**AP Biology Statistics Review 2013! ☺**

**AP BIO EQUATIONS AND FORMULAS REVIEW SHEET #1**

Formulas:

Mode = value that occurs most frequently in a data set

Median = middle value that separates the greater and lesser halves of a data set

Mean = sum of all data points divided by the number of data points

Range = value obtained by subtracting the smallest observation (sample minimum) from the greatest (sample maximum)

Standard Deviation =  where = mean and n = size of the sample

Example problem:

One of the lab groups collected the following data for the heights (in cm) of their Wisconsin Fast Plants:

5.4 7.2 4.9 9.3 7.2 8.1 8.5 5.4 7.8 10.2

Find the mode, median, mean, and range. Show your work where necessary

Mode:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Median:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mean:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Range:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Find the standard deviation by filling in the following table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Heights (x) | Mean () |  |  |  |
| 5.4 |   |   |   |  |
| 7.2 |   |   |   |  |
| 4.9 |   |   |   |  |
| 9.3 |   |   |   |  |
| 7.8 |   |   |   |  |
| 8.1 |   |   |   |  |
| 8.5 |   |   |   |  |
| 5.4 |   |   |   |  |
| 7.8 |   |   |   |  |
| 10.2 |   |   |   |  |
|  |  |  |   | 🡨  |

Standard deviation:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Interpret the standard deviation in the context of the problem.

**AP BIO EQUATIONS AND FORMULAS REVIEW SHEET #2**

Formulas:

Chi Square  o = observed individuals with observed genotype

 e = expected individuals with observed genotype

Degrees of freedom equals the number of distinct possible outcomes minus one

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |   |   | Degrees of Freedom |   |   |   |   |
| p | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0.05 | 3.84 | 5.99 | 7.82 | 9.49 | 11.07 | 12.59 | 14.07 | 15.51 |
| 0.01 | 6.64 | 9.32 | 11.34 | 13.28 | 15.09 | 16.81 | 18.48 | 20.09 |

Example problem:

Wisconsin Fast Plants have two very distinctive visible traits (stems and leaves). Each plant will either have a purple (P) or green (p) stem and also have either have green (G) or yellow (g) leaves. Suppose that we cross a dihybrid heterozygous plant with another plant that is homozygous purple stem and heterozygous for the leaf trait. Make a Punnett square to figure out the expected ratios for the phenotypes of the offspring.

Suppose a class observed that there were 234 plants that were purple stem/green leaves and 42 that were purple stem/yellow leaves. Does this provide good evidence against the predicted phenotype ratio?

Using your understanding of genetics, what might be one reason why the class got these results?

**AP BIO EQUATIONS AND FORMULAS REVIEW SHEET #3**

Formulas:

*p2 + 2pq + q2 = 1* *p* = frequency of the dominant allele in a population

*p + q = 1 q* = frequency of the recessive allele in a population

Example problem:

For people, being right handed (R) is the dominant trait over being left handed (r). Suppose there is a sample of 20 people that reveals the following genotypes:

(RR) (Rr) (RR) (Rr) (rr) (Rr) (RR) (RR) (Rr) (RR)

(Rr) (rr) (Rr) (Rr) (RR) (RR) (Rr) (RR) (rr) (Rr)

a. What percentage of the people are right handed? Left handed?

b. Find *p* and *q* and interpret each in the context of the problem.

Now suppose that we took another sample of 10 people. This time we only know their phenotypes.

(Right) (Left) (Right) (Right) (Right)

(Right) (Right) (Right) (Left) (Right)

c. What percentage of the people are right handed? Left handed?

c. Can you find *p* and *q* exactly? Why?

d. Estimate *p* and *q* and interpret each in the context of the problem.

e. Estimate how many of the right handed people are homozygous and how many are heterozygous.

**AP BIO EQUATIONS AND FORMULAS REVIEW SHEET #3**

Formulas:

*p2 + 2pq + q2 = 1* *p* = frequency of the dominant allele in a population

*p + q = 1 q* = frequency of the recessive allele in a population

Example problem:

In 1990 the East Kentwood High School student body was made up of 90% right handed students. Being right handed (R) is the dominant trait over being left handed (r).

a. What is *p* and *q* for the population of 1990 East Kentwood High School students. Interpret each.

b. Find the percent of the student body in 1990 that are homozygous right handed, heterozygous right handed, and left handed.

Fast forward to today at East Kentwood. Mr. V. took a random sample of 100 East Kentwood students today and found that 18 of them were left handed.

c. What are the new *p* and *q* values? How do they compare with the values from 1990?

There are many reasons why this apparent change could have occurred. Come up with an East Kentwood example for each:

Large Sample Size:

Random Mating:

Mutations:

Gene Flow:

Natural Selection:

**AP BIO EQUATIONS AND FORMULAS REVIEW SHEET #4**

Formulas:

**Rate Population Growth Exponential Growth Logistic Growth**

dY/dt dN/dt = B – D  

dY = amount of change B = birth rate D = death rate N = population size

K = carrying capacity rmax = maximum per capita growth rate of population

Notes

 =  =  = **population growth rate**

Example 1:

There are 300 falcons living in a certain forest at the beginning of 2013. Suppose that every year there are 50 falcons born and 30 falcons that die.

a. What is the **population growth rate** (include units)? Interpret the value.

b. What is the **per capita growth rate** of the falcons over a year? Interpret the value.

c. Fill in the table and the construct a graph.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Population |
| 2013 |   |
| 2014 |   |
| 2015 |   |
| 2016 |   |
| 2017 |   |
| 2018 |   |

d. Find the **average rate of change** for the falcon population from 2013 to 2018 (include units). Interpret the value.

Example 2:

Kentwood, Michigan had a population of 49,000 in the year 2013. The infrastructure of the city allows for a carrying capacity of 60,000 people. rmax = .9 for Kentwood.

a. Is the current population above or below the carrying capacity? Will the population increase or decrease in the next year?

b. What will be the **population growth rate** for 2013 (include units)?

c. What will be the **population size** at the start of 2014.

d. Fill in the following table. Then graph year vs. population size.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Population size | Population growth rate |
| 2013 |   |   |
| 2014 |   |   |
| 2015 |   |   |
| 2016 |   |   |
| 2017 |   |   |

e. What happened to the population size over the years? What happened to the population growth rate over the years?

f. Explain your answer from part (e) using what you know about carrying capacity.

g. Explain your answer from part (e) using the formula: 

**Q10, Dilution, pH Review**

1. The rate of metabolism of a certain animal at 10ºC, is 27 lO2 g-1h-1.

What are its rates of metabolism at 20, 30, and 40 ºC if the Q10 is 2? If it is 2.5?

**((*T*2*T*1)/10))**

*R*2 *R*1 x *Q*10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Temperature** ºC | **Rate2 if Q10 = 2** |
| 20  |  |
| 30 |  |
| 40 |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Temperature** ºC | **Rate2 if Q10 = 2.5** |
| 20  |  |
| 30 |  |
| 40 |  |

graph showing the effect of Temp on Rx rate

2. The following table reports the rates of metabolism of a species at a series of ambient temperatures:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Temperature (ºC) | Rate of Metabolism (lO2 g-1h-1.) |
| 15 | 10 |
| 20 | 13.42 |
| 30 | 21.22 |

 (a) Calculate the Q10 values for each temperature interval.

**(10/(*T*2*T*1))**

*Q*10 {*R*2/*R*1}

 (b) Within which temperature interval (15-20 or 20-30) is the rate of metabolism most sensitive to temperature change?

 (c) For this species, would a Q10 calculated for 15 to 30 ºC be as useful as several for smaller temperature ranges? Calculate that Q10 as part of your answer.

3. The reaction rate for a certain process at **14** ºC **is 15 units / time.**

(a) What would be the reaction rate at 20 ºC if the Q10 = 1?

**Surviving C1V1 = C2V2**

C1 = original concentration of the solution, before it gets watered down or diluted.

C2 = final concentration of the solution, after dilution.

V1 = volume about to be diluted

V2 = final volume after dilution

By drawing the "X" through the equal sign and filling in the formula with letters of a size permitted by the borders of the "X", it reminds you that :

for all dilution problems C1> C2, and V1< V2.

It makes sense because to dilute, we add water. This ***increases*** the volume but ***lowers*** concentration.

**Examples by Type**:

1. Easiest: Joe has a 2 g/L solution. He dilutes it and creates 3 L of a 1 g/L solution.

 How much of the original solution did he dilute?

2. A little trickier: Joe has 20 L of a 2 g/L solution. He diluted it, and created 3 L of a 1 g/L solution.

 How did he make such a solution?

3. Trickier too: Joe has 20 L of a 2 g/L solution. To this solution he adds 30 L. What is the final concentration of the solution?

**pH Reminder: pH = -log (H+)**

Which is more acidic? **(H+) of 1.0 x 10-8 or 1.0 x 10-12**

Which is more basic? **(H+) of 1.0 x 10-6 or 1.0 x 10-3**

 Stomach acid has a pH of about 1-2. What would the H+ concentration be around?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **[H3O+] or [H+]** | **scientific notation** | **pH** |
| 0.1 |   |   |
| 0.01 |   |   |
| 0.001 |   |   |
| 0.0001 |   |   |
| 0.00001 |   |   |
| 0.000001 |   |   |
| 0.0000001 |   |   |
| 0.00000001 |   |   |
| 0.0000000001 |   |   |
| 0.00000000001 |   |   |

As **[H+] gets smaller, scientific notation exponents get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and pH goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

As **[H+] gets larger, scientific notation exponents get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and pH goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Surface Area to Volume and Water Potential Review**

1) Cells throughout the world have variable shapes and sizes. Because of this, and because structure is designed around function, certain shapes are optimal for certain processes.

Analyze the following cells (units not to scale), and determine the following…

Cell 1 (spherical) where the radius is 3 mm

Cell 2 (flat and rectangular) where the height is 0.5mm, length is 4mm, width is 2mm

1. What is the surface area to volume ratio of both cells?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| How to calculate Surface Area? | Surface area  | How to calculate Volume? | Volume | Surface area to Volume Ratio |
| Cell 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Cell 2  |  |  |  |  |

1. Conclusion: Compare the ratios and explain why one cell would be more efficient than another.
2. Are you made of lots of large cells or lots of small cells? Why? How do you actually grow in height?

2) Water potential in potato cells was determined in the following manner. The initial masses of six groups of potato cores were measured. The potato cores were placed in sucrose solutions of various molarities. The masses of the cores were measured again after 24 hours. Percent changes in mass were calculated. The results are shown below.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Molarity of Sucrose in Beaker | Percent Change in Mass |
| 0.0 M | 18.0 |
| 0.2 | 5.0 |
|  0.4 | -8.0 |
| 0.6 | -16.0 |
| 0.8 | -23.5 |
| 1.0 | -24.0 |

Graph these data to the right of the table. From your graph, label where the cells were hypotonic and the solution was hypertonic, and vice versa. Determine the apparent molar concentration (osmolarity) of the potato core cells.

**Looking at the water potential equation,**

Pressure potential is always (positive/negative), while solute potential is always (positive/negative).

When Solution potential goes down (gets more negative), water potential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When Pressure potential goes down (gets smaller), water potential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When would the pressure in a cell rise? (Under what conditions?)

 What would happen to the solute potential when Concentration is increased (justify with equation)? WHY?

What would happen to the solute potential when Temperature is increased (justify with equation)? WHY?

What would happen to the solute potential when the dissolved substance is glucose vs. salt (justify with equation)? WHY?

Why is water potential important for plants? What are they lacking?

Predict what would happen to animal cells placed in 0.0M and 1.0M concentration solutions.

**ΔG = ΔH - T ΔS**

What is Entropy? = a measurement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When **Δ**S is positive this means there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When **Δ**S is negative this means there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is **Δ**H? = a measurement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When **Δ**H is positive this means the reaction is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When **Δ**H is negative this means the reaction is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is Gibbs Free energy? = a measurement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When **Δ**G is positive this means the reaction will happen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When **Δ**G is negative this means the reaction will happen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ΔG (Joules) | ΔH (Joules) | T (Kelvin) | ΔS (J/K) |
|  | 1000 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1100 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1200 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1300 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1400 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1500 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1600 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1800 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1900 | 300 | 5 |

What happens to ΔGwhen ΔH goes up ? WHY?

What happens to ΔGwhen ΔH goes down ? WHY?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ΔG | ΔH | T | ΔS |
|  | 1700 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 310 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 320 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 330 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 340 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 350 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 360 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 370 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 380 | 5 |
|  | 1700 | 390 | 5 |

What happens to ΔGwhen T goes up ? WHY?

What happens to ΔGwhen T goes down ? WHY?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ΔG | ΔH | T | ΔS |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 5 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 10 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 15 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 20 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 25 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 30 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 35 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 40 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 45 |
|  | 7500 | 300 | 50 |

What happens to ΔGwhen ΔS goes up ? WHY?

What happens to ΔGwhen ΔS goes down ? WHY?

Biochemical free energies are usually given as standard free energies of hydrolysis. For example, the hydrolysis of glucose-6-phosphate:

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has ΔG° = -4.0 kcal/mole (-16.5 kJ/mole) under standard conditions. Therefore, the opposite reaction, the phosphorylation of glucose, is unfavored. However, the phosphorylation of glucose occurs readily in the cell, catalyzed by the enzyme hexokinase:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

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| --- |
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The other half of the phosphorylation reaction is the hydrolysis of ATP to yield ADP and inorganic phosphate (Pi):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

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under standard conditions has ΔG° = -7.3 kcal/mole (-31 kJ/mole).

The standard free energy change of the reaction can be determined by adding the two free energies of reaction:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
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|  |

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Note that the reaction as written is unfavored; its free energy change is positive. Another way of stating this is that the reaction is **endergonic,** that is, the reaction involves a gain of free energy.

For the **exergonic** hydrolysis of ATP (the reaction involves a loss of free energy):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |

 |

The two reactions are summed:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |

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This is a simple example of energetic **coupling,** where an unfavorable reaction is driven by a favorable one, as shown in Figure [1](http://www.cliffsnotes.com/study_guide/FreeEnergy-Calculations.topicArticleId-24998%2CarticleId-24948.html#schmidt5630c03-fig-0001) .

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| --- | --- |
| **Figure 1**  |  |

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|  |

Coupling doesn't occur all by itself. In this example, if this experiment were set up so that the ATP would have to be hydrolyzed in one tube and the glucose phosphorylated in another, no coupling would be possible. Coupling can occur only when the partial reactions are part of a larger system. In this example, coupling occurs because both partial reactions are carried out by the enzyme hexokinase. In other cases, coupling can involve membrane transport, transfer of electrons by a common intermediate, or other processes. Another way of stating this principle is that coupled reactions must have some component in common.

The “orderliness” of your body is not favored by free energy. Explain (in terms of free energy and disorder) why you need to perform digestion?

Why does decomposition of a dead animal happen in terms of energy? What would happen if we increase temperature? Why do we freeze food?

Explain why plant cells need light to build sugar (in terms of energy).

**Primary Productivity –
The rate at which organic materials are stored
6CO2 + 6H2O → C6H12O6 + 6O2**

One can determine Primary Productivity by measuring dissolved oxygen in the water (as it is hard to measure it in the air)

**Conversion Factors:**

1 ml of O2 = .536 mg of Carbon assimilated

To convert: ppm O2 = mg O2/L

 mg O2/L x 0.698 = ml O2/L

 ml O2/L x 0.536 = mg carbon fixed/L

**Fill in the table and Graph Net and Gross Productivity vs % of light**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| % light | DO (mg O2/L) | Gross PP = Bottle – Dark(mg O2/L) | Net PP =Bottle – Light(mg O2/L) |  Gross Carbon fixed in mgC/LGross PP x 0.698 x 0.536 |
| **Initial** | **8.4** | **--** | **--** | **--** |
| **Dark** | **6.2** | **--** | **--** | **--** |
| **100%** | **10.2** |  |  |  |
| **65%** | **9.7** |  |  |  |
| **25%** | **9.0** |  |  |  |
| **10%** | **8.5** |  |  |  |
| **2%** | **7.1** |  |  |  |

Using your data table, what seems to be the trend as the % of light decreases? WHY?

Using your data table, what seems to be the trend as the % of light increases? WHY?

Where would you say this organism is using as much energy as they are making? WHY?

Using your table and graph, explain why most of the time there are bigger plants on land than in the sea? Explain this in terms of evolution