

# Stochastic Models for Genetic Evolution

*Teacher:* F. den Hollander

*Written examination:* Thursday 13 January 2011, 14:00–17:00.

- Write your name and student identification number on each piece of paper you hand in.
  - All answers must come with a full explanation. Formulas alone are not enough. Formulate your answers clearly and carefully.
  - The use of textbooks, lecture notes or handwritten notes is not allowed.
  - The questions below are weighted as follows: (1) 3, 3; (2) 4, 5, 3, 5; (3) 5, 3, 5; (4) 3, 5, 3, 6; (5) 3, 5, 3; (6) 3, 3, 3; (7) 3, 5; (8) 4, 3, 5, 7.  
*Total:* 100. *Pass:*  $\geq 55$ ; *no pass:*  $\leq 54$ .
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- (1) (a) How is the DNA-molecule organized and what role does it play for genetic evolution?  
(b) What are the five basic forces of genetic evolution?
- (2) (a) Give the definition of the standard Wright-Fisher model with population size  $2N$ .  
(b) What are the state space and the transition matrix of the associated Markov chain?  
(c) Give the definition of the genetic variability  $H_n$  at time  $n$ . What is the interpretation of this quantity?  
(d) Compute  $\mathbb{E}(H_n | H_0)$  as a function of  $n$  and  $N$ .
- (3) (a) Describe (informally) the Wright-Fisher diffusion and explain how it is obtained from the Wright-Fisher model via space-time scaling.  
(b) What process is dual to the Wright-Fisher diffusion?  
(c) Use this dual process to compute  $\mathbb{E}(H_t | H_0)$  as a function of  $t$ , where  $H_t$  is the genetic variability of the Wright-Fisher diffusion at time  $t$ .

- (4) (a) In what way is mutation added to the standard Wright-Fisher model?
- (b) What are the state space and the transition matrix of the associated Markov chain?
- (c) What is the most important consequence of mutation?
- (d) Derive a formula for the probability that two randomly chosen individuals are identical by descent when the system is in equilibrium.
- (5) (a) What is weak mutation?
- (b) Write down the formula for the equilibrium distribution in the limit of large population size and weak mutation, and give its interpretation.
- (c) What are the possible shapes of this equilibrium distribution?
- (6) (a) In what way is selection added to the continuous-time variant of the standard Wright-Fisher model called the Moran model?
- (b) What are the state space and the transition rates of the associated Markov process?
- (c) What is the most important consequence of selection?
- (7) (a) What is weak selection?
- (b) In what way does weak selection affect the equilibrium distribution of the Moran model with weak mutation?
- (8) (a) Give a description of the stepping stone model on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  (based on simple random walk) and its key parameters  $N$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\mu$ .
- (b) What is the definition of the probability that two individuals randomly drawn from two given colonies  $x$  and  $y$  are identical by descent?
- (c) What are the two main regimes for the stepping stone model on the  $L$ -torus in  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  as a function of  $L$ ,  $\nu$  and  $\mu$ ? What is the intuition behind these regimes?
- (d) Let  $\tau$  be the time to coalescence of the lineages of two individuals randomly drawn from two randomly chosen colonies on the  $L$ -torus in  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  in the absence of mutation. Let  $N = N(L)$  and  $\nu =$

$\nu(L)$  be such that  $\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} N\nu/\log L = \infty$ . In this limit it is known that  $w - \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \tau/2NL^2 = \text{EXP}(1)$ . Add mutation with probability  $\mu$  per unit of time, and compute the probability that the two individuals are identical by descent. How can the result be interpreted for small  $\mu$ ?