

Hardy Weinberg Example

Remember:

$p + q = 1$	$f(CC) = p^2$
$p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$	$f(Cc) = 2pq$
	$f(cc) = q^2$

* 1 in 1700 US Caucasian newborns have cystic fibrosis. C for normal is dominant over c for cystic fibrosis.

$1/1700$ is the same as saying a frequency of 0.00059 or 0.059% of population have the condition = q^2

1. When counting the phenotypes in a population why is cc the most significant?

Knowing the recessive can help us calculate the "normal"

2. What percent of the above population have cystic fibrosis (cc or q^2)?

$\frac{1}{1700} \times 100 = 0.059\% = q^2$

3. From the above numbers you should be able to calculate the expectant frequencies of all the following (assuming a Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium):

ALLELE FREQUENCY CALCULATIONS:

$f)c = q = ?$ $0.00059 = q^2 \rightarrow q = \sqrt{0.00059} = 0.024 = q$ (recessive)

$f)C = p = ?$ $p = 1 - 0.024 = 0.976 = p$ (dominant)

in the pop. 2.4% are cc or Cc

in the pop 97.6% are CC or Cc

5. Now that you know that $p = .976$ and $q = .024$. The following genotypes can be found.

GENOTYPE FREQUENCY CALCULATIONS:

$f)CC$ - Normal homozygous dominant = $p^2 = 0.976^2 = 0.95 = f(CC)$

$f)Cc$ - carriers of cystic fibrosis = $2pq = 2(0.024)(0.976) = 0.047 f(Cc)$

* Double check – $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$

$0.95 + 0.047 + 0.024 = 1.02$ YES (close enough)

95% of pop is CC

4.7% of pop is Cc

6. How many of the 1700 of the population are homozygous Normal?

$1700 \times 0.95 = 1615$ people

7. How many of the 1700 in the population are heterozygous (carrier)?

$1700 \times 0.047 = 79.99$ or 80 people (since you can't have .99 of a person)

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$$* \text{ Double check } - p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$$

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