

# Genetic Drift and Natural Selection:

## An Exploration of Allele Frequencies Within a Population

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Math 164: Scientific Computing

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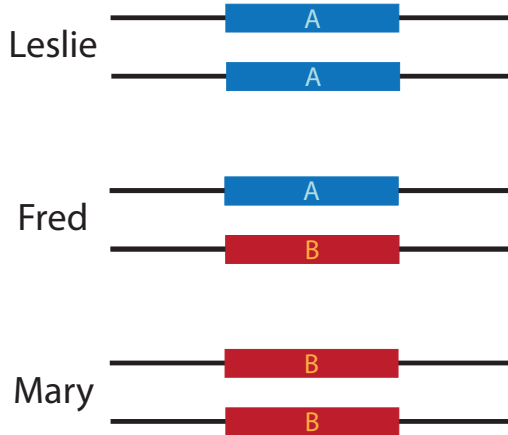
# Presentation Outline

- Definition of an allele
- Modeling genetic drift
- Trends in genetic drift
- Modeling natural selection
- Future work

# What is an allele?

- A given population often contains many versions of the same gene.
- An allele is one version of a gene at a given location, or *locus*, along a chromosome.
- Each person inherits two alleles for each gene—one allele from each parent.

# What is an allele?



# Genetic Drift

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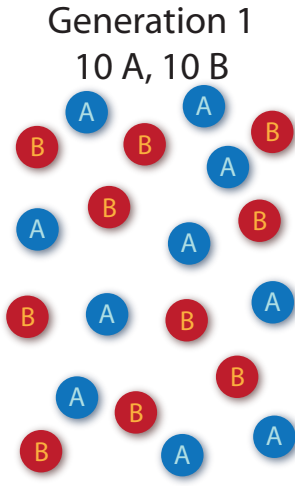
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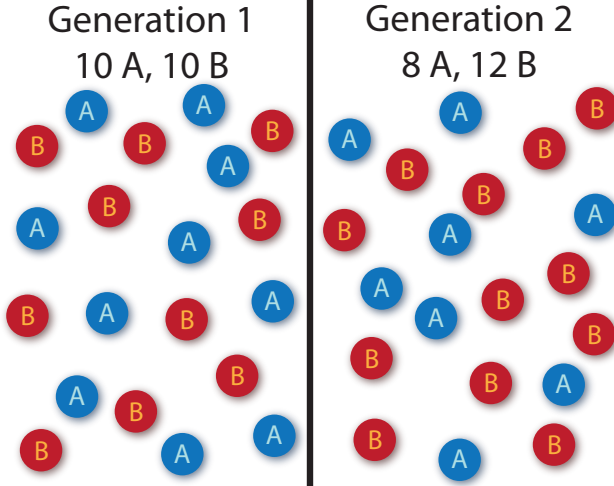
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- There are no occurrences of migration or genetic mutation
- The population contains only two types of the allele of interest

## An Example of Genetic Drift

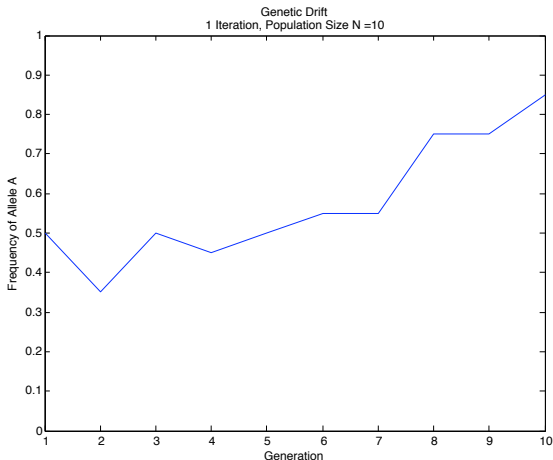


Generation 2  
? A, ? B

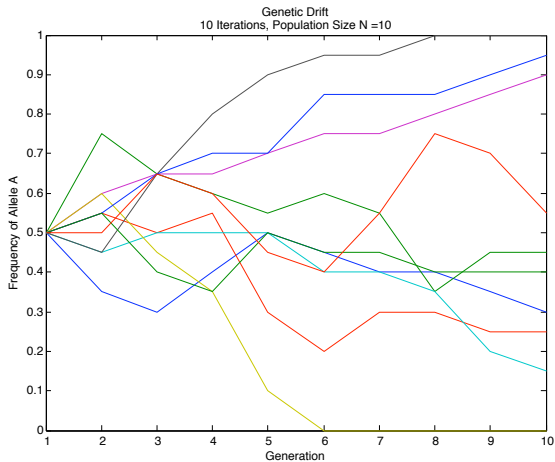
## An Example of Genetic Drift



# Genetic Drift Over Several Generations



# Genetic Drift Over Several Generations



## Two Ways to Model Genetic Drift

### “Brute Force” Method

- Directly simulates random picking of gametes from a gene pool
- Create a vector of “alleles”
  - Random real numbers on the unit interval
- If less than frequency of allele A, reset number to 1
  - Otherwise, reset number to 0
- Summing the components and dividing by the number of alleles gives the new frequency of allele A

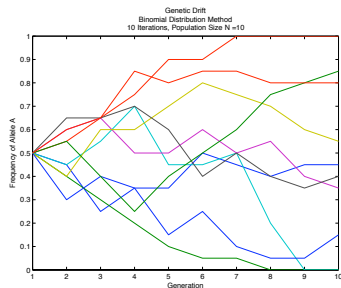
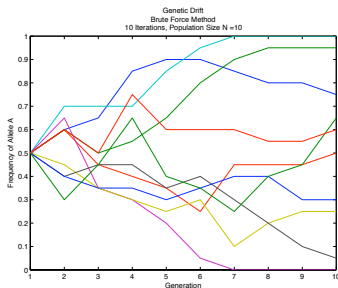
# Two Ways to Model Genetic Drift

## Binomial Distribution Method

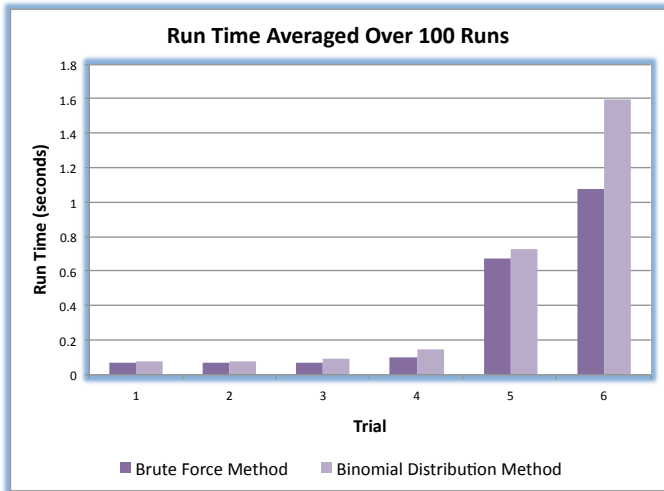
- Uses MATLAB's `binornd(n,p)` function to generate random numbers from the binomial distribution
  - sample size = number of gametes
  - probability = frequency of allele A in the previous generation
- The output of the function gives the allele frequency of the subsequent generation



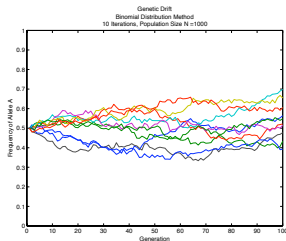
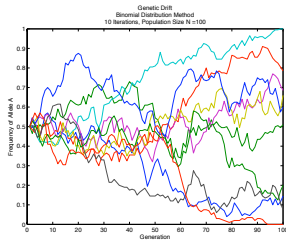
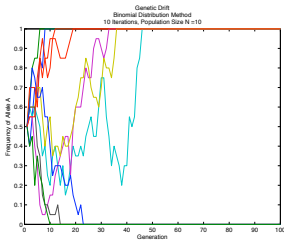
# Visual Comparison of the Two Techniques



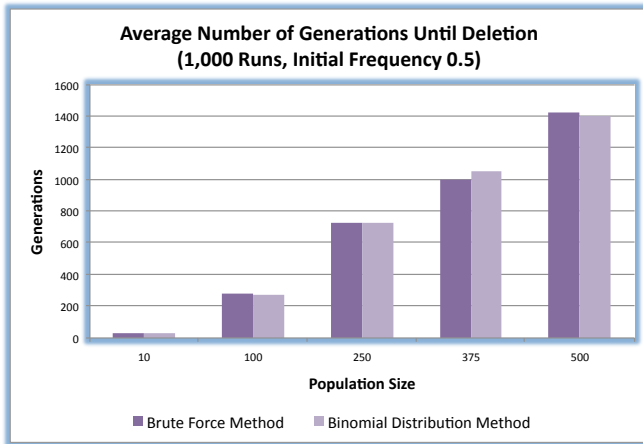
## Comparison of Runtimes



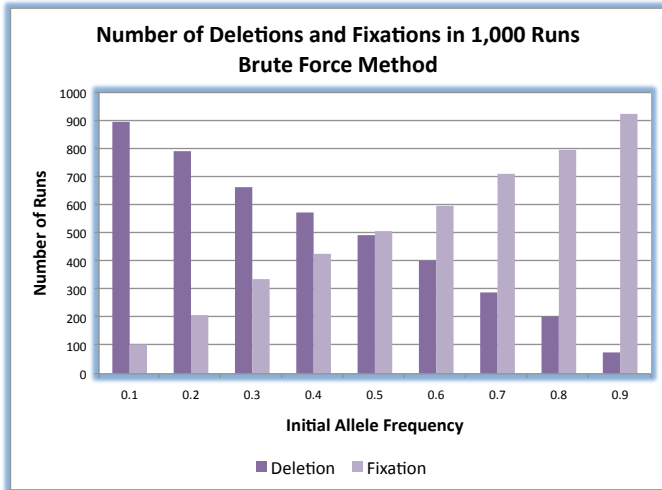
# Effects of Population Size



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## Effects of Changing Initial Frequency



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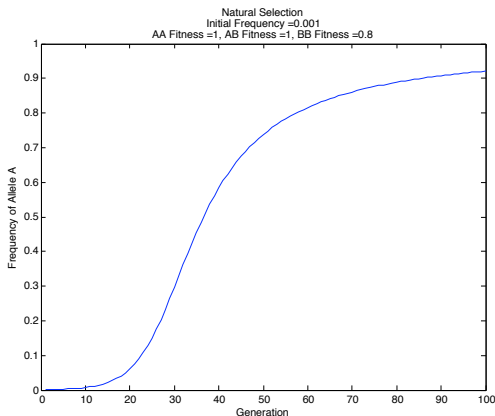
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## Assumptions

- Mating is random
- There are no occurrences of migration or genetic mutation
- The population contains only two types of the allele of interest
- An individual's fitness depends only on his genes—not on the environment

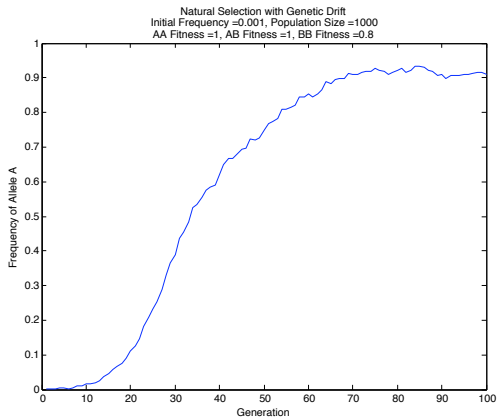
# Natural Selection

What happens when individuals with a particular allele always reproduce and individuals without it reproduce less often?



# Natural Selection *and* Genetic Drift

When both genetic drift and natural selection are at work...



# Future Work

## Natural Selection

- Extensively explore the effect of changing fitness levels and initial allele frequency