Exercise 5: Statistical inference (II)

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EM and Newton-Raphson implementation

The ABO-gene or ABO-locus is on chromosome 9. It has 3 alleles (antigens) (A, B, O) and it determines 4 blood type (A, B, AB, O).

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genotype   phenotype
 AA  AO       A
 BB  BO       B
   AB         AB
   OO         O

A, B  are dominant to O.
O     is recessive to A, B.
A, B  are co-dominant.
```

We have a large random sample obtained from Berlin (Bernstein 1925, Sham's book page 44):

- $n_A = 9123$ blood type A
- $n_B = 2987$ blood type B
- $n_{AB} = 1269$ blood type AB
- $n_O = 7725$ blood type O

For instance, $n_A = 9123 = n_{AA} + n_{AO}$: Among 9123 blood type A individuals, some have genotype AA and the others have genotype AO.

Our interest is to estimate the allele frequencies of alleles A, B, and O. i.e. $p =$ freq (allele A), $q =$ freq (allele B), $1 - p - q =$ freq (allele O).

1. Write out the log-likelihood $L(p, q)$.
2. Is there a closed-form solution of this log-likelihood function?
3. Formulate the problem as a missing data problem and use the Newton-Raphson algorithm to find the MLEs, $\hat{p}$ and $\hat{q}$, that maximize the log-likelihood, $\ln L(p, q)$.
4. (Advanced) Use the EM algorithm to find the Maximum Likelihood Estimates (MLEs) of parameters, $\hat{p}$ and $\hat{q}$.

Hint: Lei Sun's STA2080 Modern genetic statistics notes (link).