

4. In case #2, what were the percentage of A and a alleles after 5 generations? How does selection cause this change?

5. Do you think the a allele would ever be totally eliminated from the population based on part #2? Why or why not?

6. Suppose there was a medical advance that allowed most individuals with the double recessive condition to survive and reach an age where they could have children. How would this effect the allele frequency in Part 2?

7. Looking at part #3, why is the heterozygous condition important in maintaining genetic variation within a population?

8. In the last simulation representing genetic drift, how does a smaller population size seem to effect the allele frequency in a population?