**Given:** Two positive integers k (k≤7) and N (N≤2k). In this problem, we begin with Tom, who in the 0th generation has genotype Aa Bb. Tom has two children in the 1st generation, each of whom has two children, and so on. Each organism always mates with an organism having genotype Aa Bb.

**Return:** The probability that at least N Aa Bb organisms will belong to the k-th generation of Tom's family tree (don't count the Aa Bb mates at each level). Assume that Mendel's second law holds for the factors.

**Explanation**

If we examine the Punnett square in Figure 1. we can see that if we combine any genotype of egg with sperm from a heterozygous individual (or vice versa), the probability of obtaining an AaBb offspring in any generation is 0.25.

Next, the probability of there being NN or more successes (offspring is AaBb) is equivalent to the probability of there being (2k)−N(2k)−N or less failures (offspring is not AaBb). (There are 2k2k 'trials')

This forms a binomial distribution. As we can see from the above, the probability of there being NN or more success is the binomial cumulative distribution function (cdf) with 2k2k trials, (2k)−N(2k)−N "successes" and 1 - 0.25 = 0.75 probability - we treat the failures as success for the purposes of using the cdf)

Many languages have this function built in, some will require other libraries, but generally looks like this:

**cdf(2^k, (2^k)-n, 0.75)**

To obtain the probability of a certain outcome we can use the following mathematical formula:

y!/(x!∗(y−x)!)∗(0.25x)∗(0.75y)y!/(x!∗(y−x)!)∗(0.25x)∗(0.75y)

where xx equals the value of the desired outcome (e.g. exactly one heterozygous offspring) and yy equals the total number of trials (or children in a particular generation, which is 2k2k).