

53. Probability-theoretic Investigations on Inheritance. IX₃. Non-Paternity Concerning Mother-Children Combinations.

By Yûsaku KOMATU.

Department of Mathematics, Tokyo Institute of Technology and
Department of Legal Medicine, Tokyo University.

(Comm. by T. FURUHATA, M.J.A., April 12, 1952.)

5. Decomposition of the probability J with regard to types of children.

We now proceed to decompose the whole probability J in (4.25) into sub-probabilities with respect to pairs of children types. Corresponding to (3.1), we denote by

$$(5.1) \quad K(hk, fg) = \sum_{i \leq j} Q(ij; hk, fg)$$

the sub-probability of proving non-paternity against both children (A_{hk}, A_{fg}).

In order to calculate the value of (5.1), it will again be convenient to consider an excess of (3.1). In view of (4.6), an inequality

$$(5.2) \quad K(hk, fg) \leq H(hk, fg)$$

holds in general, while, in particular, a useful equality

$$(5.3) \quad K(fg, fg) = H(fg, fg)$$

holds good. The results corresponding to (3.2) to (3.10) are as follows:

$$(5.4) \quad K(ff, ff) = H(ff, ff),$$

$$(5.5) \quad K(hh, ff) = H(hh, ff) - \frac{1}{4}p_f^2p_h^3(2 - 2p_f - p_h) \quad (h \neq f),$$

$$(5.6) \quad K(hf, ff) = H(hf, ff) - \frac{1}{2}p_f^2p_h^2(1 + p_f)(2 - 2p_f - p_h) \quad (h \neq f),$$

$$(5.7) \quad K(hk, ff) = H(hk, ff) - \frac{1}{4}p_f^2p_h p_k(2(1 - p_f)(p_h + p_k) - (p_h^2 + p_k^2)) \\ (h, k \neq f; h \neq k);$$

$$(5.8) \quad K(ff, fg) = H(ff, fg) - \frac{1}{4}p_f^3p_g(2 + p_f - p_f^2 - (4 + p_f)p_g + 2p_g^2) \\ (f \neq g),$$

$$(5.9) \quad K(fg, fg) = H(fg, fg),$$

$$(5.10) \quad K(hf, fg) = H(hf, fg) - \frac{1}{4}p_f p_g p_h(p_f^2(2 - p_f - 2p_g) \\ + (2 + 8p_f - 2p_g - 5p_f^2 - 10p_f p_g)p_h - (1 + 5p_f)p_h^2) \\ (f \neq g; h \neq f, g),$$

$$(5.11) \quad K(hh, fg) = H(hh, fg) - \frac{1}{2}p_f p_g p_h^3(2 - (p_f + p_g) - p_h) \\ (f \neq g; h \neq f, g),$$

$$(5.12) \quad K(hk, fg) = H(hk, fg) \\ - \frac{1}{2}p_f p_g p_h p_k((2 - p_f - p_g)(p_h + p_k) - (p_h^2 + p_k^2)) \\ (f \neq g; h, k \neq f, g; h \neq k).$$