

Diallel Crosses Block Designs for Control versus Test Inbred Lines Comparisons

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Abstract

In this paper, diallel crosses block designs for control versus test comparisons among the lines are proposed. These block designs are constructed by using partially balanced incomplete block designs with C-properties. Also, the efficiencies of the diallel crosses block designs obtained through this method are tabulated for number of lines 22 or less.

Keywords : diallel crosses, partially balanced incomplete block designs, C-properties, efficiencies

1.

(diallel cross) (inbred line)
 (mating design) .
 p i j (i, j)
 n_c Griffing(1956) n_c
 47} (Complete Diallel Cross) .
 p
 (general combining ability: gca) .
 (control inbred line) (standard inbred line)
 (test inbred line) gca
 gca (precision)가
 . Choi Gupta Kageyama(2002)
 gca Pearce(1960) - S (type- S)

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$n_c = p(p - 1)/2$, p 가
 가 가
 가 .
 gca
 .
 2 (partially
 balanced incomplete block : PBIB) C- (C-Design) PBIB
 gca
 . 2
 C- gca 3
 $p \leq 22$ 2

2.

p 0,
 $1, 2, \dots, p - 1$. n
 (Singh Hinkelmann, 1995)
 $Y = \mu 1_n + A_1 g + A_2 \beta + \epsilon$, (2.1)
 Y $n \times 1$ μ , 1_n 가 1 $n \times 1$
 $g = (g_0, g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{p-1})'$ $\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_b)'$ gca
 A_1, A_2 p gca b
 ϵ 0, σ^2 $n \times 1$. (2.1)
 gca g C (Gupta
 Kageyama, 1994).

$$C = (c_{ij}) = G - \frac{1}{k} NN', \quad (2.2)$$

s_i $i(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p - 1)$, s_{ij} , $i < j = 0, 1, \dots, p - 1$
 (i, j) $G = (g_{ij})$ $g_{ii} = s_i$, $g_{ij} = s_{ij}$
 $N = A_1' A_2$ $p \times b$.
 2 PBIB
 gca . (2.3)

$$v_1 = p - 1, b_1, r_1, k_1, \lambda_s \neq 0, \lambda_l = 0 \quad l(\neq s) = 1, 2, \quad (2.3)$$

$$v_1, b_1, r_1 \quad k_1 \quad , \quad ,$$

$$\lambda_s, \lambda_l \quad s \quad l \quad \text{가}$$

$$D_1 \quad 0$$

$$D_2 \quad D_1 \quad C- \quad D_2 \quad C-$$

(Saha, 1976)

$$v_2 = p, b_2 = b_1, k_2 = k_1 + 1, r_{20} = b_1, r_{21} = r_1, \lambda_0 = r_1,$$

$$v_2, b_2, k_2 \quad , \quad r_{20}, r_{21}$$

$$\quad , \quad \lambda_0$$

$$\quad , \quad D_2 \quad k_1 + 1$$

$$k_1(k_1 + 1)/2$$

$$D \text{가}$$

$$p, b = b_1, k = k_1(k_1 + 1)/2, r_c = r_1, r_t = \lambda_s, s_0 = k_1 b_1, s_i = k_1 r_1, \quad (2.4)$$

$$b, k \quad , \quad r_c \quad (0, i) (i = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1) \quad ,$$

$$r_t \quad i, j \text{가 } s$$

$$(i, j), (0 < i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1) \quad .$$

$$1. \quad D \quad C$$

$$C = (k_1 - 1)C_2,$$

$$C_2 = G_2 - \frac{1}{(k_1 + 1)} N_2 N_2' \quad N_2 \quad D_2 \quad - \quad (\text{intra-block})$$

$$(2.4) \quad D \quad C-$$

$$gca \quad . \quad D_1 \quad D_2$$

$$M_0^{(1)} \quad M_0^{(2)}$$

$$M_0^{(1)} = \frac{1}{r_1 k_1} N_1 N_1' - \frac{r_1}{b_1 k_1} J_{p-1}, \quad M_0^{(2)} = \frac{k_1}{k_1 + 1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0'_{p-1} \\ 0_{p-1} & M_0^{(1)} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$N_1 \quad D_1 \quad . \quad \mu_1 \quad \mu_2 \quad M_0^{(1)} \quad M_0^{(2)}$$

$$0 \quad D_1 \quad D_2 \quad C- \quad M_0^{(2)} \quad 0$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{b_1 k_1}{b_1(k_1 + 1)} \mu_1 = \left(\frac{k_1}{k_1 + 1} \right) \mu_1 \quad (\text{Saha, 1976}). \text{ PBIB}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{g}_i - \hat{g}_j) = \begin{cases} \sigma_0^2 = c_0 \sigma^2, i = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, p-1 \\ \sigma_1^2 = c_1 \sigma^2, i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p-1) \text{가 } s \\ \sigma_2^2 = c_2 \sigma^2, i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p-1) \text{가 } l (l \neq s) \end{cases}$$

$$1. \quad D \quad gca \quad \text{Var}(\hat{g}_i - \hat{g}_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0^2 &= c_0 \sigma^2 = \frac{k_1(b_1 + r_1) + v_0(b_1 - r_1)}{(k_1 - 1)k_1 b_1 r_1} \sigma^2, \\ \sigma_1^2 &= c_2 \sigma^2 = \frac{2\{k_1 r_1 + v_0(r_1 - \lambda_s)\}}{(k_1 - 1)k_1 r_1^2} \sigma^2, \\ \sigma_2^2 &= c_2 \sigma^2 = \frac{2(k_1 + v_0)}{(k_1 - 1)k_1 r_1} \sigma^2, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$$v_0 = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \mu_2} \right) \frac{k_1}{k_1 + 1}$$

$$C = (k_1 - 1)C_2 \quad C_g = (c_g^{ij}) = (k_1 - 1)^{-1} \Omega \quad (\text{Saha, 1976}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= [I_p + (1 - \mu_2)^{-1} M_0^{(2)}] G_2^{-1} \\ &= \left[I_p + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0'_{p-1} \\ 0_{p-1} & v_0 M_0^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} \right] G_2^{-1} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0'_{p-1} \\ 0_{p-1} & I_{p-1} + v_0 M_0^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{-1} & 0'_{p-1} \\ 0_{p-1} & r_1^{-1} I_{p-1} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{-1} & 0'_{p-1} \\ 0_{p-1} & W_{p-1} \end{bmatrix}, \tag{2.6}$$

$$W_{p-1} = \frac{v_0}{r_1} \left[\frac{1}{v_0} I_{p-1} + M_0^{(1)} \right]$$

$$N_1 N_1' = \begin{matrix} r_1 & \text{if } s \\ 0 & \text{if } l \neq s \end{matrix} \tag{2.6} \quad W_{p-1} = (w_{ij})$$

$$w_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{b_1 k_1 + v_0 (b_1 - r_1)}{b_1 k_1 r_1}, & i = j \\ \frac{v_0 (\lambda_s b_1 - r_1^2)}{b_1 k_1 r_1^2}, & i, j (i \neq j) \text{ if } s \\ -\frac{v_0}{b_1 k_1}, & i, j (i \neq j) \text{ if } l (l \neq s) \end{cases} \tag{2.7}$$

$$C_g = (c_g^{ij}) = (k_1 - 1)^{-1} \Omega \tag{2.6} \tag{2.7} \tag{2.5}$$

$$Var(\hat{g}_i - \hat{g}_j) = (c_g^{ii} + c_g^{jj} - 2c_g^{ij}) \sigma^2 \text{ if } \tag{2.5}$$

< 2.1> Saha(1976) 4 Clatworthy(1973)
 D PBIB $M_0^{(1)}$ 0
 μ_1 (n, s, i Dey(1986)

< 2.1> PBIB μ_1

PBIB	λ_1	λ_2	μ_1
triangular	$r_1/2$	0	$(n - 2)/2k_1$
	0	$r_1/(n - 3)$	$(n - 2)/(n - 3)k_1$
Latin square	r_1/i	0	s/ik_1
	0	$r_1/(s - i + 1)$	$s/k_1(s - i + 1)$
semi-regular group divisible	0	$r_1 k_1 / v_1$	$1/k_1$

3.

gca (completely

randomized) D_c C_c .

$$C_c = G - \frac{1}{n} ss', \tag{3.1}$$

$s = (s_0, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{p-1})' = (k_1 b_1, k_1 r_1, k_1 r_1, \dots, k_1 r_1)'$
 $n = b_1 k_1 (k_1 + 1) / 2$. D_c D

C_c $C_c^- = (c_{(g)}^{ij})$.
 $C_c^- = (c_{(g)}^{ij})$ $c_{(g)}^{00} = c_{00}^*$, $c_{(g)}^{0i} = c_{01}^*$, $c_{(g)}^{ii} = c_d^*$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1$
 $i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1) \nmid s$ $l (l \neq s)$

$c_{(g)}^{ij}$ c_1^*, c_2^* D_c D
 $eff(\hat{g}_i - \hat{g}_j)$.

$eff(\hat{g}_i - \hat{g}_j) = \begin{cases} e_0 = \frac{v_0^c}{c_0}, & i = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1 \\ e_1 = \frac{v_1^c}{c_1}, & i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1) \nmid s \\ e_2 = \frac{v_2^c}{c_2}, & i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1) \nmid l (l \neq s) \end{cases} \tag{3.2}$

$v_0^c = c_{00}^* + c_d^* - 2c_{01}^*$, $v_1^c = 2(c_d^* - c_1^*)$ $v_2^c = 2(c_d^* - c_2^*)$.

1. $\nmid v_1 = mn = 4 \cdot 2 = 8, b_1 = 8, k_1 = 4, r_1 = 4, \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2$

semi-regular GD PBIB D_1 D D

$\nmid p = 9, b = 8, k = 10, r_c = 4, r_t = 2, s_0 = 32, s_1 = 16$

	D_1	D
1	1,2,3,4	(0,1),(0,2),(0,3),(0,4),(1,2),(1,3),(1,4),(2,3),(2,4),(3,4)
2	5,6,7,8	(0,5),(0,6),(0,7),(0,8),(5,6),(5,7),(5,8),(6,7),(6,8),(7,8)
3	1,2,7,8	(0,1),(0,2),(0,7),(0,8),(1,2),(1,7),(1,8),(2,7),(2,8),(7,8)
4	3,4,5,6	(0,3),(0,4),(0,5),(0,6),(3,4),(3,5),(3,6),(4,5),(4,6),(5,6)
5	1,3,6,8	(0,1),(0,3),(0,6),(0,8),(1,3),(1,6),(1,8),(3,6),(3,8),(6,8)
6	2,4,5,7	(0,2),(0,4),(0,5),(0,7),(2,4),(2,5),(2,7),(4,5),(4,7),(5,7)
7	1,4,6,7	(0,1),(0,4),(0,6),(0,7),(1,4),(1,6),(1,7),(4,6),(4,7),(6,7)
8	2,3,5,8	(0,2),(0,3),(0,5),(0,8),(2,3),(2,5),(2,8),(3,5),(3,8),(5,8)

gca

$\mu_1 = 0.25, \mu_2 = 0.2, v_0 = 1$
 $Var(\hat{g}_0 - \hat{g}_j) = 0.135\sigma^2$

i, j 가
 $0.208\sigma^2, 0.186\sigma^2$. D_c
 $v_c^0 = 0.115, v_c^1 = 0.146, v_c^2 = 0.125$ $e_0 = 0.852, e_1 = 0.785, e_2 = 0.60$.
 $Var(\hat{g}_i - \hat{g}_j)$
 D

< 3.1> Clatworthy (1973) PBIB $p \leq 22$ $b \leq 36$
 가 D .
 v_1 r_1
 r_1 가 .

4.

PBIB 2 PBIB gca
 PBIB 가 C- 가
 C- 가 PBIB
 . gca , C- 가 2

< 3.1> *D*

Ref. Number	v_1	r_1	k_1	b_1	λ_1	λ_2	p	b	k	r_c	r_t	s_0	s_i	e_0	e_1	e_2
SR1	4	2	2	4	0	1	5	4	3	2	1	8	4	0.73	0.60	0.333
SR6	6	3	2	9	0	1	7	9	3	3	1	18	6	0.60	0.50	0.333
SR9	8	4	2	16	0	1	9	16	3	4	1	32	8	0.539	0.455	0.333
SR11	10	5	2	25	0	1	11	25	3	5	1	50	10	0.50	0.429	0.333
SR13	12	6	2	36	0	1	13	36	3	6	1	72	12	0.474	0.412	0.334
SR18	6	2	3	4	0	1	7	4	6	2	1	12	6	0.80	0.715	0.50
SR24	9	6	3	18	0	2	10	18	6	6	2	54	18	0.714	0.636	0.50
SR26	12	4	3	16	0	1	13	16	6	4	1	48	12	0.667	0.60	0.50
SR28	15	5	3	25	0	1	10	25	6	5	1	45	15	0.637	0.579	0.50
SR30	18	6	3	36	0	1	19	36	6	6	1	108	18	0.615	0.565	0.50
SR36	8	4	4	8	0	2	9	8	10	4	2	32	16	0.852	0.785	0.60
SR41	12	3	4	9	0	1	13	9	10	3	1	36	12	0.778	0.714	0.60
SR46	20	5	4	25	0	1	21	25	10	5	1	100	20	0.715	0.666	0.60
SR52	10	4	5	8	0	2	11	8	15	4	2	40	20	0.875	0.817	0.667
SR56	15	6	5	18	0	2	16	18	15	6	2	90	30	0.818	0.764	0.667
SR59	20	8	5	32	0	2	21	32	15	8	2	160	40	0.784	0.737	0.666
SR66	12	4	6	8	0	2	13	8	21	4	2	48	24	0.896	0.846	0.713
SR72	18	6	6	18	0	2	19	18	21	6	2	108	36	0.843	0.799	0.714
SR80	14	4	7	8	0	2	15	8	28	4	2	56	28	0.909	0.867	0.75
SR84	21	6	7	18	0	2	22	18	28	6	2	126	42	0.867	0.825	0.749
SR91	16	6	8	12	0	3	17	12	36	6	3	96	48	0.919	0.882	0.778
SR99	18	6	9	12	0	3	19	12	45	6	3	108	54	0.932	0.896	0.802
SR107	20	8	10	16	0	4	21	16	55	8	4	160	80	0.929	0.905	0.817
T 29	10	4	4	10	2	0	11	10	10	4	2	40	16	0.805	0.777	0.605
T 48	15	2	5	6	1	0	16	6	15	2	1	30	10	0.815	0.815	0.667
T 65	21	2	6	7	1	0	22	7	21	2	1	42	12	0.825	0.841	0.774
T 16	15	3	3	15	0	1	16	15	6	3	1	45	9	0.64	0.56	0.582
LS7	9	2	3	6	1	0	10	6	6	2	1	18	6	0.714	0.714	0.51
LS28	16	2	4	8	1	0	17	8	10	2	1	32	8	0.733	0.771	0.6
LS29	16	3	4	12	1	0	17	12	10	3	1	48	12	0.741	0.717	0.605
LS36	16	3	4	12	0	1	17	12	10	3	1	48	12	0.741	0.651	0.665

$$\mathbf{1} \quad . \quad D_2 \quad - \quad C_2 \quad G_2 = (g_{ij}^{(2)})$$

$$g_{00}^{(2)} = b_1, g_{0i}^{(2)} = 0, g_{ii}^{(2)} = r_1, g_{ij}^{(2)} = 0 \quad i, j (i \neq j) = 1, 2, \dots, p-1 \quad (1)$$

$$N_2 N_2' = (\lambda_{ij}^{(2)})$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{00}^{(2)} = b_1, \lambda_{0i}^{(2)} = \lambda_{ii}^{(2)} = r_1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, p-1), \\ \lambda_{ij}^{(2)} = 0, \quad i, j (i \neq j) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } l (\neq s) \\ \lambda_{ij}^{(2)} = \lambda_s, \quad i, j (i \neq j) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } s \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad (2) \quad C_2 = (c_{ij}^{(2)}) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{00}^{(2)} = \frac{k_1}{k_1+1} b_1, c_{0i}^{(2)} = -\frac{r_1}{k_1+1}, c_{ii}^{(2)} = \frac{k_1}{k_1+1} r_1, (i = 1, 2, \dots, p-1), \\ c_{ij}^{(2)} = 0, \quad i, j (i \neq j) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } l \\ c_{ij}^{(2)} = -\frac{\lambda_s}{k_1+1}, \quad i, j (i \neq j) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } s \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$(4), (5) \quad D \quad G = (g_{ij}) \quad NN' = (\lambda_{ij})$$

$$\begin{cases} g_{00} = k_1 b_1, g_{0i} = r_1, g_{ii} = k_1 r_1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, p-1), \\ g_{ij} = 0, \quad i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p-1) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } l \\ g_{ij} = \lambda_s, \quad i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p-1) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } s \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{00} = k_1^2 b_1, \lambda_{0i} = k_1^2 r_1, \lambda_{ii} = k_1^2 r_1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, p-1), \\ \lambda_{ij} = 0, \quad i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p-1) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } l \\ \lambda_{ij} = k_1^2 \lambda_s, \quad i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p-1) \text{ } \mathcal{I} \text{ } s \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$(4) \quad (5) \quad D \quad C = (c_{ij})$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{00} = \frac{k_1(k_1 - 1)}{k_1 + 1} b_1, c_{0i} = -\frac{(k_1 - 1)}{k_1 + 1} r_1, c_{ii} = \frac{k_1(k_1 - 1)}{k_1 + 1} r_1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1), \\ c_{ij} = 0, & i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1) \nabla l \\ c_{ij} = -\frac{(k_1 - 1)}{k_1 + 1} \lambda_s, & i, j (i < j = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1) \nabla s \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$(3) \quad (6) \quad c_{ij} = (k_1 - 1) c_{ij}^{(2)} \quad (i < j = 0, 1, \dots, p - 1)$$

$$C = (k_1 - 1) C_2$$

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[2002 7 , 2002 9]