

Name _____

Lab 11

1. If p is the frequency of the dominant allele and q the frequency of the recessive allele, the allele frequencies in a population are given by $p + q = 1$, and the genotypic frequencies by $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$. Calculate the Hardy-Weinberg values to complete the following table.

Individuals with Dominant phenotype	Individuals with Recessive phenotype	Total Population	q^2	q	p	p^2	$2pq$
840	160						

How many **individuals** would you expect to be heterozygous? _____

2. Let's say that half of a population can roll their tongues (they are $T_$). What is the frequency of T and t ?

3. If the frequency of A is 0.6 and a is 0.4, calculate the genotypic frequencies using Punnett square (see page 118):
