

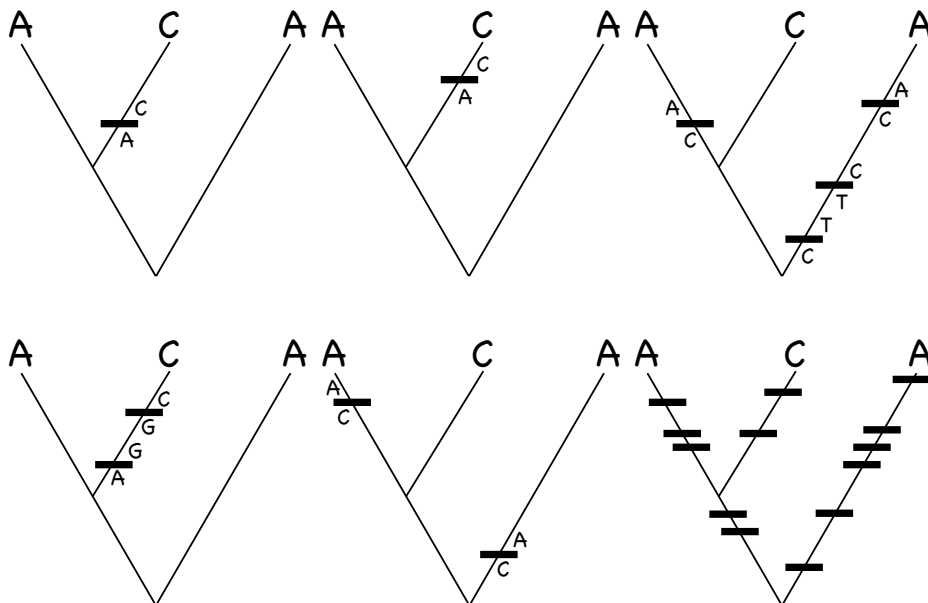
Likelihood-Based Phylogenetic Inference

John P. Huelsenbeck
(UC Berkeley)

#NEXUS

```
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  matrix
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  Chimpanzee AAGCTTCACCGGCGCAATTATCTCATAATCGCCACGGACTT....AACCCAAACAACCCAGCTCTCCCTAAGCTT
  Gorilla    AAGCTTCACCGGCGCAGTTGTTCTTATAATTGCCACGGACTT....AACCCAAACAATTCAACTCTCCCTAAGCTT
  Orangutan  AAGCTTCACCGGCGCAACCACCTCATGATTGCCATGGACTC....CACCCAGACACTACAACCTCTCACTAAGCTT
  Gibbon     AAGCTTTACAGGTGCAACCGTCCTCATAATCGCCACGGACTA....AACCCAAACGCTAGAACTCTCCCTAAGCTT
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end;
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Some Possible Character Histories



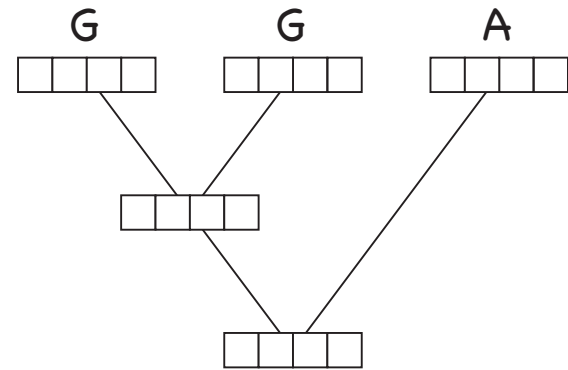
$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \quad \quad G \quad \quad A \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ v_3 \quad A \quad v_4 \quad A \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ v_1 \quad A \quad v_2 \end{array} \right] =$$

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

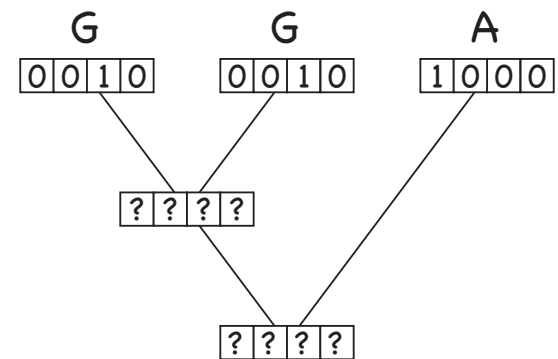
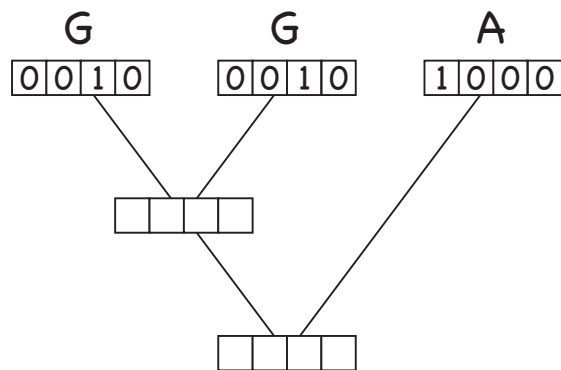
π_i — Stationary frequencies

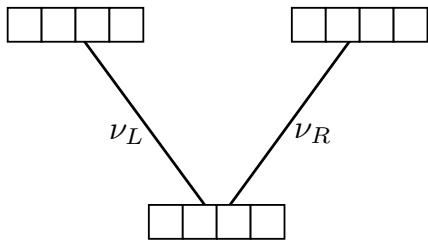
$p_{ij}(v)$ — Transition probabilities

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & A & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & A & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & A & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & C & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & A & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & G & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & A & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & T & \end{bmatrix} + \\
& \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & C & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & A & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & C & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & C & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & C & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & G & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & C & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & T & \end{bmatrix} + \\
& \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & G & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & A & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & G & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & C & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & G & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & G & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & G & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & T & \end{bmatrix} + \\
& \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & T & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & A & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & T & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & C & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & T & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & G & \end{bmatrix} + \Pr \begin{bmatrix} G & & G & & A \\ & \backslash & / & & \\ & T & & & \\ & & \backslash & / & \\ & & & T & \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

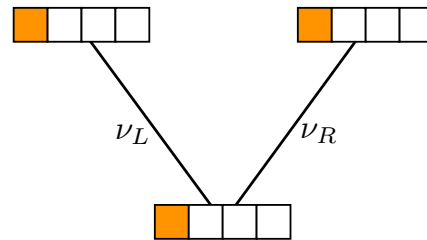


Felsenstein, J. 1981. Evolutionary trees from DNA sequences: A maximum likelihood approach. J. Mol. Evol. 17:368-376.
 Gallager, R. G. 1962. Low-density parity-check codes. IRE Trans. Inform. Theory 8:21-28.
 Gallager, R. G. 1963. Low-density parity-check codes. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.

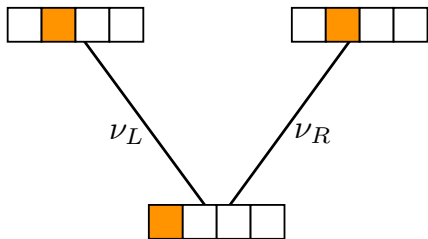




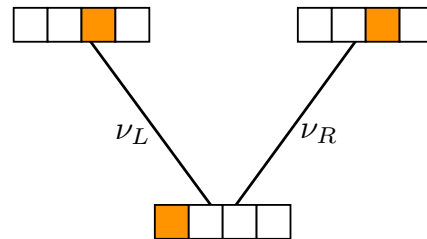
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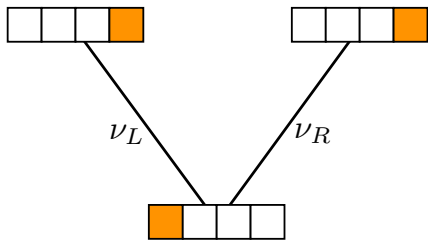
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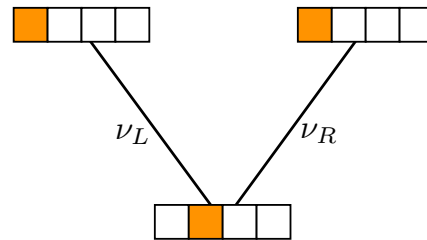
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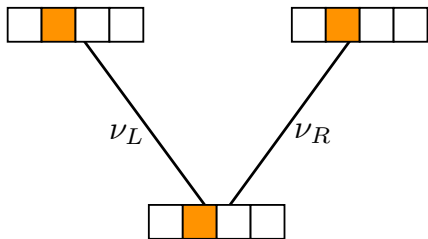
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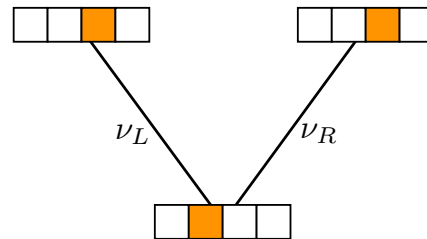
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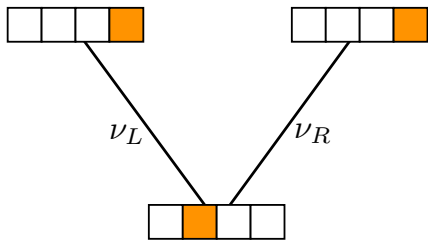
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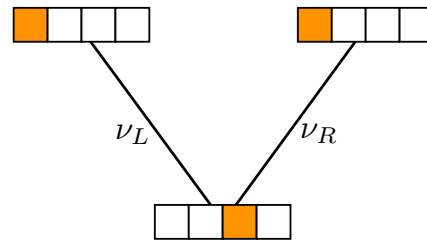
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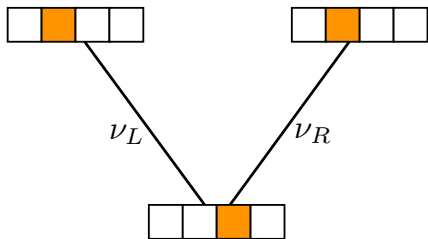
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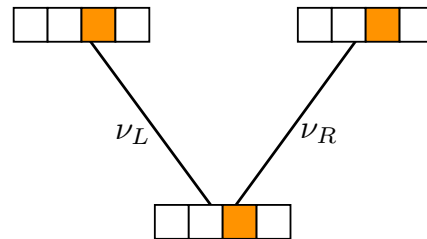
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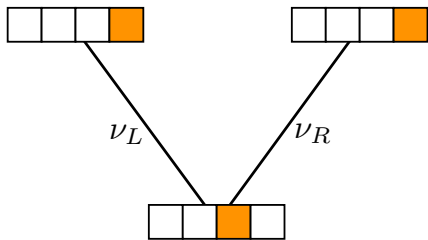
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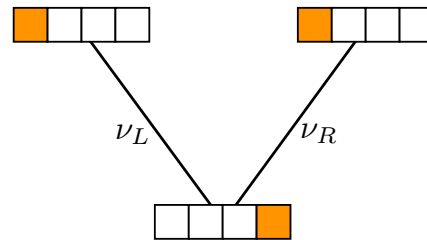
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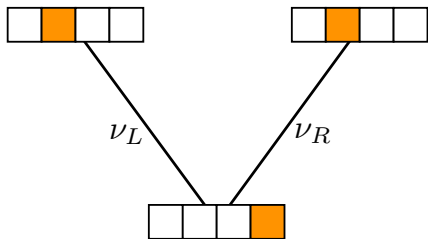
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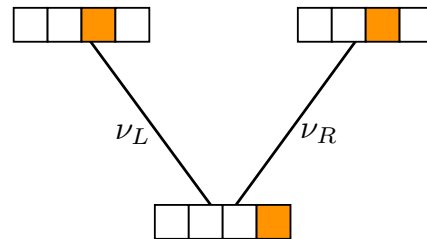
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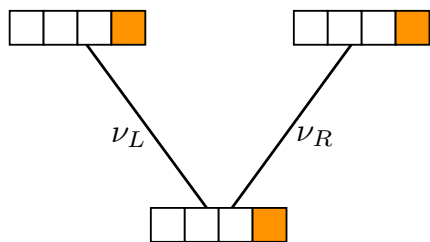
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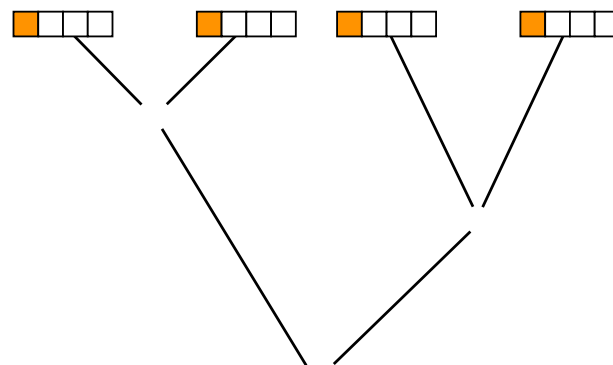
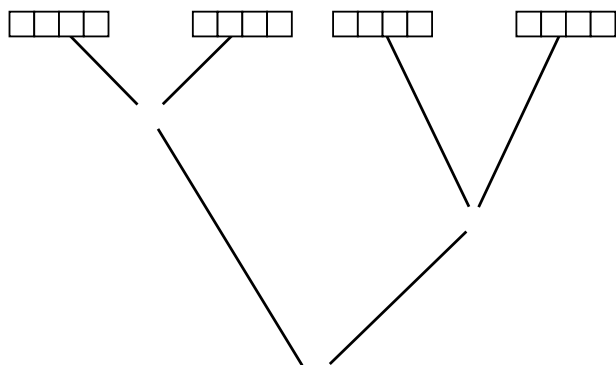
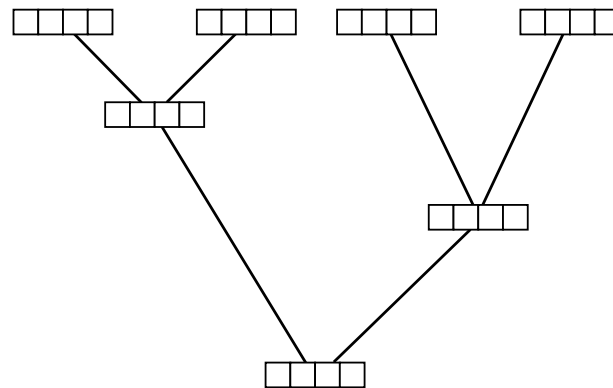
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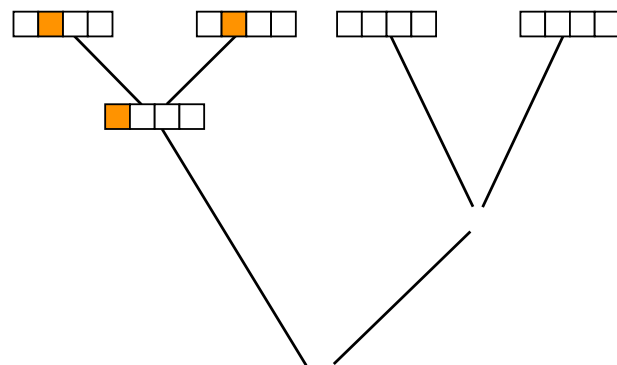
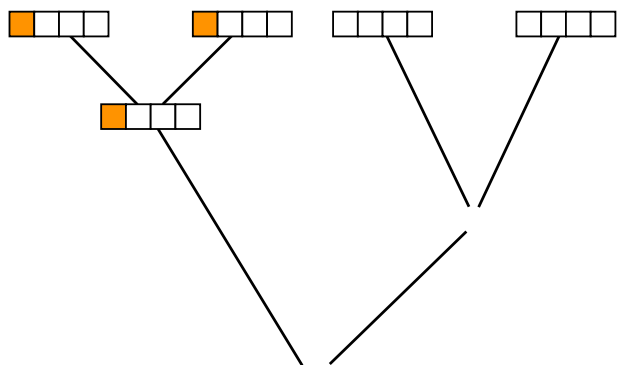
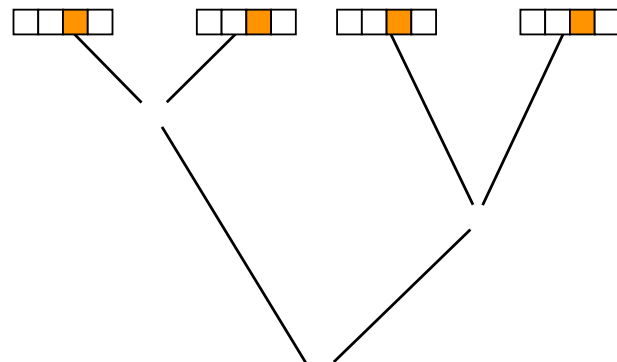
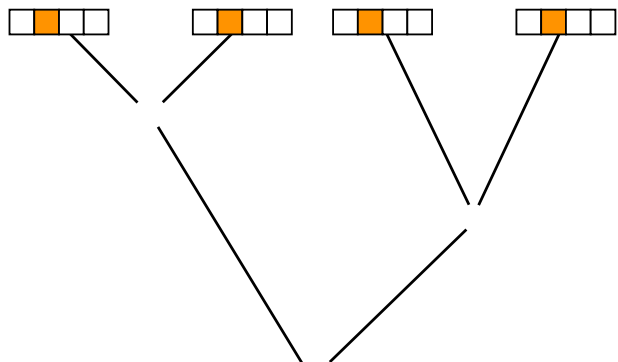


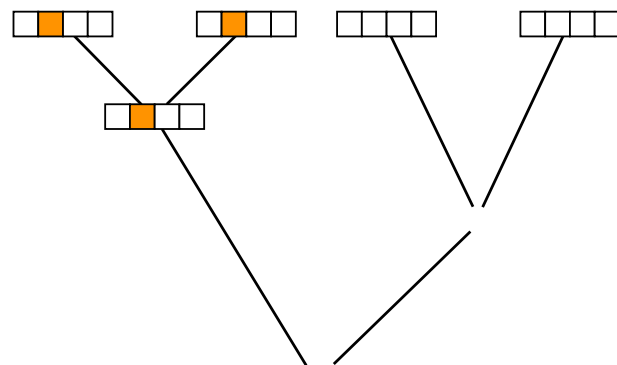
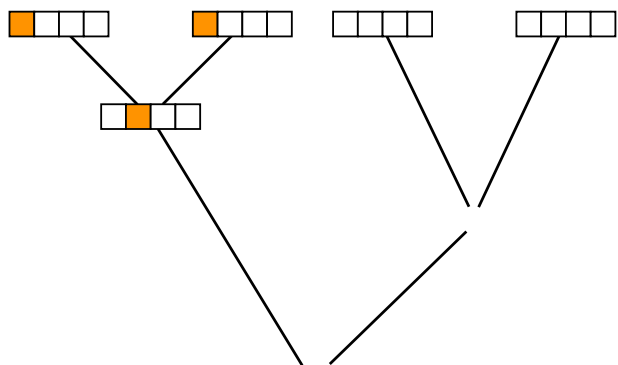
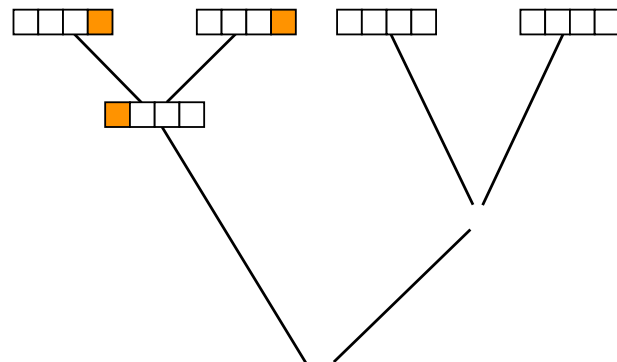
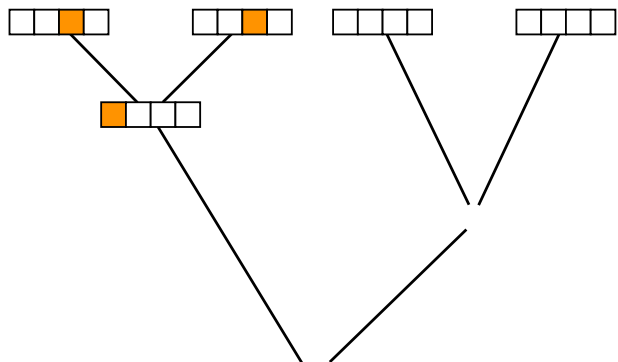
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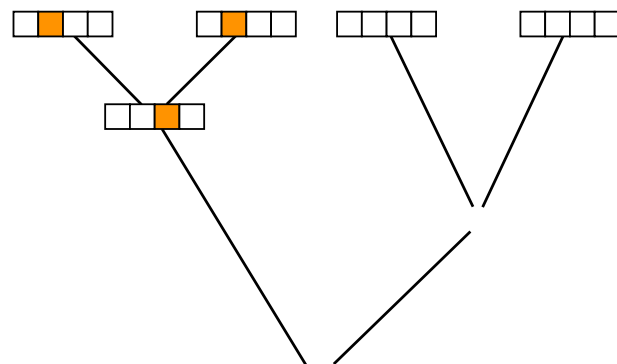
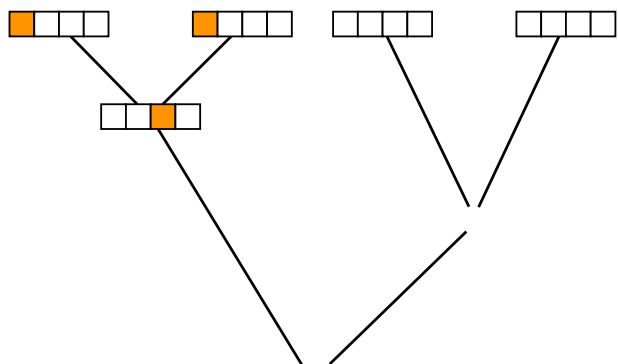
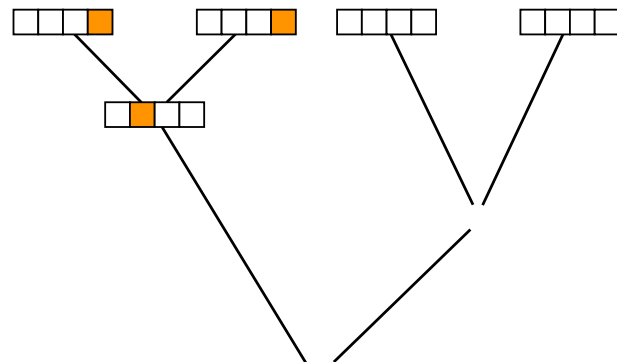
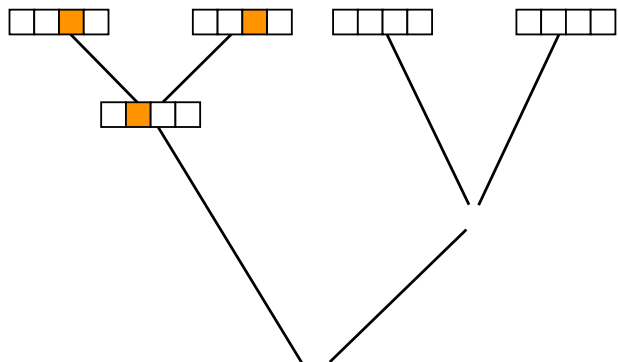


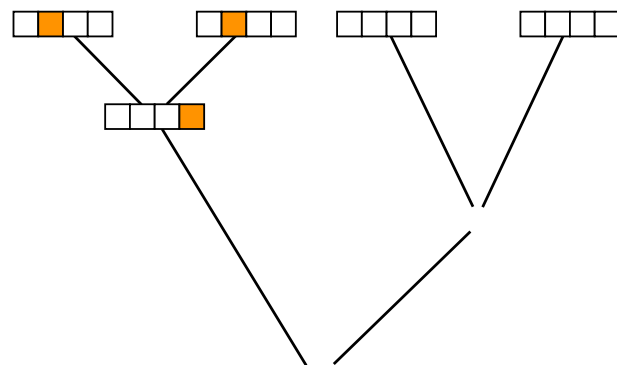
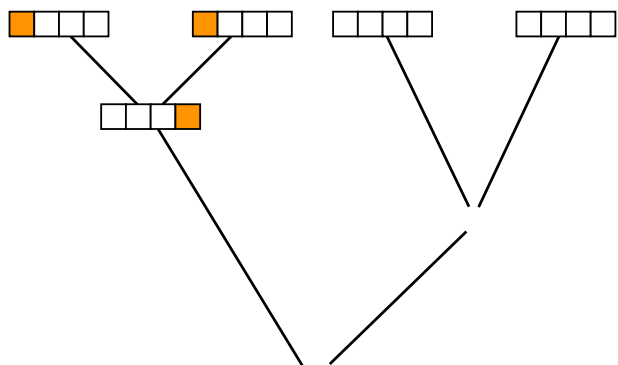
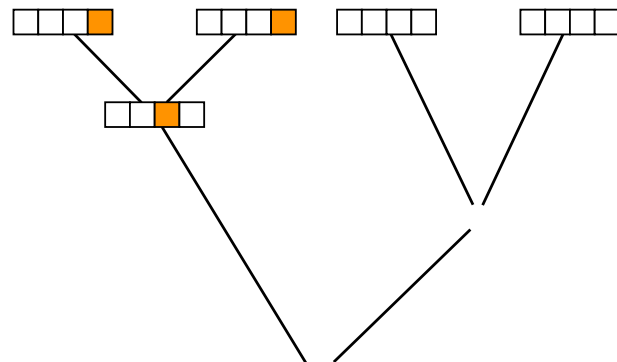
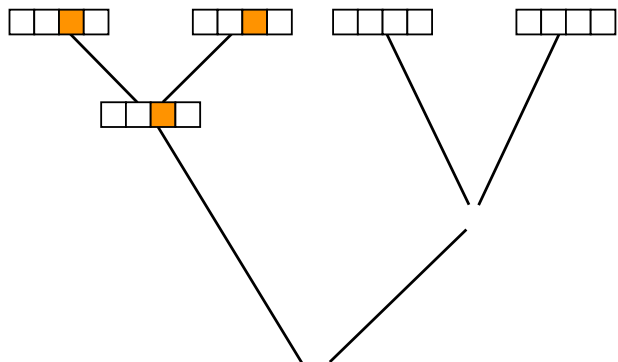
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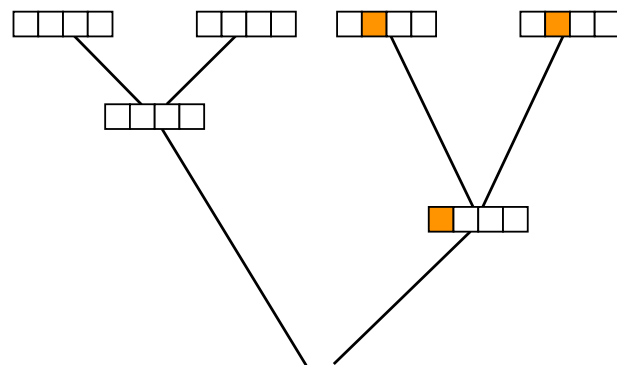
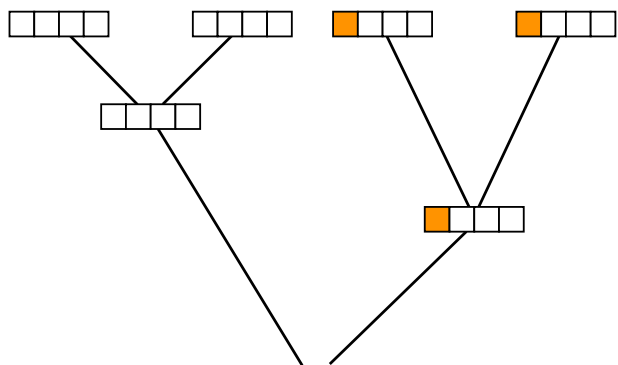
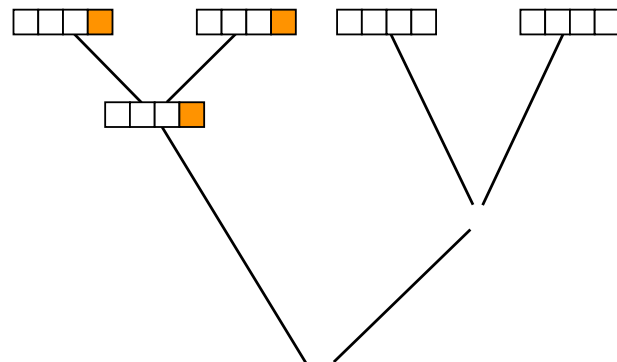
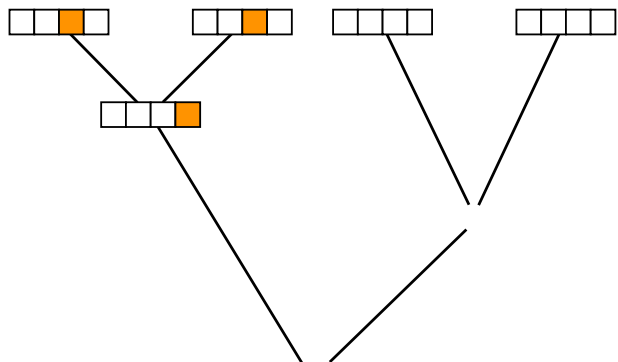


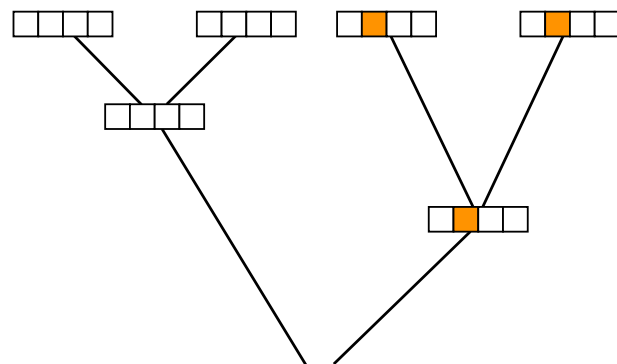
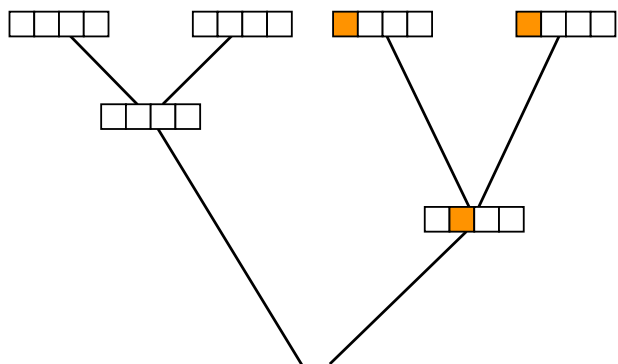
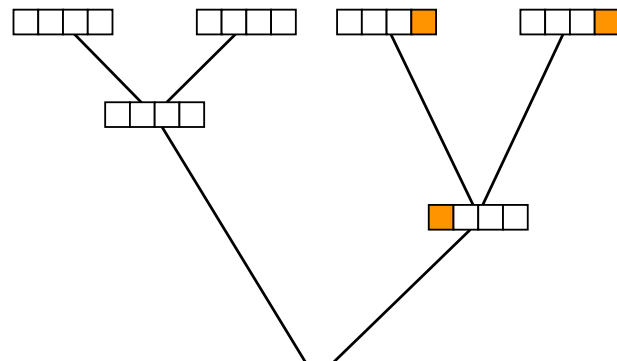
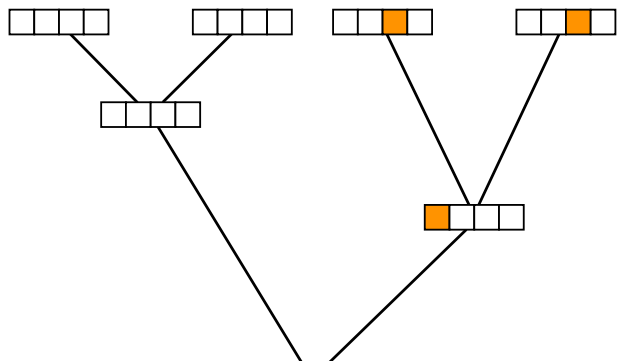


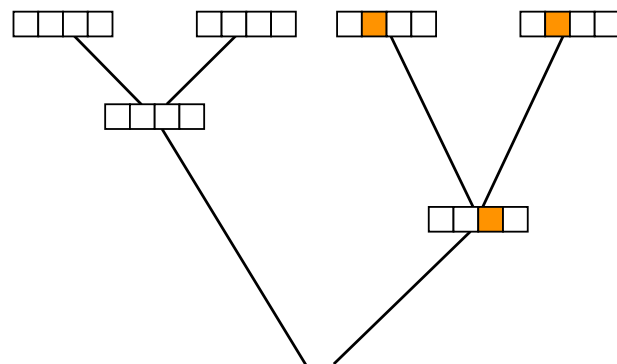
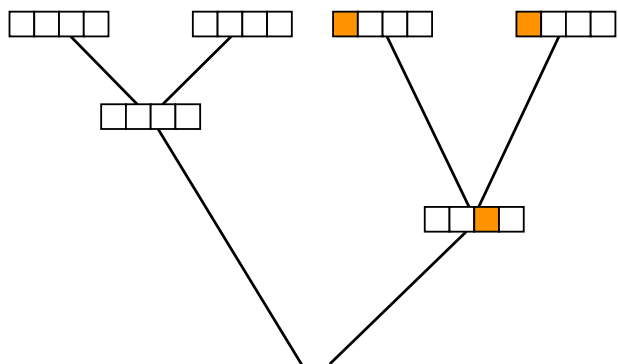
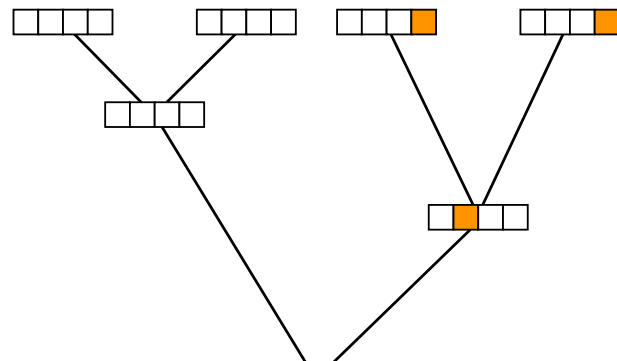
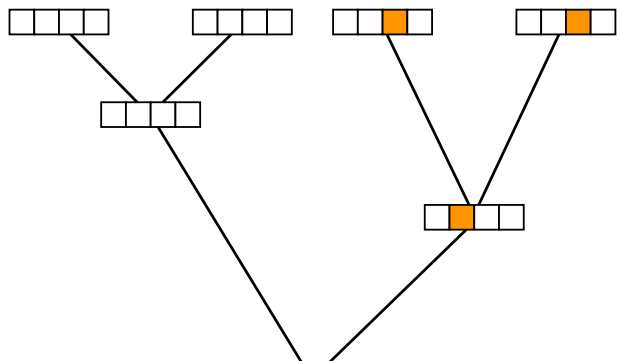


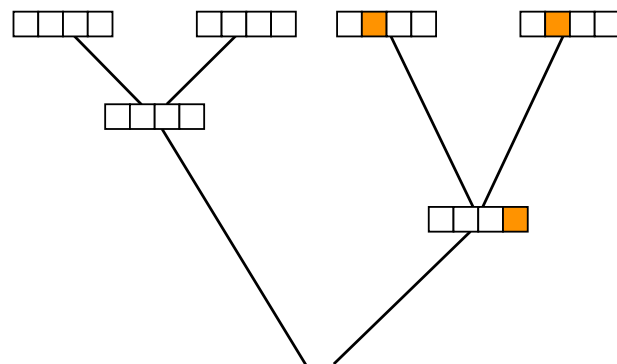
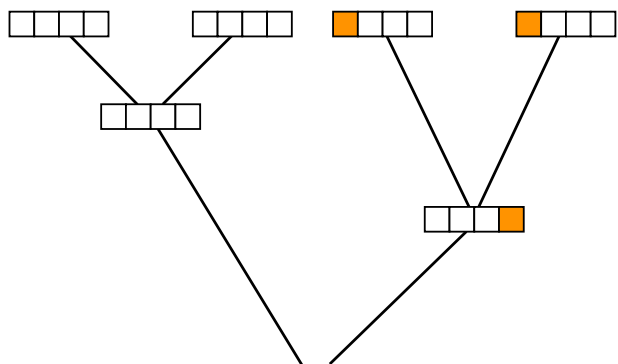
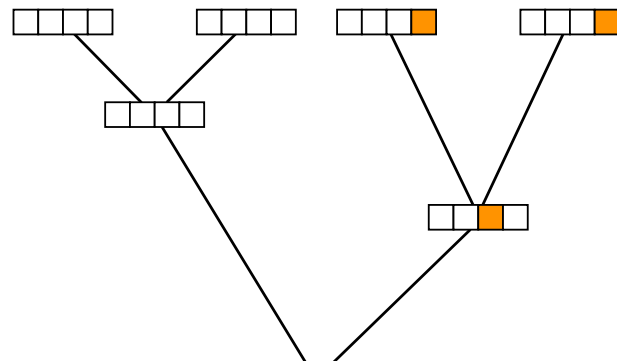
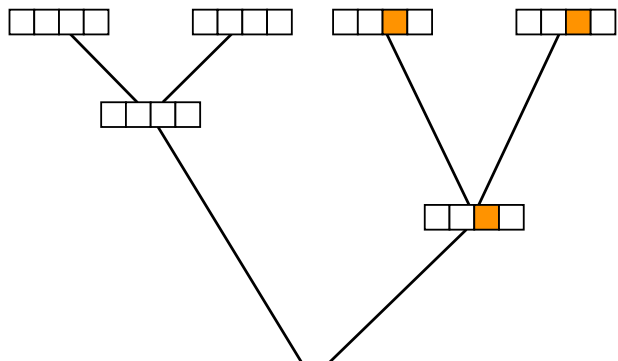


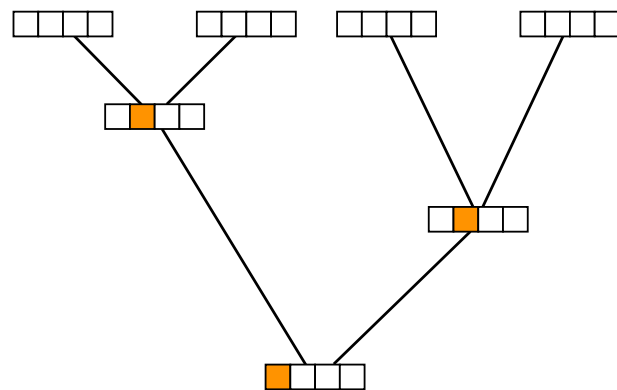
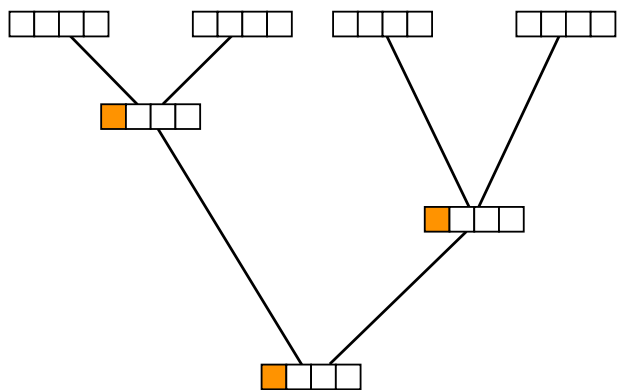
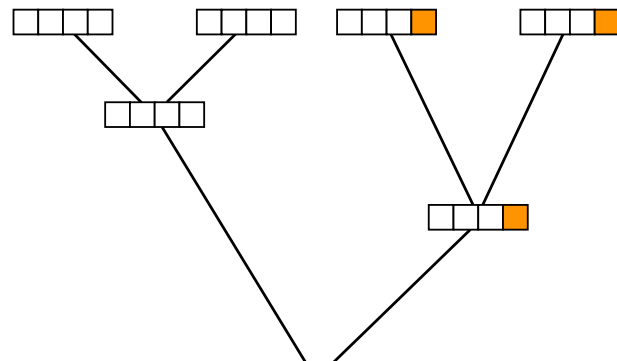
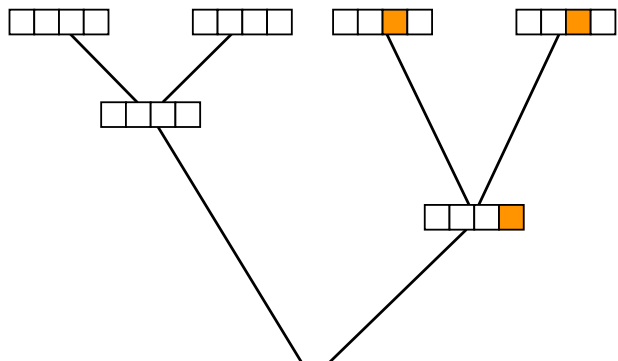


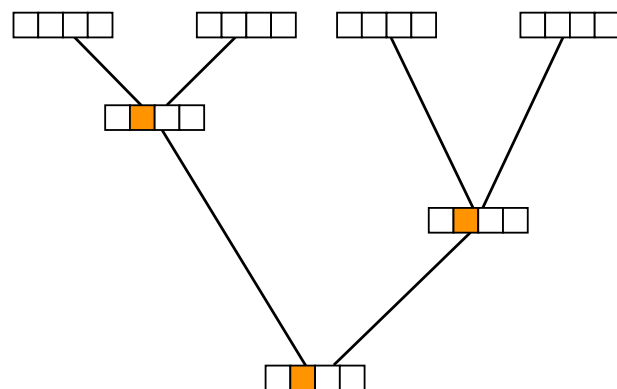
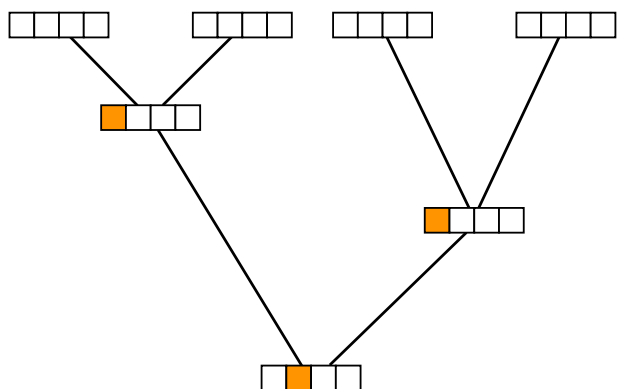
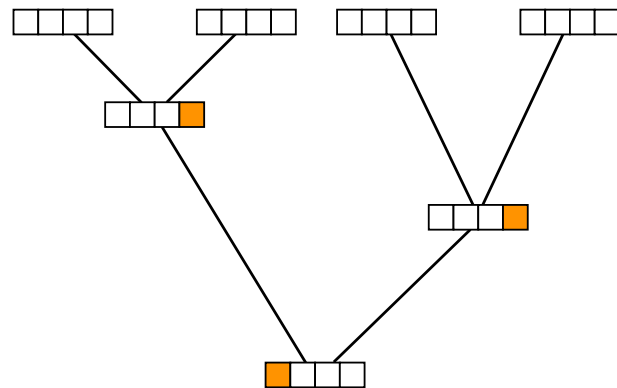
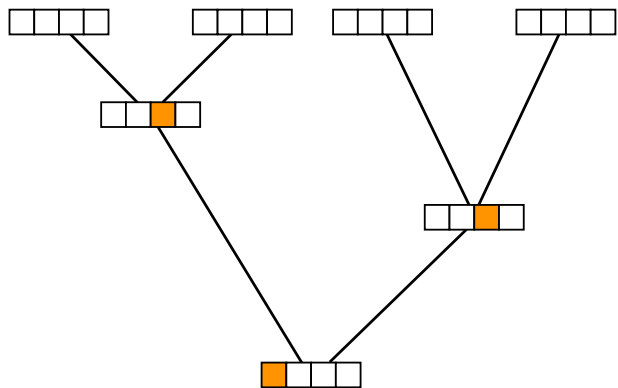


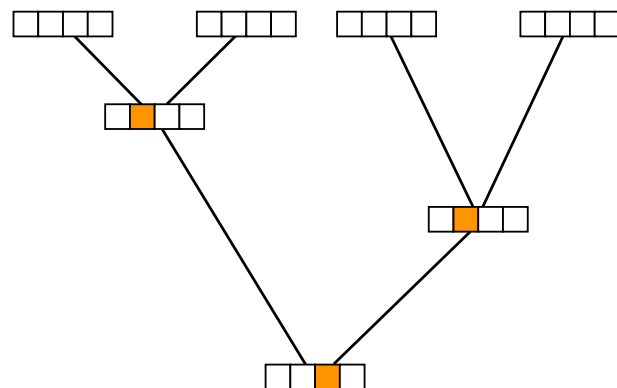
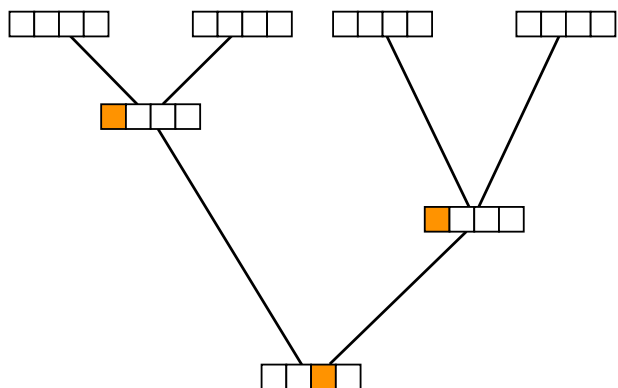
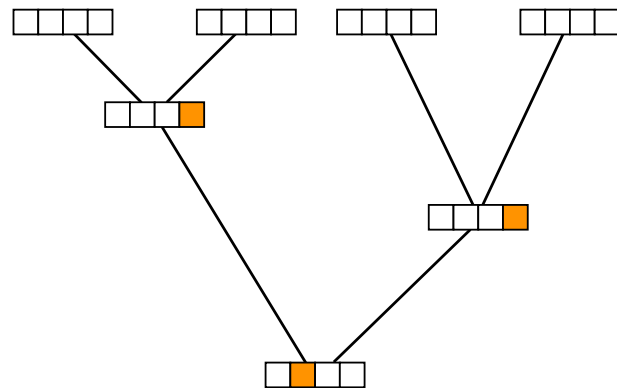
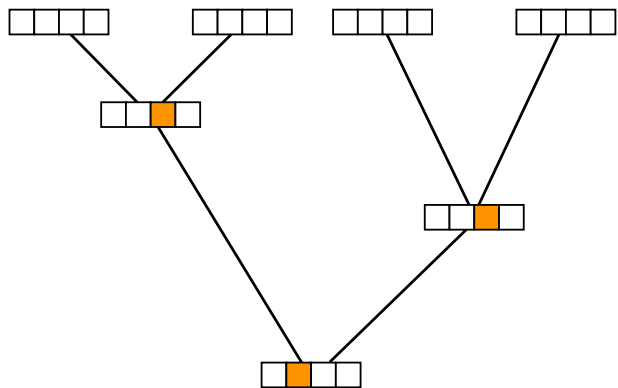


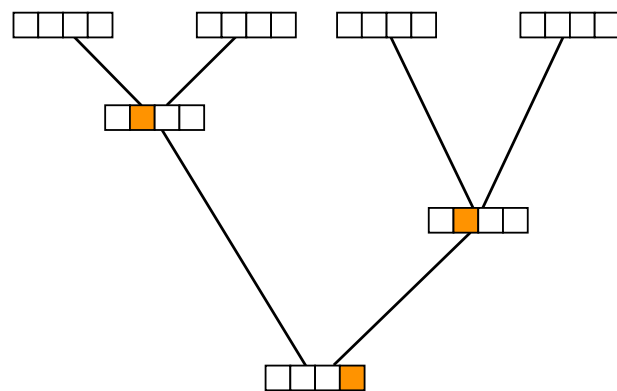
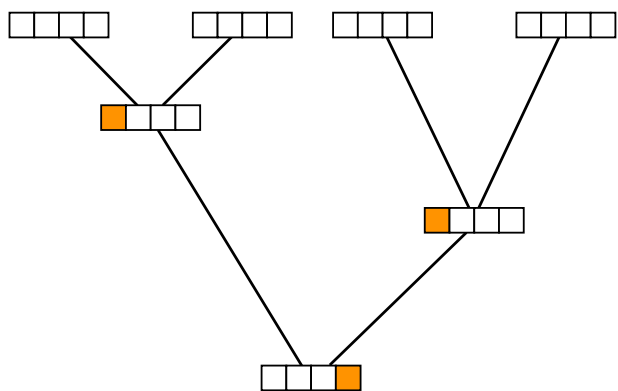
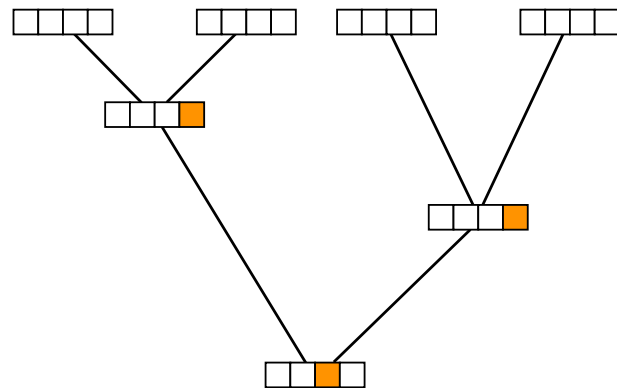
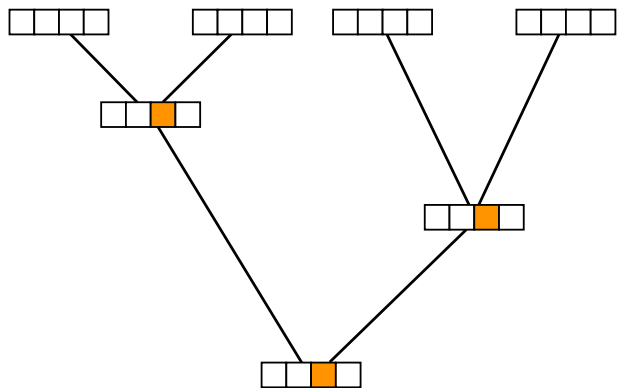


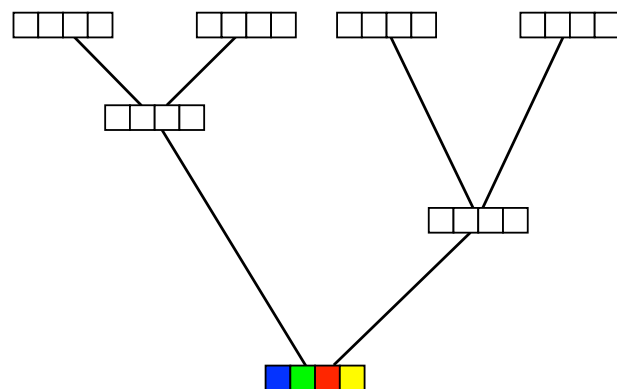
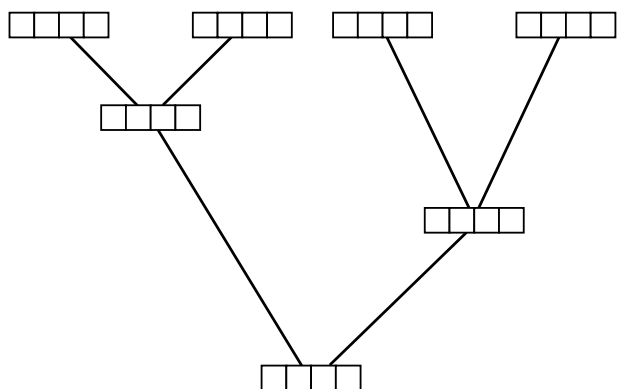
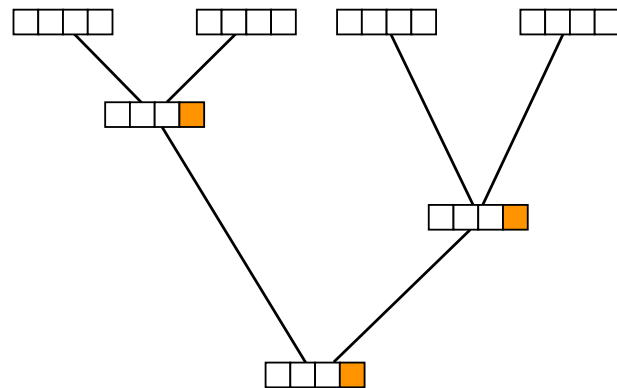
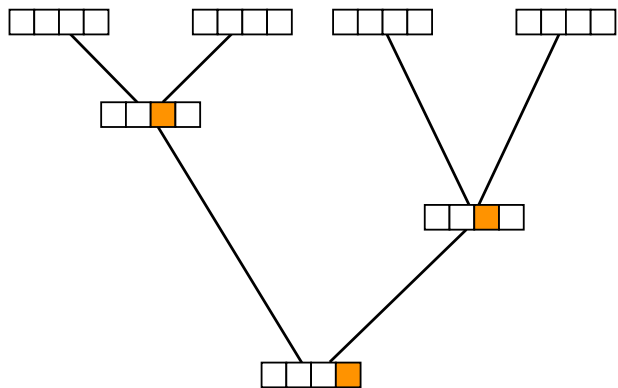






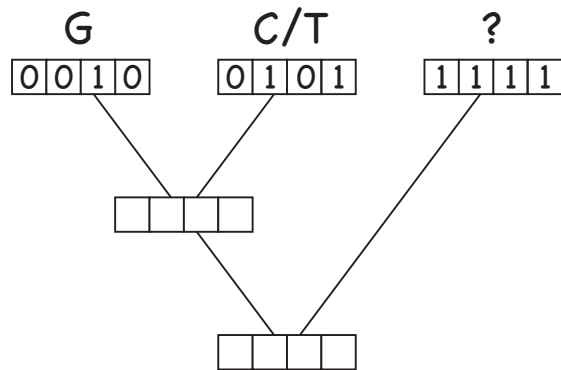






$$\ell_{\text{Site}} = \pi_A \times \ell_A^{\text{Root}} + \pi_C \times \ell_C^{\text{Root}} + \pi_G \times \ell_G^{\text{Root}} + \pi_T \times \ell_T^{\text{Root}}$$

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



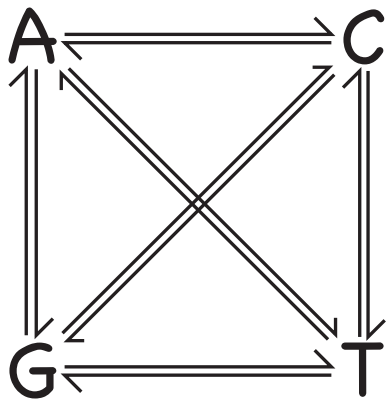
$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \quad G \quad A \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \\ v_3 \quad v_4 \quad v_1 \\ A \quad A \quad A \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \\ v_2 \end{array} \right] =$$

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

π_i — Stationary frequencies

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

Continuous-Time Markov Chain



		To			
From		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

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

		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

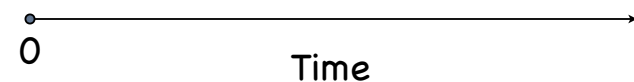
Interpretation: If the process is in state i , we wait an exponentially distributed amount of time with parameter $-q_{ii}$ until the next substitution occurs.

		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

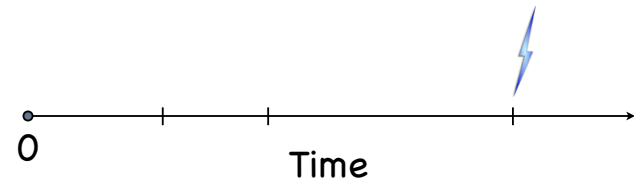
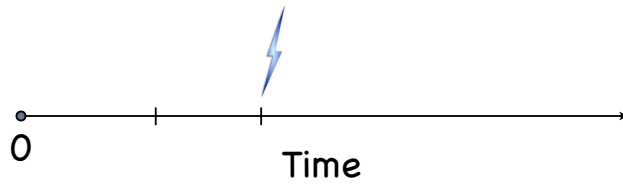
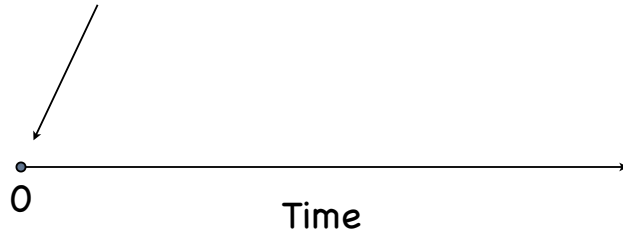
Interpretation: The change is to state j with probability $-q_{ij}/q_{ii}$.

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.

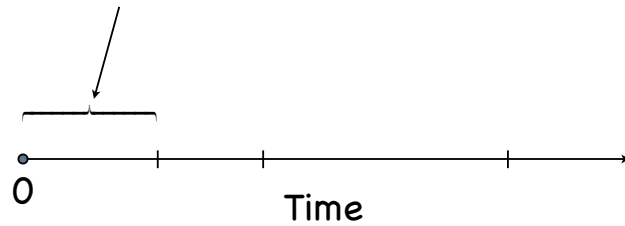
The rate at which the somethings (events) occur is λ .



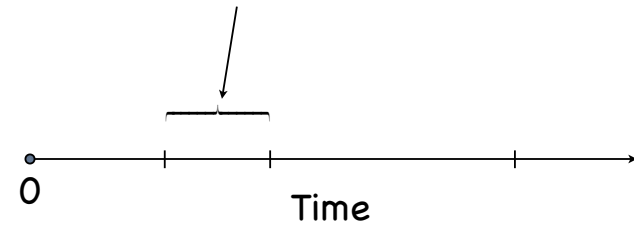
Start observing
the process here



Sojourn time until
the first event

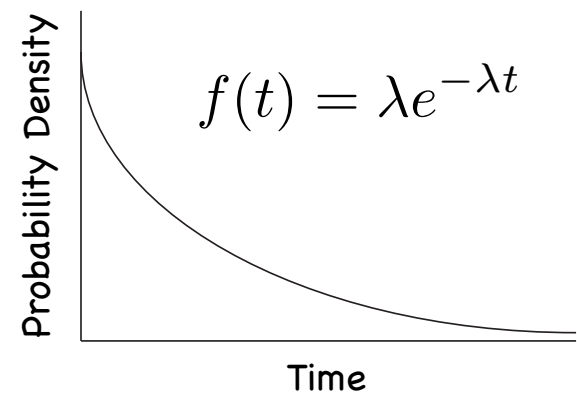
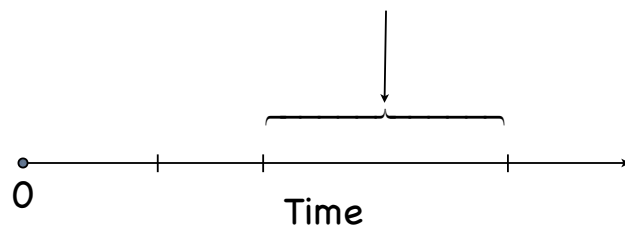


Second sojourn time



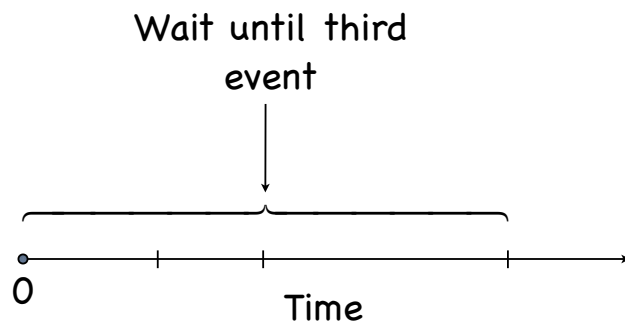
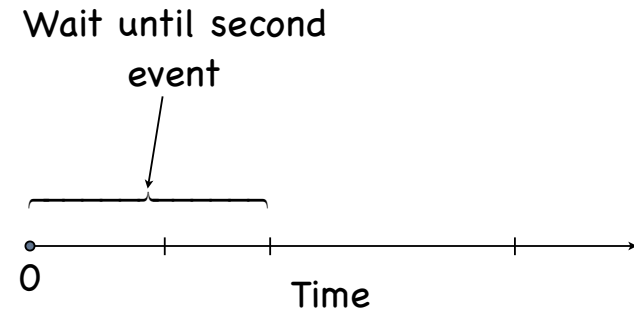
Important fact: The sojourn times are
exponentially-distributed random variables

Third sojourn time



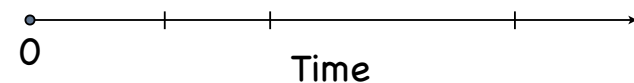
Interesting fact: The sojourn time is the exponentially-distributed time until the next event.

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

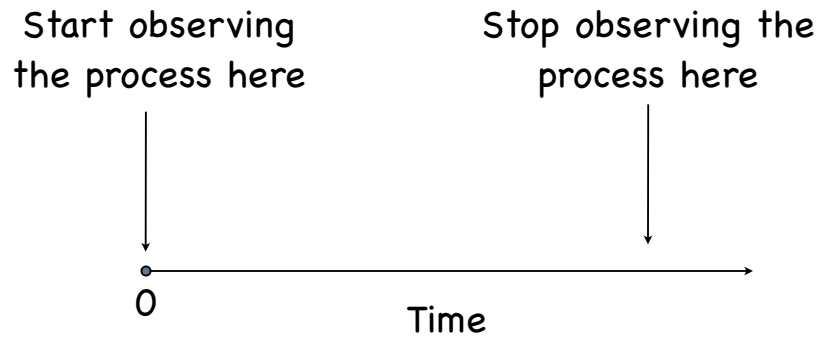


Interesting fact: The waiting time until the k-th event is a gamma-distributed random variable, with parameters k and λ .

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

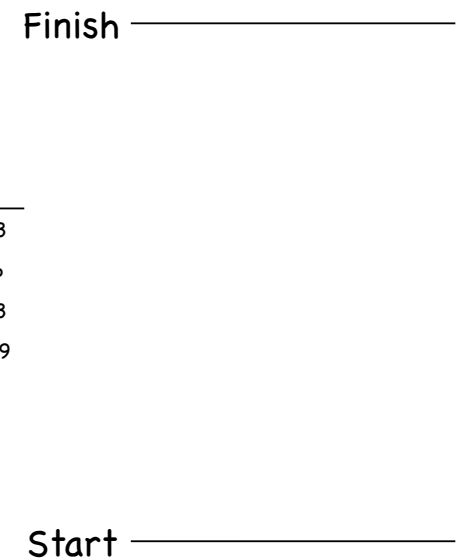
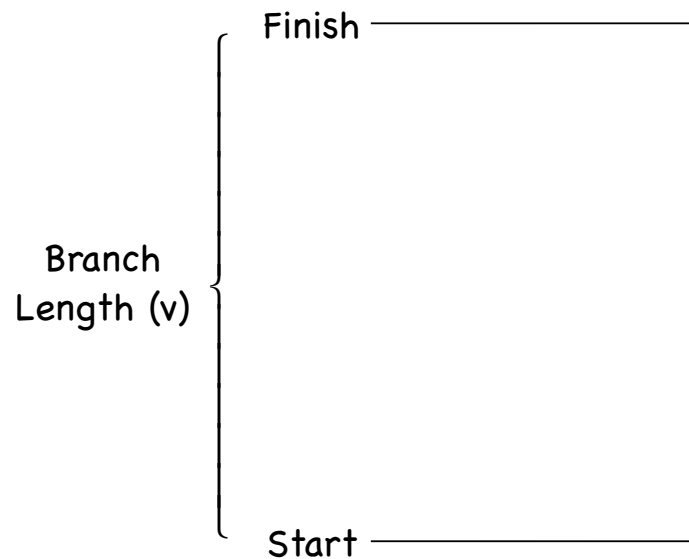
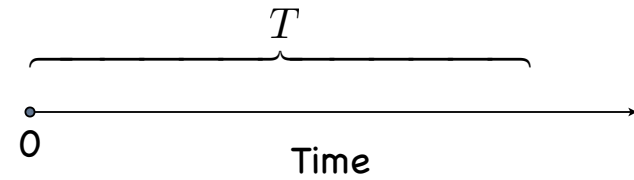


Note: $\Gamma(k) = (k-1)!$ for integer k



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

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

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

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

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(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 _____

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

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

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

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

Start _____

Finish _____

	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

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

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

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

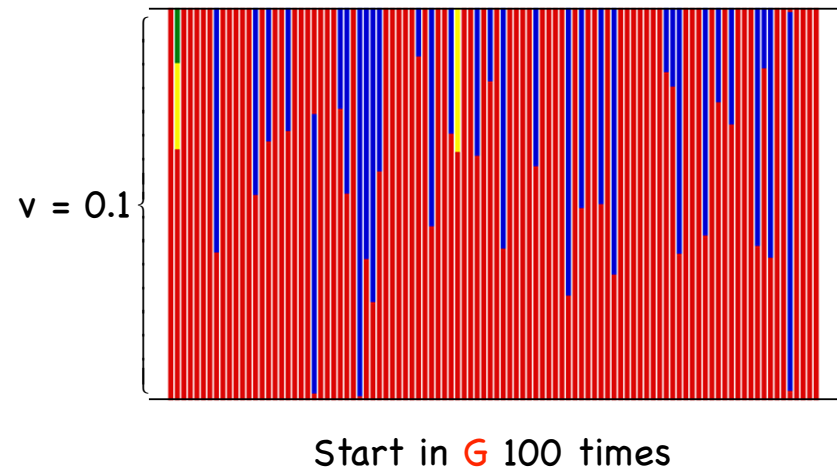
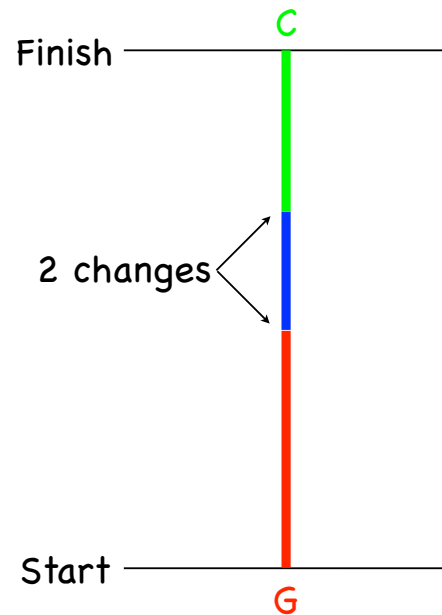
Start _____

Finish _____

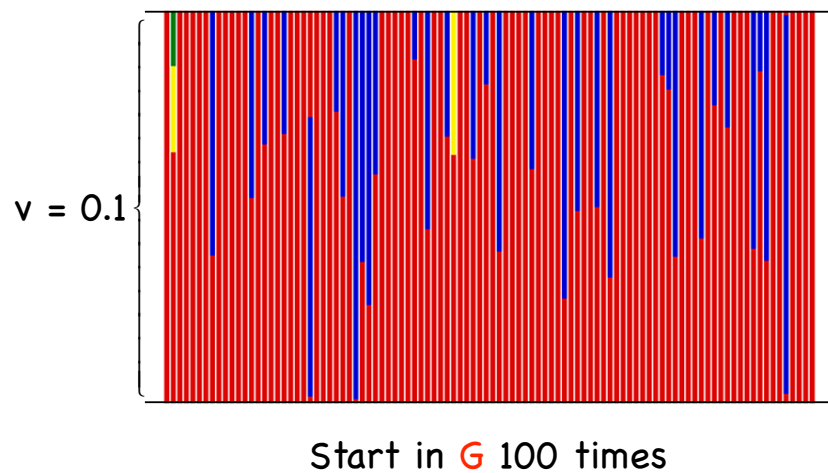
Exp(0.696)

	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 $v = 0.1$

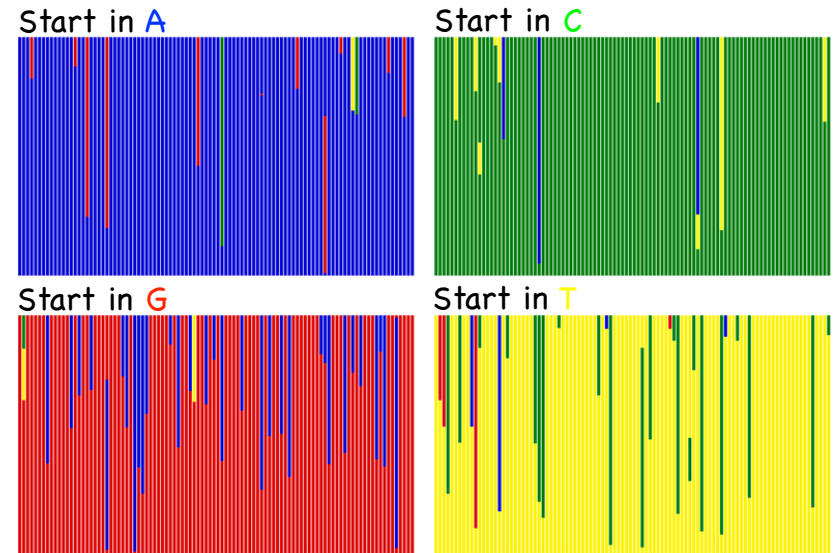
		Ended In			
Started In	A	A	C	G	T
	C				
	G	0.31	0.01	0.67	0.01
	T				

(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				
	C				
	G	0.1125	0.0182	0.8634	0.0058
	T				

(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
	G	0.31	0.01	0.67	0.01
	T	0.04	0.2	0.04	0.72

(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
	G	0.1125	0.0182	0.8634	0.0058
	T	0.0241	0.0877	0.0113	0.8767

(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: $P(t) = e^{Qt}$

		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

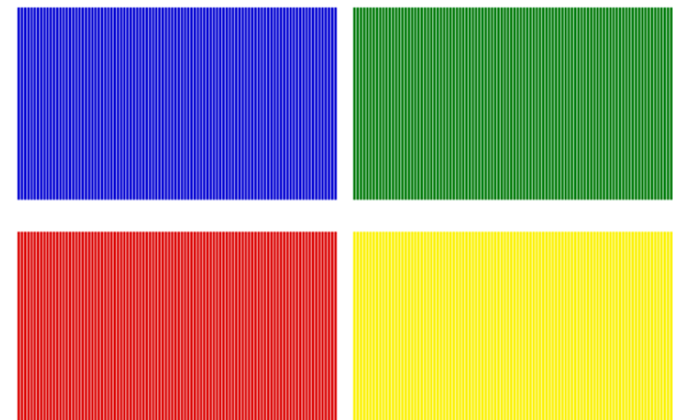
Exact: $P(t) = e^{Qt}$

		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

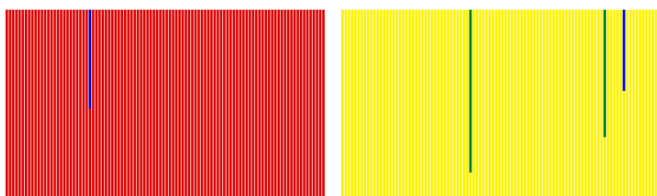
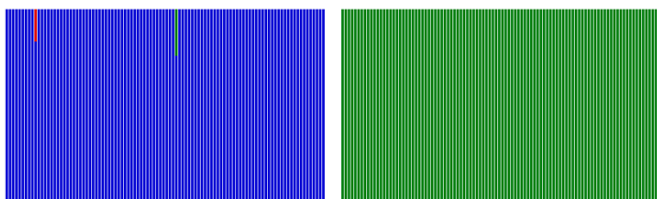
Accounts for all the ways that the process, starting in state i, can end in state j.

Transition probabilities for any rate matrix, Q , can be calculated as

$$P(t) = e^{Qt}$$

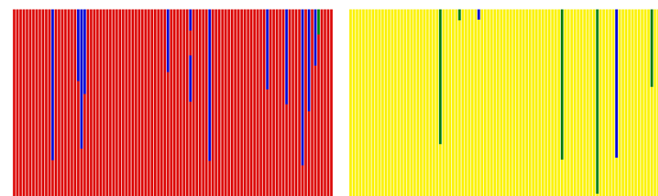
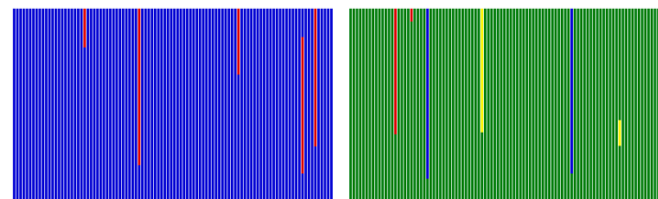


$$P(0.00) = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & A & C & G & T \\ \hline A & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ G & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$



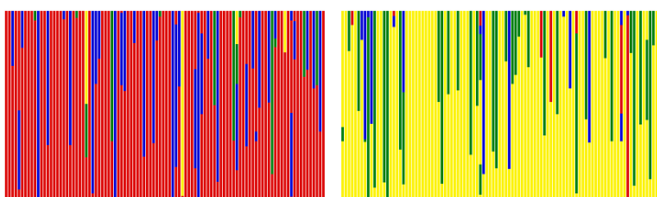
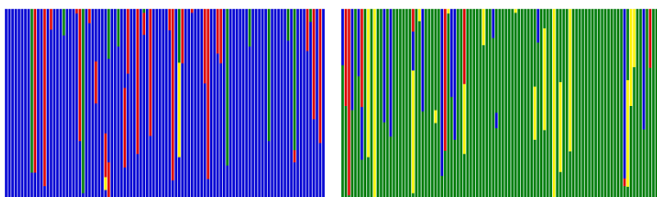
P(0.01) =

	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



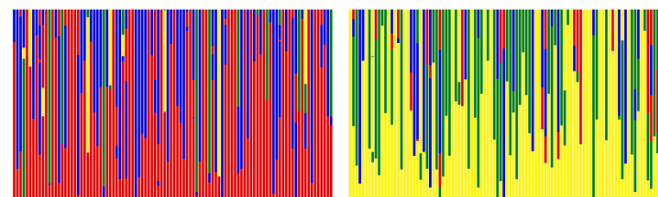
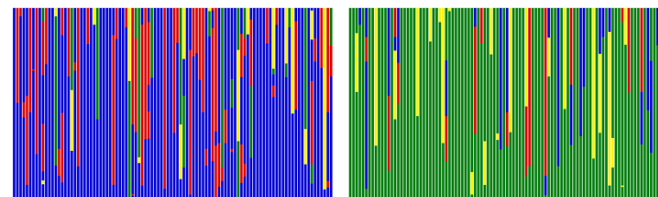
P(0.10) =

	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



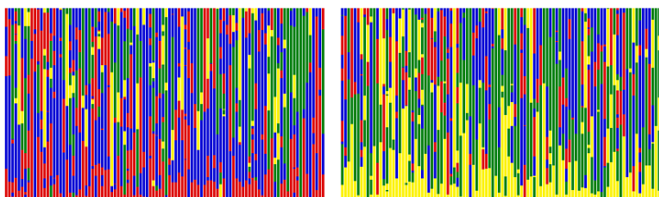
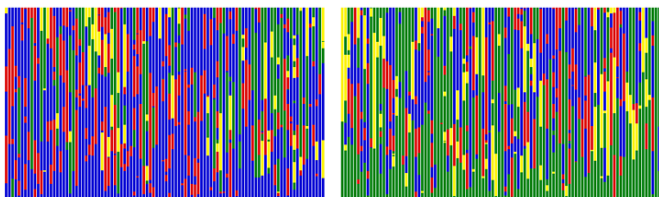
P(0.50) =

	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



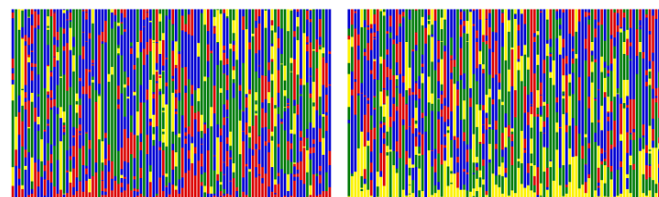
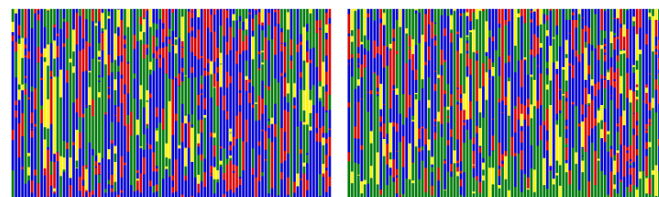
P(1.00) =

	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



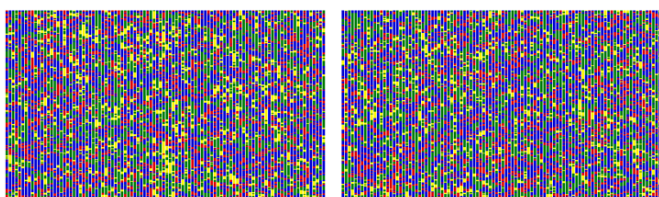
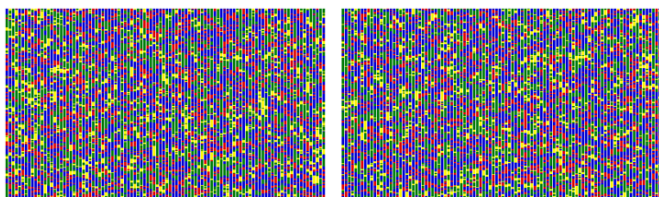
P(5.00) =

	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



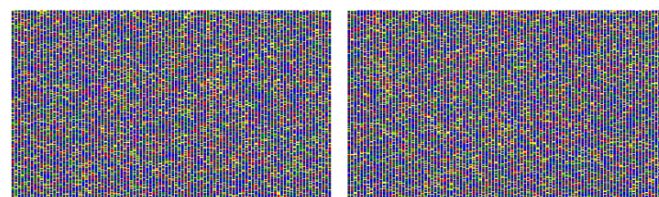
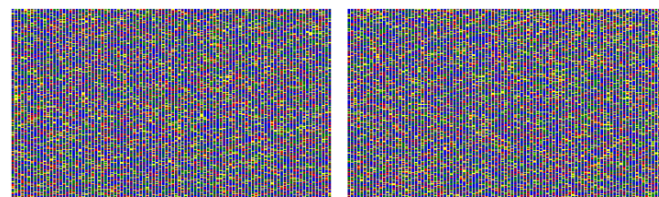
P(10.00) =

	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



P(100.00) =

	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



P(1000.00) =

	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.

$$\pi_A$$

$$\pi_C$$

$$\pi_G$$

$$\pi_T$$

$$\Pr \left[\begin{array}{c} G \quad \quad G \quad \quad A \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ v_3 \quad A \quad v_4 \quad A \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ v_1 \quad A \quad v_2 \quad A \end{array} \right] =$$

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

π_i — Stationary frequencies

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

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.

$$\pi_A = 0.4$$

$$\pi_C = 0.3$$

$$\pi_G = 0.2$$

$$\pi_T = 0.1$$

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

$$\kappa = 5$$

$$\pi_A = 0.4$$

$$\pi_C = 0.3$$

$$\pi_G = 0.2$$

$$\pi_T = 0.1$$

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

Jukes & Cantor
(1969)

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

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

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)

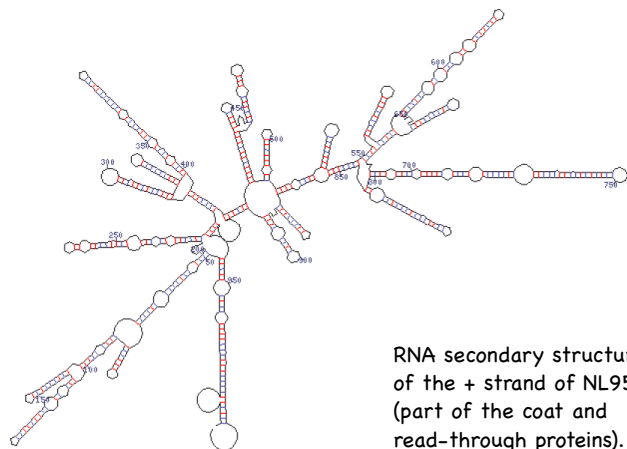
$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} - & r_{AC}\pi_C & r_{AG}\pi_G & r_{AT}\pi_T \\ r_{AC}\pi_A & - & r_{CG}\pi_G & r_{CT}\pi_T \\ r_{AG}\pi_A & r_{CG}\pi_C & - & \pi_T \\ r_{AT}\pi_A & r_{CT}\pi_C & \pi_G & - \end{pmatrix} \mu$$

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

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 _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	r _{14A}	r _{15A}	r _{16A}	r _{17A}	r _{18A}	r _{19A}
R	r _{1A}	—	r _{2R}	r _{3R}	r _{4R}	r _{5R}	r _{6R}	r _{7R}	r _{8R}	r _{9R}	r _{10R}	r _{11R}	r _{12R}	r _{13R}	r _{14R}	r _{15R}	r _{16R}	r _{17R}	r _{18R}	r _{19R}
N	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	—	r _{3N}	r _{4N}	r _{5N}	r _{6N}	r _{7N}	r _{8N}	r _{9N}	r _{10N}	r _{11N}	r _{12N}	r _{13N}	r _{14N}	r _{15N}	r _{16N}	r _{17N}	r _{18N}	r _{19N}
D	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	—	r _{4D}	r _{5D}	r _{6D}	r _{7D}	r _{8D}	r _{9D}	r _{10D}	r _{11D}	r _{12D}	r _{13D}	r _{14D}	r _{15D}	r _{16D}	r _{17D}	r _{18D}	r _{19D}
C	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	—	r _{5C}	r _{6C}	r _{7C}	r _{8C}	r _{9C}	r _{10C}	r _{11C}	r _{12C}	r _{13C}	r _{14C}	r _{15C}	r _{16C}	r _{17C}	r _{18C}	r _{19C}
Q	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	—	r _{6Q}	r _{7Q}	r _{8Q}	r _{9Q}	r _{10Q}	r _{11Q}	r _{12Q}	r _{13Q}	r _{14Q}	r _{15Q}	r _{16Q}	r _{17Q}	r _{18Q}	r _{19Q}
E	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	—	r _{7E}	r _{8E}	r _{9E}	r _{10E}	r _{11E}	r _{12E}	r _{13E}	r _{14E}	r _{15E}	r _{16E}	r _{17E}	r _{18E}	r _{19E}
G	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	—	r _{8G}	r _{9G}	r _{10G}	r _{11G}	r _{12G}	r _{13G}	r _{14G}	r _{15G}	r _{16G}	r _{17G}	r _{18G}	r _{19G}
H	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	—	r _{9H}	r _{10H}	r _{11H}	r _{12H}	r _{13H}	r _{14H}	r _{15H}	r _{16H}	r _{17H}	r _{18H}	r _{19H}
I	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	—	r _{10I}	r _{11I}	r _{12I}	r _{13I}	r _{14I}	r _{15I}	r _{16I}	r _{17I}	r _{18I}	r _{19I}
L	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	—	r _{11L}	r _{12L}	r _{13L}	r _{14L}	r _{15L}	r _{16L}	r _{17L}	r _{18L}	r _{19L}
K	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	—	r _{12K}	r _{13K}	r _{14K}	r _{15K}	r _{16K}	r _{17K}	r _{18K}	r _{19K}
M	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	—	r _{13M}	r _{14M}	r _{15M}	r _{16M}	r _{17M}	r _{18M}	r _{19M}
F	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	—	r _{14F}	r _{15F}	r _{16F}	r _{17F}	r _{18F}	r _{19F}
P	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	r _{14A}	—	r _{15P}	r _{16P}	r _{17P}	r _{18P}	r _{19P}
S	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	r _{14A}	r _{15A}	—	r _{16S}	r _{17S}	r _{18S}	r _{19S}
T	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	r _{14A}	r _{15A}	r _{16A}	—	r _{17T}	r _{18T}	r _{19T}
W	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	r _{14A}	r _{15A}	r _{16A}	r _{17A}	—	r _{18W}	r _{19W}
Y	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	r _{14A}	r _{15A}	r _{16A}	r _{17A}	r _{18A}	—	r _{19Y}
V	r _{1A}	r _{2A}	r _{3A}	r _{4A}	r _{5A}	r _{6A}	r _{7A}	r _{8A}	r _{9A}	r _{10A}	r _{11A}	r _{12A}	r _{13A}	r _{14A}	r _{15A}	r _{16A}	r _{17A}	r _{18A}	r _{19A}	—

Dice



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

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

	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
AG			-		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
AU				-	0	0	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		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		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
AG	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0
AU	?	?	?	-	0	0	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
CG	0	0	?	0	?	?	-	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0
CU	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	?	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	0	?	?	-	?	?
UG	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	-	?
UU	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)

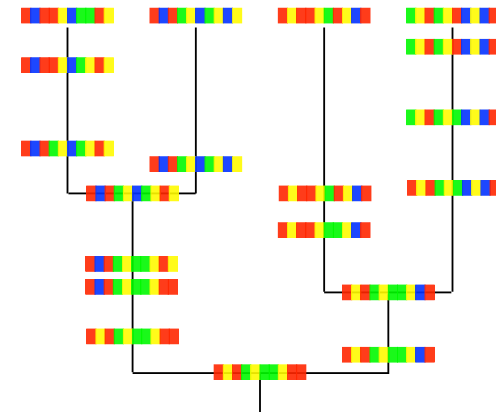
$$q_{ij} = \begin{cases} \omega \kappa \pi_j & : \text{nonsynonymous transition} \\ \omega \pi_j & : \text{nonsynonymous transversion} \\ \kappa \pi_j & : \text{synonymous transition} \\ \pi_j & : \text{synonymous transversion} \\ 0 & : i \text{ and } j \text{ differ at 2 or 3 positions} \end{cases}$$

	AAAAAA	AAAAAC		TTTTTG	TTTTTT
AAAAAA	-	?		0	0
AAAAAC	?	-		0	0
⋮					
TTTTTG	0	0		-	?
TTTTTT	0	0		?	-

4092 states not shown

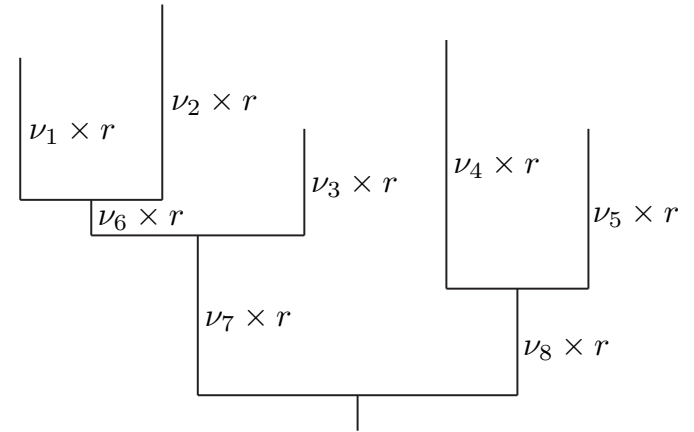
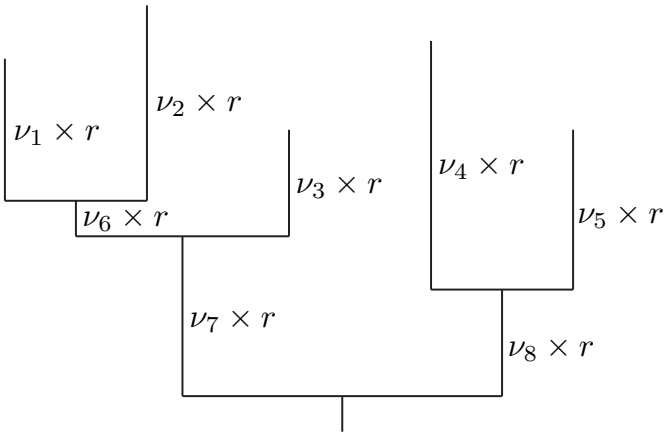
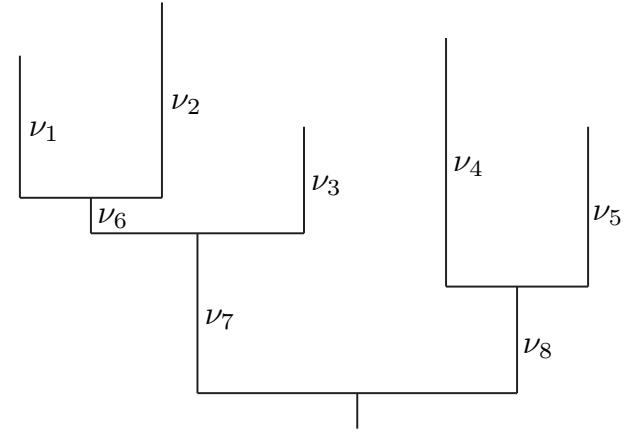
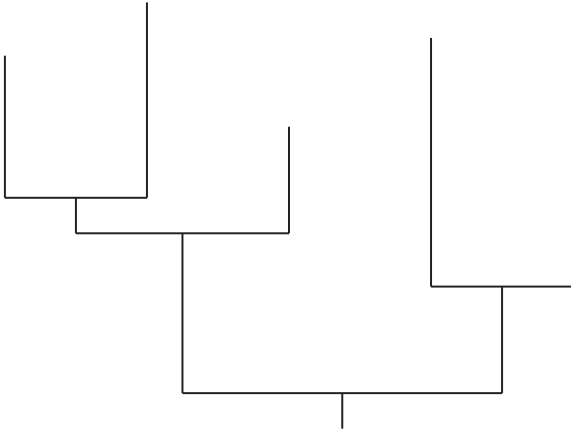
	AAAAAA	AAAAAC		TTTTTG	TTTTTT
AAAAAA	-	?		0	0
AAAAAC	?	-		0	0
⋮					
TTTTTG	0	0		-	?
TTTTTT	0	0		?	-

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



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

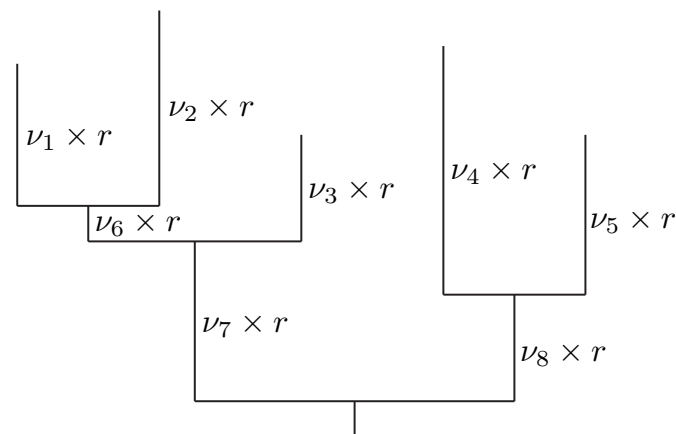
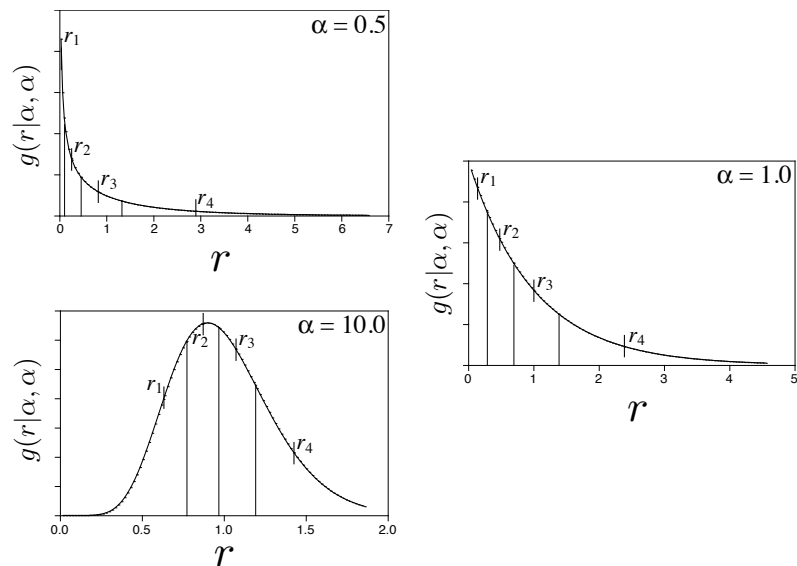
$$4^{100} = 1.61 \times 10^{60}$$



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

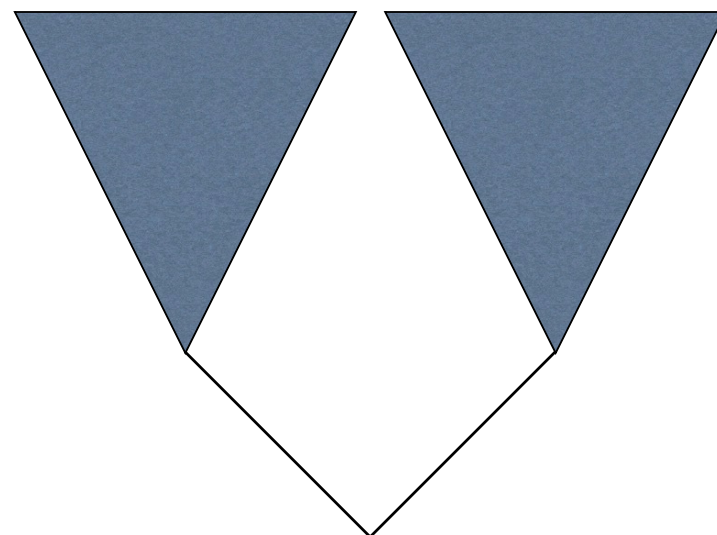
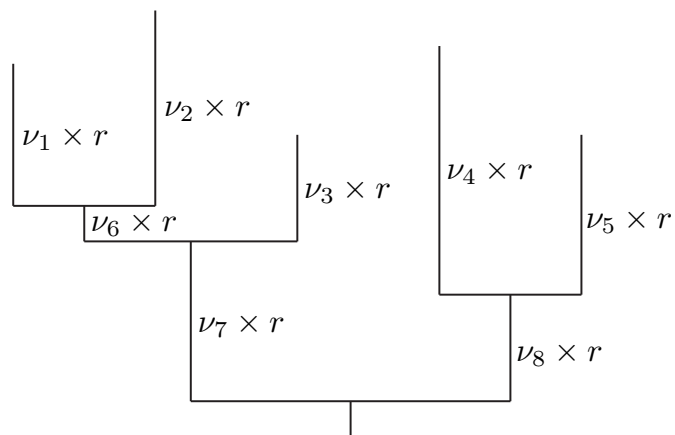
$$\Pr(\text{site}|\alpha, \text{other stuff}) = \int_0^\infty \Pr(\text{site}|r, \text{other stuff})g(r|\alpha, \alpha)dr$$

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.



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

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

	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		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		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				-

$q = 1 - p$

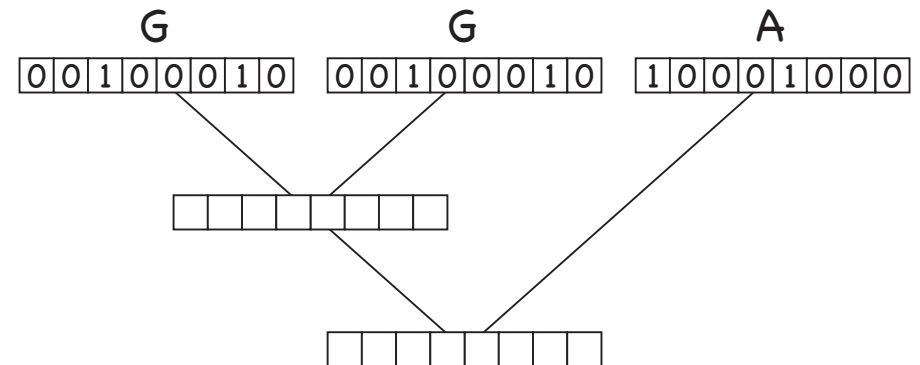
	A ₀	C ₀	G ₀	T ₀	A ₁	C ₁	G ₁	T ₁
A ₀	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0	0
C ₀	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0	0
G ₀	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq	0
T ₀	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	λq
A ₁	λp	0	0	0	-			
C ₁	0	λp	0	0		-		
G ₁	0	0	λp	0			-	
T ₁	0	0	0	λp				-

	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)

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

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



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

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?

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