



FIGURE 15.17. The four vertices of the tetrahedron correspond to populations fixed for each of the four haploid genotypes, and points within the tetrahedron show populations polymorphic for all four genotypes. Populations in linkage equilibrium lie on the surface; those with positive disequilibrium (i.e., A^P associated with B^P , A^Q with B^Q) lie to the left of the surface, and those with negative disequilibrium, to the right. If the linkage disequilibrium is complete, the population lies on the line connecting $A^P B^P$ with $A^Q B^Q$ (i.e., only these two genotypes are present), and similarly for complete negative disequilibrium. The series of *red dots* shows successive generations of a population that initially is in complete linkage disequilibrium and evolves toward linkage equilibrium; $c = 20$ cM.