



Figure 2-figure supplement 3 Illustration of switch error rate (SER) and accuracy. The top row shows the true haplotypes of a given chromosome and the bottom row shows the inferred haplotypes. Purple denotes alleles assigned to one haplotype and teal alleles to the other. The example chromosome is 60 hetSNPs long. Switch errors occur at two positions, demarcated by the red boxes. The switch error rate is calculated as the number of first mismatches (i.e., number of red boxes) divided by the total length of the chromosome. Therefore, the SER for this gamete would be $2/60$ or 3.3%. In contrast the accuracy considers all matching positions (i.e., one minus the length of the red boxes) in the numerator: $1 - (15/60)$ or 75%.