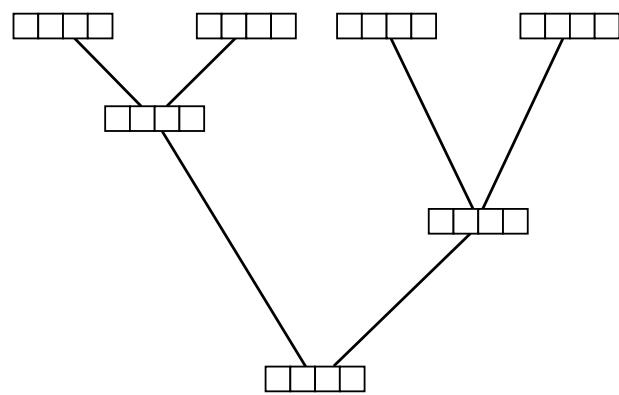
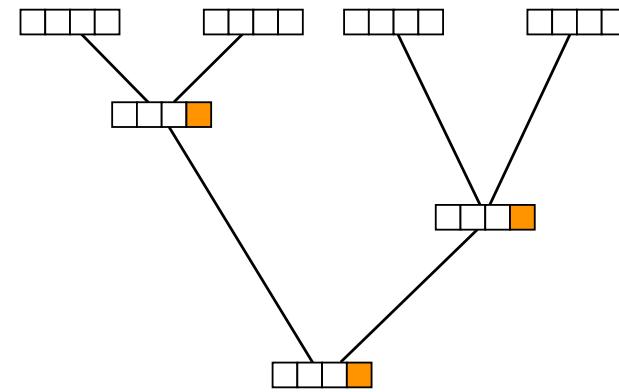
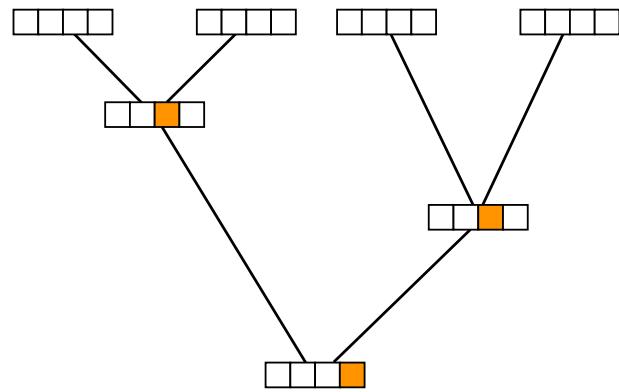






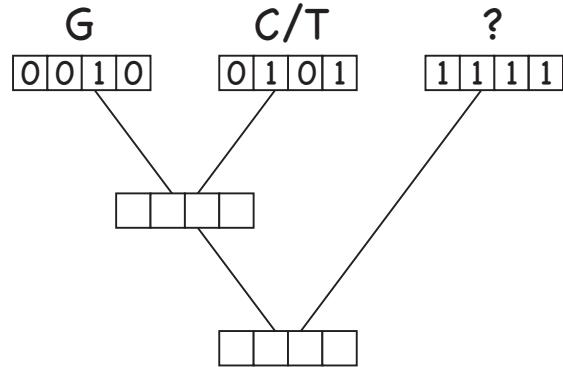






$$\ell_{\text{Site}} = \pi_A \times \ell_A^{\text{Root}} + \pi_C \times \ell_C^{\text{Root}} + \pi_G \times \ell_G^{\text{Root}} + \pi_T \times \ell_T^{\text{Root}}$$

$$\ell_{\text{Site}} = \pi_A \times \ell_A^{\text{Root}} + \pi_C \times \ell_C^{\text{Root}} + \pi_G \times \ell_G^{\text{Root}} + \pi_T \times \ell_T^{\text{Root}}$$



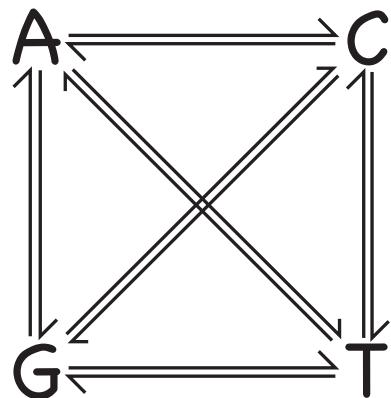
$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ v_3 \\ A \\ \diagdown \\ A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} G \\ v_4 \\ A \\ \diagup \\ A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} A \\ v_2 \\ \diagup \\ \diagup \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\pi_A \times p_{AA}(v_1) \times p_{AA}(v_2) \times p_{AG}(v_3) \times p_{AG}(v_4)$$

π_i – Stationary frequencies

$p_{ij}(v)$ – Transition probabilities

Continuous-Time Markov Chain



		To				
		A	C	G	T	
From	A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063	
	C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316	
From		G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
From		T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -0.886 & 0.190 & 0.633 & 0.063 \\ 0.253 & -0.696 & 0.127 & 0.316 \\ 1.266 & 0.190 & -1.519 & 0.063 \\ 0.253 & 0.949 & 0.127 & -1.329 \end{pmatrix}$$

		To			
		A	C	G	T
From	A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
	C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
	G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
	T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

Interpretation: If the process is in state i , we wait an exponentially distributed amount of time with parameter $-q_{ii}$ until the next substitution occurs.

		To			
		A	C	G	T
From	A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
	C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
	G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
	T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

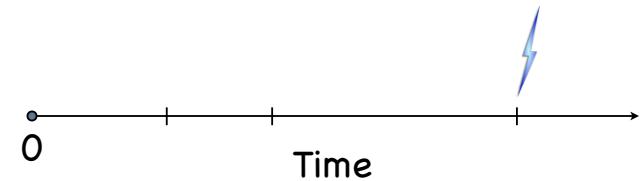
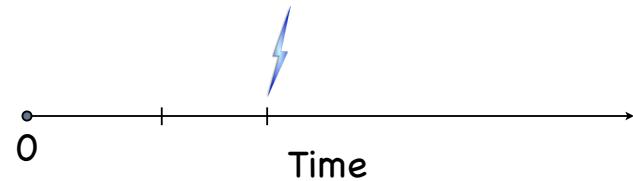
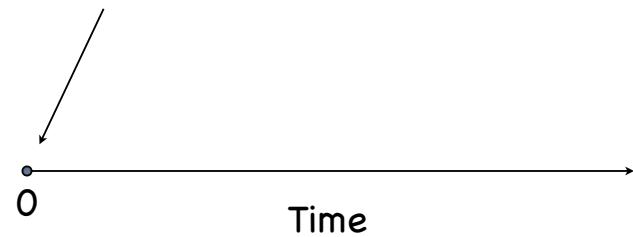
Interpretation: The change is to state j with probability $-q_{ij}/q_{ii}$.

Something – the arrival of a customer, a coal mining disaster, a photon hitting a photodetector, a particle emission from a radioactive substance, a nucleotide substitution – occurs at a constant rate.

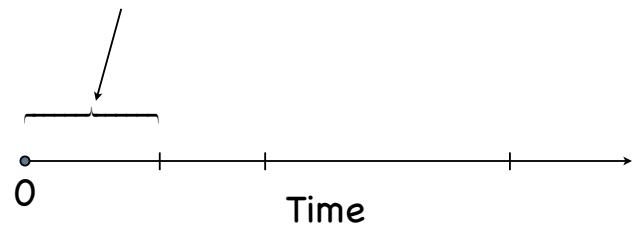
The rate at which the somethings (events) occur is λ .



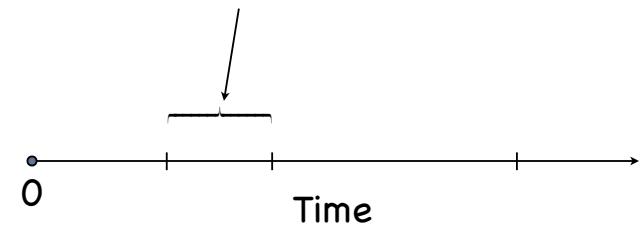
Start observing
the process here



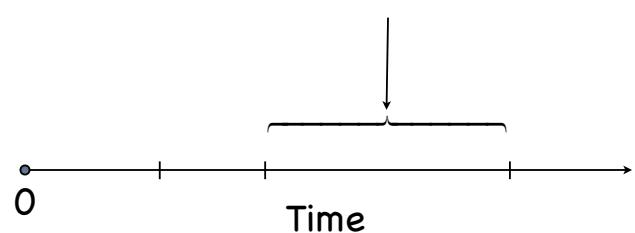
Sojourn time until
the first event



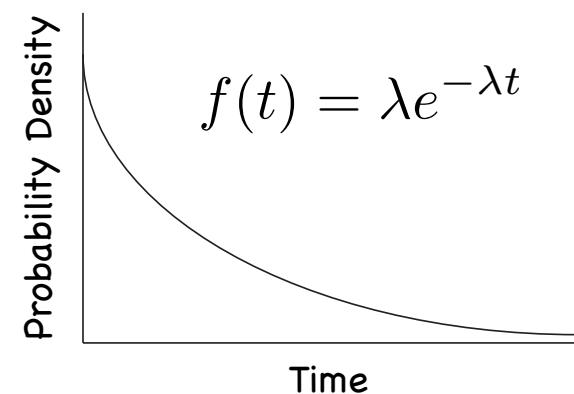
Second sojourn time



Third sojourn time

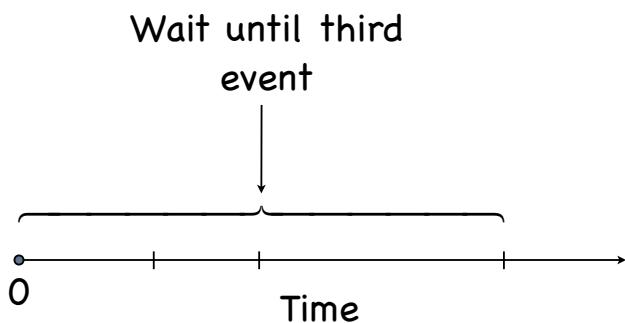
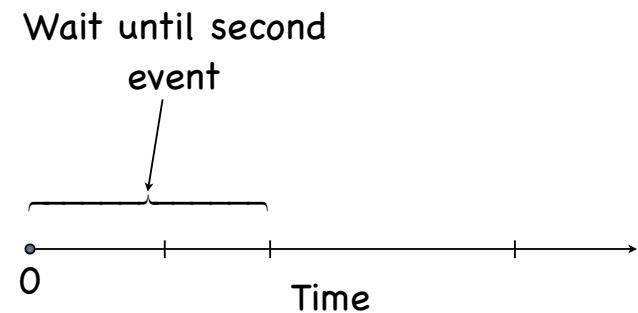


Important fact: The sojourn times are
exponentially-distributed random variables



Interesting fact: The sojourn time is the exponentially-distributed time until the next event.

However, one can ask what is the waiting time until the k-th event?



Interesting fact: The waiting time until the k-th event is a gamma-distributed random variable, with parameters k and λ .

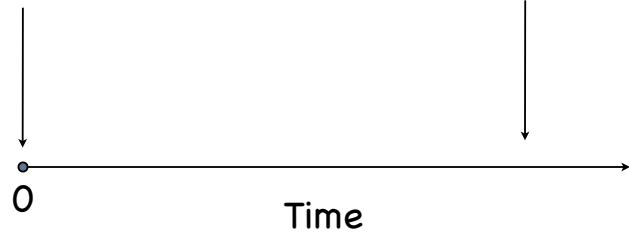
$$f(t) = \frac{\lambda^k}{\Gamma(k)} t^{k-1} e^{-\lambda t}$$



Note: $\Gamma(k) = (k - 1)!$ for integer k

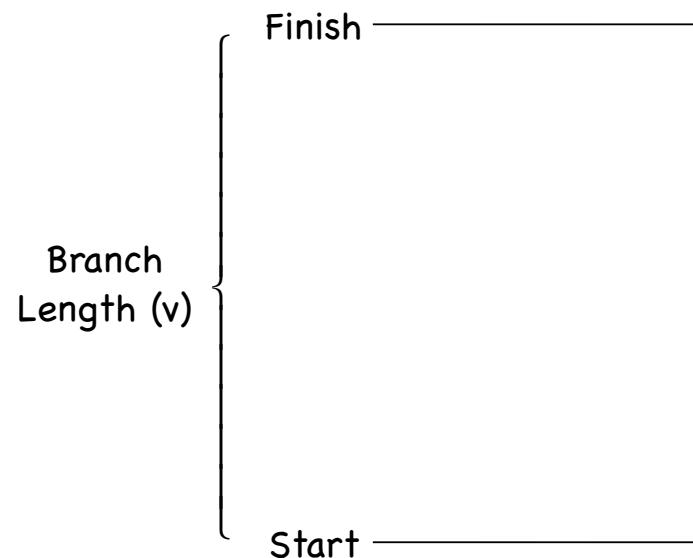
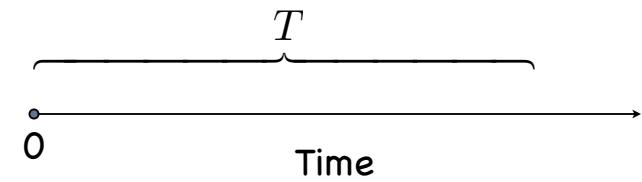
Start observing
the process here

Stop observing the
process here

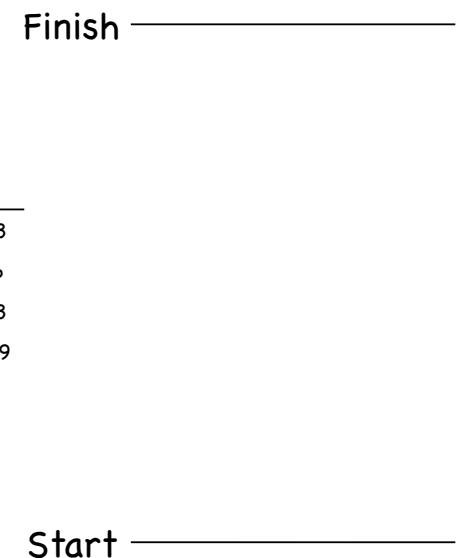


Interesting fact: The number of events
that occur in the interval T is a Poisson-
distributed random variable with
parameter λT .

$$\Pr(k \text{ events}) = \frac{e^{-\lambda T} (\lambda T)^k}{k!}$$



	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329



Finish —————

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

Start in state G

Start —————

Finish —————

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

Exp(1.519) {

Start —————

Finish —————

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

$$p_A = \frac{1.266}{1.519} = 0.833$$

$$p_C = \frac{0.190}{1.519} = 0.125$$

$$p_T = \frac{0.063}{1.519} = 0.042$$

Start —————

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

$$p_A = \frac{1.266}{1.519} = 0.833$$

$$p_C = \frac{0.190}{1.519} = 0.125$$

$$p_T = \frac{0.063}{1.519} = 0.042$$

Start —————

Finish —————

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

Exp(0.886)

Start —————

Finish —————

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

Start —————

Finish —————

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

$$p_C = \frac{0.190}{0.886} = 0.214$$

$$p_G = \frac{0.633}{0.886} = 0.714$$

$$p_T = \frac{0.063}{0.886} = 0.072$$

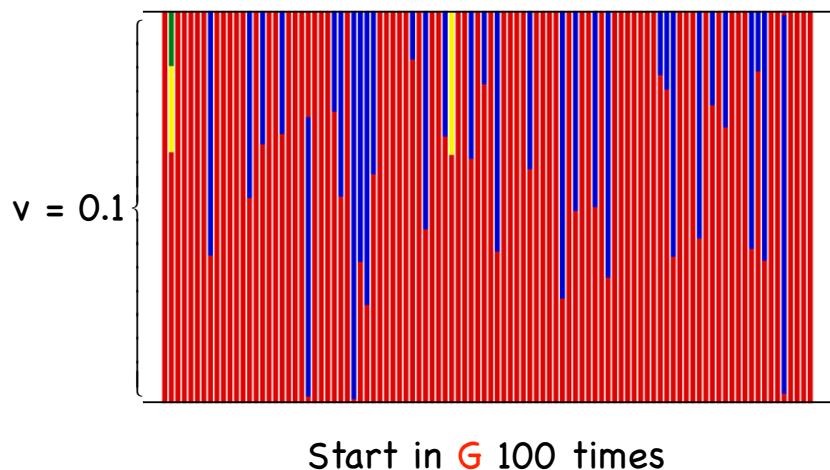
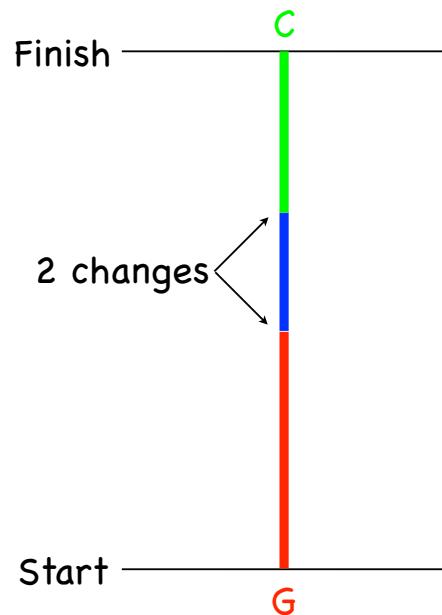
Start —————

Finish —————

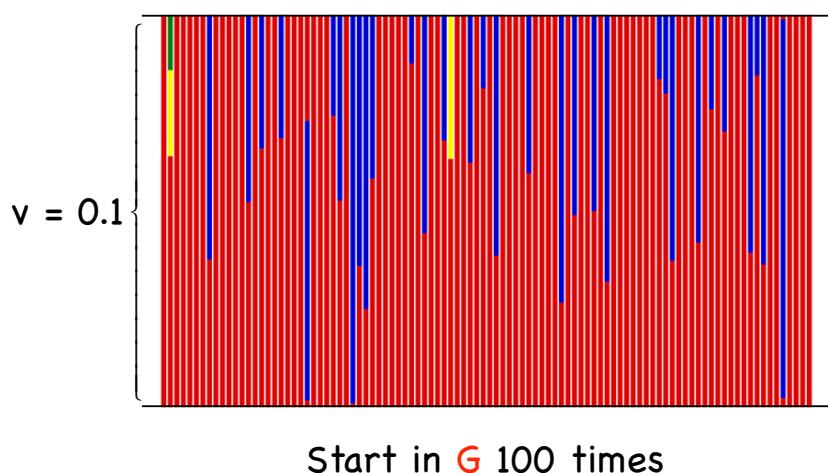
Exp(0.696)

	A	C	G	T
A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329

Start —————



End in **A** 31 times; end in **C** 1 time;
end in **G** 67 times; end in **T** 1 time



Transition probabilities for $v = 0.1$

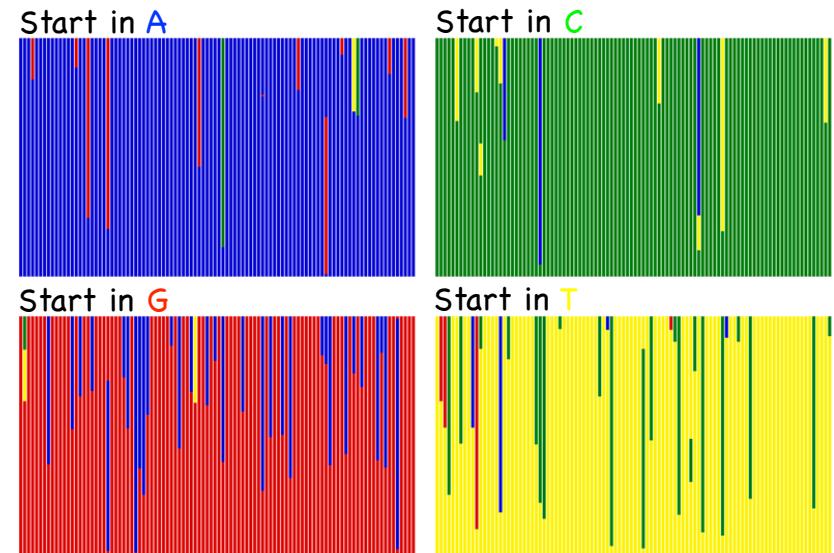
		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.31	0.01	0.67	0.01
	C				

(Monte Carlo estimates of transition probabilities
based on a total of 100 simulations)

Transition probabilities for $v = 0.1$

		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.1125	0.0182	0.8634	0.0058
	C	0.0182	0.9	0.07	0.04

(Monte Carlo estimates of transition probabilities based on a total of 50,000 simulations)



Transition probabilities for $v = 0.1$

		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.88	0.02	0.09	0.01
	C	0.03	0.9	0	0.07

(Monte Carlo estimates of transition probabilities based on a total of 100 simulations)

Transition probabilities for $v = 0.1$

		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.918	0.0182	0.0577	0.006
	C	0.0249	0.9346	0.0125	0.0279

(Monte Carlo estimates of transition probabilities based on a total of 50,000 simulations)

Monte Carlo
(50,000 reps)

		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.918	0.0182	0.0577	0.006
	C	0.0249	0.9346	0.0125	0.0279
	G	0.1125	0.0182	0.8634	0.0058
	T	0.0241	0.0877	0.0113	0.8767

Monte Carlo
(50,000 reps)

		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.918	0.0182	0.0577	0.006
	C	0.0249	0.9346	0.0125	0.0279
	G	0.1125	0.0182	0.8634	0.0058
	T	0.0241	0.0877	0.0113	0.8767

Exact: $\mathbf{P}(t) = e^{\mathbf{Q}t}$

		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.9191	0.0184	0.0563	0.0061
	C	0.0245	0.9344	0.0123	0.0287
	G	0.1127	0.0183	0.8627	0.0061
	T	0.0245	0.0862	0.0123	0.877

Exact: $\mathbf{P}(t) = e^{\mathbf{Q}t}$

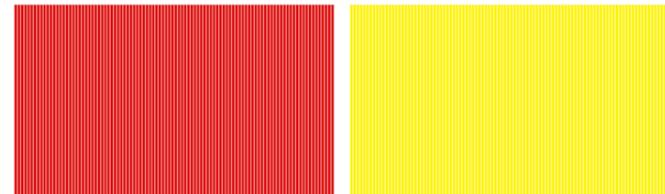
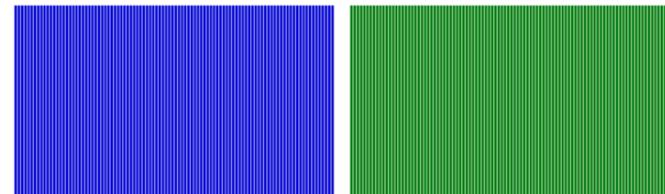
		Ended In			
		A	C	G	T
Started In	A	0.918	0.0182	0.0577	0.006
	C	0.0249	0.9346	0.0125	0.0279
	G	0.1125	0.0182	0.8634	0.0058
	T	0.0241	0.0877	0.0113	0.8767



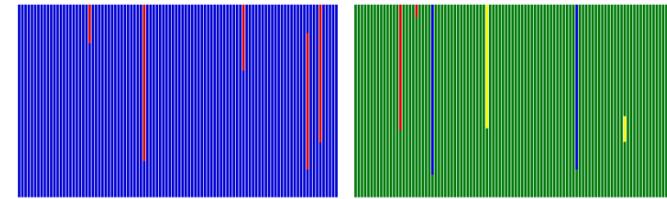
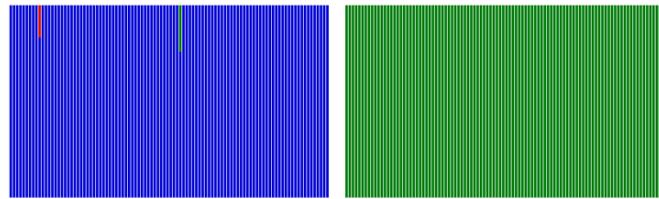
Accounts for all the ways that the process, starting in state i, can end in state j.

Transition probabilities for any rate matrix, \mathbf{Q} , can be calculated as

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = e^{\mathbf{Q}t}$$



		A	C	G	T
$\mathbf{P}(0.00) =$	A	1	0	0	0
	C	0	1	0	0
	G	0	0	1	0
	T	0	0	0	1

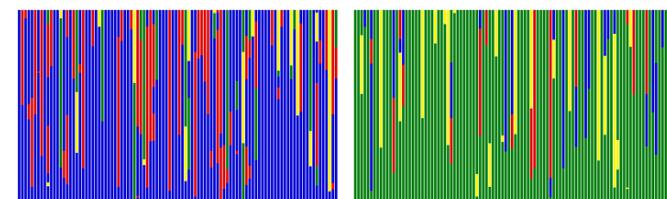
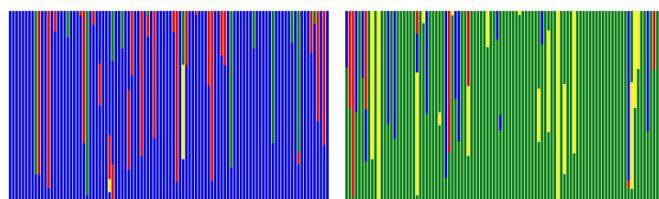


$$\mathbf{P}(0.01) =$$

	A	C	G	T
A	0.9912	0.0019	0.0062	0.0006
C	0.0025	0.9931	0.0013	0.0031
G	0.0125	0.0019	0.9849	0.0006
T	0.0025	0.0094	0.0013	0.9868

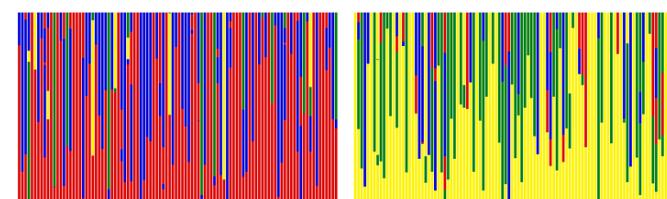
$$\mathbf{P}(0.10) =$$

	A	C	G	T
A	0.9191	0.0183	0.0563	0.0061
C	0.0243	0.9344	0.0122	0.0287
G	0.1127	0.0184	0.8627	0.0061
T	0.0245	0.0861	0.0122	0.877



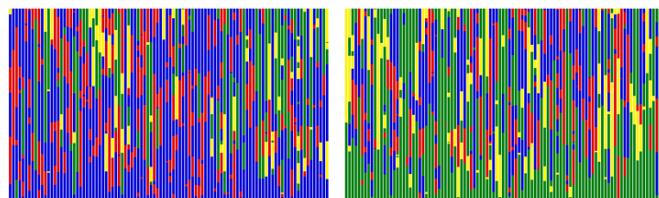
$$\mathbf{P}(0.50) =$$

	A	C	G	T
A	0.7079	0.0813	0.1835	0.0271
C	0.1085	0.7377	0.0542	0.0995
G	0.367	0.0813	0.5244	0.0271
T	0.1085	0.2985	0.0542	0.5387

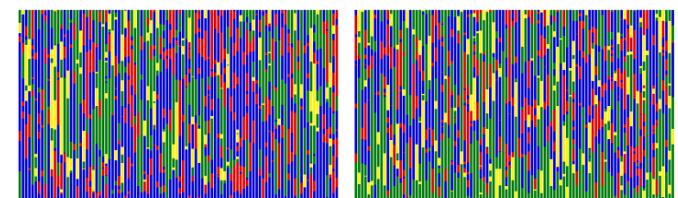


$$\mathbf{P}(1.00) =$$

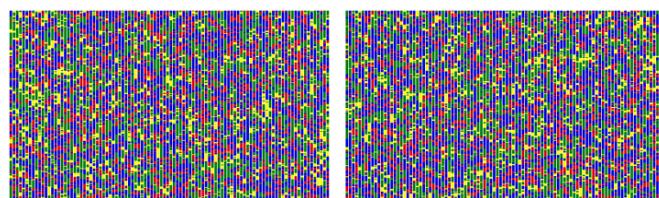
	A	C	G	T
A	0.5803	0.1406	0.232	0.0468
C	0.1875	0.5871	0.0937	0.1314
G	0.4641	0.1406	0.3483	0.0468
T	0.1875	0.3942	0.0937	0.3243



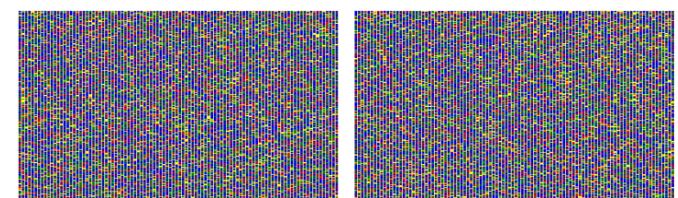
	A	C	G	T
A	0.4113	0.2873	0.2056	0.0957
C	0.3831	0.319	0.1915	0.1062
G	0.4112	0.2873	0.2056	0.0957
T	0.3831	0.3188	0.1915	0.1065



	A	C	G	T
A	0.4005	0.2994	0.2002	0.0998
C	0.3992	0.3008	0.1996	0.1002
G	0.4005	0.2994	0.2002	0.0998
T	0.3992	0.3008	0.1996	0.1002



	A	C	G	T
A	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
C	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
G	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
T	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1



	A	C	G	T
A	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
C	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
G	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
T	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

Stationary probabilities (also called equilibrium frequencies, prior probabilities) are the probabilities of finding the process in the different states after an infinite amount of time.

$$\pi_A$$

$$\pi_C$$

$$\pi_G$$

$$\pi_T$$

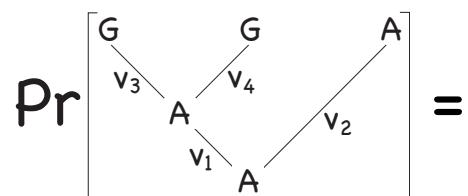
Stationary probabilities (also called equilibrium frequencies, prior probabilities) are the probabilities of finding the process in the different states after an infinite amount of time.

$$\pi_A = 0.4$$

$$\pi_C = 0.3$$

$$\pi_G = 0.2$$

$$\pi_T = 0.1$$



$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \\ v_3 \\ \diagdown \\ A \\ v_1 \\ \diagup \\ A \\ v_4 \\ \diagdown \\ G \end{array} \right] = \pi_A \times p_{AA}(v_1) \times p_{AA}(v_2) \times p_{AG}(v_3) \times p_{AG}(v_4)$$

π_i – Stationary frequencies

$p_{ij}(v)$ – Transition probabilities

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} - & \pi_C & \kappa \pi_G & \pi_T \\ \pi_A & - & \pi_G & \kappa \pi_T \\ \kappa \pi_A & \pi_C & - & \pi_T \\ \pi_A & \kappa \pi_C & \pi_G & - \end{pmatrix}^\mu$$

$$\kappa = 5$$

$$\pi_A = 0.4$$

$$\pi_C = 0.3$$

$$\pi_G = 0.2$$

$$\pi_T = 0.1$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -0.886 & 0.190 & 0.633 & 0.063 \\ 0.253 & -0.696 & 0.127 & 0.316 \\ 1.266 & 0.190 & -1.519 & 0.063 \\ 0.253 & 0.949 & 0.127 & -1.329 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jukes & Cantor
(1969)

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & -1 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & -1 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Kimura (1980)

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1/(\kappa+2) & \kappa/(\kappa+2) & 1/(\kappa+2) \\ 1/(\kappa+2) & -1 & 1/(\kappa+2) & \kappa/(\kappa+2) \\ \kappa/(\kappa+2) & 1/(\kappa+2) & -1 & 1/(\kappa+2) \\ 1/(\kappa+2) & \kappa/(\kappa+2) & 1/(\kappa+2) & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hasegawa, Kishino,
and Yano (1985)

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} - & \pi_C & \kappa\pi_G & \pi_T \\ \pi_A & - & \pi_G & \kappa\pi_T \\ \kappa\pi_A & \pi_C & - & \pi_T \\ \pi_A & \kappa\pi_C & \pi_G & - \end{pmatrix} \mu$$

GTR (Tavare, 1986)

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} - & r_{AC}\pi_C & r_{AG}\pi_G & r_{AT}\pi_T \\ r_{AC}\pi_A & - & r_{CG}\pi_G & r_{CT}\pi_T \\ r_{AG}\pi_A & r_{CG}\pi_C & - & \pi_T \\ r_{AT}\pi_A & r_{CT}\pi_C & \pi_G & - \end{pmatrix} \mu$$

The most general nucleotide model possible is
not necessarily time-reversible

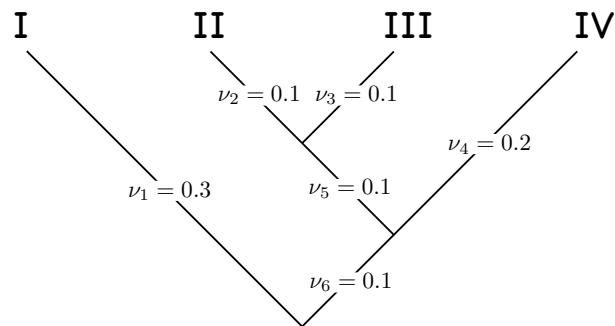
$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} - & r_{AC} & r_{AG} & r_{AT} \\ r_{CA} & - & r_{CG} & r_{CT} \\ r_{GA} & r_{GC} & - & 1 \\ r_{TA} & r_{TC} & r_{TG} & - \end{pmatrix} \mu$$

and has 11 parameters

	A	R	N	D	C	Q	E	G	H	I	L	K	M	F	P	S	T	W	Y	V	
A	-	r _{AA}	r _{AN}	r _{AD}	r _{AC}	r _{AQ}	r _{AE}	r _{AG}	r _{AH}	r _{AI}	r _{AL}	r _{AK}	r _{AM}	r _{AF}	r _{AS}	r _{AT}	r _{AW}	r _{AY}	r _{AV}		
R	r _{RA}	-	r _{RN}	r _{RD}	r _{RC}	r _{RQ}	r _{RE}	r _{RG}	r _{RH}	r _{RI}	r _{RL}	r _{RK}	r _{RM}	r _{RF}	r _{RS}	r _{RT}	r _{RW}	r _{RY}	r _{RV}		
N	r _{NA}	r _{NR}	-	r _{ND}	r _{NC}	r _{NQ}	r _{NE}	r _{NG}	r _{NH}	r _{NI}	r _{NL}	r _{NK}	r _{NM}	r _{NF}	r _{NS}	r _{NT}	r _{NW}	r _{NY}	r _{NV}		
D	r _{DA}	r _{DR}	r _{DN}	-	r _{DC}	r _{DQ}	r _{DE}	r _{DG}	r _{DH}	r _{DI}	r _{DL}	r _{DK}	r _{DM}	r _{DF}	r _{DS}	r _{DT}	r _{DW}	r _{DY}	r _{DV}		
C	r _{CA}	r _{CR}	r _{CN}	r _{CD}	-	r _{CQ}	r _{CE}	r _{CG}	r _{CH}	r _{CI}	r _{CL}	r _{CK}	r _{CM}	r _{CF}	r _{CS}	r _{CT}	r _{CW}	r _{CY}	r _{CV}		
Q	r _{QA}	r _{QR}	r _{QN}	r _{QC}	r _{QD}	-	r _{QE}	r _{QG}	r _{QH}	r _{QI}	r _{QL}	r _{QK}	r _{QM}	r _{QF}	r _{QS}	r _{QT}	r _{QW}	r _{QY}	r _{QV}		
E	r _{EA}	r _{ER}	r _{EN}	r _{ED}	r _{EC}	r _{EQ}	-	r _{EE}	r _{EG}	r _{EH}	r _{EI}	r _{EL}	r _{EK}	r _{EF}	r _{ES}	r _{ET}	r _{EW}	r _{EY}	r _{EV}		
G	r _{GA}	r _{GR}	r _{GN}	r _{GD}	r _{GC}	r _{GT}	r _{GE}	-	r _{GG}	r _{GH}	r _{GI}	r _{GL}	r _{KG}	r _{GF}	r _{GS}	r _{GT}	r _{GW}	r _{GY}	r _{GV}		
H	r _{HA}	r _{HR}	r _{HN}	r _{HD}	r _{HC}	r _{HQ}	r _{HE}	r _{HG}	-	r _{HH}	r _{HF}	r _{HK}	r _{HM}	r _{HF}	r _{HS}	r _{HT}	r _{HW}	r _{HY}	r _{HV}		
I	r _{IA}	r _{IR}	r _{IN}	r _{ID}	r _{IC}	r _{IQ}	r _{IE}	r _{IG}	r _{IH}	-	r _{II}	r _{IK}	r _{IM}	r _{IF}	r _{IS}	r _{IT}	r _{IW}	r _{IY}	r _{IV}		
L	r _{LA}	r _{LR}	r _{LN}	r _{LD}	r _{LC}	r _{LT}	r _{LE}	r _{LG}	r _{LI}	r _{LL}	-	r _{LK}	r _{LM}	r _{LF}	r _{LS}	r _{LT}	r _{LW}	r _{LY}	r _{LV}		
K	r _{KA}	r _{KR}	r _{KN}	r _{KD}	r _{KC}	r _{KT}	r _{KE}	r _{KG}	r _{KH}	r _{KI}	r _{KL}	-	r _{KK}	r _{KF}	r _{KS}	r _{KT}	r _{KW}	r _{KY}	r _{KV}		
M	r _{MA}	r _{MR}	r _{MN}	r _{MD}	r _{MC}	r _{MT}	r _{ME}	r _{MG}	r _{MH}	r _{MI}	r _{ML}	r _{MK}	-	r _{MM}	r _{MF}	r _{MS}	r _{MT}	r _{MW}	r _{MY}	r _{MV}	
F	r _{FA}	r _{FR}	r _{FN}	r _{FD}	r _{FC}	r _{FT}	r _{FE}	r _{FG}	r _{FH}	r _{FI}	r _{FL}	r _{FK}	r _{FM}	-	r _{FF}	r _{FS}	r _{FT}	r _{FW}	r _{FY}	r _{FV}	
P	r _{PA}	r _{PR}	r _{PN}	r _{PD}	r _{PC}	r _{PT}	r _{PE}	r _{PG}	r _{PH}	r _{PI}	r _{PL}	r _{PK}	r _{PM}	r _{PF}	-	r _{PP}	r _{PS}	r _{PT}	r _{PW}	r _{PY}	r _{PV}
S	r _{SA}	r _{SR}	r _{SN}	r _{SD}	r _{SC}	r _{ST}	r _{SE}	r _{SG}	r _{SH}	r _{SI}	r _{SL}	r _{SK}	r _{SM}	r _{SF}	r _{SS}	-	r _{FS}	r _{FW}	r _{FY}	r _{FV}	
T	r _{TA}	r _{TR}	r _{TN}	r _{TD}	r _{TC}	r _{TT}	r _{TE}	r _{TG}	r _{TH}	r _{TI}	r _{TL}	r _{TK}	r _{TM}	r _{TF}	r _{TS}	-	r _{FT}	r _{FW}	r _{TY}	r _{TV}	
W	r _{WA}	r _{WR}	r _{WN}	r _{WD}	r _{WC}	r _{WT}	r _{WE}	r _{WG}	r _{WH}	r _{WI}	r _{WL}	r _{WK}	r _{WM}	r _{WF}	r _{WS}	r _{WT}	-	r _{FW}	r _{FW}	r _{WV}	
Y	r _{YA}	r _{YR}	r _{YN}	r _{YD}	r _{YC}	r _{YT}	r _{YE}	r _{YG}	r _{YH}	r _{YI}	r _{YL}	r _{YK}	r _{YM}	r _{YF}	r _{YS}	r _{YT}	r _{YW}	-	r _{FY}	r _{WV}	
V	r _{VA}	r _{VR}	r _{VN}	r _{VD}	r _{VC}	r _{VT}	r _{VE}	r _{VG}	r _{VH}	r _{VI}	r _{VL}	r _{VK}	r _{VM}	r _{VF}	r _{VS}	r _{VT}	r _{FW}	r _{FW}	-	r _{WV}	

Dice

		To			
		A	C	G	T
From	A	-0.886	0.19	0.633	0.063
	C	0.253	-0.696	0.127	0.316
	G	1.266	0.19	-1.519	0.063
	T	0.253	0.949	0.127	-1.329



Pattern Probabilities (II)

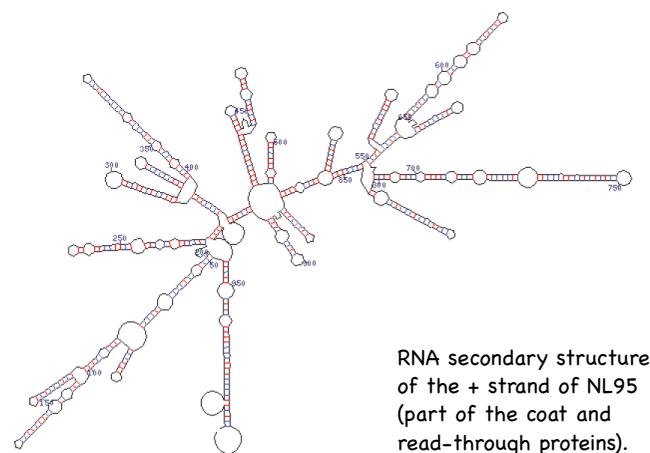
GAAA -- 0.045565	GGAA -- 0.005060	TAAC -- 0.006106	TGAA -- 0.000497
GAAC -- 0.001004	GGAC -- 0.000453	TAAC -- 0.000166	TGAC -- 0.000048
GAAG -- 0.005060	GGAG -- 0.017648	TAAG -- 0.000497	TGAG -- 0.000959
GAAT -- 0.000335	GGAT -- 0.000151	TAAT -- 0.000099	TGAT -- 0.000038
GACA -- 0.002514	GGCA -- 0.000532	TACA -- 0.000059	TGCA -- 0.000120
GACC -- 0.000315	GGCC -- 0.000194	TACC -- 0.000548	TGCC -- 0.000274
GAGC -- 0.0000532	GGCG -- 0.002294	TAGC -- 0.000120	TGCG -- 0.000420
GACT -- 0.000048	GGCT -- 0.000036	TACT -- 0.000215	TGCT -- 0.000108
GAGA -- 0.014437	GGGA -- 0.008240	TAGA -- 0.001101	TGGA -- 0.000355
GAGC -- 0.0000476	GGGC -- 0.001251	TAGC -- 0.000048	TGGC -- 0.000059
GAGG -- 0.008240	GGGG -- 0.056794	TAGG -- 0.000355	TGGG -- 0.002218
GAGT -- 0.000159	GGGT -- 0.000417	TAGT -- 0.000038	TGGT -- 0.000030
GATA -- 0.000838	GGTA -- 0.000177	TATA -- 0.001119	TGTA -- 0.000143
GATC -- 0.000048	GGTC -- 0.000036	TATC -- 0.000231	TGTC -- 0.000116
GATG -- 0.0000177	GGTG -- 0.000968	TATG -- 0.000143	TG TG -- 0.000488
GATT -- 0.000073	GGTT -- 0.000040	TATT -- 0.000893	TGTT -- 0.000447
GCAA -- 0.001004	GTAA -- 0.000335	TCAA -- 0.000166	TTAA -- 0.000099
GCAC -- 0.001837	GTAC -- 0.000116	TCAC -- 0.001389	TTAC -- 0.000240
GCAG -- 0.000453	GTAG -- 0.000151	TCAG -- 0.000048	TTAG -- 0.000038
GCAT -- 0.0000116	GTAT -- 0.0000535	TCAT -- 0.000240	TTAT -- 0.002009
GCCA -- 0.0000315	GTCA -- 0.000048	TCCA -- 0.000548	TTCA -- 0.000215
GCCC -- 0.009764	GTCC -- 0.000376	TCCC -- 0.019456	TTCC -- 0.001275
GCGG -- 0.0000194	GTCG -- 0.000036	TCCG -- 0.000274	TTCG -- 0.000108
GCCT -- 0.000376	GTCT -- 0.000073	TCTC -- 0.001275	TTCT -- 0.006924
GCGA -- 0.0000476	GTGA -- 0.000159	TCGA -- 0.000048	TTGA -- 0.000038
GCCC -- 0.001823	GTGC -- 0.000117	TCGC -- 0.000694	TTGC -- 0.000120
GCGG -- 0.0001251	GTGG -- 0.0000417	TCGG -- 0.000059	TTGG -- 0.000030
GCGT -- 0.0000117	GTGT -- 0.0000530	TCGT -- 0.000120	TTGT -- 0.001005
GCTA -- 0.000048	GTTA -- 0.000073	TCTA -- 0.000231	TTTA -- 0.000893
GCTC -- 0.000891	GTTC -- 0.000258	TCTC -- 0.004935	TTTC -- 0.003240
GCTG -- 0.000036	GT TG -- 0.000040	TCTG -- 0.000116	TTTG -- 0.000447
GCTT -- 0.000258	GT TT -- 0.002355	TCTT -- 0.003240	TTTT -- 0.031528

Pattern Probabilities (I)

AAAA -- 0.199465	AGAA -- 0.014711	CAAA -- 0.018317	CGAA -- 0.001490
AAAC -- 0.004185	AGAC -- 0.000725	CAAC -- 0.000628	CGAC -- 0.000210
AAAG -- 0.014711	AGAG -- 0.019868	CAAG -- 0.001490	CGAG -- 0.002878
AAAT -- 0.001395	AGAT -- 0.000242	CAAT -- 0.000166	CGAT -- 0.000048
AACA -- 0.009075	AGCA -- 0.000843	CACA -- 0.005277	CGCA -- 0.000669
AACC -- 0.000703	AGCC -- 0.000315	CACC -- 0.004524	CGCC -- 0.002262
AACG -- 0.000843	AGCG -- 0.002202	CACG -- 0.000669	CGCG -- 0.002304
AACT -- 0.000121	AGCT -- 0.000048	CACT -- 0.000375	CGCT -- 0.000188
AAGA -- 0.028625	AGGA -- 0.005985	CAGA -- 0.003304	CGGA -- 0.001065
AAGC -- 0.000702	AGGC -- 0.000755	CAGC -- 0.000210	CGGC -- 0.000209
AAGG -- 0.005985	AGGG -- 0.032738	CAGG -- 0.001065	CGGG -- 0.006655
AAGT -- 0.000234	AGGT -- 0.000252	CAGT -- 0.000048	CGGT -- 0.000059
AATA -- 0.003025	AGTA -- 0.000281	CATA -- 0.000059	CGTA -- 0.000120
AATC -- 0.000121	AGTC -- 0.000048	CATC -- 0.000360	CGTC -- 0.000180
AATG -- 0.000281	AGTG -- 0.000734	CATG -- 0.000120	CGTG -- 0.000420
AATT -- 0.000154	AGTT -- 0.000073	CATT -- 0.000044	CGTT -- 0.000202
ACAA -- 0.004185	ATAA -- 0.001395	CCAA -- 0.000628	CTAA -- 0.000166
ACAC -- 0.005482	ATAC -- 0.000350	CCAC -- 0.009592	CTAC -- 0.000415
ACAG -- 0.000725	ATAG -- 0.000242	CCAG -- 0.000210	CTAG -- 0.000048
ACAT -- 0.000350	ATAT -- 0.001594	CCAT -- 0.000415	CTAT -- 0.001214
ACCA -- 0.000703	ATCA -- 0.000121	CCCA -- 0.004524	CTCA -- 0.000375
ACCC -- 0.019527	ATCC -- 0.000752	CCCC -- 0.167489	CTCC -- 0.005866
ACCG -- 0.000315	ATCG -- 0.000048	CCCG -- 0.002262	CTCG -- 0.000188
ACCT -- 0.000752	ATCT -- 0.001546	CCCT -- 0.005866	CTCT -- 0.007452
ACGA -- 0.000702	ATGA -- 0.000234	CCGA -- 0.000210	CTGA -- 0.000048
ACGC -- 0.001837	ATGC -- 0.000116	CCGC -- 0.004796	CTGC -- 0.000208
ACGG -- 0.000755	ATGG -- 0.000252	CCGG -- 0.000209	CTGG -- 0.000059
ACGT -- 0.0000116	ATGT -- 0.000535	CCGT -- 0.000208	CTGT -- 0.000607
ACTA -- 0.000121	ATTA -- 0.000154	CTTA -- 0.000360	CTTA -- 0.000404
ACTC -- 0.001781	ATTC -- 0.0000517	CTTC -- 0.011625	CTTC -- 0.001716
ACTG -- 0.000048	ATTG -- 0.000073	CTTG -- 0.000180	CTTG -- 0.000202
ACTT -- 0.000517	TTTT -- 0.004711	CTTT -- 0.001716	CTTT -- 0.013873

Exotic models of substitution

- Expand model around the sequence
- Allow the substitution process to vary at a single site in the sequence
- Allow the substitution process to vary over a tree at shared sites



RNA secondary structure
of the + strand of NL95
(part of the coat and
read-through proteins).

The figure shows a phylogenetic tree with 16 leaves, each corresponding to a sequence of two nucleotides. The sequences are: AA, AC, AG, AU, CA, CC, CG, CU, GA, GC, GG, GU, UA, UC, UG, and UU. The tree is rooted at the top and branches downwards. Each sequence is represented by a cyan-colored box, and each box contains a black dash ('-'). The branches are also cyan-colored.

	AA	AC	AG	AU	CA	CC	CG	CU	GA	GC	GG	GU	UA	UC	UG	UU
AA	-								0	0	0		0	0	0	0
AC		-							0	0	0		0	0	0	0
AG			-						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
AU				-					0	0	0		0	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0		-					0	0	0		0	0	0
CC	0		0	0		-				0	0	0		0	0	0
CG	0	0		0			-			0	0	0		0	0	0
CU	0	0	0					-		0	0	0		0	0	0
GA		0	0	0					0	0	0	-		0	0	0
GC	0		0	0	0				0	0		-		0	0	0
GG	0	0		0	0				0			-		0	0	0
GU	0	0	0		0	0	0					-		0	0	0
UA		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	-			
UC	0		0	0	0				0	0	0			-		
UG	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0		0		-	
UU	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0					-

	AA	AC	AG	AU	CA	CC	CG	CU	GA	GC	GG	GU	UA	UC	UG	UU	
AA	-	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
AC	?	-	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
AG	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0
AU	?	?	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0
CA	?	0	0	0	-	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0
CC	0	?	0	0	?	-	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
CG	0	0	?	0	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0
CU	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0
GA	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	-	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
GC	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	-	?	?	0	?	0	0	0
GG	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	0	0
GU	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	-	0	0	0	?	0
UA	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	-	?	?	?	?
UC	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	-	?	?	?
UG	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	-	?	?
UU	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	-	0

Doublet Model
(Schöniger and von Haeseler, 1994)

$$q_{ij} = \begin{cases} \kappa\pi_j & : \text{transition} \\ \pi_j & : \text{transversion} \\ 0 & : i \text{ and } j \text{ differ at two positions} \end{cases}$$

	AAA	AAC	AAG	AAT	•••••	TTA	TTC	TTG	TTT
AAA	-	?	?	?		0	0	0	0
AAC	?	-	?	?		0	0	0	0
AAG	?	?	-	?		0	0	0	0
AAT	?	?	?	-		0	0	0	0
•	•	•	•	•					
TTA	0	0	0	0		-	?	?	?
TTC	0	0	0	0		?	-	?	?
TTG	0	0	0	0		?	?	-	?
TTT	0	0	0	0		?	?	?	-

53 states not shown

	AAA	AAC	AAG	AAT	•••••	TTA	TTC	TTG	TTT
AAA	-	?	?	?		0	0	0	0
AAC	?	-	?	?		0	0	0	0
AAG	?	?	-	?		0	0	0	0
AAT	?	?	?	-		0	0	0	0
•	•	•	•	•					
TTA	0	0	0	0		-	?	?	?
TTC	0	0	0	0		?	-	?	?
TTG	0	0	0	0		?	?	-	?
TTT	0	0	0	0		?	?	?	-

Codon Model
 (Goldman & Yang, 1994; Muse and Gaut, 1994;
 Nielsen & Yang, 1998)

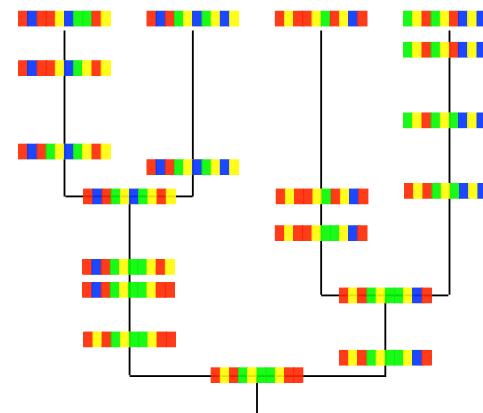
$$q_{ij} = \begin{cases} \omega\kappa\pi_j & : \text{nonsynonymous transition} \\ \omega\pi_j & : \text{nonsynonymous transversion} \\ \kappa\pi_j & : \text{synonymous transition} \\ \pi_j & : \text{synonymous transversion} \\ 0 & : i \text{ and } j \text{ differ at 2 or 3 positions} \end{cases}$$

	AAAAAA	AAAAAC	TTTTG	TTTTT
AAAAAA	-	?		0	0
AAAAAC	?	-		0	0
•					
TTTTG	0	0		-	?
TTTTT	0	0		?	-

4092 states not shown

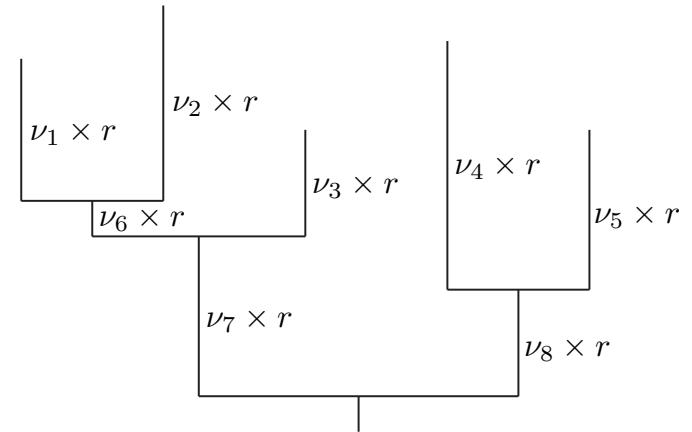
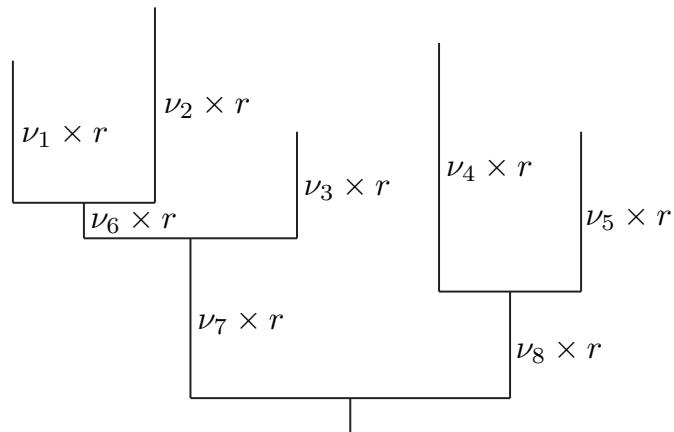
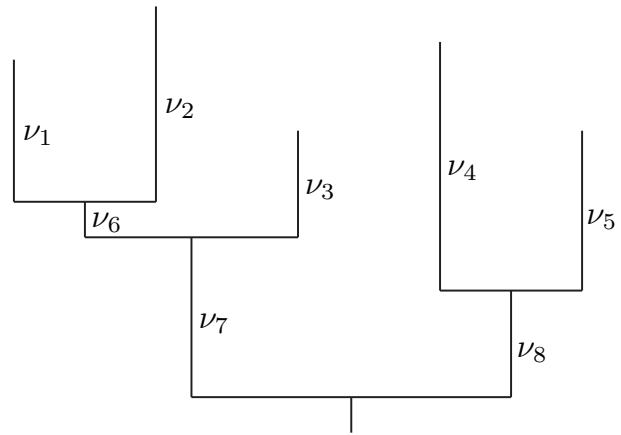
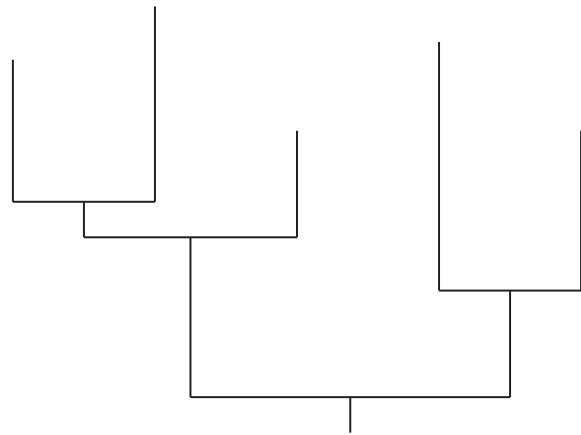
	AAAAAA	AAAAAC	TTTTG	TTTTT
AAAAAA	-	?		0	0
AAAAAC	?	-		0	0
•					
TTTTG	0	0		-	?
TTTTT	0	0		?	-

'Sequence' Model
 (Robinson et al., 2003)



$$4^{10} = 1,048,576$$

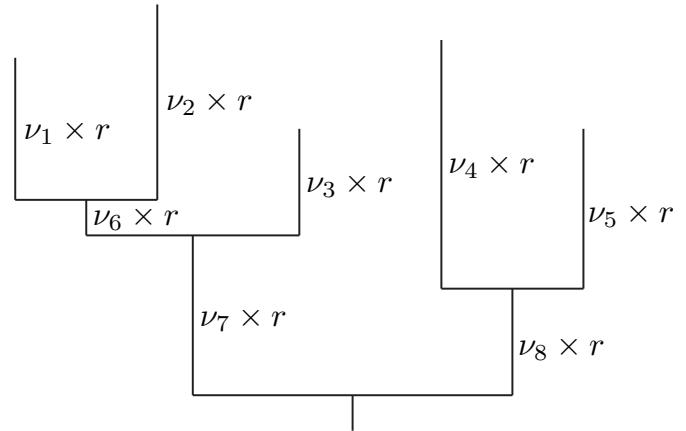
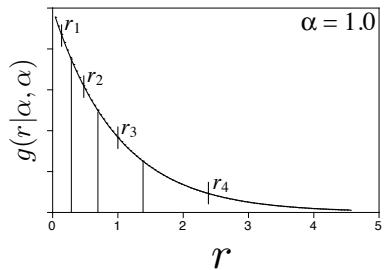
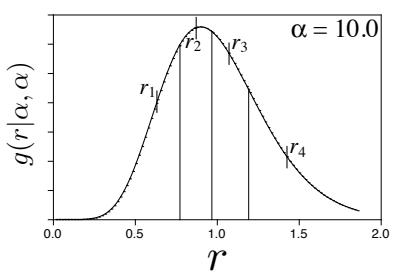
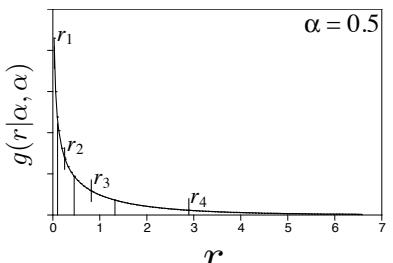
$$4^{100} = 1.61 \times 10^{60}$$



$$r \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \alpha)$$

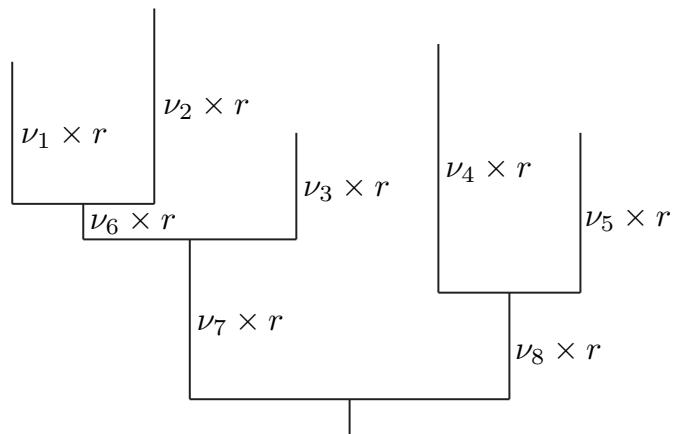
$$\Pr(\text{site}|\alpha, \text{other stuff}) = \int_0^\infty \Pr(\text{site}|r, \text{other stuff})g(r|\alpha, \alpha)dr$$

Yang, Z. 1993. Maximum likelihood estimation of phylogeny from DNA sequences when substitution rates differ over sites. Mol. Biol. Evol. 10:1396–1401.



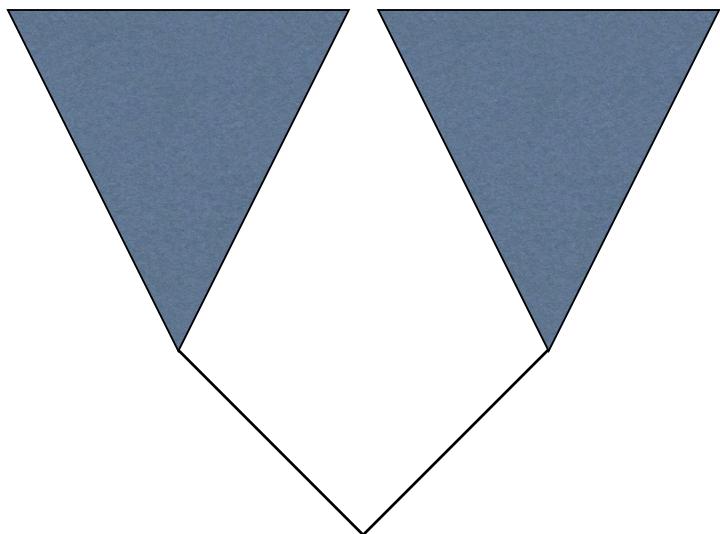
$$\Pr(\text{site}|\alpha, \text{other stuff}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \Pr(\text{site}|r_k, \text{other stuff}) \frac{1}{K}$$

Yang, Z. 1994. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic estimation from DNA sequences with variable rates over sites: Approximate methods. J. Mol. Evol. 39:306–314.



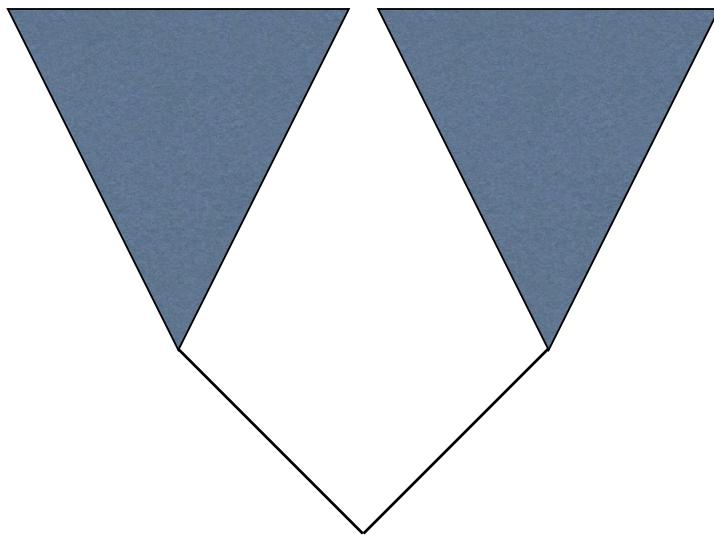
$$r \sim \begin{cases} 0 & : \text{with probability } p \\ 1/(1-p) & : \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(\text{site}|p, \text{other stuff}) &= \Pr(\text{site}|r = 0, \text{other stuff}) \times p \\ &+ \Pr(\text{site}|r = 1/(1-p), \text{other stuff}) \times (1-p) \end{aligned}$$



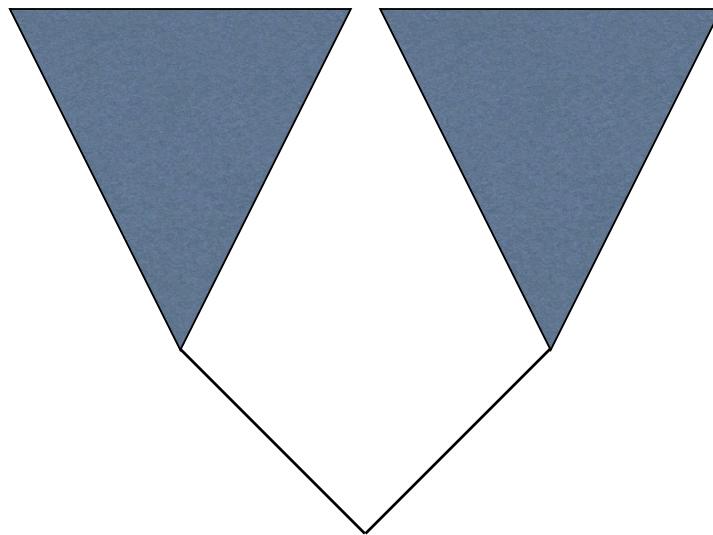
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA A

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA



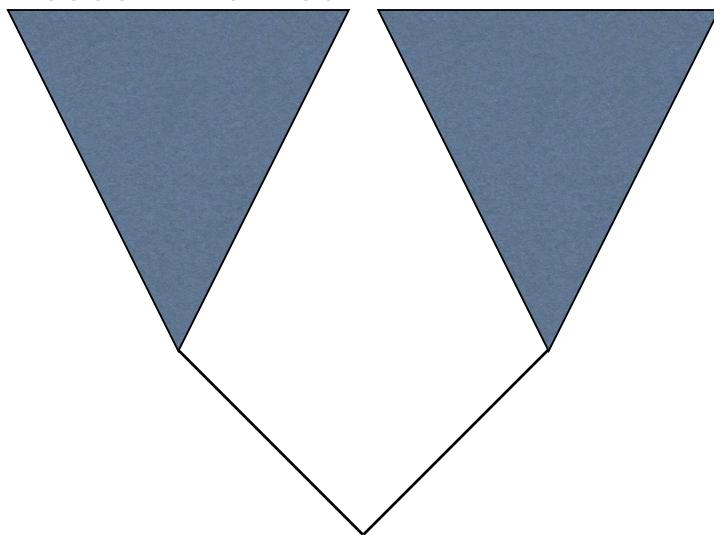
ACCGCATTCAACC

CCCTACGGCACATT



ACCGCATTCAACC

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA



	A_0	C_0	G_0	T_0	A_1	C_1	G_1	T_1
A_0	-							
C_0		-						
G_0			-					
T_0				-				
A_1					-			
C_1						-		
G_1							-	
T_1								-

	A_0	C_0	G_0	T_0	A_1	C_1	G_1	T_1
A_0	-					0	0	0
C_0		-				0	0	0
G_0			-			0	0	0
T_0				-		0	0	0
A_1					-			
C_1	0		0			-		
G_1	0	0					-	
T_1	0	0	0					-

	A_0	C_0	G_0	T_0	A_1	C_1	G_1	T_1
A_0	-	0	0	0		0	0	0
C_0	0	-	0	0	0		0	0
G_0	0	0	-	0	0	0		0
T_0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	
A_1		0	0	0	-			
C_1	0		0	0		-		
G_1	0	0		0			-	
T_1	0	0	0					-

	A_0	C_0	G_0	T_0	A_1	C_1	G_1	T_1
A_0	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0	0
C_0	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0
G_0	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0
T_0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq
A_1	λp	0	0	0		-		
C_1	0	λp	0	0			-	
G_1	0	0	λp	0				-
T_1	0	0	0	λp				-

$$q = 1-p$$

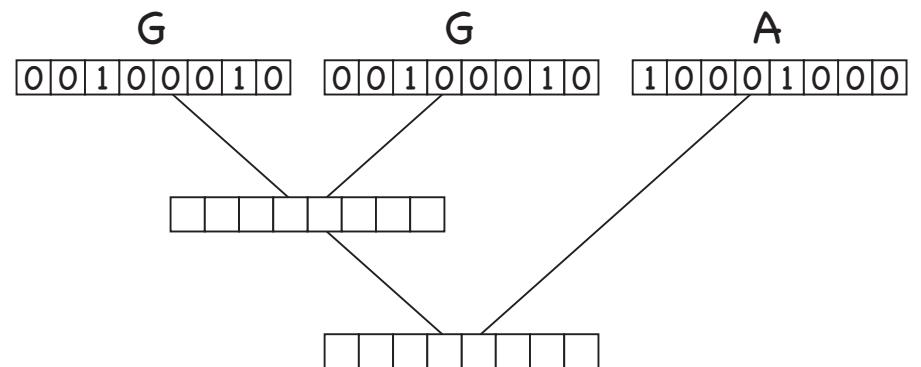
	A_0	C_0	G_0	T_0	A_1	C_1	G_1	T_1
A_0	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0	0
C_0	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0
G_0	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0
T_0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq
A_1	λp	0	0	0	-			
C_1	0	λp	0	0		-		
G_1	0	0	λp	0			-	
T_1	0	0	0	λp				-

	A_0	C_0	G_0	T_0	A_1	C_1	G_1	T_1
A_0	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0	0
C_0	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0
G_0	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0
T_0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq
A_1	λp	0	0	0	-	?	?	?
C_1	0	λp	0	0	?	-	?	?
G_1	0	0	λp	0	?	?	-	?
T_1	0	0	0	λp	?	?	?	-

Covariotide-like model of Tuffley & Steel (1997)

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} - & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{01} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{01} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{01} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{01} \\ \lambda_{10} & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & r_{AC}\pi_C & r_{AG}\pi_G & r_{AT}\pi_T \\ 0 & \lambda_{10} & 0 & 0 & r_{AC}\pi_A & - & r_{CG}\pi_G & r_{CT}\pi_T \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{10} & 0 & r_{AG}\pi_A & r_{CG}\pi_C & - & \pi_T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{10} & r_{AT}\pi_A & r_{CT}\pi_C & \pi_G & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{cases} \text{Process is off (no substitutions are possible)} & \text{Switching from off to on} \\ \text{Switching from on to off} & \text{Process is on (substitutions may occur)} \end{cases}$$



Why I like likelihood

- Good for phylogeny estimation (good models lead to good trees?)
- Allows us to learn about the pattern and, to some extent, the process of molecular evolution (model comparison)
- Coherent methodology that uses all of the information in the data

Why I like Bayes

- Allows us to examine quite complicated models (e.g., sequence models)
- Easy interpretation of results
- Allows us to marginalize over things we should be marginalizing (e.g., trees, substitution parameters, partitions, alignments)
- I like to think that scientists operate in a Bayesian manner

Caveats

- How complicated can our models become before they are unidentifiable?
- MCMC allows us to do things that are impossible to do any other way. That said, the method is complicated and not guaranteed to work for any particular problem.
- How sensitive are results to the prior?