

# **Introduction to Multivariate Genetic Analysis**

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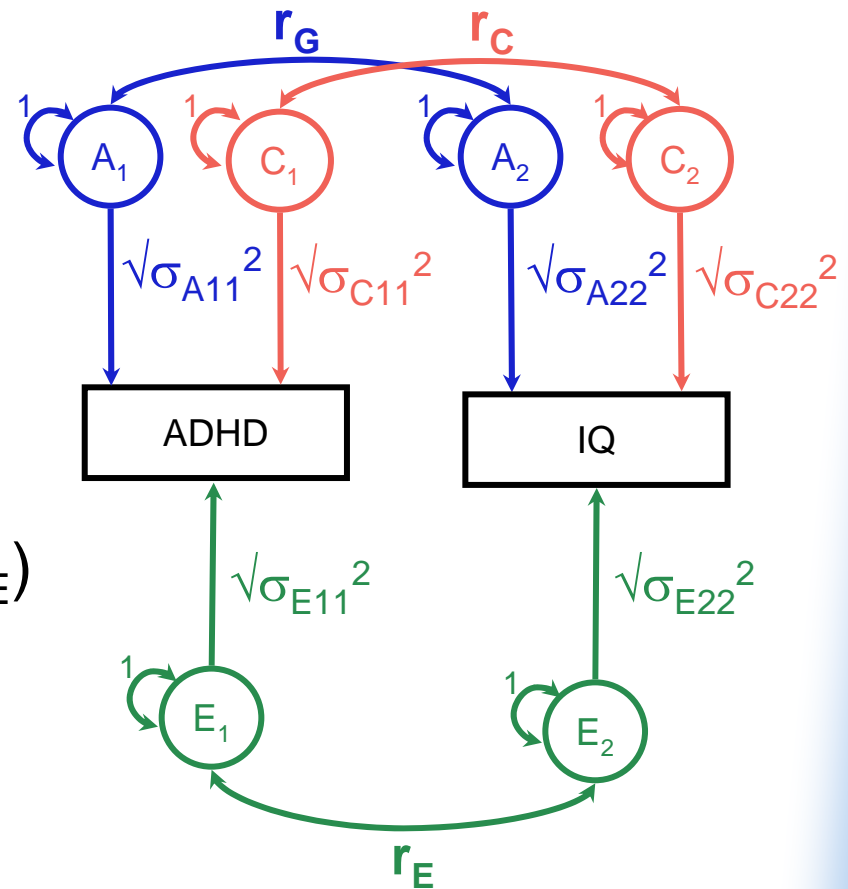
21st Twin and Family Methodology  
Workshop, March 2008

# Aim and Rationale

- Aim: to examine the source of factors that make traits correlate or co-vary
- Rationale:
  - ◆ Traits may be correlated due to shared genetic factors (A) or shared environmental factors (C or E)
  - ◆ Can use information on multiple traits from twin pairs to partition covariation into genetic and environmental components

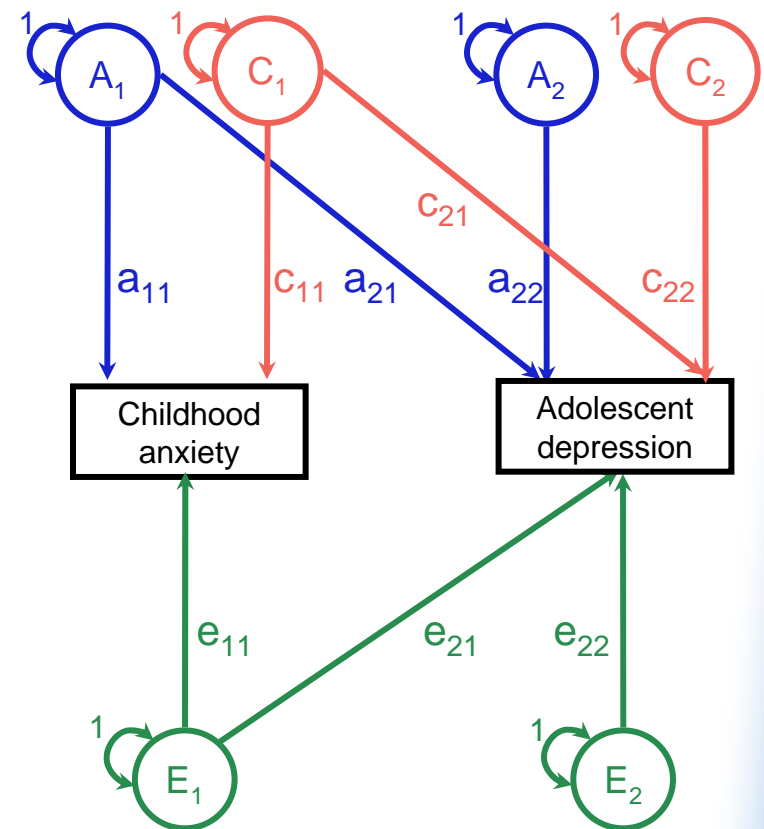
# Example 1

- Why do traits correlate/covary?
- How can we explain the association?
  - ◆ Additive genetic factors ( $r_G$ )
  - ◆ Shared environment ( $r_C$ )
  - ◆ Non-shared environment ( $r_E$ )
- Kuntsi et al. (2004) *Am J Med Genet B*, 124:41



# Example 2

- Associations between phenotypes over time
  - ◆ Does anxiety in childhood lead to depression in adolescence?
- How can we explain the association?
  - ◆ Additive genetic factors ( $a_{21}$ )
  - ◆ Shared environment ( $c_{21}$ )
  - ◆ Non-shared environment ( $e_{21}$ )
  - ◆ How much is not explained by prior anxiety?
- Rice et al. (2004) BMC Psychiatry 4:43



# Sources of Information

- As an example: two traits measured in twin pairs
- Interested in:
  - ◆ Cross-trait covariance *within* individuals
  - ◆ Cross-trait covariance *between* twins
  - ◆ MZ:DZ ratio of cross-trait covariance between twins

# Observed Covariance Matrix

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2	Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	Variance P1			
	Phenotype 2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2		
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	Within-trait P1	Cross-trait	Variance P1	
	Phenotype 2	Cross-trait	Within-trait P2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2

# Observed Covariance Matrix

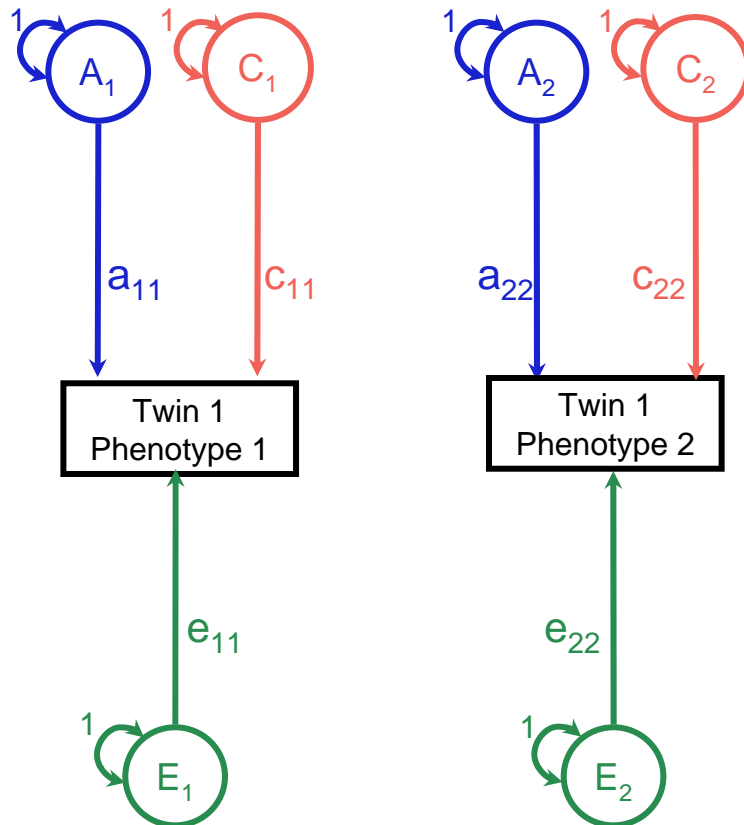
		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2	Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1			
	Phenotype 2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2		
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	Within-trait P1	Cross-trait	<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1	
	Phenotype 2	Cross-trait	Within-trait P2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2

# Observed Covariance Matrix

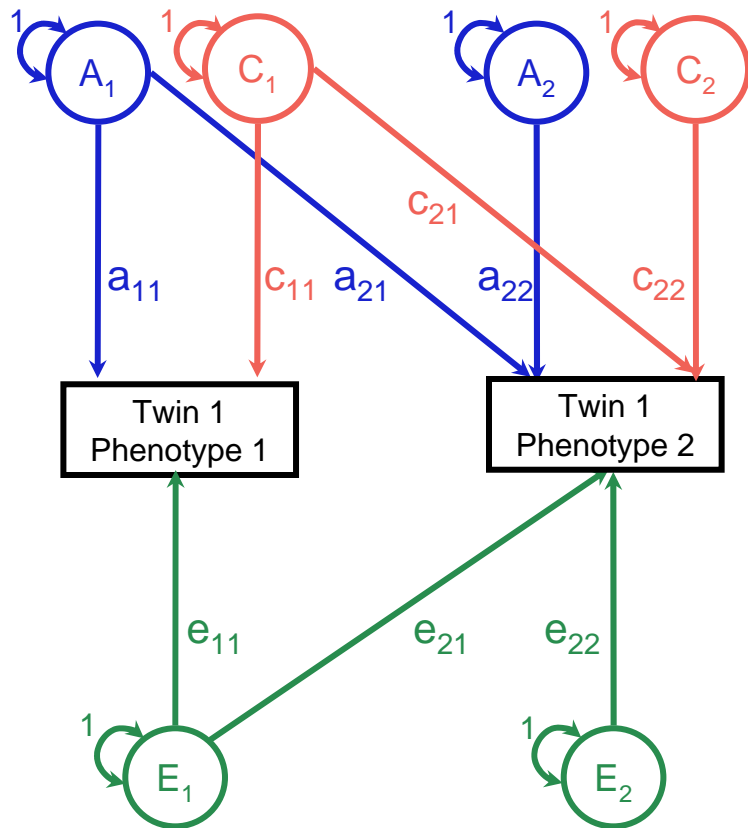
		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2	Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1			
	Phenotype 2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2		
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	<b>Cross-twin covariance</b> Within-trait P1      Cross-trait		<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1	
	Phenotype 2	Cross-trait	Within-trait P2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2



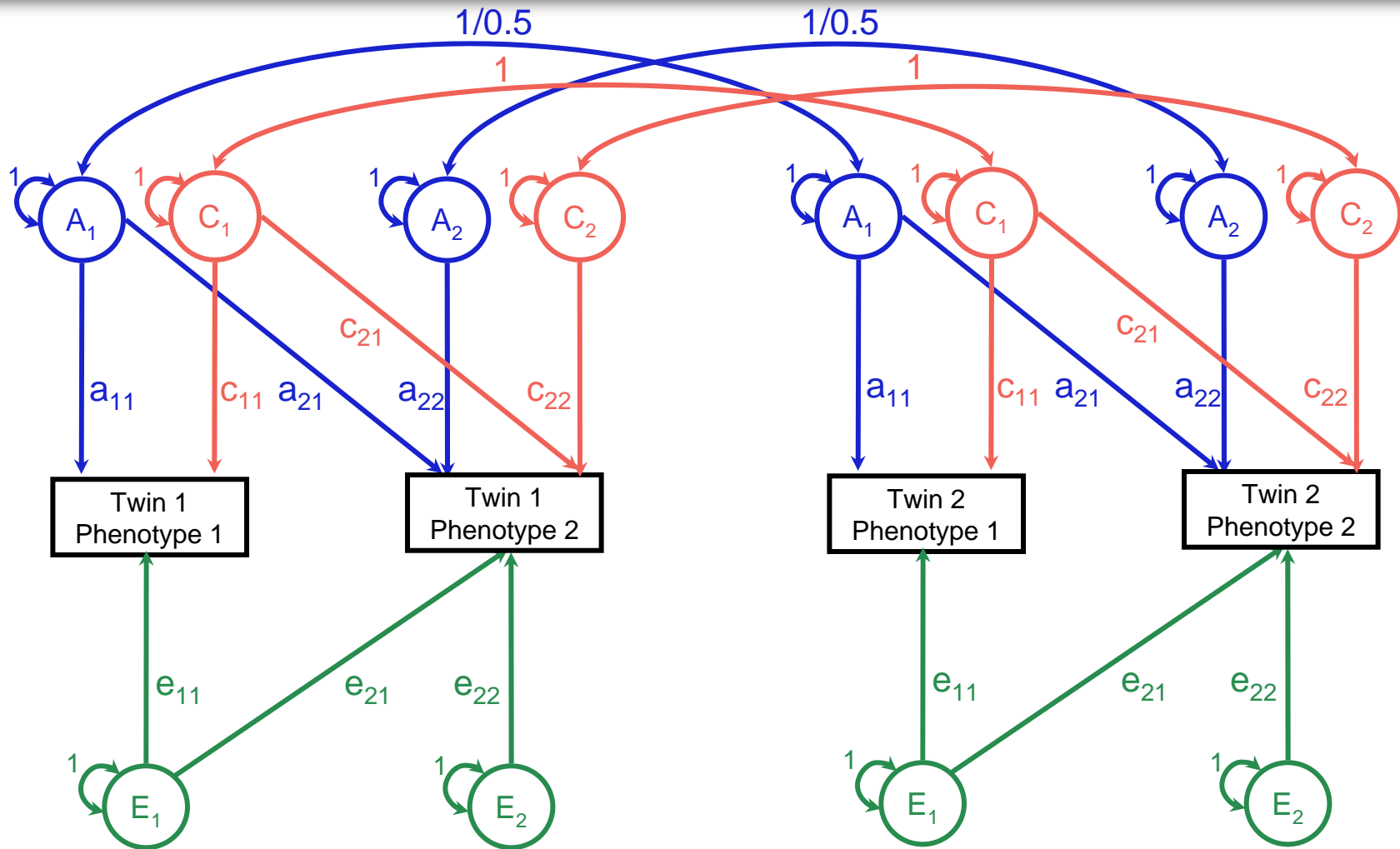
# SEM: Cholesky Decomposition



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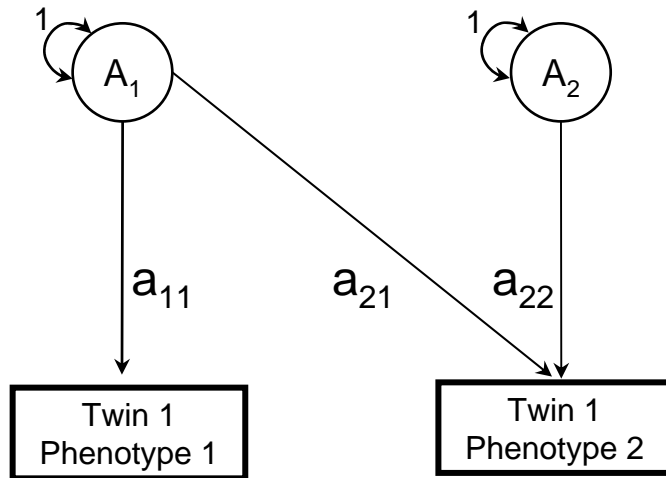
# Why Fit This Model?

- Covariance matrices must be positive definite
- If a matrix is positive definite, it can be decomposed into the product of a triangular matrix and its transpose:
  - ◆  $A = X^*X'$
- Many other multivariate models possible
  - ◆ Depends on data and hypotheses of interest

# Cholesky Decomposition

## Path Tracing

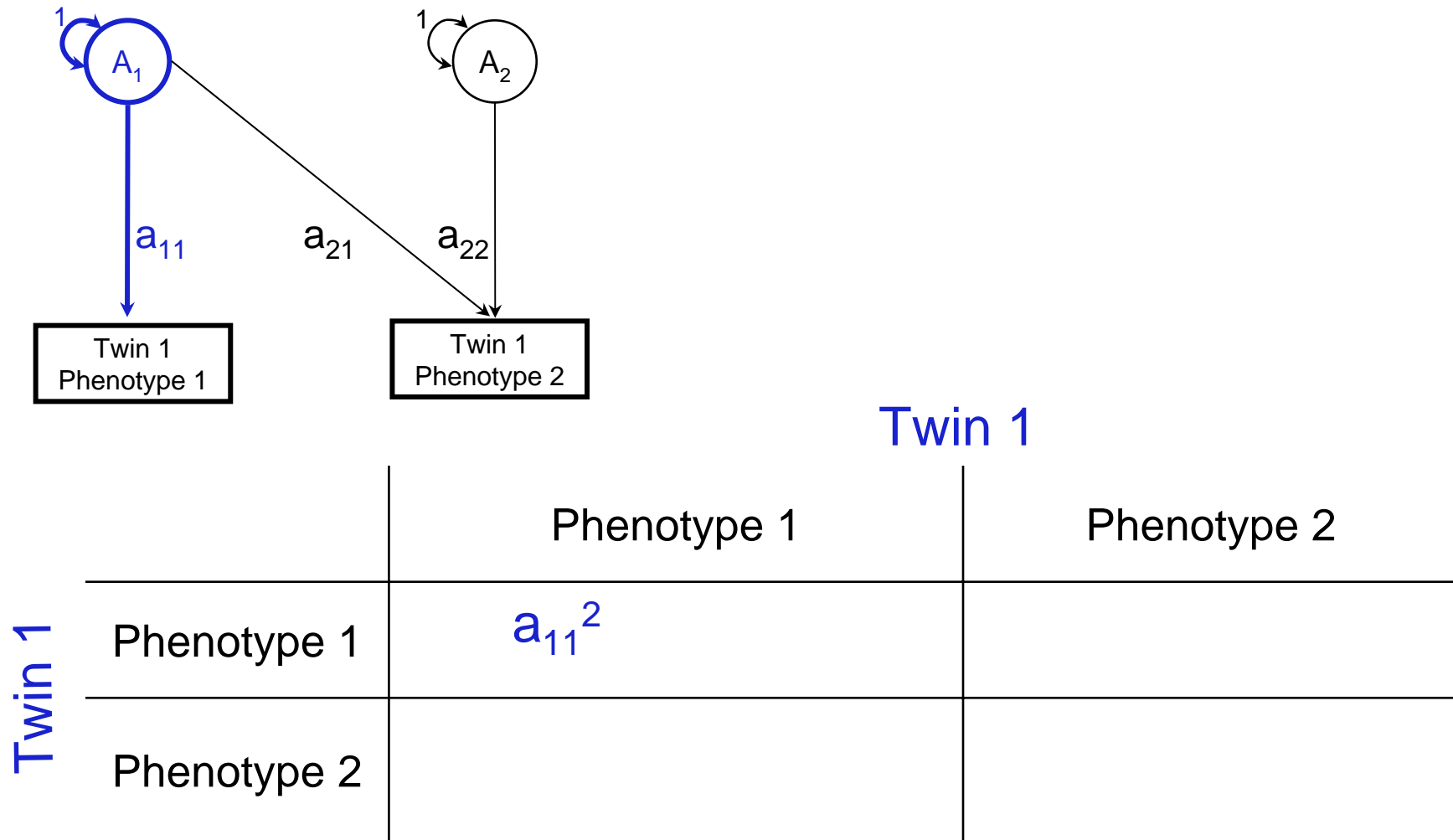
# Within-Twin Covariances (A)



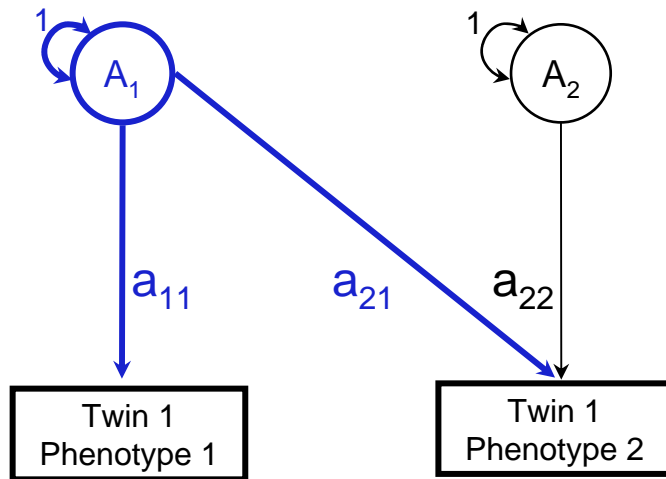
Twin 1

		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1		
	Phenotype 2		

# Within-Twin Covariances (A)



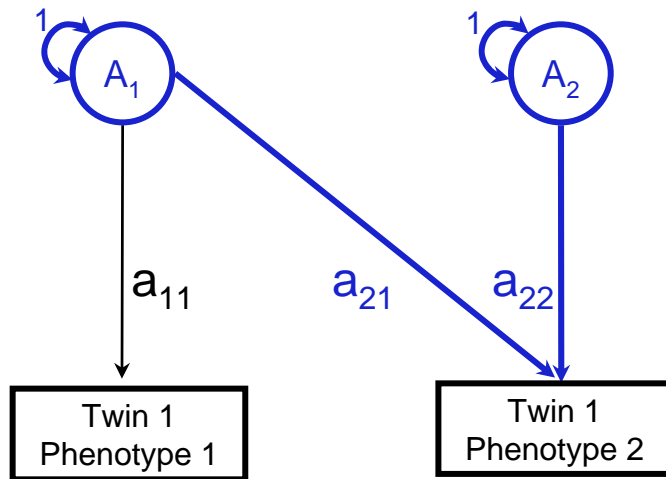
# Within-Twin Covariances (A)



		Twin 1	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	$a_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$a_{11}a_{21}$	

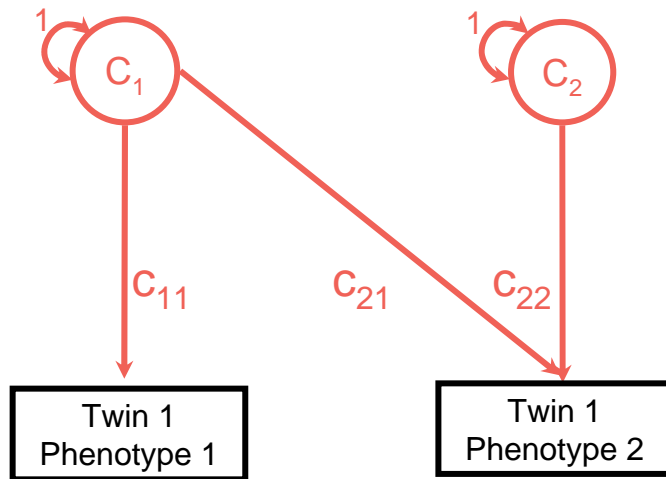


# Within-Twin Covariances (A)



		Twin 1	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	$a_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$a_{11}a_{21}$	$a_{22}^2 + a_{21}^2$

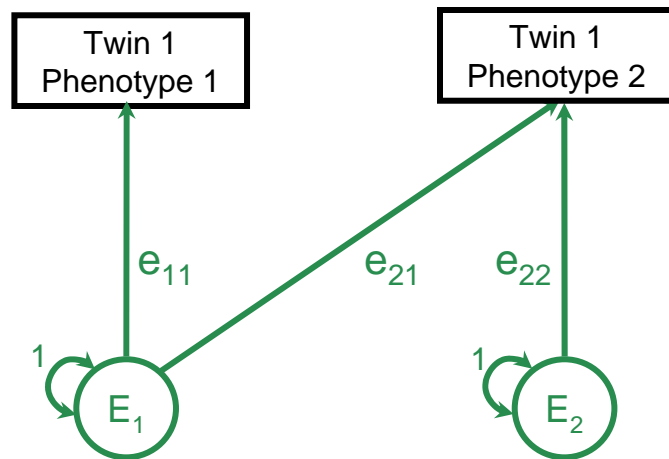
# Within-Twin Covariances (C)



Twin 1

		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	$a_{11}^2 + c_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$a_{11}a_{21} + c_{11}c_{21}$	$a_{22}^2 + a_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 + c_{21}^2$

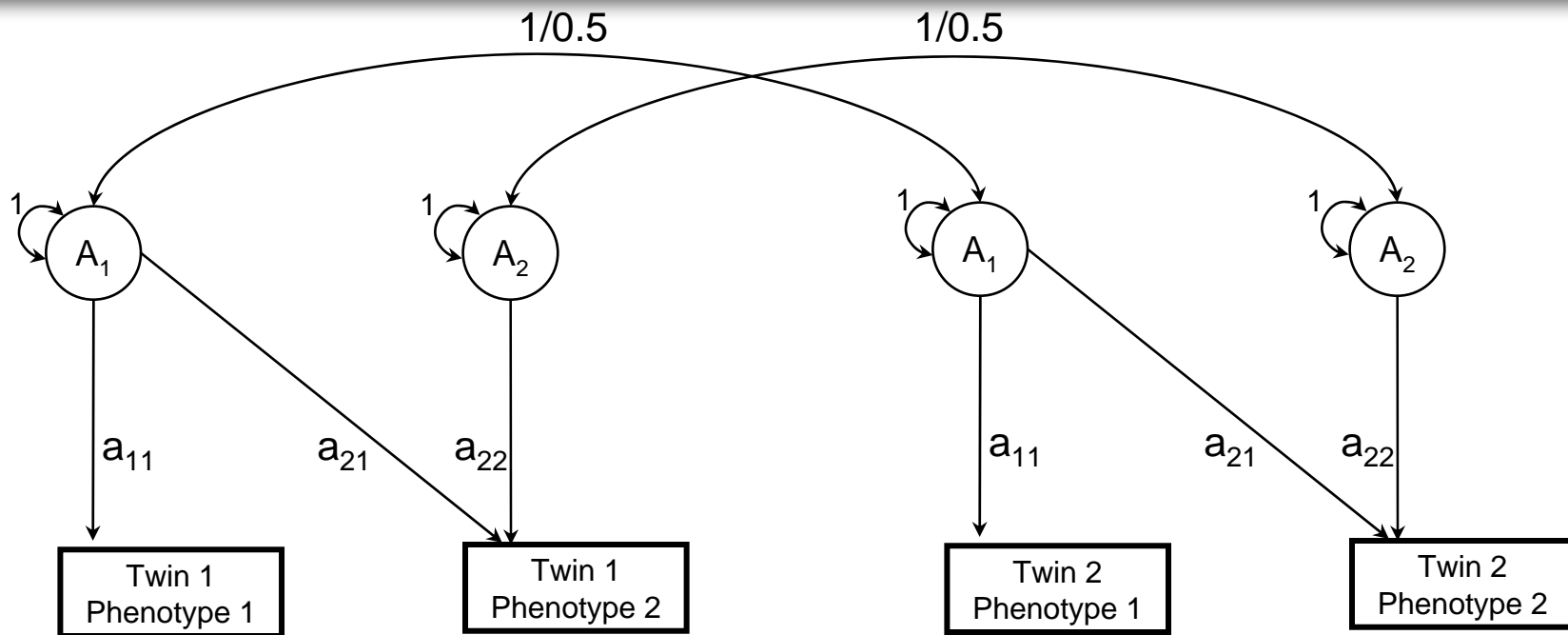
# Within-Twin Covariances (E)



Twin 1

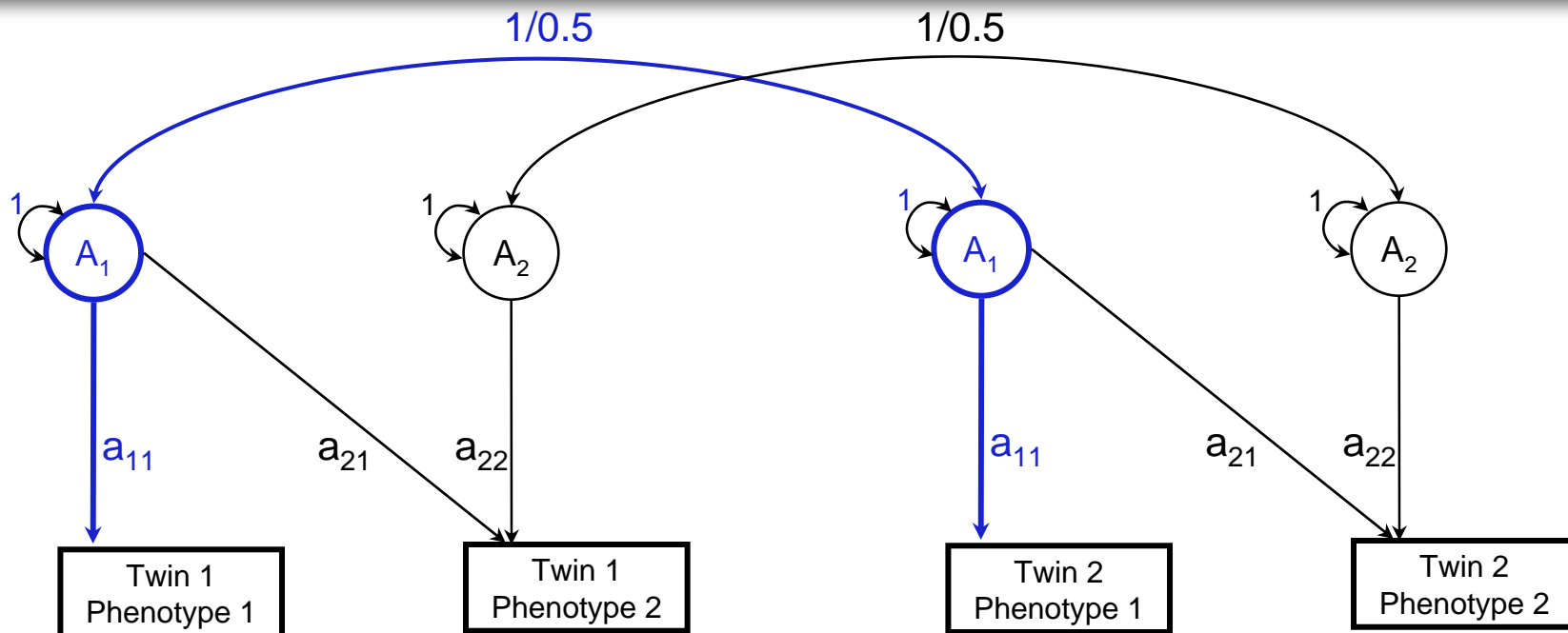
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	$a_{11}^2 + c_{11}^2 + e_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$a_{11}a_{21} + c_{11}c_{21} + e_{11}e_{21}$	$a_{22}^2 + a_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 + c_{21}^2 + e_{22}^2 + e_{21}^2$

# Cross-Twin Covariances (A)



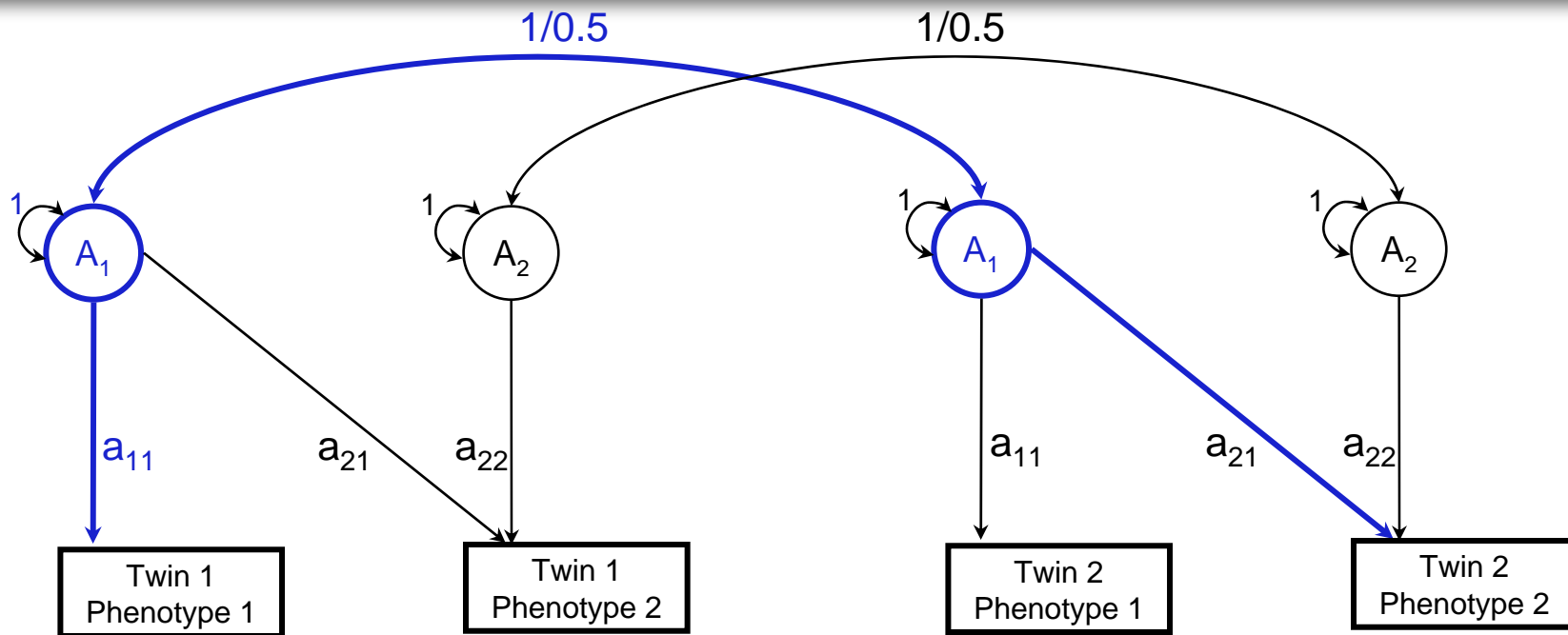
		<b>Twin 1</b>	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
<b>Twin 2</b>	Phenotype 1		
	Phenotype 2		

# Cross-Twin Covariances (A)



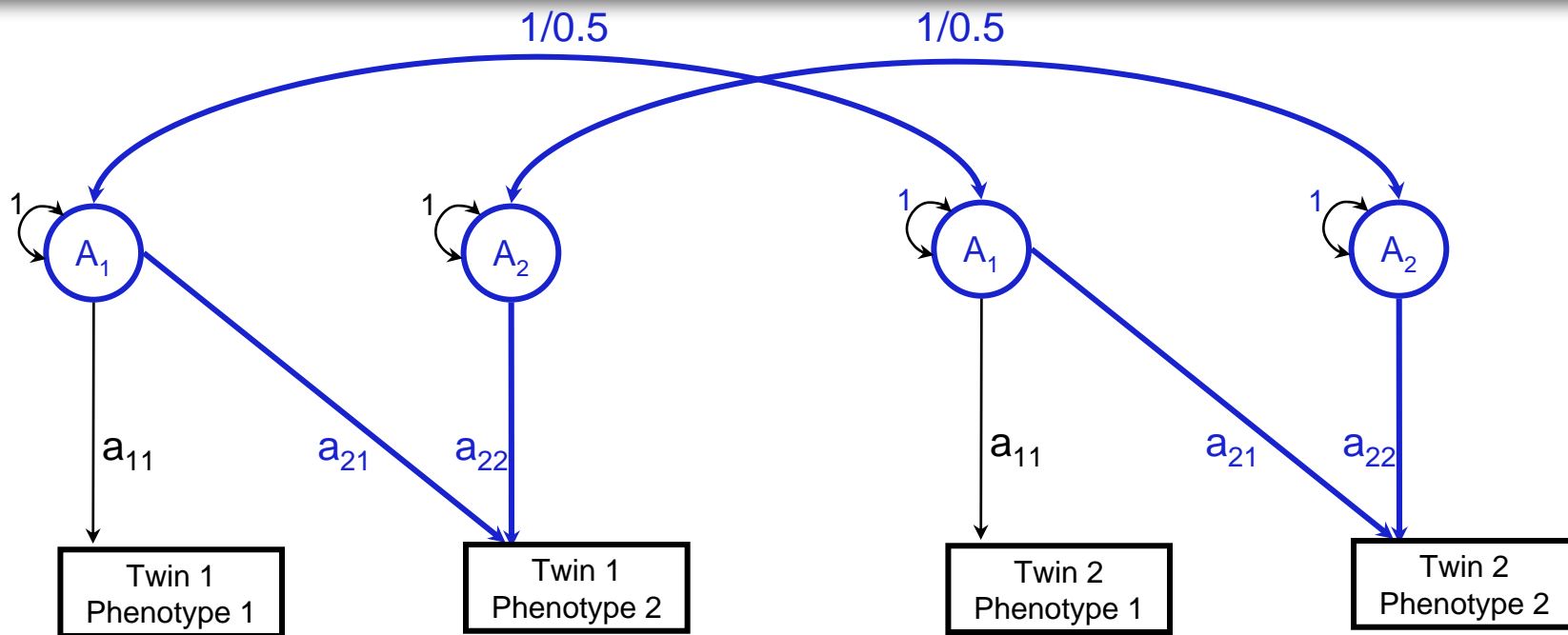
		Twin 1	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	$1/0.5a_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2		

# Cross-Twin Covariances (A)



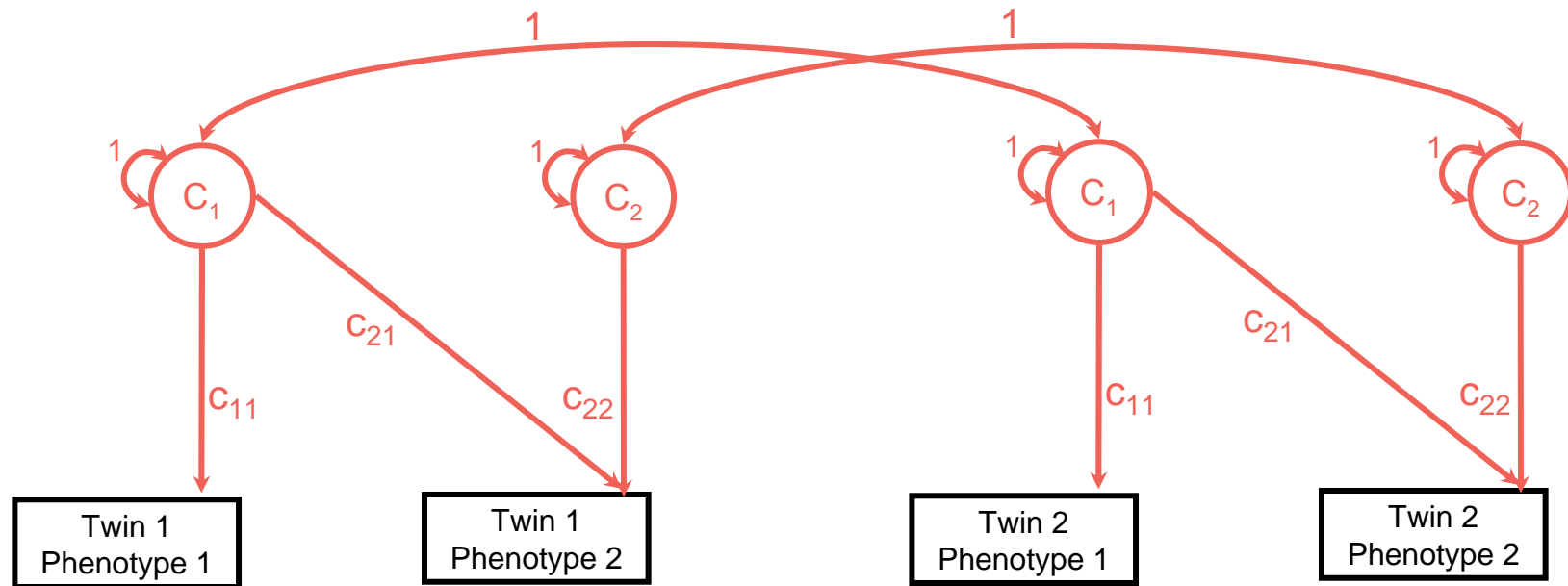
		Twin 1	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	$1/0.5a_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$1/0.5a_{11}a_{21}$	

# Cross-Twin Covariances (A)



		Twin 1	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	$1/0.5a_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$1/0.5a_{11}a_{21}$	$1/0.5a_{22}^2 + 1/0.5a_{21}^2$

# Cross-Twin Covariances (C)



		Twin 1	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	$1/0.5a_{11}^2 + c_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$1/0.5a_{11}a_{21} + c_{11}c_{21}$	$1/0.5a_{22}^2 + 1/0.5a_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 + c_{21}^2$



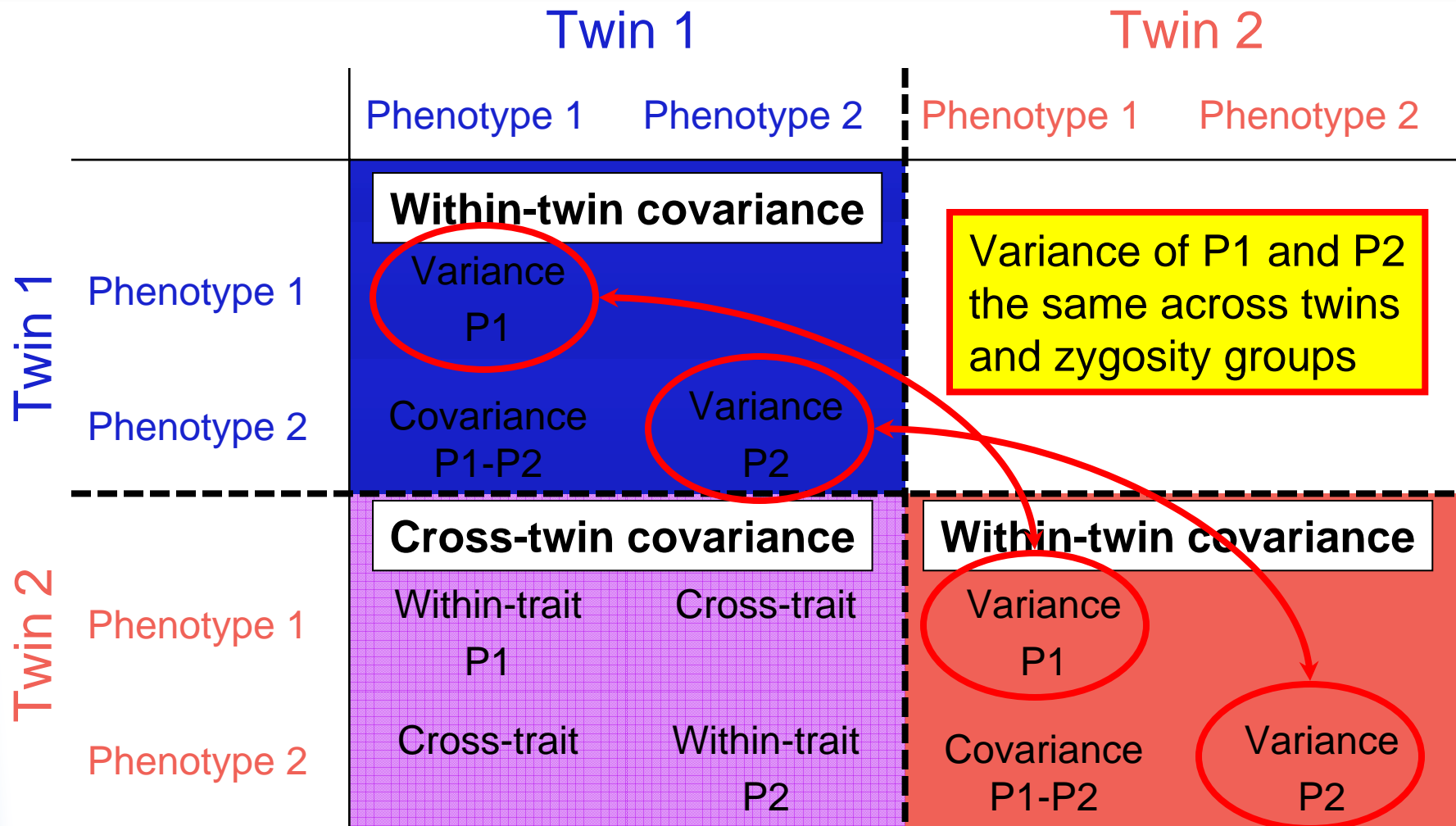
# Predicted Model

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2	Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1		<b>Within-twin covariance</b>			
	Phenotype 1	$a_{11}^2 + c_{11}^2 + e_{11}^2$			
	Phenotype 2	$a_{11}a_{21} + c_{11}c_{21} + e_{11}e_{21}$	$a_{22}^2 + a_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 + c_{21}^2 + e_{22}^2 + e_{21}^2$		
Twin 2		<b>Cross-twin covariance</b>		<b>Within-twin covariance</b>	
	Phenotype 1	$1/.5a_{11}^2 + c_{11}^2$		$a_{11}^2 + c_{11}^2 + e_{11}^2$	
	Phenotype 2	$1/.5a_{11}a_{21} + c_{11}c_{21}$	$1/.5a_{22}^2 + 1/.5a_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 + c_{21}^2$	$a_{11}a_{21} + c_{11}c_{21} + e_{11}e_{21}$	$a_{22}^2 + a_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 + c_{21}^2 + e_{22}^2 + e_{21}^2$

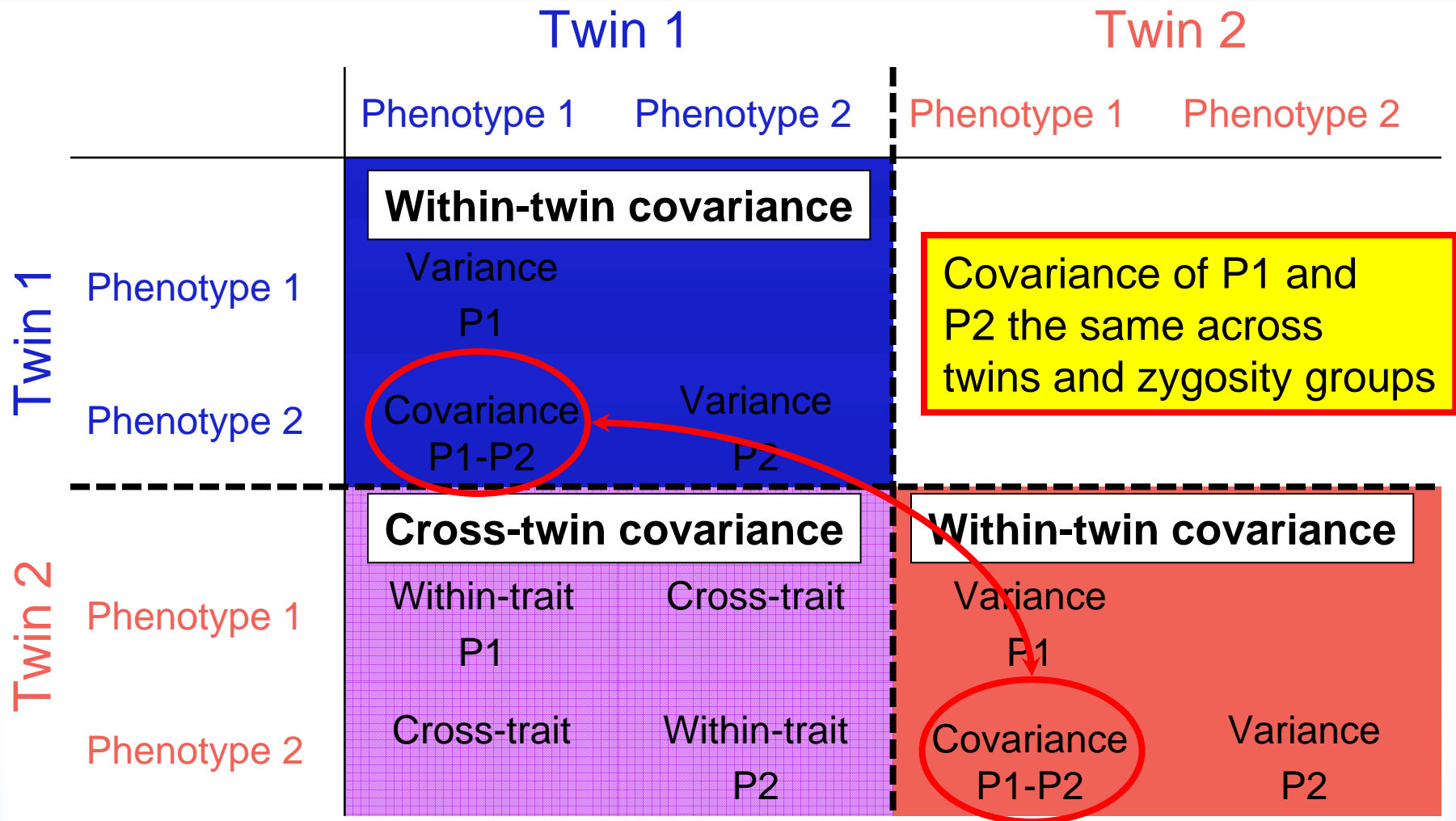
# Predicted Model

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2	Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1			
	Phenotype 2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2		
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	<b>Cross-twin covariance</b> Within-trait P1	Cross-trait	<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1	
	Phenotype 2	Cross-trait	Within-trait P2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2

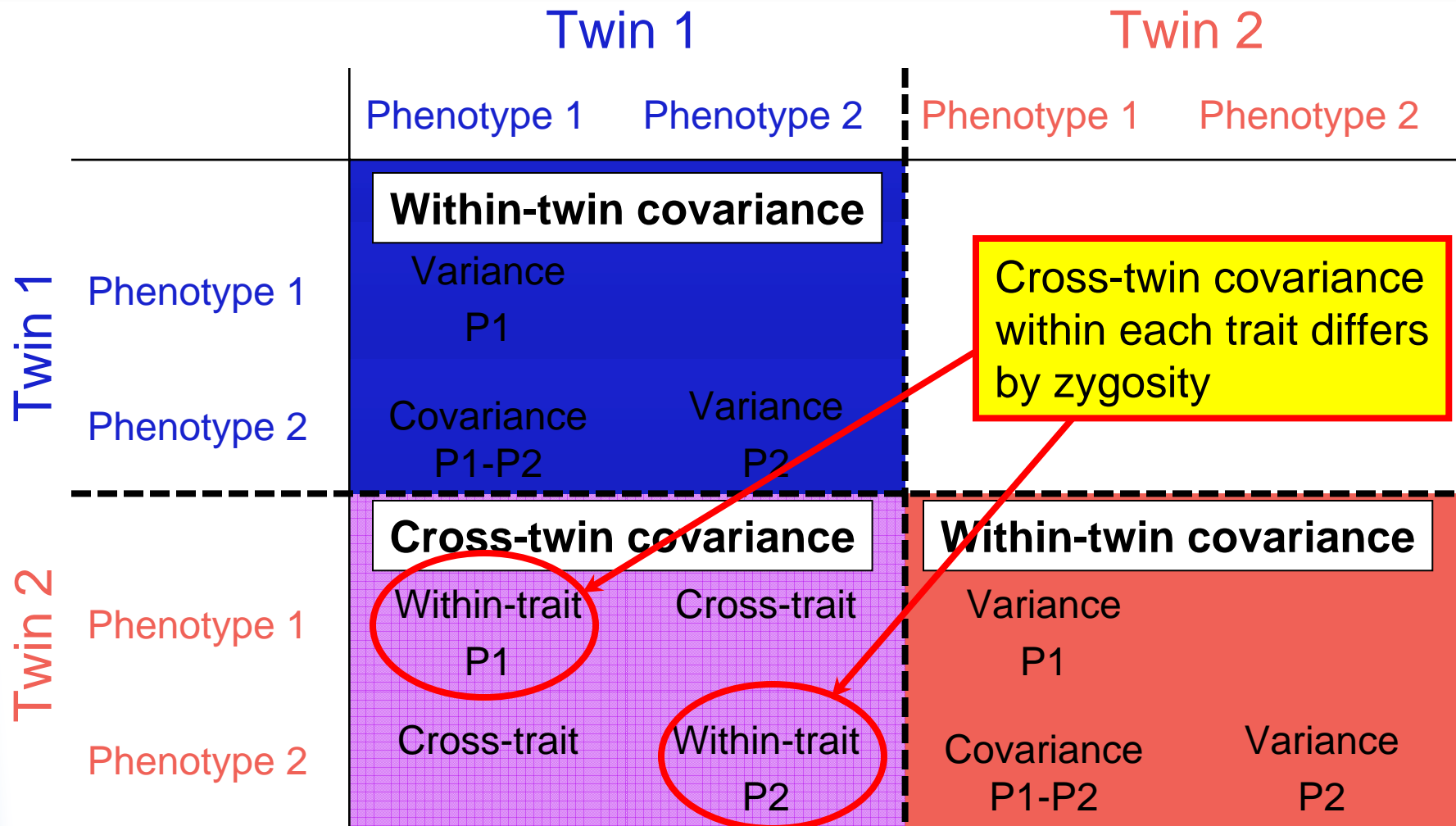
# Predicted Model



# Predicted Model



# Predicted Model



# Predicted Model

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2	Phenotype 1	Phenotype 2
Twin 1	Phenotype 1	<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1		<b>Cross-twin cross-trait covariance differs by zygosity</b>	
	Phenotype 2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2		
Twin 2	Phenotype 1	<b>Cross-twin covariance</b> Within-trait P1      Cross-trait		<b>Within-twin covariance</b> Variance P1	
	Phenotype 2	Cross-trait	Within-trait P2	Covariance P1-P2	Variance P2

# Example Covariance Matrix

**MZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	.30	1		
Twin 2	P1	Cross-twin covariance		Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.79	0.49	1	
		0.50	0.59	0.29	1

**DZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	0.30	1		
Twin 2	P1	Cross-twin covariance		Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.39	0.25	1	
		0.24	0.43	0.31	1

# Example Covariance Matrix

**MZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	.30	1		
Twin 2	P1	0.79	0.49	Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.50	0.59	0.29	1

**DZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	0.30	1		
Twin 2	P1	0.39	0.25	Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.24	0.43	0.31	1



# Example Covariance Matrix

**MZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	1	1		
Twin 2	P1	0.30		Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.79	0.49	1	1
		0.50	0.59	0.29	

*Note: In the MZ matrix, the cross-twin covariances (0.79, 0.49, 0.50, 0.59) are circled in red and blue, with blue arrows pointing from the red circles to the blue circles.*

**DZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	1	1		
Twin 2	P1	0.30		Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.39	0.25	1	1
		0.24	0.43	0.31	

*Note: In the DZ matrix, the cross-twin covariances (0.39, 0.25, 0.24, 0.43) are circled in red and blue, with blue arrows pointing from the red circles to the blue circles.*

# Example Covariance Matrix

**MZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	.30	1		
Twin 2	P1	0.79	0.25	Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.24	0.59	0.29	1

**DZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	0.30	1		
Twin 2	P1	0.39	0.25	Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.24	0.43	0.31	1

# Example Covariance Matrix

**MZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	1	0.30		
Twin 2	P1	Cross-twin covariance		Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.79	0.01	1	0.29
		0.01	0.59	0.29	1

**DZ**

		Twin 1		Twin 2	
		P1	P2	P1	P2
Twin 1	P1	Within-twin covariance			
	P2	1	0.30		
Twin 2	P1	Cross-twin covariance		Within-twin covariance	
	P2	0.39	0.01	1	0.31
		0.01	0.43	0.31	1

# Summary

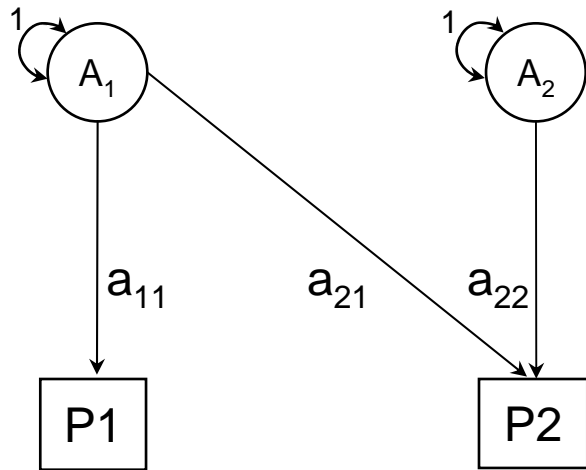
- Within-individual cross-trait covariance implies common aetiological influences
- Cross-twin cross-trait covariance implies common aetiological influences are familial
- Whether familial influences genetic or environmental shown by MZ:DZ ratio of cross-twin cross-trait covariances

# Cholesky Decomposition

**Specification in Mx**



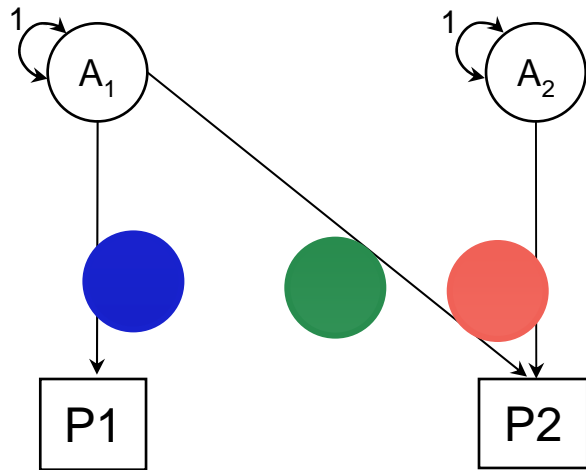
# Within-Twin Covariance



Path Tracing:

$$\Sigma_A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 & a_{11}a_{21} \\ a_{21}a_{11} & a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Within-Twin Covariance



Path Tracing:

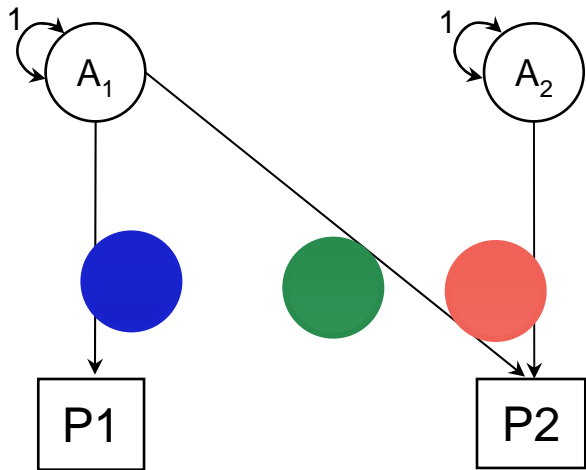
$$\Sigma_A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 & a_{11}a_{21} \\ a_{21}a_{11} & a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

X Lower 2 x 2:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{P1} \\ \text{P2} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} \text{A1} & \text{A2} \\ \text{blue square} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$



# Within-Twin Covariance



Path Tracing:

$$\Sigma_A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 & a_{11}a_{21} \\ a_{21}a_{11} & a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

X Lower 2 x 2:

$$\begin{matrix} & A1 & A2 \\ P1 & \text{blue square} & 0 \\ P2 & a_{21} & a_{22} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_A &= \mathbf{X} * \mathbf{X}' \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \text{blue square} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \text{blue square} & a_{21} \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 + 0 \times 0 & a_{11}a_{21} + 0 \times a_{22} \\ a_{21}a_{11} + 0 \times a_{22} & a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Total Within-Twin Covar.

$$\Sigma_C = \mathbf{Y} * \mathbf{Y}' = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}^2 & c_{11}c_{21} \\ c_{21}c_{11} & c_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

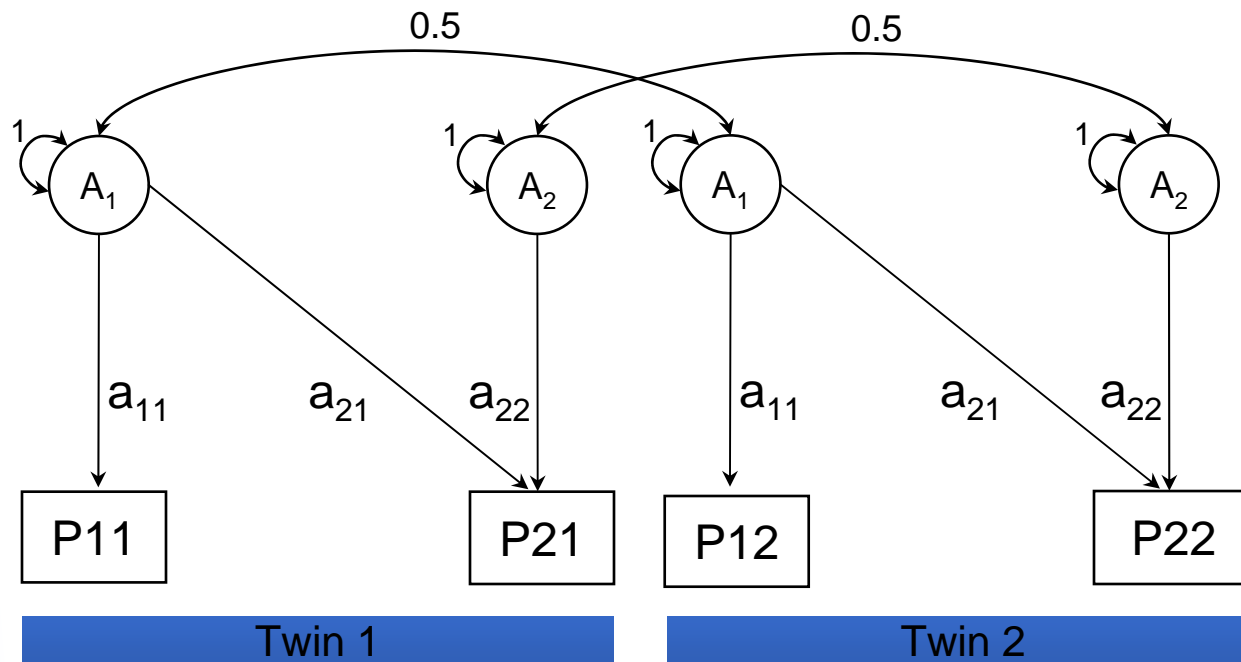
$$\Sigma_E = \mathbf{Z} * \mathbf{Z}' = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11}^2 & e_{11}e_{21} \\ e_{21}e_{11} & e_{21}^2 + e_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using matrix addition, the total within-twin covariance for the phenotypes is defined as:

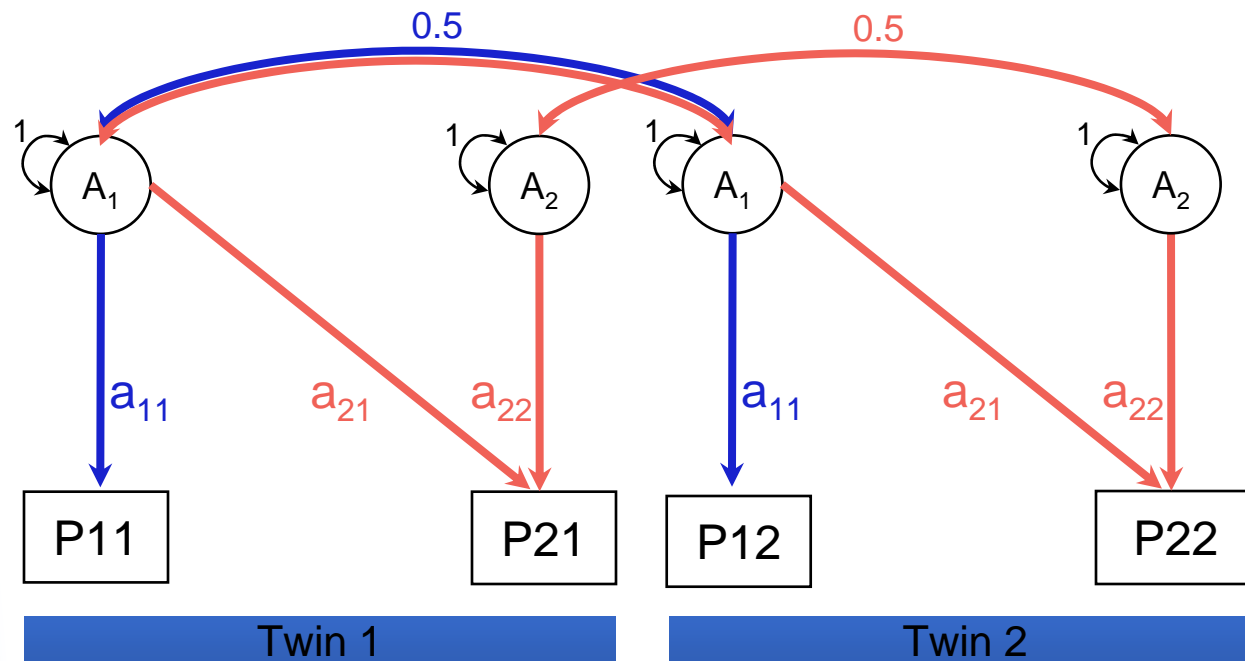
$$\Sigma_P = \blacksquare + \Sigma_C + \Sigma_E$$

$$\Sigma_P = \begin{bmatrix} \blacksquare + c_{11}^2 + e_{11}^2 & \blacksquare + c_{11}c_{21} + e_{11}e_{21} \\ \blacksquare + c_{21}c_{11} + e_{11}e_{21} & \blacksquare + c_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2 + e_{21}^2 + e_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Cross-Twin Covariance (DZ)



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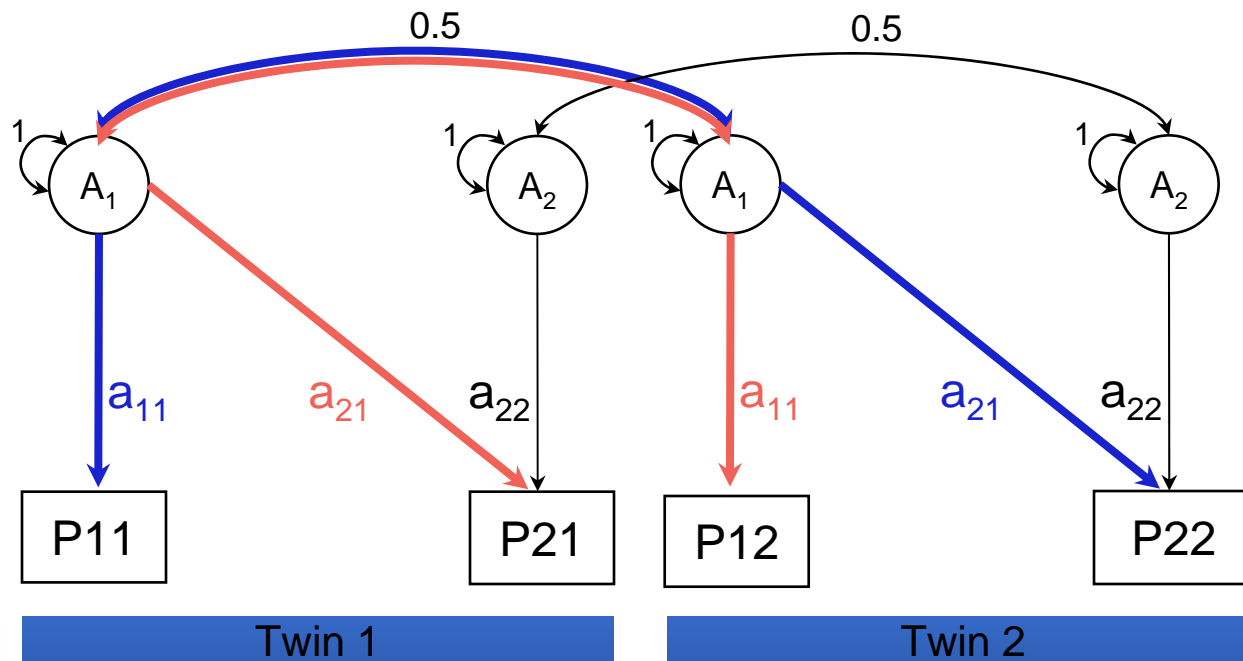


Within-traits

$$P11-P12 = 0.5a_{11}^2$$

$$P21-P22 = 0.5a_{22}^2 + 0.5a_{21}^2$$

# Cross-Twin Covariance (DZ)



Path Tracing:

Within-traits

$$P11-P12 = 0.5a_{11}^2$$

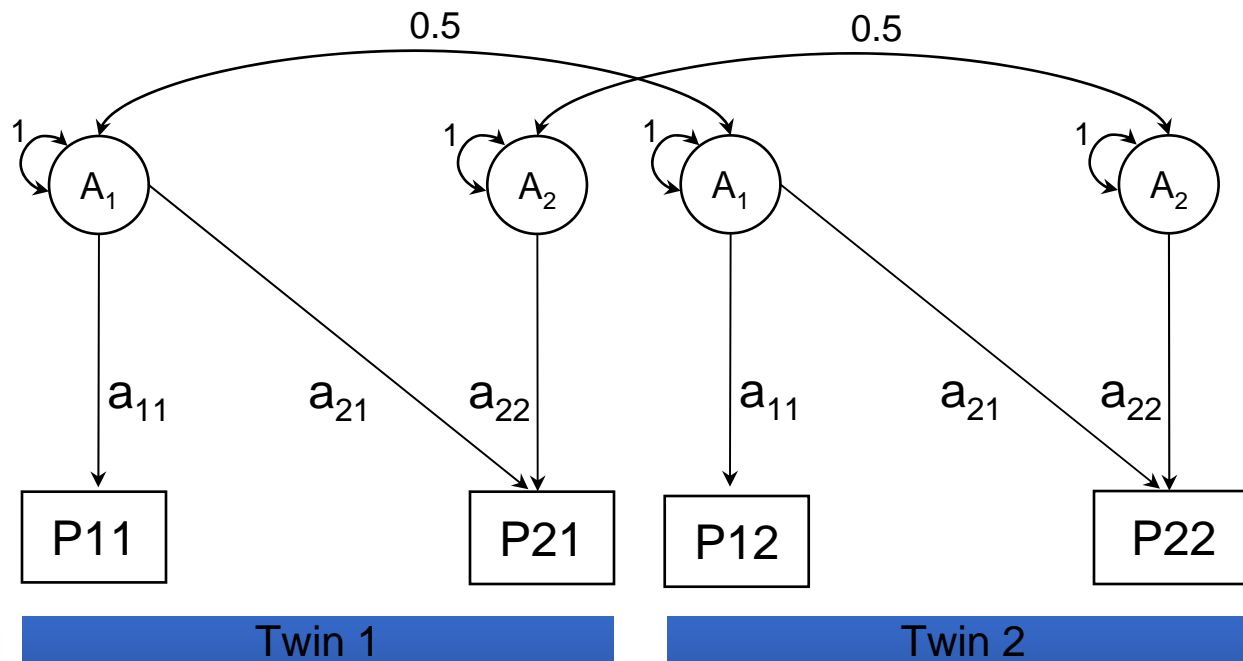
$$P21-P22 = 0.5a_{22}^2 + 0.5a_{21}^2$$

Cross-traits

$$P11-P22 = 0.5a_{11}a_{21}$$

$$P21-P12 = 0.5a_{21}a_{11}$$

# Additive Genetic Cross-Twin Covariance (DZ)



Path Tracing:

Within-traits

$$P11-P12 = \text{[blue box]}$$

$$P21-P22 = 0.5a_{22}^2 + 0.5a_{21}^2$$

Cross-traits

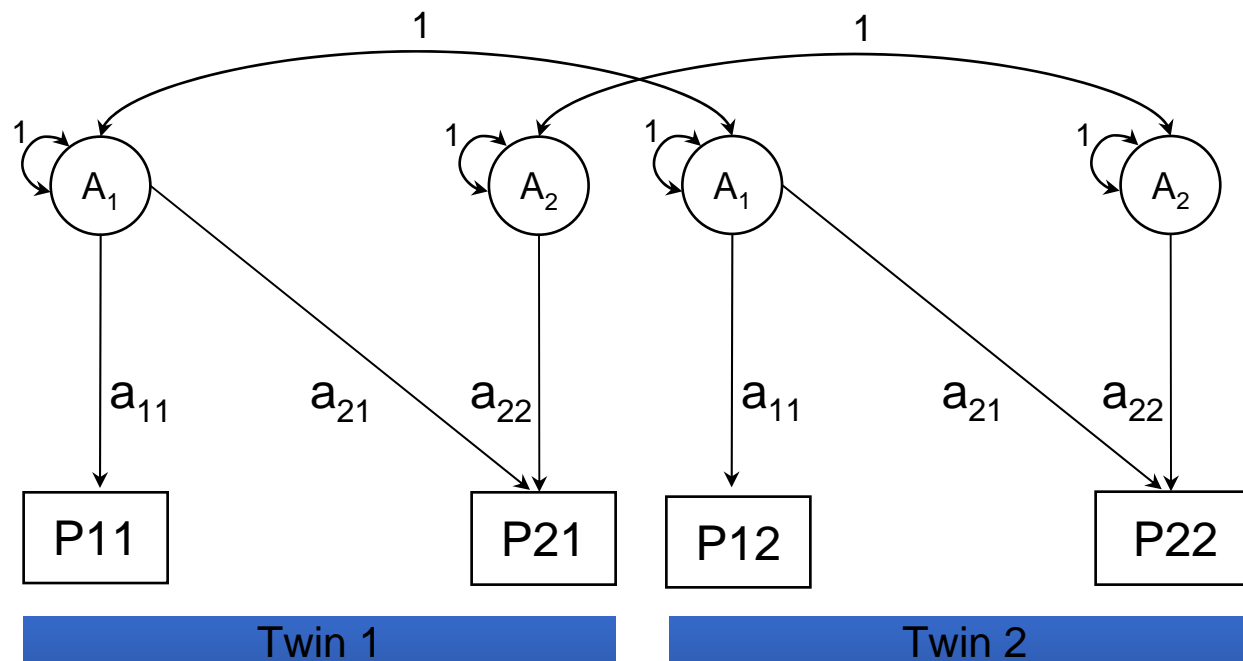
$$P11-P22 = 0.5a_{11}a_{21}$$

$$P21-P12 = 0.5a_{21}a_{11}$$

$$0.5 \otimes \Sigma_A = 0.5 \otimes \mathbf{X} * \mathbf{X}' = \begin{bmatrix} \text{[blue box]} & 0.5a_{11}a_{21} \\ 0.5a_{21}a_{11} & 0.5(a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

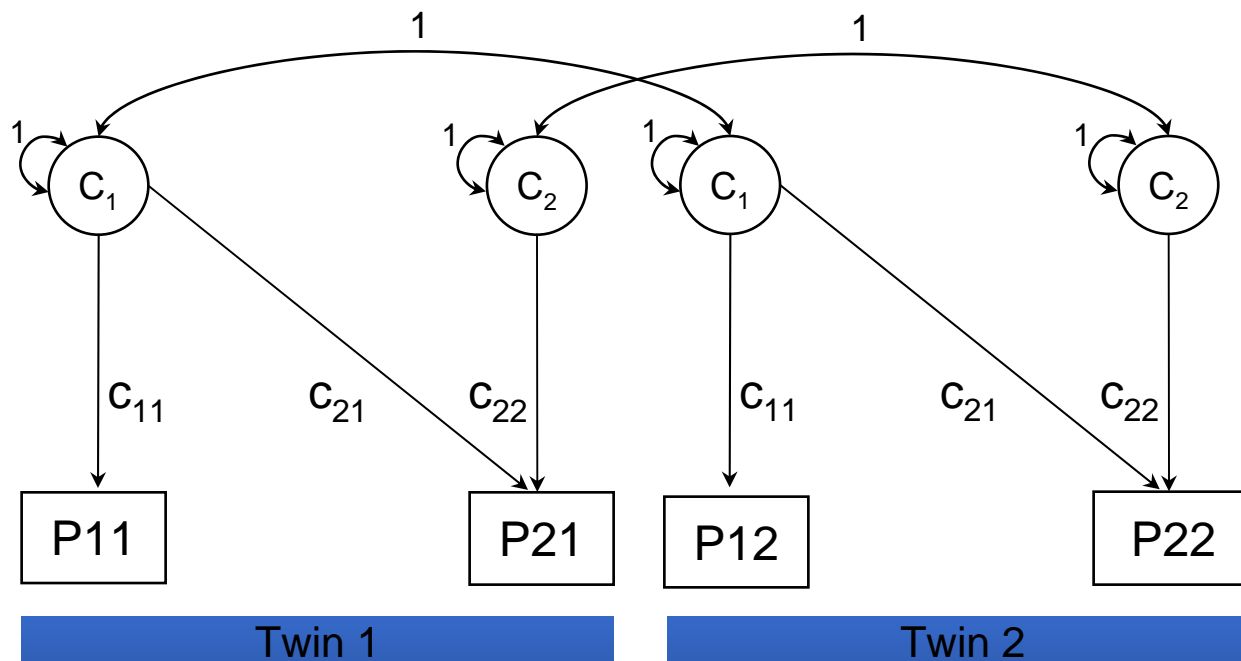
N.B. in  $M \times \otimes = @$

# Additive Genetic Cross-Twin Covariance (MZ)



$$1 \otimes \Sigma_A = 1 \otimes \mathbf{X} * \mathbf{X}' = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 & a_{11}a_{21} \\ a_{21}a_{11} & (a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

# Common Environment Cross-Twin Covariance



$$1 \otimes \Sigma_C = 1 \otimes \mathbf{Y} * \mathbf{Y}' = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}^2 & c_{11}c_{21} \\ c_{21}c_{11} & (c_{21}^2 + c_{22}^2) \end{bmatrix}$$



# Covariance Model for Twin Pairs

- MZ:

- ◆ Covariance  $A+C+E$  |  $A+C\_$   
 $A+C$  |  $A+C+E$  /

- DZ:

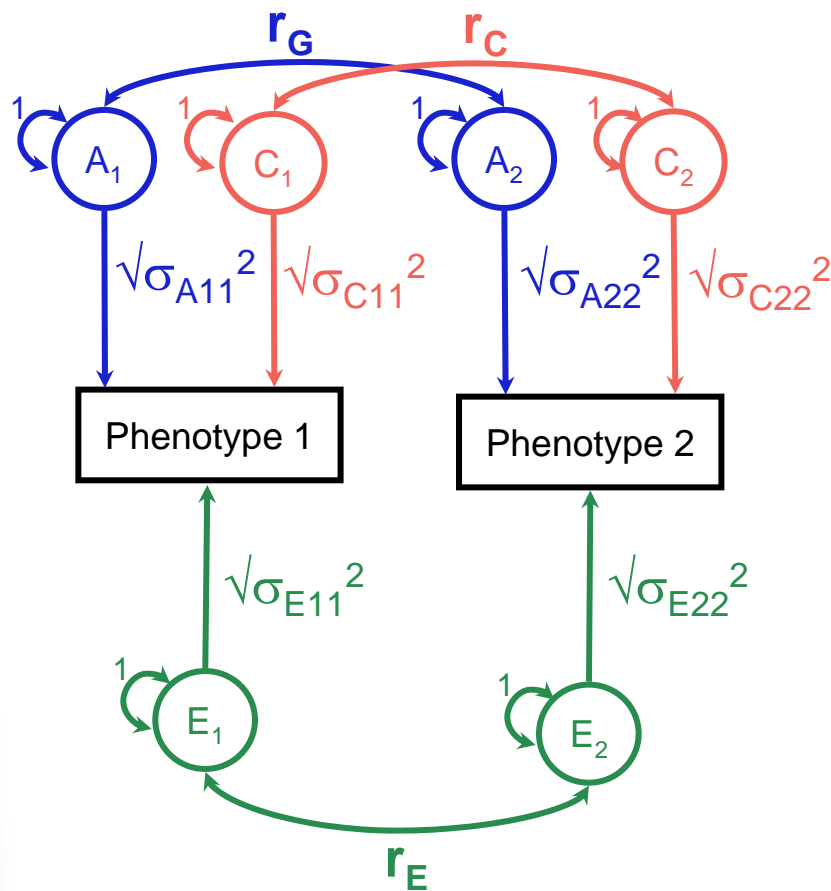
- ◆ Covariance  $A+C+E$  |  $H@A+C\_$   
 $H@A+C$  |  $A+C+E$  /

N.B. H Full 1 1 Fixed = 0.5

# Obtaining Standardised Estimates

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# Correlated Factors Solution



- Each variable decomposed into genetic/environmental components
- Correlations across variables estimated
- Results from Cholesky can be converted to this model

# Covariance to Correlation

$$r_{12} = \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sqrt{\sigma_{11}^2} \times \sqrt{\sigma_{22}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{11}^2}} * \sigma_{12}^2 * \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{22}^2}}$$

Using matrix algebra notation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & r_{12} \\ r_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{11}^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{22}^2}} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11}^2 & \sigma_{12}^2 \\ \sigma_{21}^2 & \sigma_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{11}^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{22}^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Genetic Correlations

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_A &= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 & a_{11}a_{21} \\ a_{21}a_{11} & a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{A_{11}}^2 & \sigma_{A_{12}}^2 \\ \sigma_{A_{21}}^2 & \sigma_{A_{22}}^2 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & r_G \\ r_G & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A_{11}}^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A_{22}}^2}} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{A_{11}}^2 & \sigma_{A_{12}}^2 \\ \sigma_{A_{21}}^2 & \sigma_{A_{22}}^2 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A_{11}}^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A_{22}}^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Specification in Mx

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & r_G \\ r_G & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A11}^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A22}^2}} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{A11}^2 & \sigma_{A12}^2 \\ \sigma_{A21}^2 & \sigma_{A22}^2 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A11}^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{A22}^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

1. Matrix function in Mx:  $\mathbf{R} = \sqrt{\text{std}(\mathbf{A})}$ ;
2.  $\mathbf{R} = \sqrt{(\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{A})} \sim * \mathbf{A} * \sqrt{(\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{A})} \sim$ ;

Where  $\mathbf{I}$  is an identity matrix:  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

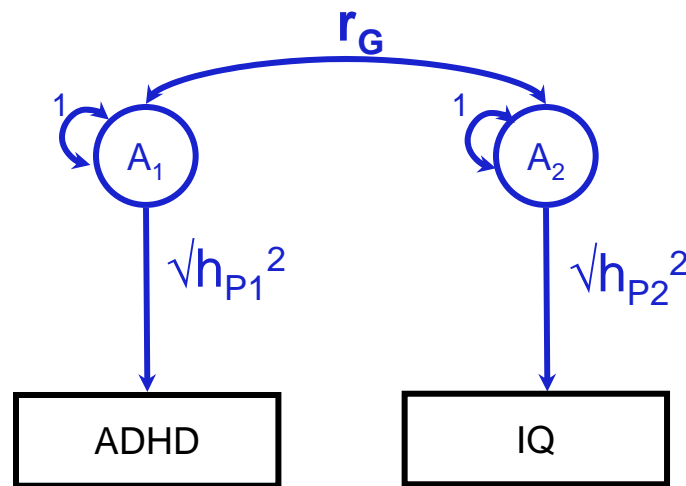
$$\text{and } \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{A11}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{A22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Interpreting Results

- High genetic correlation = large overlap in genetic effects on the two phenotypes
- Does it mean that the phenotypic correlation between the traits is largely due to genetic effects?
  - ◆ **No:** the substantive importance of a particular  $r_G$  depends the value of the correlation **and** the value of the  $\sqrt{\sigma_A^2}$  paths i.e. importance is also determined by the heritability of each phenotype

# Example

N.B.  $\sqrt{h_{P1}^2} = \sqrt{\sigma_{A11}^2}$



Proportion of  $r_P$  due to additive genetic factors:

$$(\sqrt{h_{P1}^2} * r_G * \sqrt{h_{P2}^2}) / r_P$$

$$(\sqrt{0.63} * -0.525 * \sqrt{0.33}) / -0.29 = 0.8357$$



# Standardised Results

- Begin algebra;

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{A}\% \mathbf{P} \mid \mathbf{C}\% \mathbf{P} \mid \mathbf{E}\% \mathbf{P};$$

End algebra;

% is the Mx operator for element division

$$\mathbf{K} = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} & & c_{P1}^2 & C_{COV} \\ & & C_{COV} & c_{P2}^2 \\ \hline & & e_{P1}^2 & E_{COV} \\ & & E_{COV} & e_{P2}^2 \end{array} \right]$$

Proportion of the phenotypic correlation due to genetic effects

# Example Mx Output

- Matrix K:
  - Additive Genetic Component of ADHD = 63%, for IQ = 33%
  - % of covariance between ADHD and IQ due to A = 84%

Matrix K Estimates [A%P|C%P|E%P]

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0.6286	0.8360	0.0000	0.0000	0.3714	0.1640
2	0.8360	0.3338	0.0000	0.3666	0.1640	0.2996

[S=\STND(P)]

	1	2
1	1.0000	-0.2865
2	-0.2865	1.0000

Phenotypic correlation

[R=\STND(A)]

	1	2
1	1.0000	-0.2865
2	-0.5248	1.0000

Genetic correlation

# Interpretation of Correlations

Consider two traits with a phenotypic correlation of 0.40 :

$$h^2_{P_1} = 0.7 \text{ and } h^2_{P_2} = 0.6 \text{ with } r_G = .3$$

- Correlation due to additive genetic effects = ?
- Proportion of phenotypic correlation attributable to additive genetic effects = ?

$$h^2_{P_1} = 0.2 \text{ and } h^2_{P_2} = 0.3 \text{ with } r_G = 0.8$$

- Correlation due to additive genetic effects = ?
- Proportion of phenotypic correlation attributable to additive genetic effects = ?

# Interpretation of Correlations

Consider two traits with a phenotypic correlation of 0.40 :

$$h^2_{P_1} = 0.7 \text{ and } h^2_{P_2} = 0.6 \text{ with } r_G = .3$$

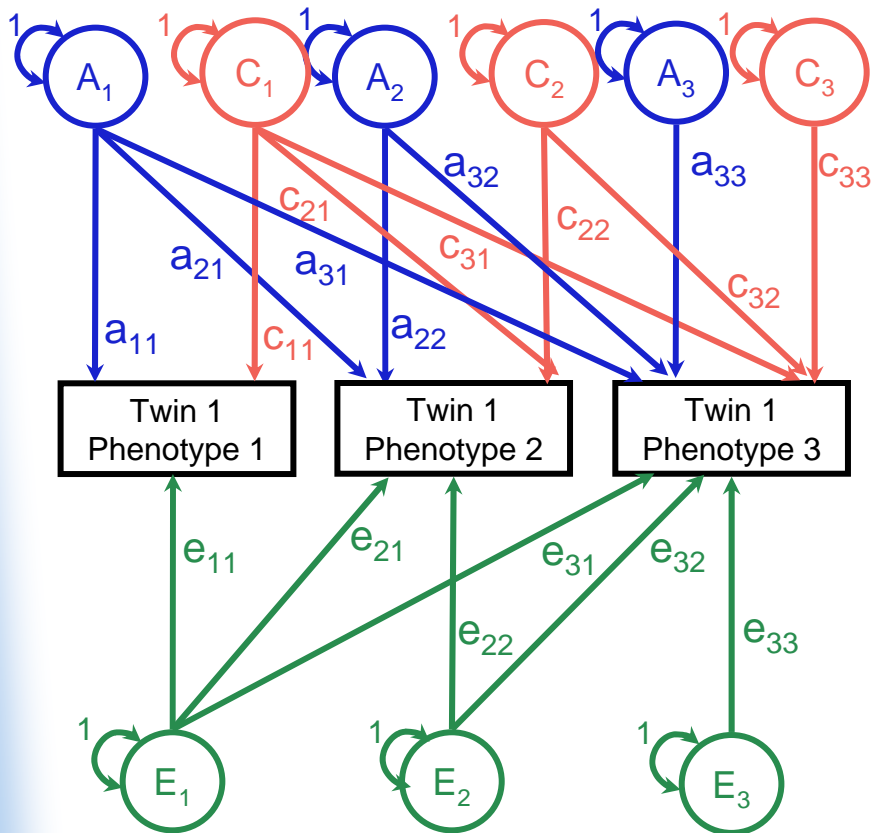
- Correlation due to additive genetic effects = **0.19**
- Proportion of phenotypic correlation attributable to additive genetic effects = **0.49**

$$h^2_{P_1} = 0.2 \text{ and } h^2_{P_2} = 0.3 \text{ with } r_G = 0.8$$

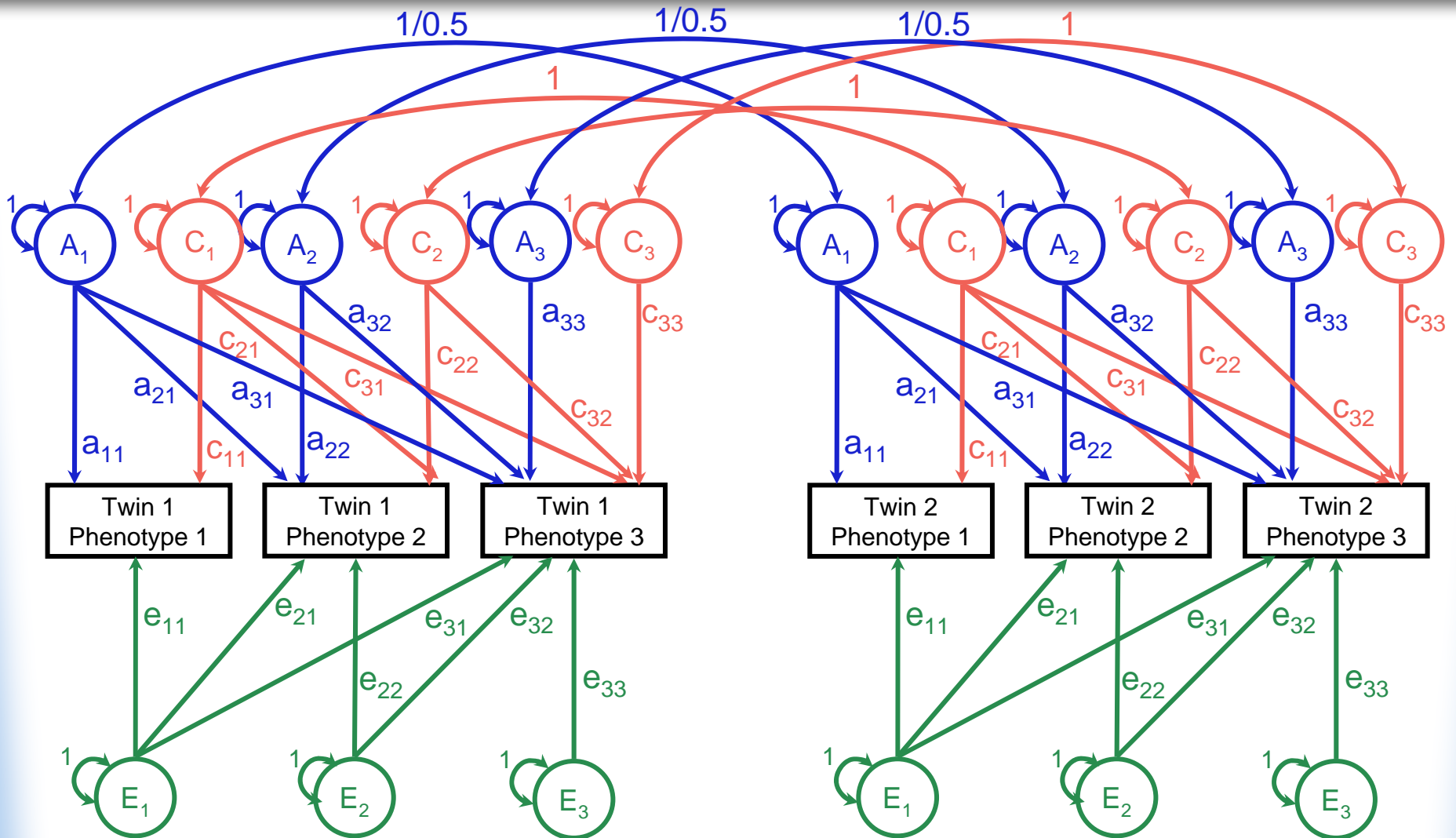
- Correlation due to additive genetic effects = **0.20**
- Proportion of phenotypic correlation attributable to additive genetic effects = **0.49**

**Weakly heritable traits can still have a large portion of their correlation attributable to genetic effects.**

# More Variables...



# More Variables...





# Expanded Matrices

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{X Lower } 3 \times 3 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{Y Lower } 3 \times 3 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & 0 \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{Z Lower } 3 \times 3 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ e_{21} & e_{22} & 0 \\ e_{31} & e_{32} & e_{33} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$