



FIGURE 26.15. Changes in allele frequency following relaxation of selection. The frequency of a recessive lethal allele (*red*) barely changes after 100 generations in which homozygotes survive and reproduce. This is because most copies are hidden from selection in heterozygotes. In contrast, a dominant allele (*blue*), which initially has disadvantage $s = 10\%$ in the heterozygote, increases relatively faster if selection is relaxed: It doubles in frequency after ten generations and increases 11-fold after 100 generations.