

7.5 Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks**KEY WORDS** gene flow 基因流 • natural selection 自然选择 • evolution 进化

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium**.**You must be able to:**

- use $p + q = 1$ and $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$
- find allele and genotype frequencies
- state the conditions for equilibrium

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The two equations

For a gene with alleles of frequency p and q :

$$p + q = 1, \quad p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1,$$

where p^2 = homozygous dominant, $2pq$ = heterozygous, q^2 = homozygous recessive.

■ Working from the recessive phenotype

The recessive phenotype's frequency is q^2 . So $q = \sqrt{q^2}$, then $p = 1 - q$.

■ A worked calculation

If 16% (0.16) show the recessive trait: $q^2 = 0.16$, so $q = 0.4$, $p = 0.6$. Heterozygotes = $2pq = 2(0.6)(0.4) = 0.48$ (48%).

■ The conditions

A population is in equilibrium (**not** evolving) only if: no selection, no mutation, no gene flow, random mating, and a very large population. Real deviations signal evolution.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Write the two Hardy-Weinberg equations. [2]

2.2 If $q = 0.3$, find p . [1]

2.3 What genotype does q^2 represent? [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 In Hardy-Weinberg, the frequency of heterozygotes is [1]

A	B
C	D

A p^2 **B** q^2 **C** $2pq$ **D** $p + q$ **3.2** In a population, 9% of individuals show a recessive trait.(a) Find q and p . [3]

(b) Find the frequency of heterozygotes. [2]

3.3 State two conditions that must hold for a population to stay in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. [2]
