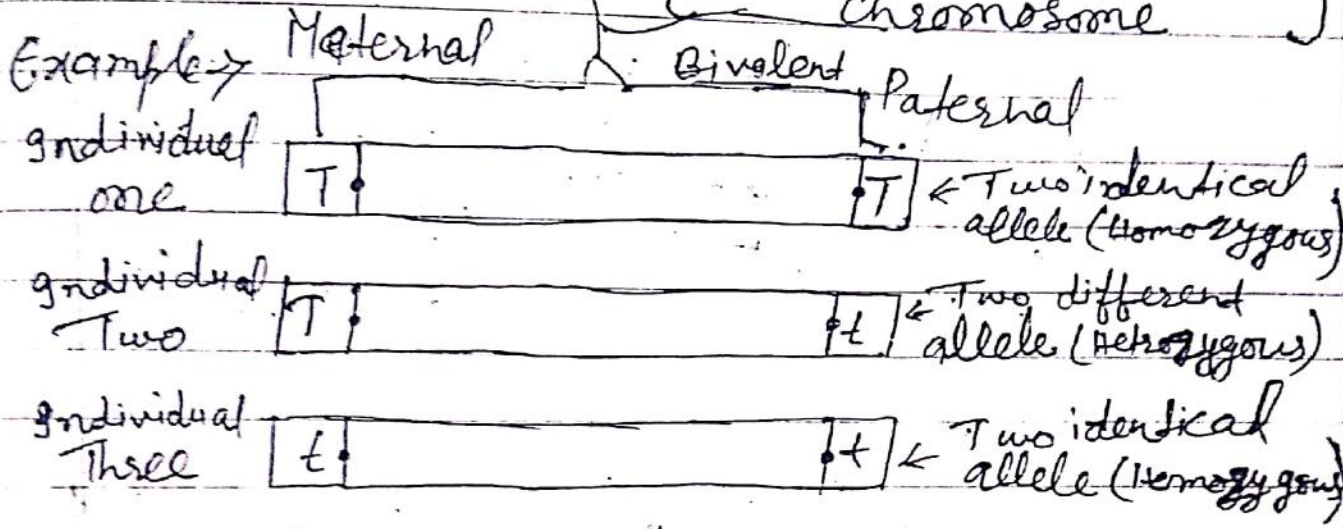


* $\left[\frac{n}{2n} \right]$ a Diploid $\left[\frac{2n}{2n} \right]$ Biploid individ

Allele of a gene remain in pairs \rightarrow on corresponding position of maternal & paternal chromosome



(*) Homozygous \rightarrow If both allele of a pair are identical in a gene is called Homozygous.
Ex \rightarrow TT, RR, yy

(*) Heterozygous \rightarrow If both allele of a pair are different in a gene is called Heterozygous.
Ex \rightarrow Tt, Rr, Yy

(*) Heomizygous \rightarrow If one allele of a pair is absent.
Ex \rightarrow [T-] [R-]

Dominant Allele \rightarrow Is that allele whose character is expressed in Heterozygous condition.
 \rightarrow If T is dominant over t, then TT and Tt have the same phenotype

Tall - $\begin{cases} \rightarrow TT \\ \rightarrow Tt \end{cases}$ Dominant over t.

* Recessive Allele \rightarrow Is that allele whose character is not expressed in an organism in heterozygous condition.

Tt \leftarrow Tall \leftarrow not expressed
 Heterozygous
 tt \rightarrow Dwarf
 Homozygous

