

Today

- Finish survey of JC69 relatives
- Probability fundamentals
- How to calculate a likelihood:
 - 1 sequence (not that useful)
 - 2 sequences (allows estimation of an evolutionary distance)
 - 4 sequences (allows estimation of a tree)

“Transition/transversion ratio” vs. “transition/transversion *rate* ratio”

Possible transitions:

Possible transversions:

$$\frac{E[\text{No. transitions}]}{E[\text{No. transversions}]} = \text{_____} =$$

F81 rate matrix

		“To” state			
		A	C	G	T
“From” state	A				
	C				
	G				
	T				

HKY85 rate matrix

		"To" state			
		A	C	G	T
"From" state	A				
	C				
	G				
	T				

Evolutionary distances for several common models

Model	Expected no. substitutions: $\nu = \{r\}t$
JC69	$\nu = \{3\beta\}t$
F81	$\nu = \{2\beta (\pi_R\pi_Y + \pi_A\pi_G + \pi_C\pi_T)\}t$
K80	$\nu = \{\beta (\kappa + 2)\}t$
HKY85	$\nu = \{2\beta [\pi_R\pi_Y + \kappa (\pi_A\pi_G + \pi_C\pi_T)]\}t$

GTR rate matrix

		“To” state			
		A	C	G	T
“From” state	A				
	C				
	G				
	T				

Why do we need the term *likelihood*?

Outcome	Fair coin model	Two-heads model	
H	0.5	1	Likelihoods of models given one particular data outcome are not expected to sum to 1.0
T	0.5	0	
	1	1	

Probabilities of data outcomes given one particular model sum to 1.0

Probability of the **data** given the model

Likelihood of the **model** given the data

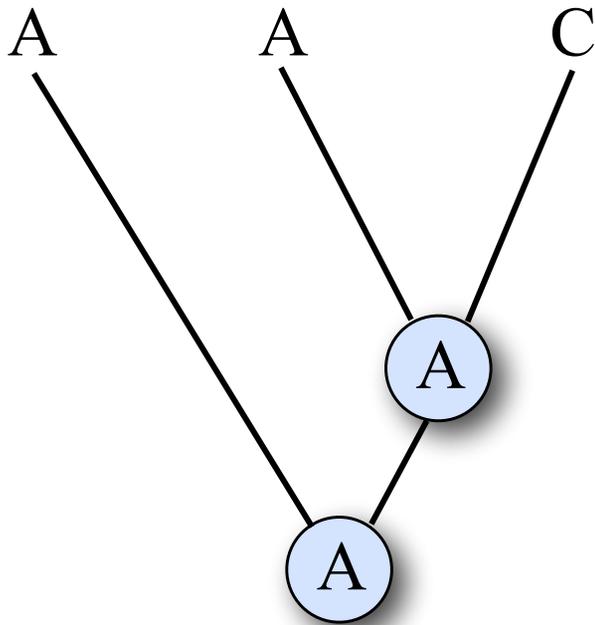
AND means MULTIPLY

Using 2 dice, what is the probability of



- *Multiply* probabilities if the component events must happen **simultaneously** (i.e. where you would naturally use the word AND when describing the problem)

AND rule in phylogenetics



OR means ADD

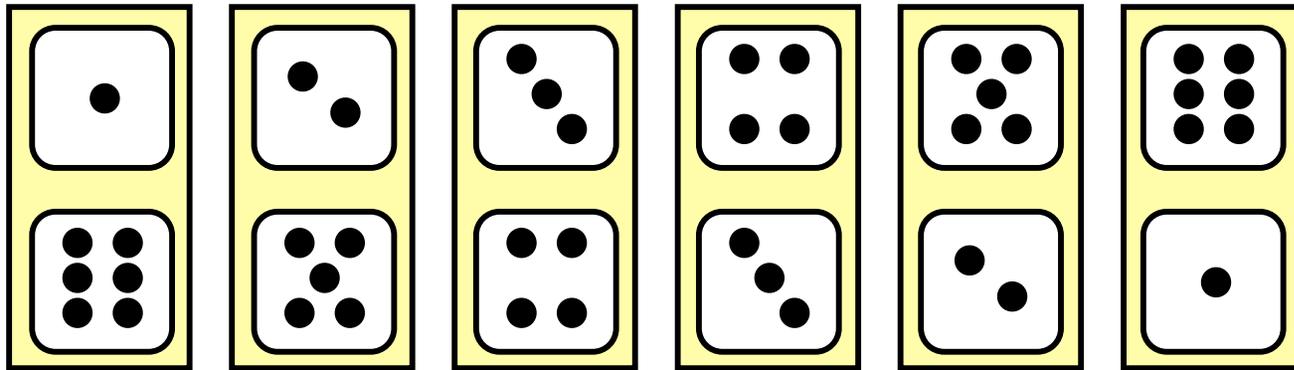
Using one die, what is the probability of



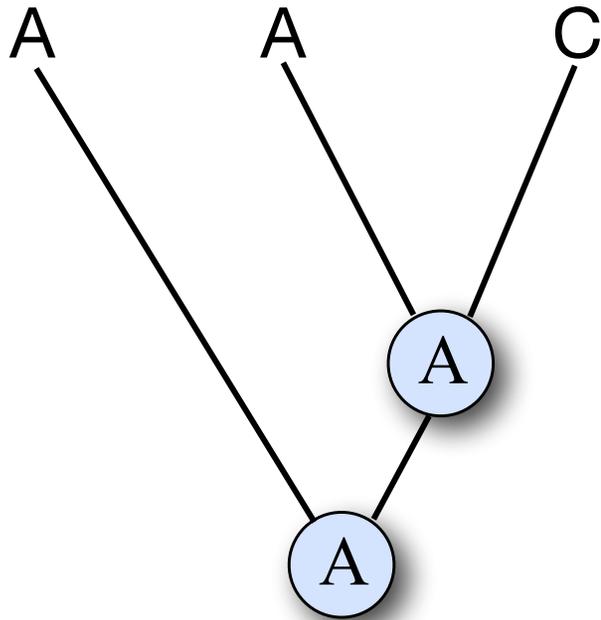
- *Add* probabilities if the component events are **mutually exclusive** (i.e. where you would naturally use the word OR in describing the problem)

Combining AND and OR

What is the probability that the sum of two dice is 7?



Using both AND and OR in phylogenetics



Likelihood of a single sequence

First 32 nucleotides of the $\psi\eta$ -globin gene of gorilla:

GAAGTCCTTGAGAAATAAACTGCACACACTGG

$$L =$$

$$\log L =$$