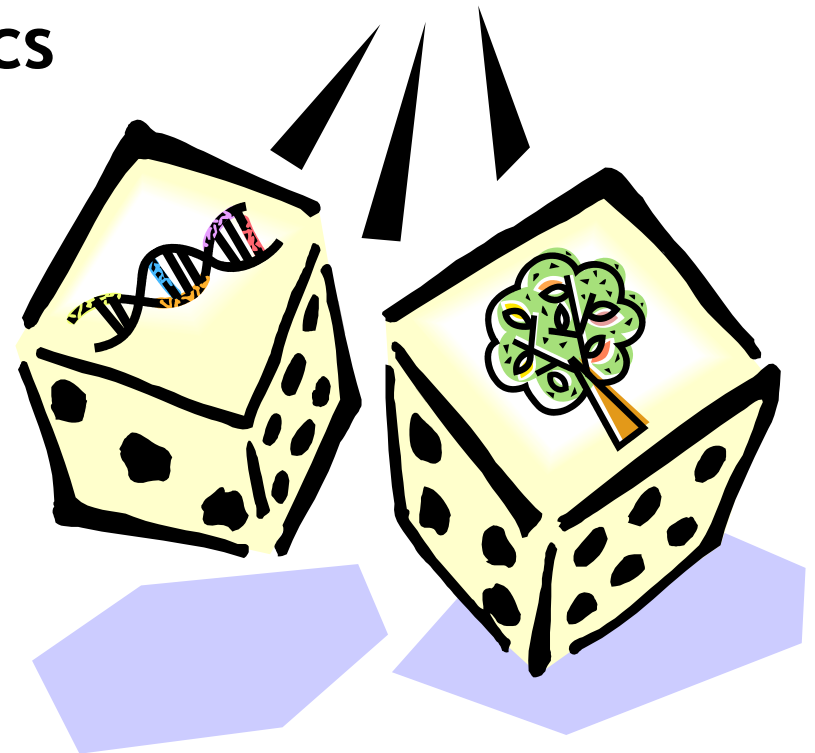
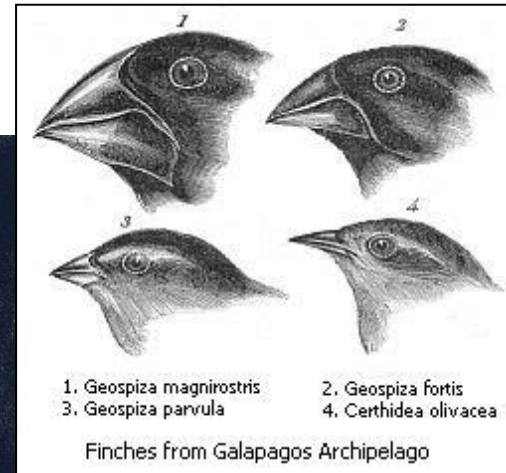


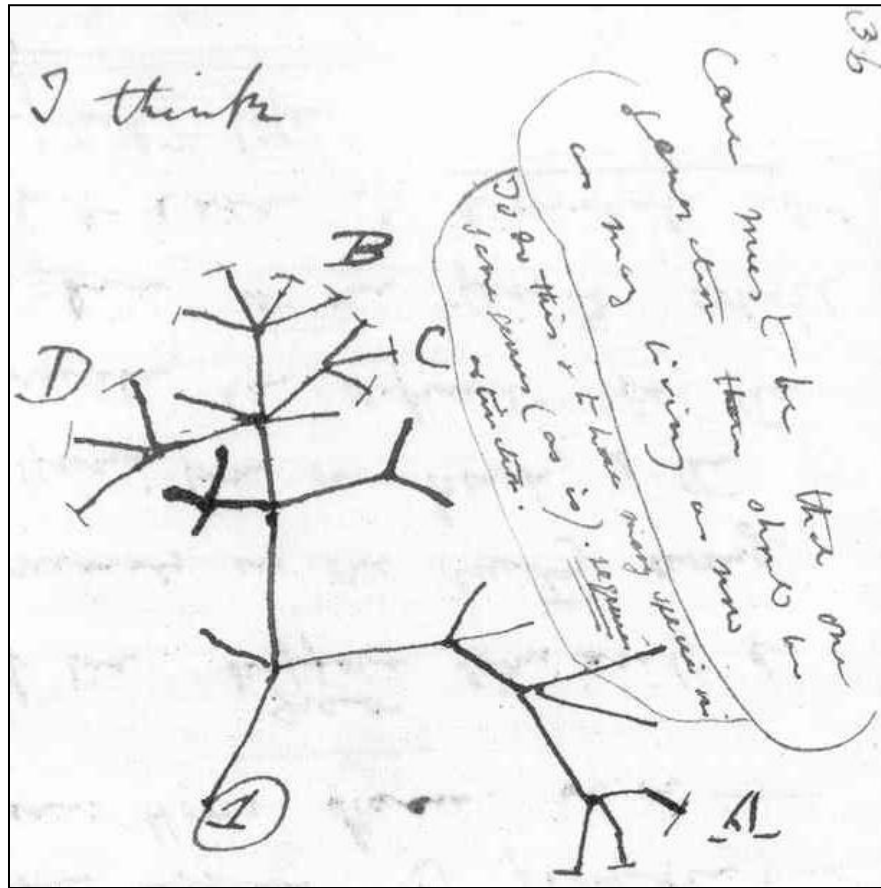
MATH285K:
Stochastic Processes
in Evolution and Genetics



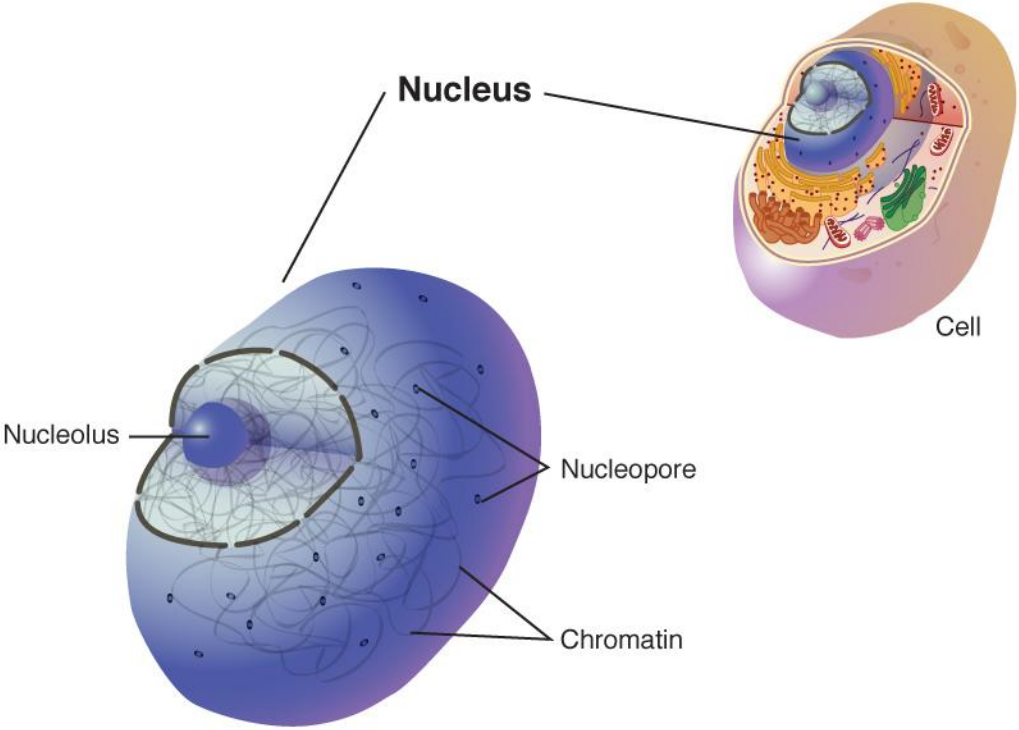
Darwin's finches



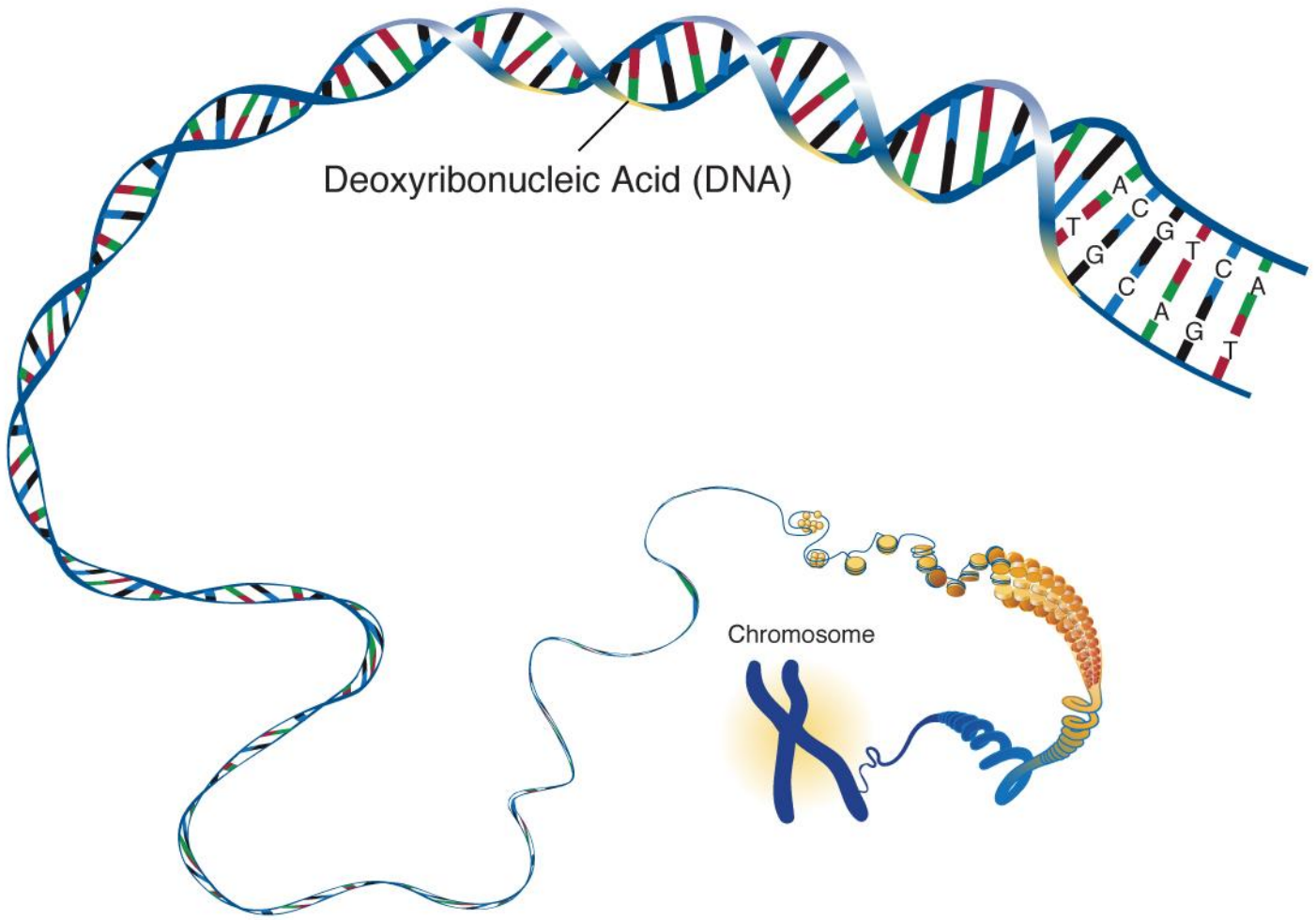
evolutionary tree



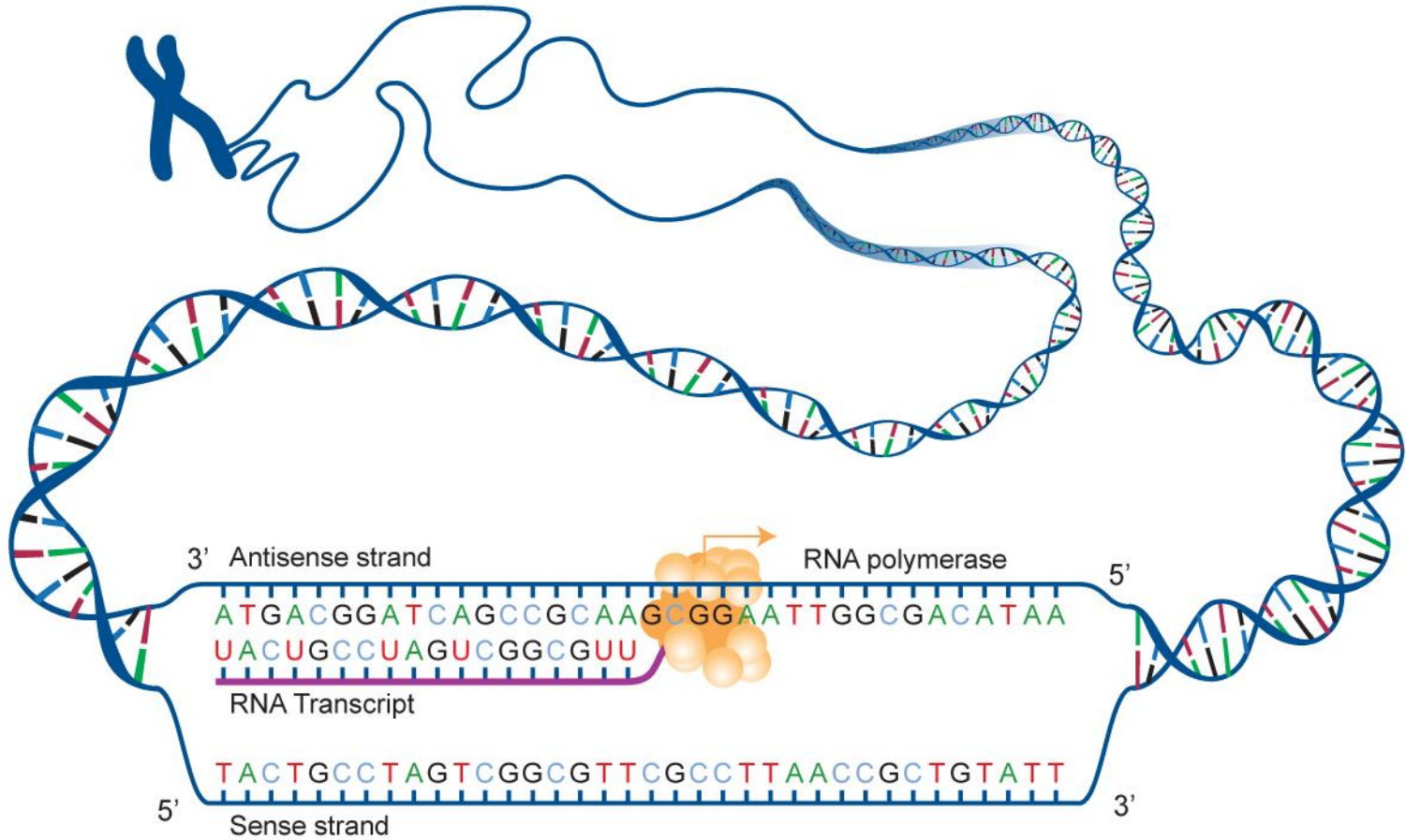
Nucleus



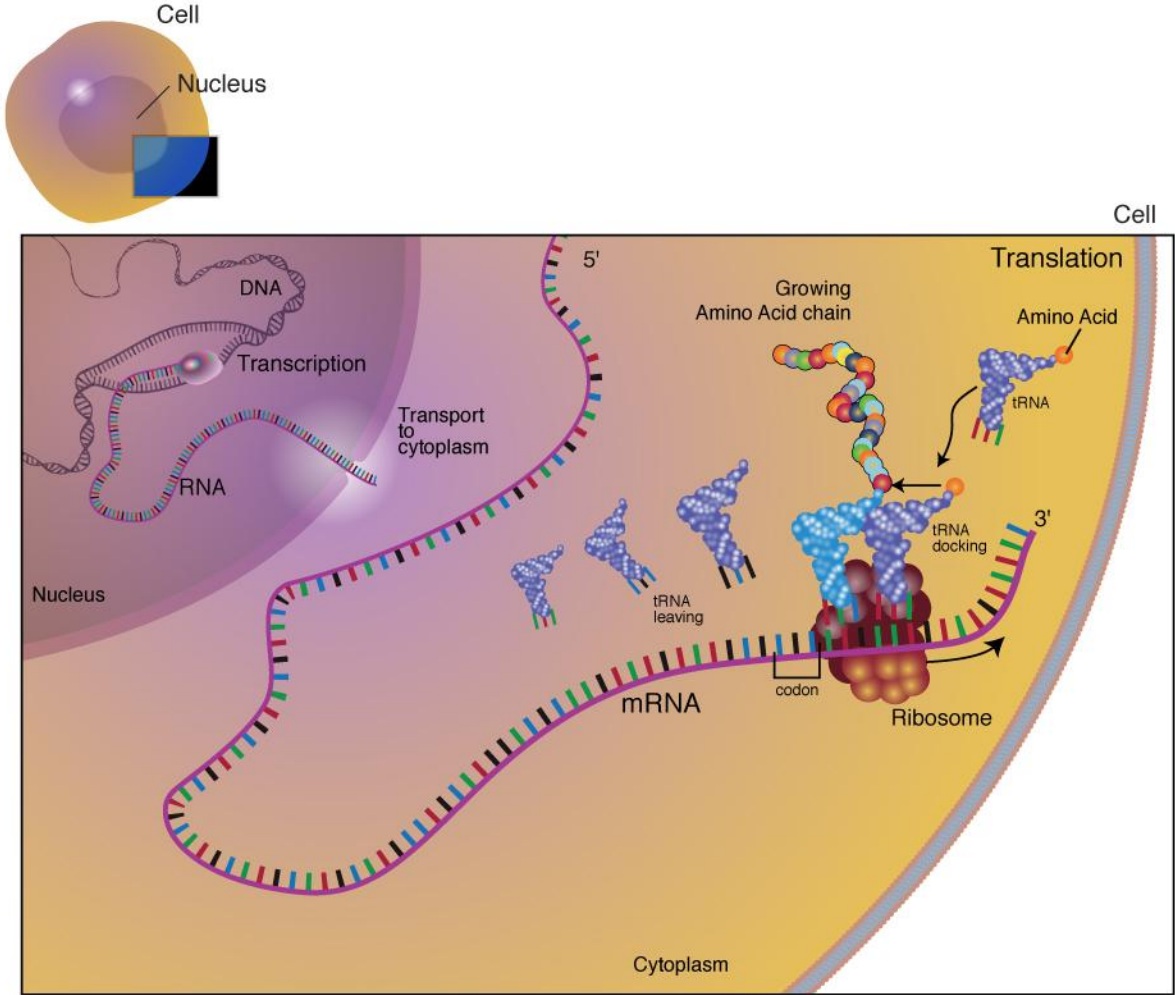
DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid)



Transcription



Translation



Genetic Code



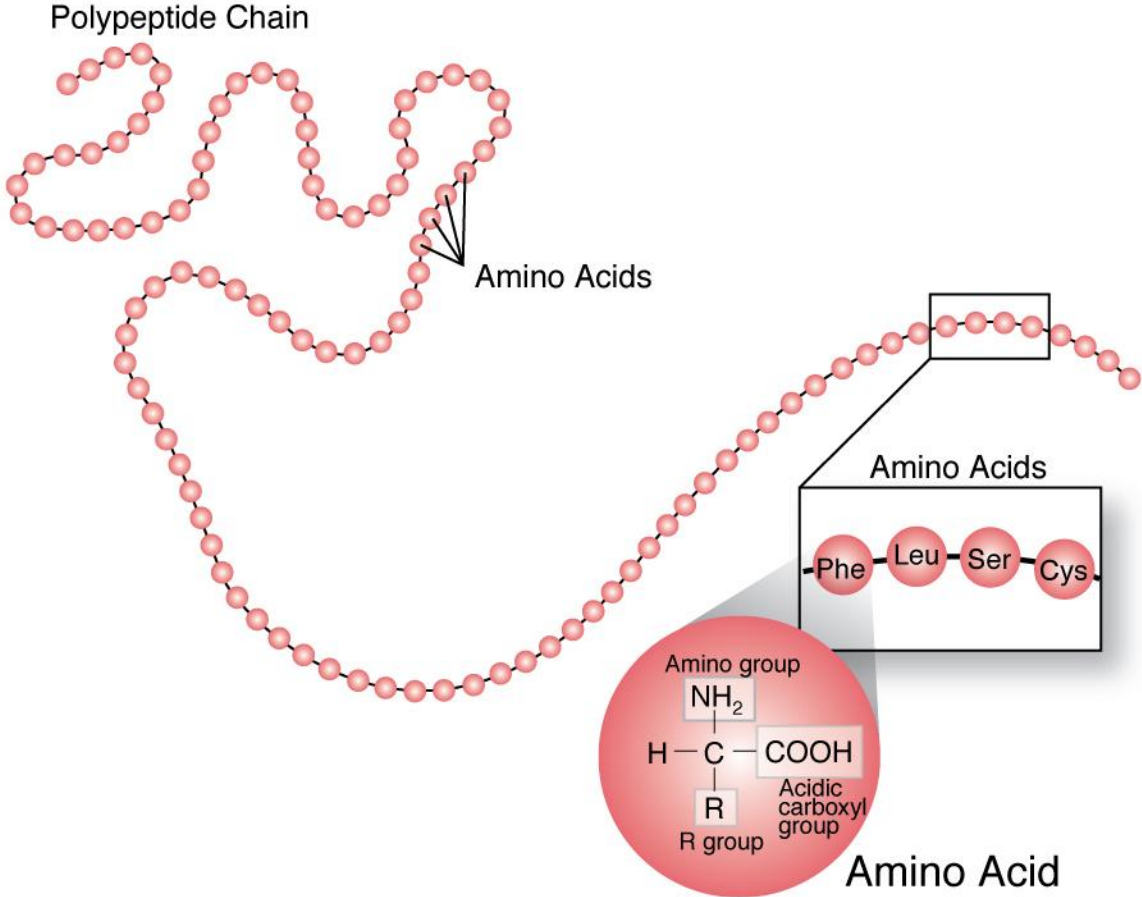
RNA codon table

1st position	2nd position				3rd position
	U	C	A	G	
U	Phe Phe Leu Leu	Ser Ser Ser Ser	Tyr Tyr stop stop	Cys Cys stop Trp	U C A G
C	Leu Leu Leu Leu	Pro Pro Pro Pro	His His Gln Gln	Arg Arg Arg Arg	U C A G
A	Ile Ile Ile Met	Thr Thr Thr Thr	Asn Asn Lys Lys	Ser Ser Arg Arg	U C A G
G	Val Val Val Val	Ala Ala Ala Ala	Asp Asp Glu Glu	Gly Gly Gly Gly	U C A G

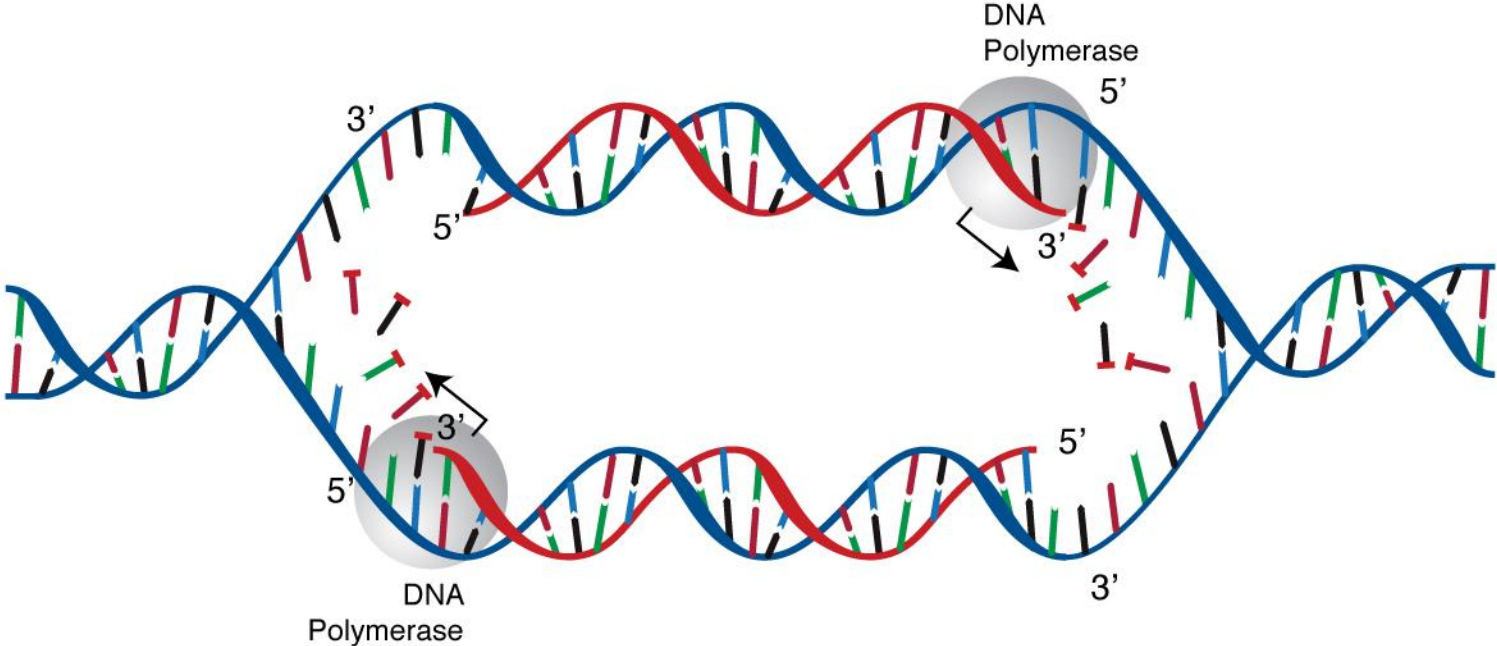
Amino Acids

- Ala: Alanine
- Arg: Arginine
- Asn: Asparagine
- Asp: Aspartic acid
- Cys: Cysteine
- Gln: Glutamine
- Glu: Glutamic acid
- Gly: Glycine
- His: Histidine
- Ile: Isoleucine
- Leu: Leucine
- Lys: Lysine
- Met: Methionine
- Phe: Phenylalanine
- Pro: Proline
- Ser: Serine
- Thr: Threonine
- Trp: Tryptophane
- Tyr: Tyrosine
- Val: Valine

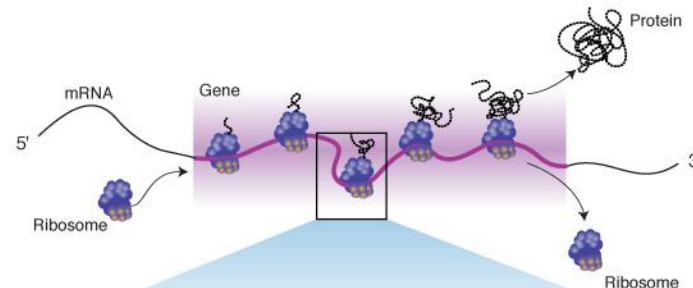
Amino Acid



DNA Replication



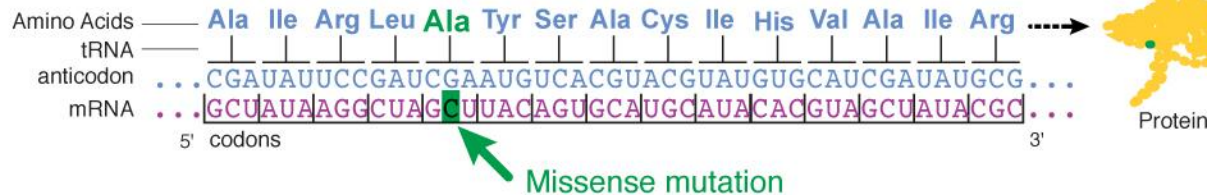
Point mutation



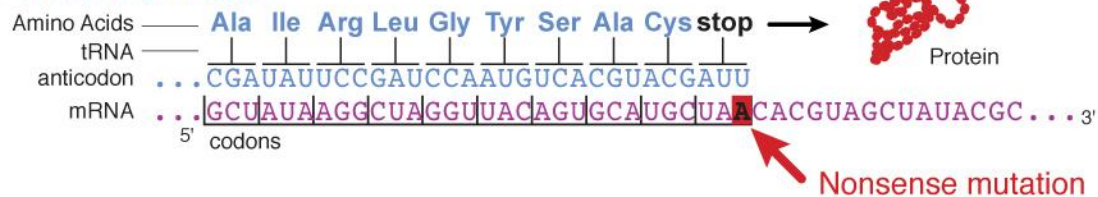
Normal



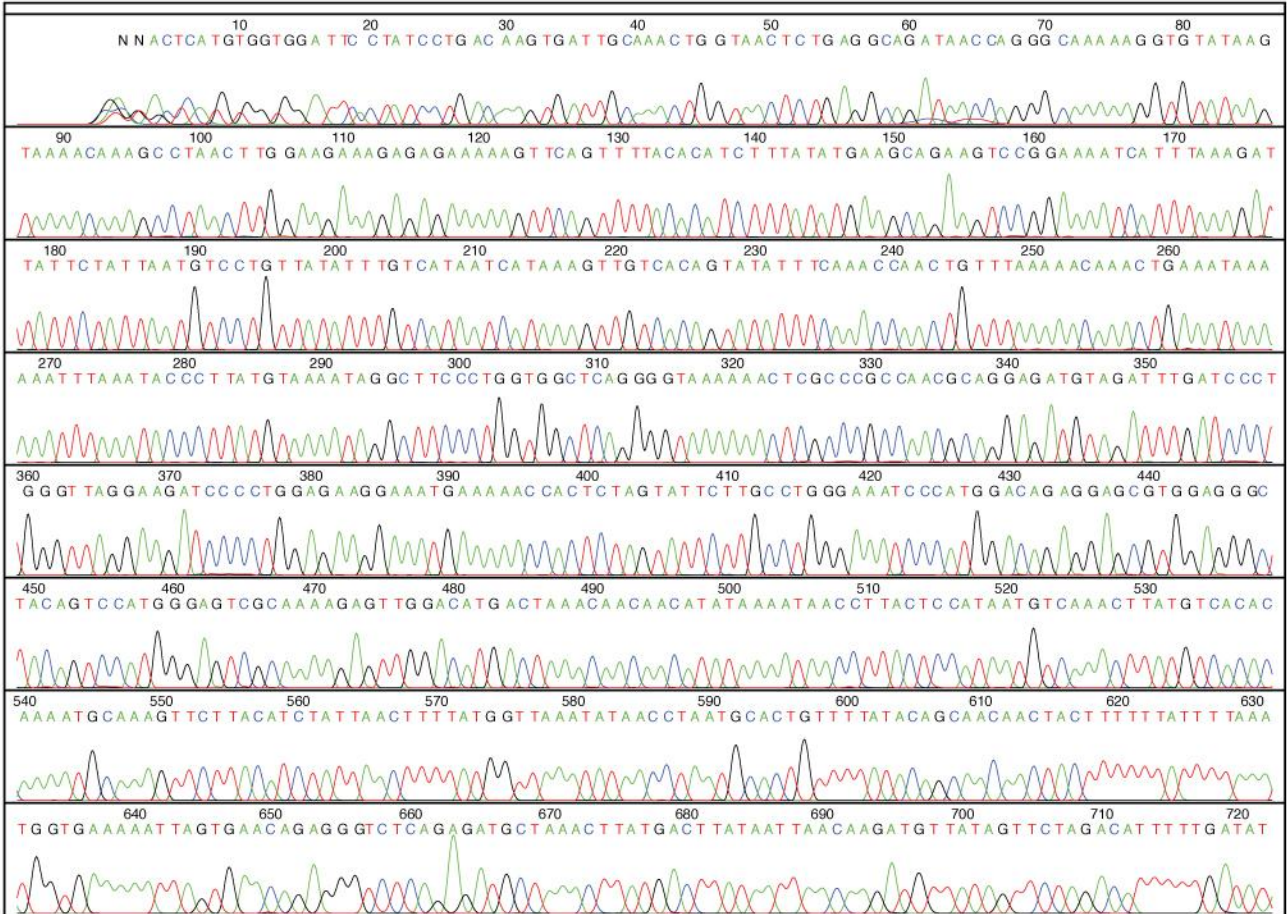
Missense mutation

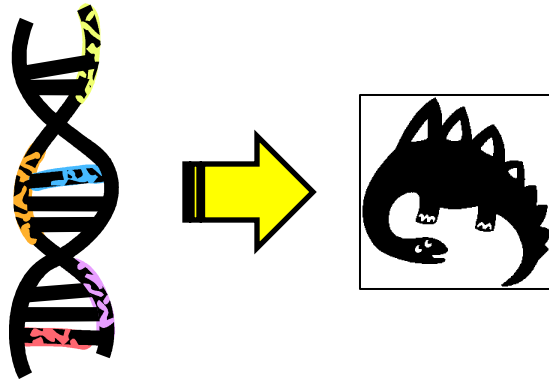


Nonsense mutation

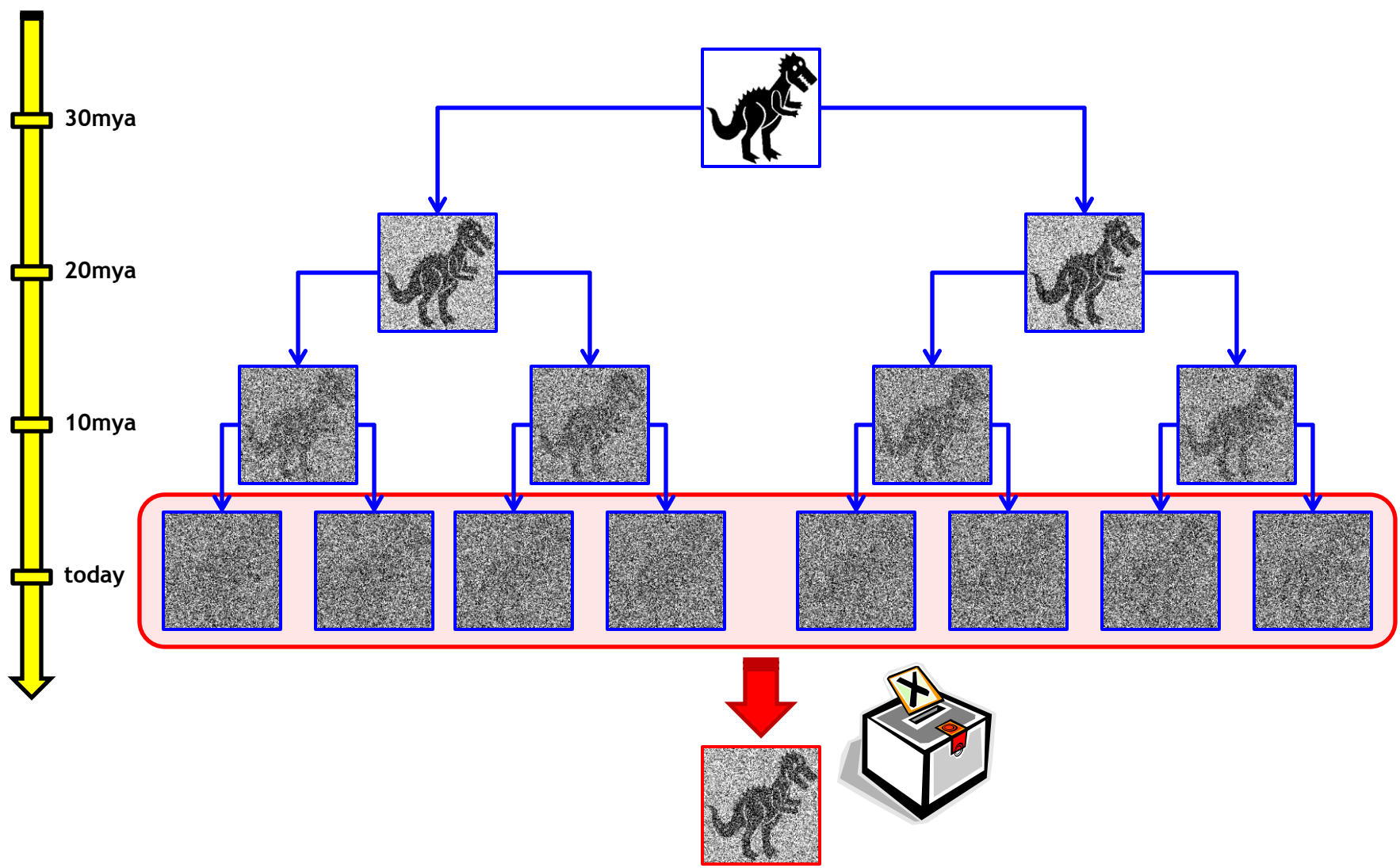


DNA Sequencing











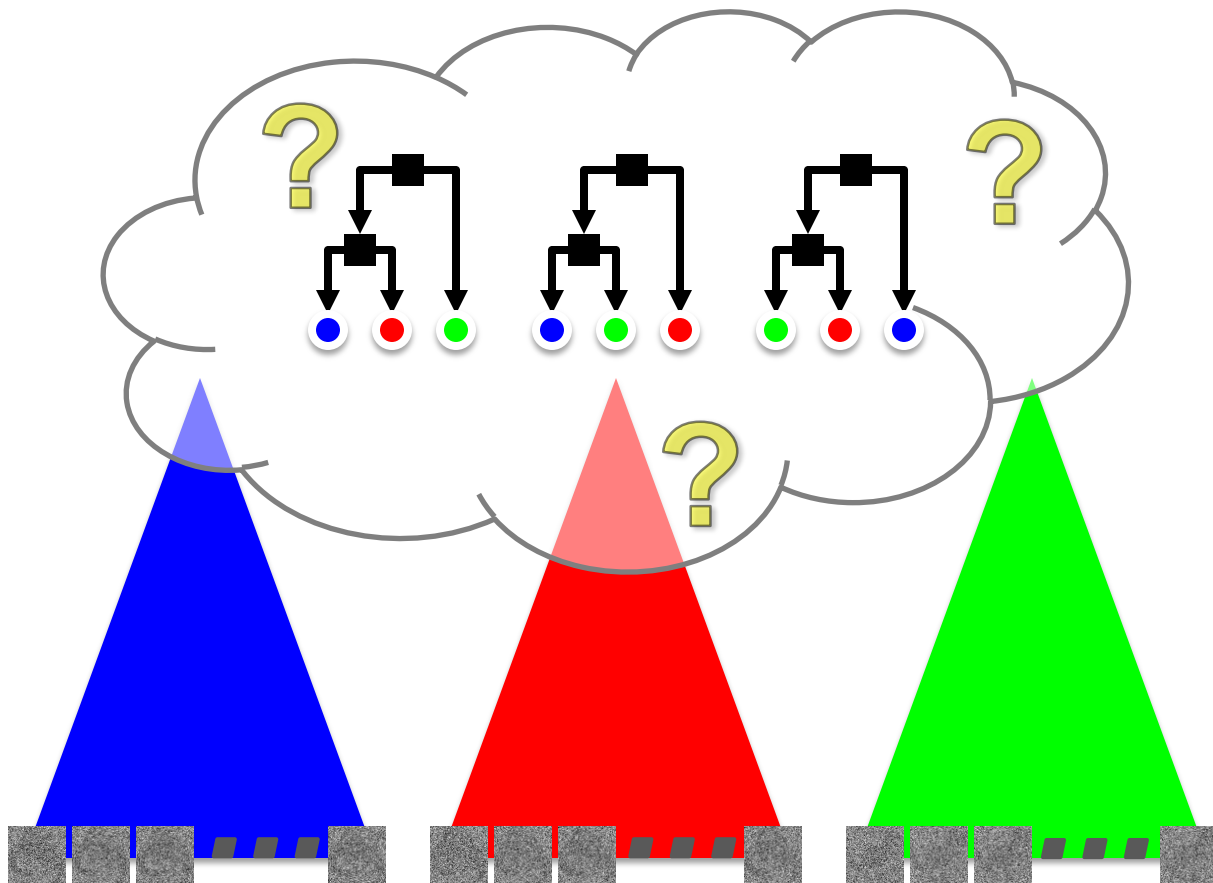
40mya

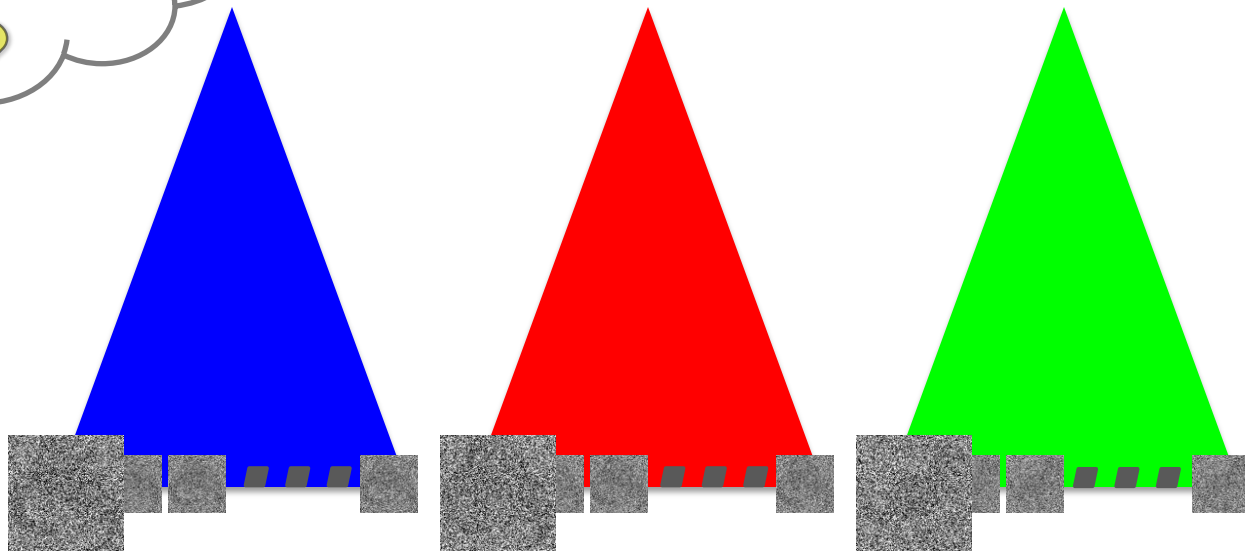
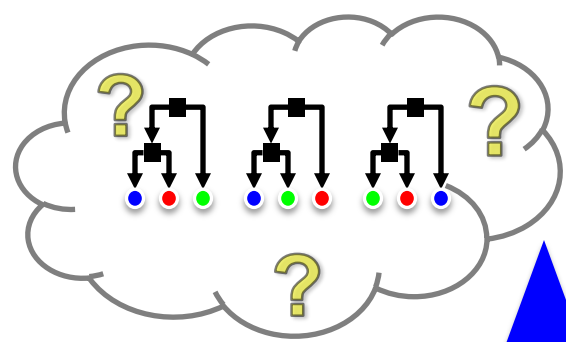
30mya

20mya

10mya

today



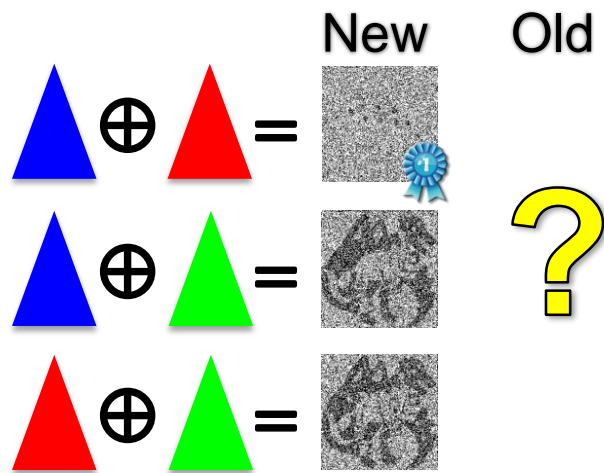
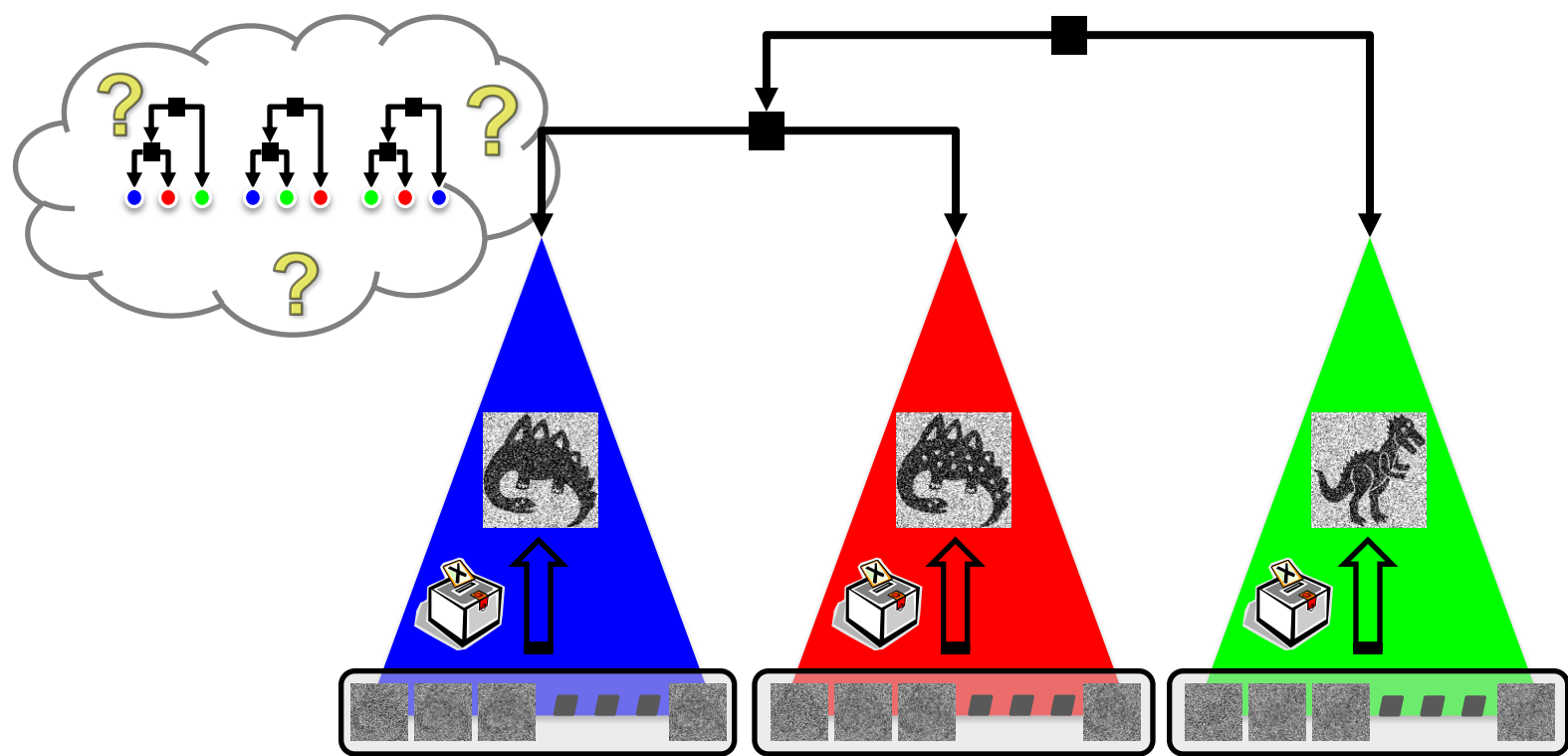


$$\triangle_{\text{blue}} \oplus \triangle_{\text{red}} = \text{gray_block}$$

$$\triangle_{\text{blue}} \oplus \triangle_{\text{green}} = \text{gray_block}$$

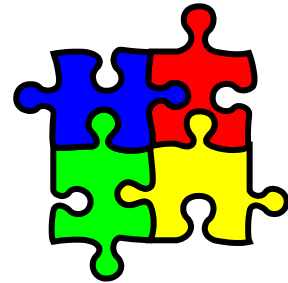
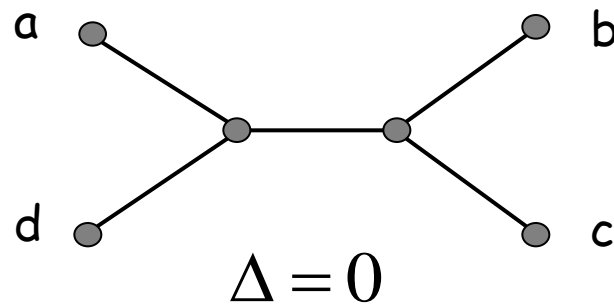
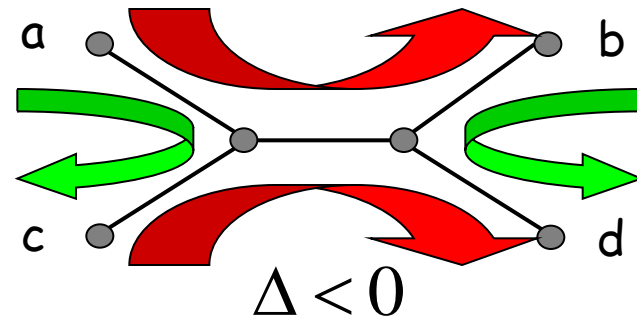
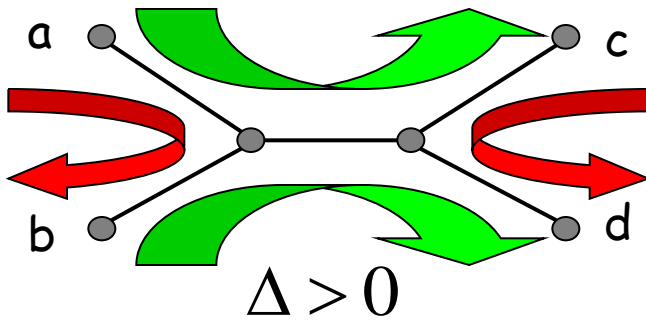
$$\triangle_{\text{red}} \oplus \triangle_{\text{green}} = \text{gray_block}$$

?

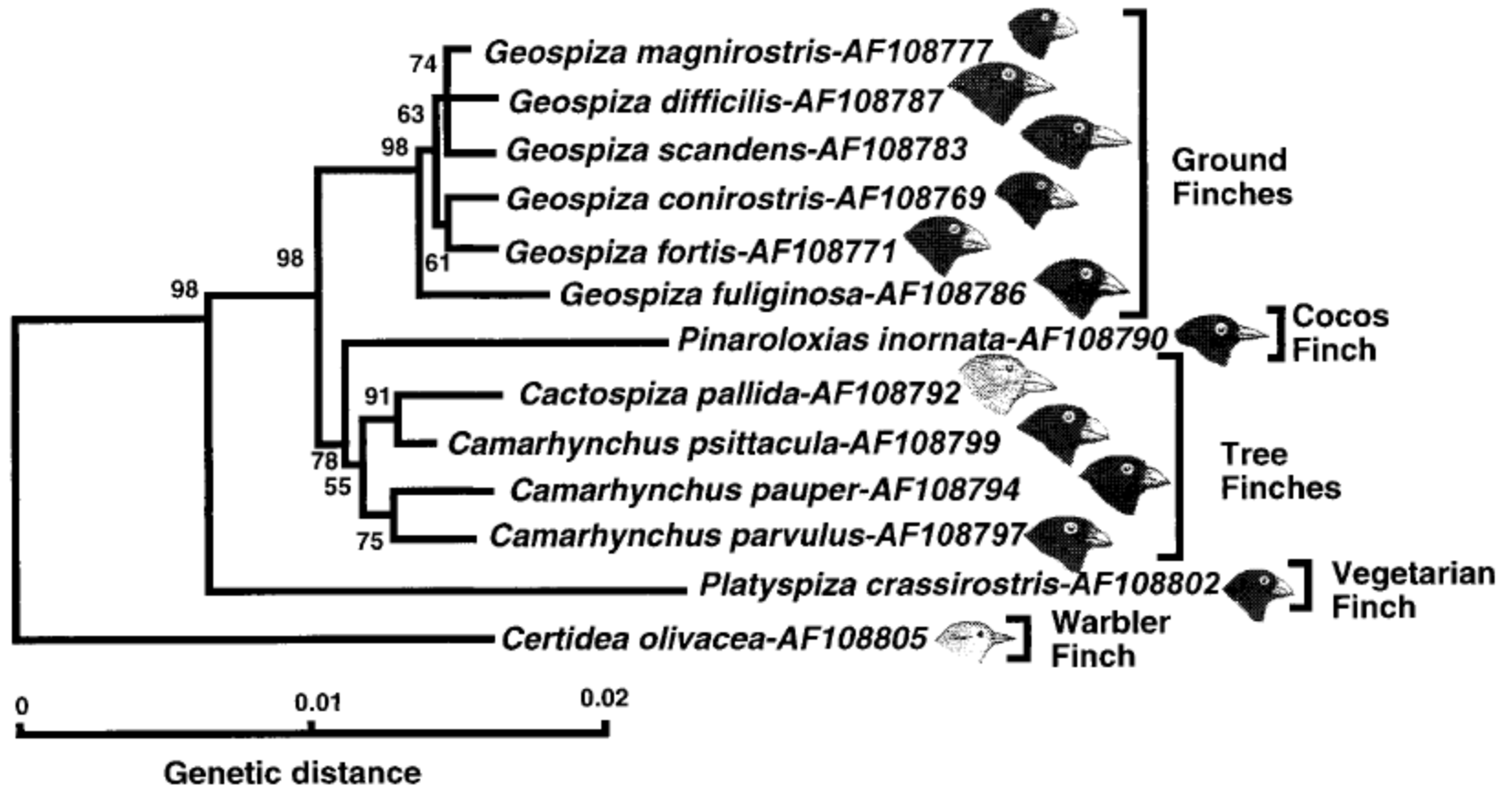


beyond the molecular clock

$$\Delta = D'(a,c) + D'(b,d) - D'(a,b) - D'(c,d)$$



back to Darwin's finches



genetic variation

Nucleotide position in the control region

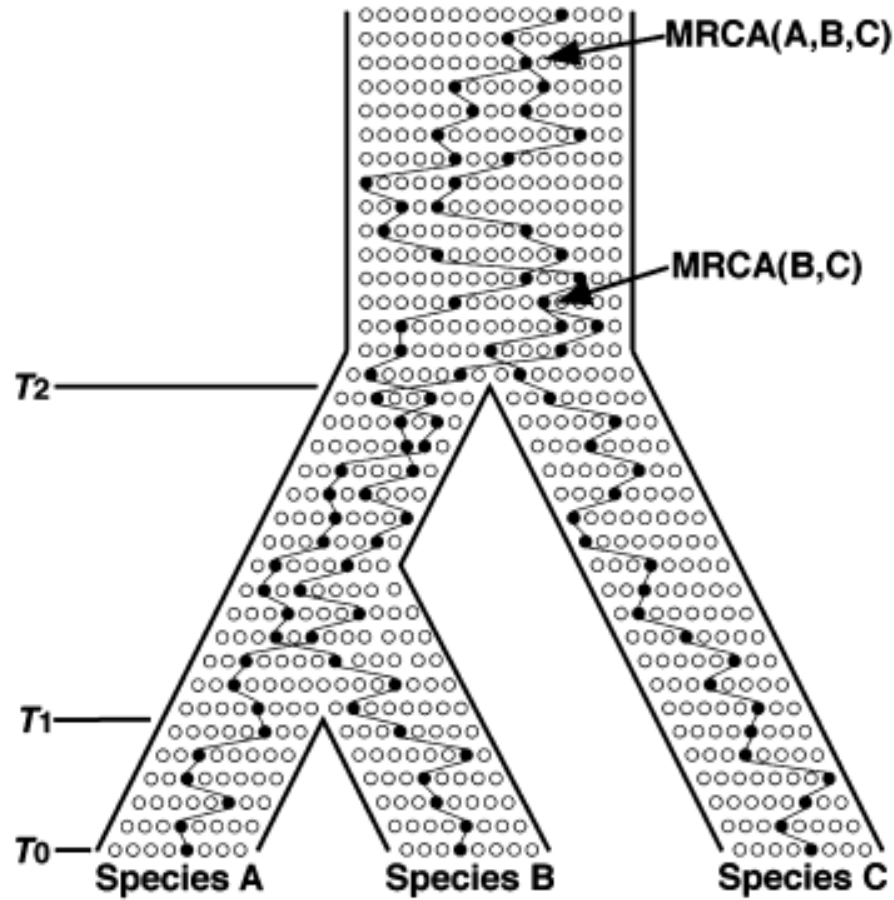
	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3					
6	8	9	0	2	4	6	6	9	9	0	1	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	9	0	0	1	3	4	
9	8	1	6	4	9	2	6	0	4	0	9	3	7	1	5	7	1	5	6	1	2	4	9	9	4

	T	C	C	G	C	T	C	T	G	T	C	C	C	G	C	C	C	T	G	T	T	C	T	T	A
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

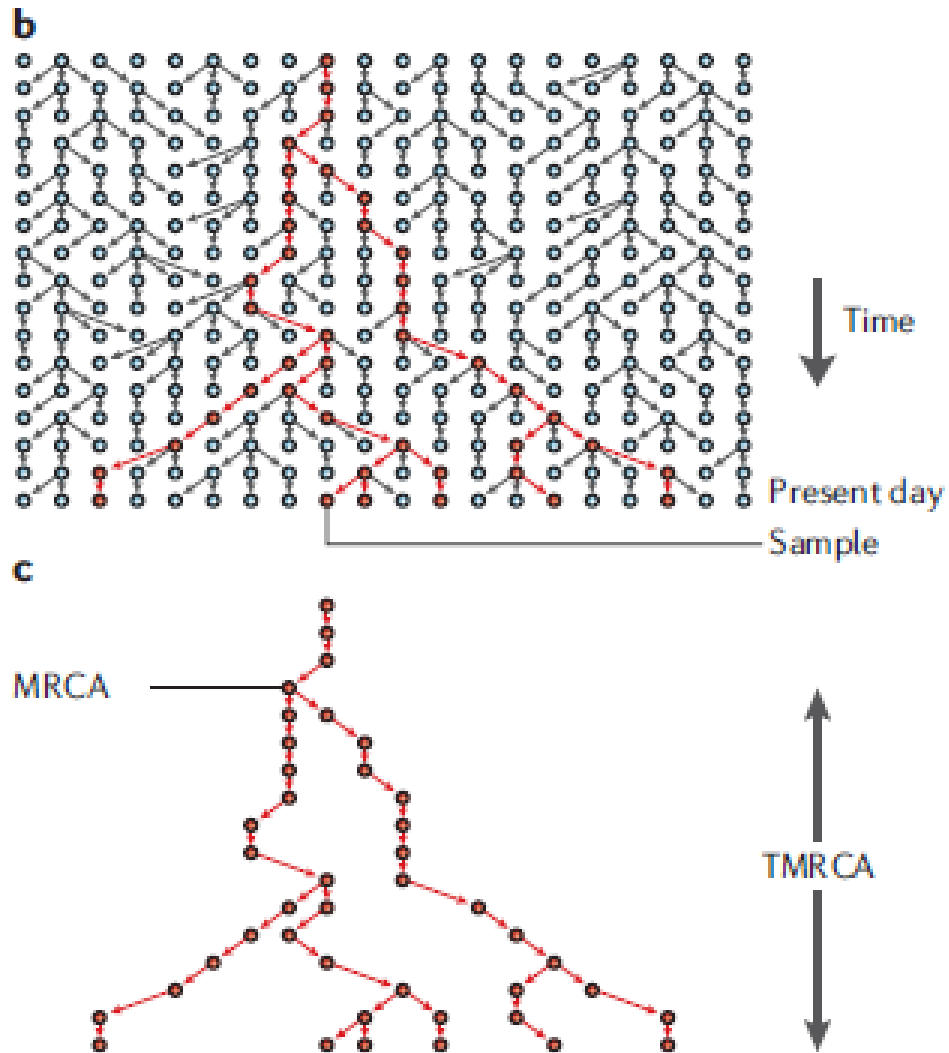
ID:

1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	A	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C
5	.	T	.	A	.	.	T	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
6	.	T	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	C
7	C	T	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	T	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	C
8	.	T	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
9	C	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
10	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
11	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
12	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
13	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
14	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	T	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C
15	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	T	T	.	.	A	C	.	.	.	.	C
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	C
17	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	C
18	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	C
19	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	C
20	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	C
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	C
22	C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	C
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	C	.	.	.	.	C
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	C	T	.	.	.	C
25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	C	T	C	.	.	C
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	.	C	T	C	.	.	C
27	C	.	C	C
28	C	.	C	.	T	C

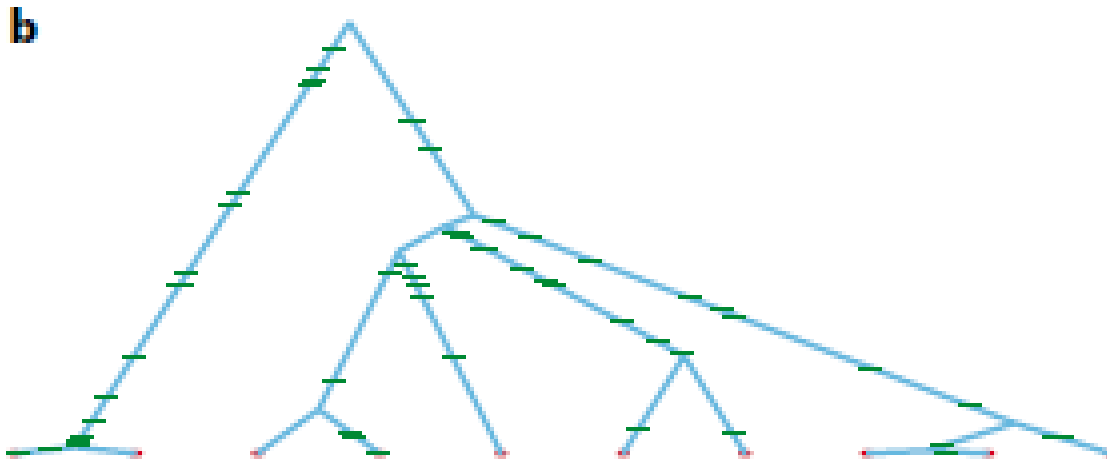
zooming in on populations



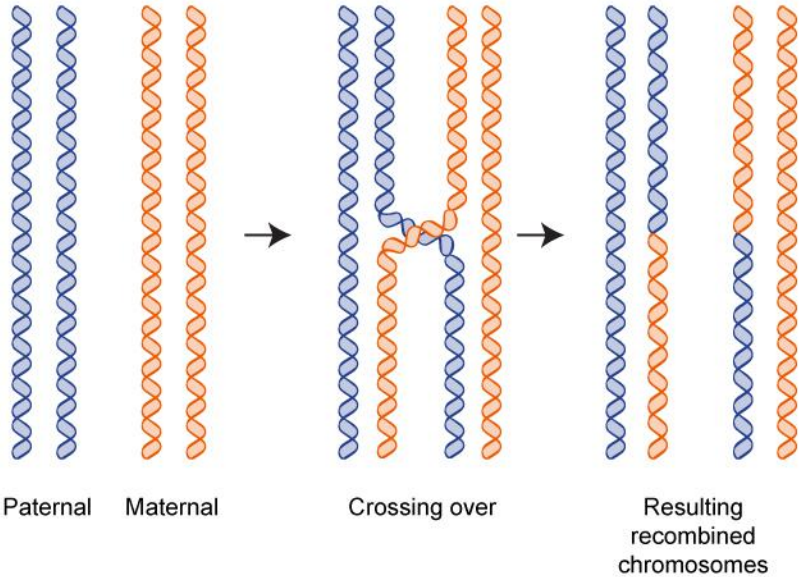
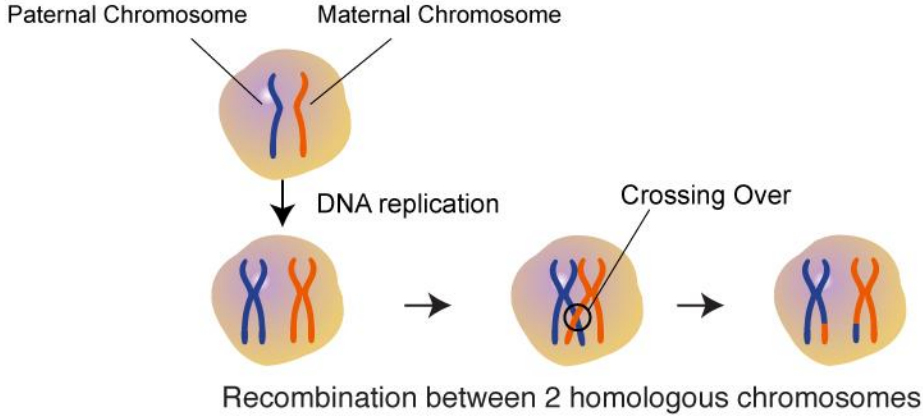
looking backwards in time



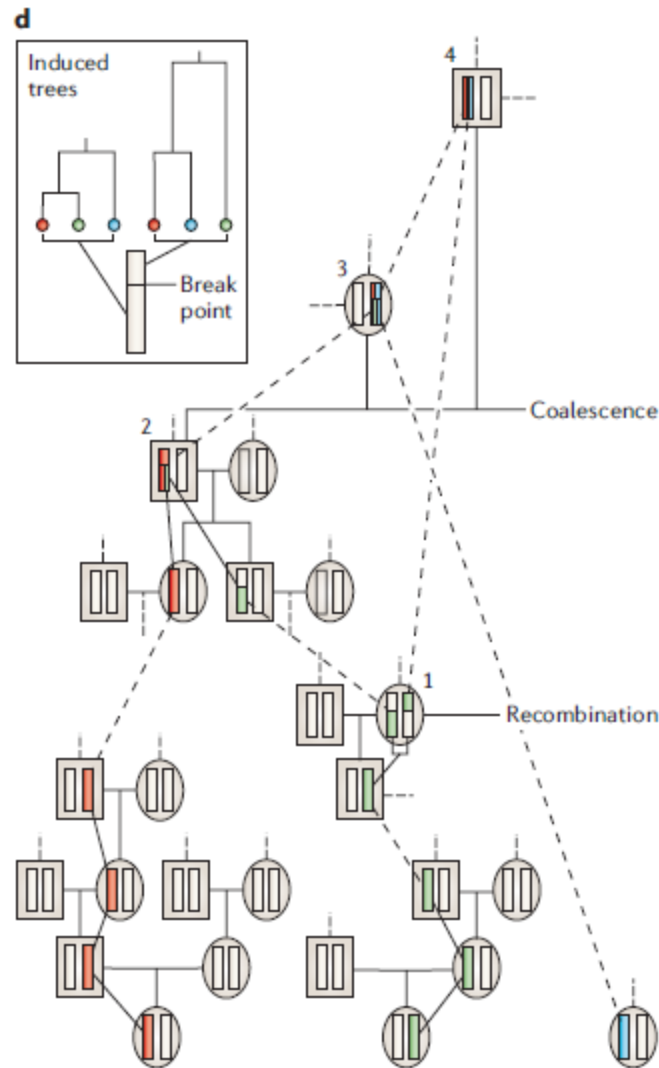
mutations



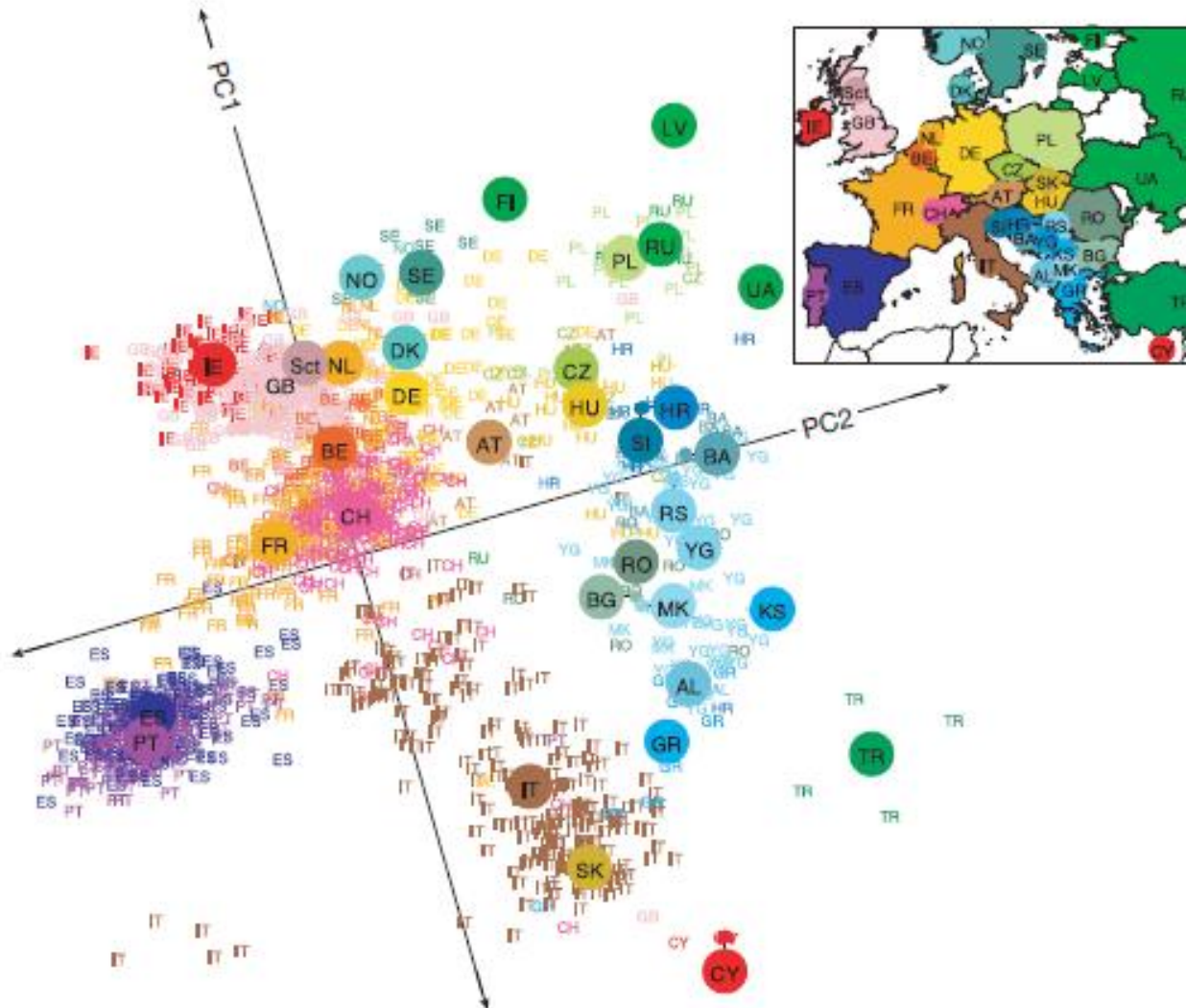
Homologous recombination



ancestral recombination graph



population genomics



Novembre et al., *Nature* (2008)