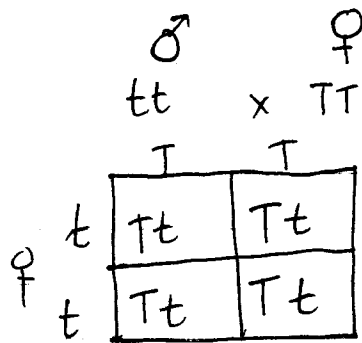
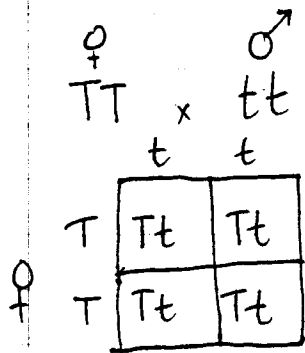


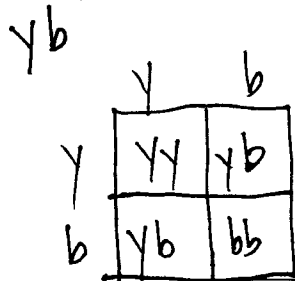
# Chapter 10 Genetics Problems



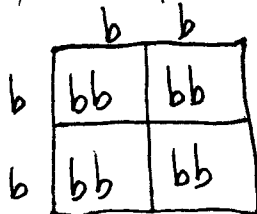
Makes no difference

2. Alleles: y = yellow, o = orange b = black/white

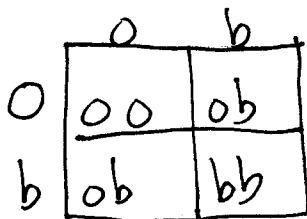
Yellow scallops produces 1 black & 3 yellow. So... must be heterozygous and black/white is recessive to yellow:



Black/white produce only black/white so must be homozygous.



Orange produces 3 orange and 1 black/white so must heterozygous w/ the orange dominant dominant.



3. Offspring from #1:  $Tt \times Tt$

	T	t
T	TT	Tt
t	Tt	tt

4. If sex-linked:  $X^{dp} X^{dp} \times X^{Dp} Y$

	$X^{Dp}$	Y
$X^{dp}$	$X^{Dp} X^{dp}$	$X^{dp} Y$
$X^{dp}$	$X^{Dp} X^{dp}$	$X^{dp} Y$

If really sex-linked, then you'd expect All males to be ~~dump~~ winged. Since they weren't, it CANT BE sex-linked.

5. If allele is on Y chromosome, then only males can have ~~pink~~ phenotype.

6.  $PPSsWw \times ppsww$

$F_1$  = all will be heterozygous  $Pp Ss Ww$

$F_2$

	$PSW$	$Psw$	$pSW$	$psw$
$PSW$				
$Psw$				
$pSW$				
$psw$				

Should get 9:3:3:1 if complete Punnett square.

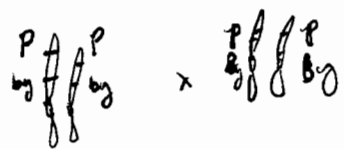
7A  $p$  = pink eyes  
 $by$  = blistery wings

$PPByBy \times ppbyby = P$

gametes:  $PBy$   $pby$

$F_1$  all heterozygous  $PpByby$

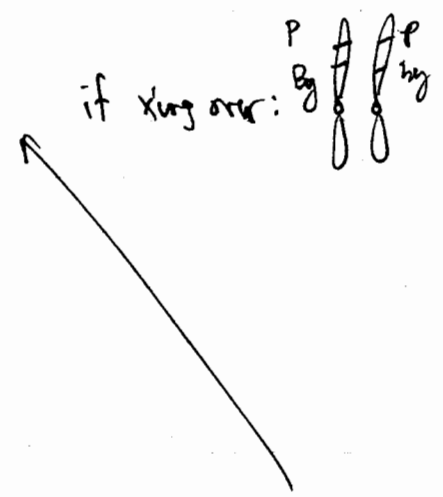
$F_2$  gametes  $PBy$ ,  $Pby$ ,  $ByP$ ,  $Byp$



8. 7b.  $PPbb \times ppBB$

Gametes:  $Pb \times pB$

$F_1$ :  $PpBb$  Au!  $PpBb$



Gametes:  $Pb \times pB$

$F_2$ :  $PpBb$ ;  $PPbb$ ;  $ppBB$

7c. If crossing over were allowed to occur you would  $ppbb$  (pink blistery).

7d. you can look this up!

9.  $\sigma^+$ :  $PpSsww \times f \text{ } ppSsww$  (alleles are on different chromosomes so no crossing over). Independent assortment.

Gametes:  $Psw, psw \times pSw, psw$

$F_1$   $PpSsww, Ppsww, ppSsww, ppssww$  in a 1:1:1:1 ratio.

9. By looking at the table, you can see that blue only appears when combined with other allele (Black or splashed white). This seems to indicate incomplete dominance.

let  $B$  = Black +  $W$  = splashed white

	B	W
B	BB	BW
B	BB	BW

let  $BW$  = blue.

Black  $\times$  ~~Black~~ <sup>Blue</sup> = Blue + Black 1:1 ratio so:

If cross Blue  $\times$  Blue ( $BW \times BW$ ):

	B	W
B	BB	BW
W	BW	NW

Get Black: Blue: White  
1 : 2 : 1

9b. If you want all Blue: BB x WW

	W	W
B	BW	BW
B	BW	BW

10. ♀ Easin x ♂ red

	$X^{wt}$	Y
$X^{we}$	$X^{wt} X^{we}$	$X^{we} Y$
$X^w$	$X^{wt} X^w$	$X^w Y$

So dominance order must  $w^+$ ,  $w^e$ ,  $w$   
 b/c ♀ was  $X^{we} X^w$  and her phenotype was Easin.

11. It doesn't state it in the question but color blindness is due to a recessive allele on X chromosome. So... let N = normal vision & n = color blind

♂ must be  $X^N Y$  & ♀ must be  $X^N X^n$  why? B/c it's the only way to have a male w/ color blindness

	$X^N$	Y
$X^N$	$X^N X^N$	$X^N Y$
$X^n$	$X^N X^n$	$X^n Y$

All daughters will have normal vision.

12. Agouti x albino:  $A_? B_? \times aabb$  The only way to have offspring that are albino is for agouti mouse to be heterozygous  $Aa Bb$

13. If the man had disease, it would have no consequence for offspring b/c mitochondria are inherited from female (from the egg).

If female had disease, all of her offspring would also have it.