File S1

Supplementary Materials

S1 Expressions of the constant coefficients

The coefficients C_1 and C_2 in equation (14a) are determined by the initial conditions $\alpha_0(12) = C_1 + C_2$ and $\alpha_1(12) = \beta_0(12) = C_1\lambda_1 + C_2\lambda_2$. Thus we have

$$C_1 = \frac{\beta_0(12) - \alpha_0(12)\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2},$$
 (S1.1a)

$$C_2 = -\frac{\beta_0(12) - \alpha_0(12)\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}.$$
 (S1.1b)

The coefficients C_3 and C_4 in equation (14b) are determined by the initial conditions $\alpha_0(123) = C_3 + C_4$ and $\alpha_1(123) = C_3\lambda_3 + C_4\lambda_4$. According to equation (5a) it holds $\alpha_1(123) = s\alpha_0(123) + (1-2s)\beta_0(123)$, and thus we have

$$C_3 = \frac{(1-2s)\beta_0(123) + (s-\lambda_4)\alpha_0(123)}{\lambda_3 - \lambda_4},$$
 (S1.2a)

$$C_4 = \alpha_0(123) - C_3 \tag{S1.2b}$$

where we set $C_3 = \alpha_0(123)$ and $C_4 = 0$ for the case of $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4$.

According to the recurrence equations (10a, 10b), we have

$$J_t(1122) = (1-s)J_{t-1}(1122) + \frac{s}{2}J_{t-2}(1122) + \frac{s}{2}R_{t-2}.$$
 (S1.3)

Substituting the equations (14c, 14d) into the above recurrence relation and noting that $\lambda_{1,2}^2 - (1-s)\lambda_{1,2} - s/2 = 0$, we have

$$C_6 = -\frac{C_1}{1 + s - 2\lambda_1 s},\tag{S1.4}$$

$$C_8 = -\frac{C_2}{1 + s - 2\lambda_2 s}. ag{S1.5}$$

Let $C_0 = [R_0 + C_1/(1 - \lambda_1) + C_2/(1 - \lambda_2)]$, from the initial condition $J_0(1122) = C_0 + C_5 + C_7$, $J_1(1122) = K_0(1122) = C_0 + (C_5 + C_6)\lambda_1 + (C_7 + C_8)\lambda_2$, the expressions for C_5 and C_7

are given by

$$C_5 = \frac{K_0(1122) - C_0 - C_6\lambda_1 - C_8\lambda_2 - \lambda_2 \left[J_0(1122) - C_0\right]}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2},$$
 (S1.6)

$$C_7 = J_0(1122) - C_5 - C_0.$$
 (S1.7)

We can obtain expressions for $C_9, ... C_{12}$ similarly. According to the recurrence equations (8a, 8b), we have

$$J_t(1232) = (1-s)J_{t-1}(1232) + \frac{s}{2}J_{t-2}(1213) + \alpha_{t-1}(123).$$
 (S1.8)

Substituting the equations (14b, 14e) into the above recurrence relation, we have

$$C_{11} = \frac{C_3 \lambda_3}{\lambda_3^2 - (1 - s)\lambda_3 - s/2},$$
(S1.9)

$$C_{12} = \frac{C_4 \lambda_4}{\lambda_4^2 - (1 - s)\lambda_4 - s/2}.$$
 (S1.10)

From the inital conditions $J_0(1232) = C_9 + C_{10} + C_{11} + C_{12}$ and $J_1(1232) = K_0(1232) + \alpha_0(123) = C_9\lambda_1 + C_{10}\lambda_2 + C_{11}\lambda_3 + C_{12}\lambda_4$, we have

$$C_9 = \frac{K_0(1232) + \alpha_0(123) - C_{11}\lambda_3 - C_{12}\lambda_4 - \lambda_2 \left[J_0(1232) - C_{11} - C_{12}\right]}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$$
(S1.11)

$$C_{10} = J_0(1232) - C_9 - C_{11} - C_{12}.$$
 (S1.12)

Table S1 List of symbols and their brief explanations.

| Category | Symbol | Explanation | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Two-gene | (ab) | Two-gene IBD configurations include (11) and (12) | | | |
| | $\alpha_t(ab)$ | Within-individual probability of configuration $\ (ab)\ $ in generation $\ t$ | | | |
| | $\beta_t(ab)$ | Between-individual probability of configuration $\ (ab)\ $ in generation $\ t$ | | | |
| | $\alpha_t(11)$ | Within-individual two-gene IBD probability in generation t | | | |
| | $\alpha_t(12)$ | Within-individual two-gene non-IBD probability in generation t | | | |
| | s_t | Two-gene coalescence probability that both come from a single individual of the previous | | | |
| | | generation $t-1$ | | | |
| Three-gene | (abc) | Three-gene IBD configurations include (111), (112), (121), (122), (123) | | | |
| | $\alpha_t(abc)$ | Probability of configuration (abc) in generation t , given that genes a and c are in a single individual and gene b in another | | | |
| | $\beta_t(abc)$ | Probability of configuration (abc) in generation t , given that the three genes are in three | | | |
| | | distinct individuals | | | |
| | $\alpha_t(123)$ | Non-IBD probability of the three genes | | | |
| | $\alpha_t(122)$ | Probability that the genes a and b are non-IBD and genes b and c are IBD | | | |
| | $\alpha_t(1_2)$ | Marginal non-IBD probability between genes a and c | | | |
| | q_t | Three-gene coalescence probability that one particular gene comes from one individual and | | | |
| | | other two genes come from another individual of the previous generation $t-1.$ | | | |
| Four-gene | (abcd) | Four-gene IBD configurations include the 15 configurations shown in Table 1 | | | |
| | D(abcd) | Two-locus probability of configuration (abcd) | | | |
| | $J_t(abcd)$ | Within-individual expected junction density of type $(abcd)$ in generation t . The seven | | | |
| | | junction types are shown in Table 1 | | | |
| | $K_t(abcd)$ | Between-individual expected junction density of type $(abcd)$ in generation t | | | |
| Breeding | L | Number of distinct founder genome labels (FGL) | | | |
| design | U | Number of intercross generations | | | |
| | V | Number of inbreeding generations | | | |
| | N_t | Population size in generation t | | | |
| | N_F | Constant size of founder population, and N_F =L if founders are fully inbred | | | |
| | N_I | Constant size of intercross populations | | | |
| | N_{II} | Constant size of inbred populations. $N_{II}=1$ if $\mathcal{M}_{II}=$ Selfing, and $N_{II}=2$ if $\mathcal{M}_{II}=$ | | | |
| | | Sibling | | | |
| | \mathcal{M}_t | Mating scheme from the generation t to the next generation. | | | |
| | \mathcal{M}_F | Constant mating scheme from the founder population to the F_1 population, $\mathcal{M}_\mathit{F} = \mathcal{M}_0$ | | | |
| | \mathcal{M}_I | Constant mating scheme in the intercross stage, $\mathcal{M}_I=\mathcal{M}_1=\cdots=\mathcal{M}_U$ | | | |
| | \mathcal{M}_{II} | Constant mating scheme in the inbreeding stage, $\mathcal{M}_{II}=\mathcal{M}_{U+1}=\cdots=\mathcal{M}_{U+V}$ | | | |
| Мар | R | Map expansion, the expected junction density (per Morgan) on one chromosome | | | |
| resolution | ρ | Overall expected junction density, the expected junction density (per Morgan) on two | | | |
| | | homologous chromosomes | | | |

Table S2 The three largest overall expected junction densities ρ for 2^n -way RIL on autosomes at the last generation g = U + V + 1.

| Scheme | n | U | | (ρ, V) | |
|---------|---|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Selfing | 1 | 0 | (2.5, 2) | (2.5, 3) | (2.375, 4) |
| | 2 | 1 | (3.75, 2) | (3.625, 3) | (3.5, 1) |
| | 3 | 2 | (5, 1) | (5, 2) | (4.75, 3) |
| | 4 | 3 | (6.5, 1) | (6.25, 2) | (6, 0) |
| | 5 | 4 | (8, 0) | (8, 1) | (7.5, 2) |
| | 6 | 5 | (10, 0) | (9.5, 1) | (8.75, 2) |
| Sibling | 1 | 0 | (4.875, 8) | (4.863, 9) | (4.844, 7) |
| mating | 2 | 0 | (7.301, 8) | (7.297, 7) | (7.256, 9) |
| | 3 | 1 | (8.512, 7) | (8.484, 6) | (8.475, 8) |
| | 4 | 2 | (9.75, 6) | (9.727, 7) | (9.688, 5) |
| | 5 | 3 | (11.016, 5) | (11.016, 6) | (10. 941, 7) |
| | 6 | 4 | (12.344, 5) | (12.312, 4) | (12.281, 6) |