

The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium
 "A theoretical principle in population genetics stating that the genetic composition and gene frequencies of a large randomly mating population remain constant from one generation to the next, and therefore do not change." - American Heritage Dictionary

7.5 Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

EVO-1 Evolution is characterized by a change in the genetic makeup of a population over time and is supported by multiple lines of evidence.

EVO-1.K Describe the conditions under which allele and genotype frequencies will change in populations.

- Gene Pool
 - All genetic information in a population
 - Frequency of a certain **allele** in a population will determine the **phenotype** frequency
 - Frequency of alleles in a non-evolving population will remain constant unless acted upon by other agents.

EVO-1.K Describe the conditions under which allele and genotype frequencies will change in populations.

- Hardy-Weinberg is a model for describing and predicting allele frequencies in a non evolving population.
- Conditions for a population or an allele to be in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium are:
 - A large population size
 - Absence of migration
 - No net mutations
 - Random mating
 - Absence of selection
- These conditions are seldom met, but they provide a valuable null hypothesis

EVO-1.K Describe the conditions under which allele and genotype frequencies will change in populations.

- Allele frequencies in a population can be calculated from genotype frequencies.
- RELEVANT EQUATION**
 - Hardy-Weinberg Equation: $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$
 - p^2 = frequency of alleles AA
 - $2pq$ = frequency of alleles Aa
 - q^2 = frequency of alleles aa
- For only two alleles:
 - $1 - p = q$ or $1 - q = p$

EVO-1.L Explain the impacts on the population if any of the conditions of Hardy-Weinberg are not met.

- Changes in allele frequencies provide evidence for the occurrence of evolution in a population.

Do H-W practice for homework

EVO-1.L Explain the impacts on the population if any of the conditions of Hardy- Weinberg are not met.

- Small populations are more susceptible to random environmental impact than large populations.

