Frequencies of genotypes

In the Notebook a complete study of two biallelic haploid loci system is performed. Equilibrium genotype frequences under mutation and selection are found, their stability is determined and the parametric portrait of the system is studied. Detailed description and biological interpretation are given in the paper: https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/477489v1.full.pdf.

Introducing the model

Frequencies after mutation; x = p(Ab), y = p(aB), z = p(ab)

$$In[*]:= X1[x_{,} y_{,} z_{,}] [\mu_{,} \nu_{,}] := x + (1-x-y-z) * \nu * (1-\mu) - x * \mu$$

 $Y1[x_{,} y_{,} z_{,}] [\mu_{,} \nu_{,}] := y + (1-x-y-z) * \mu * (1-\nu) - y * \nu$
 $Z1[x_{,} y_{,} z_{,}] [\mu_{,} \nu_{,}] := z + x * \mu + y * \nu + (1-x-y-z) * \mu * \nu$

Selection coefficient against \mathbf{a} is \mathbf{s} , against \mathbf{b} is \mathbf{t} ; \mathbf{k} introduces epistasis; $\mathbf{w}(AB) = 1$, $\mathbf{w}(Ab) = 1$ -s, $\mathbf{w}(aB) = 1$ -t, $\mathbf{w}(ab) = (1-\mathbf{s})(1-\mathbf{t})(1-\mathbf{k})$; Mean fitness:

$$\begin{array}{lll} & \text{ln}[*] := & \text{W}[x_{_}, \ y_{_}, \ z_{_}][s_{_}, \ t_{_}, \ k_{_}] := \\ & & \left(1 - x - y - z\right) \ + \ x * \left(1 - t\right) \ + \ y * \left(1 - s\right) \ + \ z * \left(1 - s\right) * \left(1 - t\right) * \left(1 - k\right) \end{array}$$

Frequencies after selection:

Equilibria

At equilibrium frequencies don't change:

Out[*]=
$$\{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0, z \rightarrow 1\}$$

In[*]:= FullSimplify[solution[[2]]]

$$\textit{Out[*]$= $\left\{x \rightarrow \textbf{0, } y \rightarrow -\frac{k+t-k\,t-\nu}{\left(k+t-k\,t\right)\,\left(-1+\nu\right)}, z \rightarrow -\frac{\left(-1+k\right)\,\left(-1+t\right)\,\nu}{\left(k+t-k\,t\right)\,\left(-1+\nu\right)}\right\}$}$$

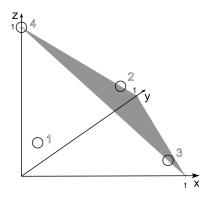
In[*]:= FullSimplify[solution[[3]]]

$$\text{Out[*]= } \left\{ \mathbf{x} \rightarrow -\frac{\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{k} \, \mathbf{s} - \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\left(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{k} \, \mathbf{s}\right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}\right)}, \, \mathbf{y} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}, \, \mathbf{z} \rightarrow -\frac{\left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{k}\right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s}\right) \, \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\left(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{k} \, \mathbf{s}\right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}\right)} \right\}$$

In[@]:= FullSimplify[solution[[4]]]

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Out} \{ = \} = & \left\{ x \to \left(\left(-1 + t \right) \; \left(s - \mu \right) \; \vee \left(s + k \; \left(-1 + s \right) \; \left(-1 + t \right) + t - s \, t - \mu + \left(-1 + \mu \right) \; \vee \right) \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left(\left(-1 + \mu \right) \; \left(-1 + \nu \right) \; \left(-k \; \left(-1 + s \right) \; \left(-1 + t \right) \; \left(s \, t - \mu \; \nu \right) + s \, t \; \left(s \; \left(-1 + t \right) - t + \mu + \nu - \mu \; \nu \right) \right) \right) \right. \\ y \to \left. \left(\left(-1 + s \right) \; \mu \; \left(t - \nu \right) \; \left(s + k \; \left(-1 + s \right) \; \left(-1 + t \right) + t - s \, t - \mu + \left(-1 + \mu \right) \; \nu \right) \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left(\left(-1 + \mu \right) \; \left(-1 + \nu \right) \; \left(-k \; \left(-1 + s \right) \; \left(-1 + t \right) + s \, t \; \left(s \; \left(-1 + t \right) - t + \mu + \nu - \mu \; \nu \right) \right) \right) \right. \\ z \to \left. \left. \left. \left(\left(-1 + k \right) \; \left(-1 + s \right) \; \left(-1 + t \right) \; \mu \; \nu \; \left(s \; \left(-1 + t \right) - t + \mu + \nu - \mu \; \nu \right) \right) \right) \right. \right) \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \left(\left(-1 + \mu \right) \; \left(-1 + \nu \right) \; \left(-k \; \left(-1 + s \right) \; \left(-1 + t \right) \; \left(s \; t - \mu \; \nu \right) + s \; t \; \left(s \; \left(-1 + t \right) - t + \mu + \nu - \mu \; \nu \right) \right) \right) \right) \right. \right\} \right. \end{array}$$

Equilibria can be represented in the space of genotype frequencies. Equilibrium 1 on the figure corresponds to solution 4 in the notebook and equilibrium 4 to solution 1.



Stability of the solutions in general case

None of the solutions corresponding to the fixation of one or both deleterious mutations are stable under mutation weaker than selection:

Solution 1 is not stable:

In[*]:= Eigenvalues[Simplify[

Table[D[fun, var], {fun, { $X2[x, y, z][s, t, k, \mu, \nu]$, $Y2[x, y, z][s, t, k, \mu, \nu]$,

$$\textit{Out[*]} = \left\{ \frac{-1 + t + \mu - t \, \mu}{\left(-1 + k\right) \, \left(-1 + s\right) \, \left(-1 + t\right)} \, , \, \frac{-1 + s + \nu - s \, \nu}{\left(-1 + k\right) \, \left(-1 + s\right) \, \left(-1 + t\right)} \, , \, \frac{-1 + \mu + \nu - \mu \, \nu}{\left(-1 + k\right) \, \left(-1 + s\right) \, \left(-1 + t\right)} \right\}$$

$$ln[s]:=$$
 eig11[$\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := \frac{(1-\mu)(1-\nu)}{(1-k)(1-s)(1-t)}$

$$In[*]:= Assuming \left[(\mu < s) && (\nu < t) && (0 < \mu < 1) && (0 < \nu < 1) && (0 < s < 1) && (0 < t < 1) , \\ Simplify \left[\frac{\left(1 - \mu\right) \left(1 - \nu\right)}{\left(1 - s\right) \left(1 - t\right)} < 1 \right] \right]$$

Out[]= False

Substituting a = $\frac{(1-\mu)(1-\nu)}{(1-s)(1-t)}$

$$lo[*]:= Assuming \left[a > 1 \&\& \left(0 < k < 1\right), Simplify \left[\frac{1}{\left(1 - k\right)} * a < 1\right]\right]$$

Out[*]= False

$$ln[*]:= eig12[\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := \frac{-1 + s + v - s v}{(-1 + k) (-1 + s) (-1 + t)}$$

$$ln[*]:= eig13[\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := \frac{-1+t+\mu-t\mu}{(-1+k)(-1+s)(-1+t)}$$

In[*]:= Eigenvalues[FullSimplify[

Table[D[fun, var], {fun, { $X2[x, y, z][s, t, k, \mu, \nu]$, $Y2[x, y, z][s, t, k, \mu, \nu]$, Z2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν]}}, {var, {x, y, z}}] /. solution[2]]]

$$\text{Out[*]= } \left\{ -\frac{\left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathbf{t}\right) \left(\mathsf{k}-\mathsf{k}^2+\mathsf{t}-2\,\mathsf{k}\,\mathsf{t}+\mathsf{k}^2\,\mathsf{t}\right)}{\left(-\mathsf{k}-\mathsf{t}+\mathsf{k}\,\mathsf{t}\right) \left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathsf{v}\right)}, \frac{\left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathsf{t}\right) \left(-\mathbf{1}+\mu\right)}{\left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathsf{s}\right) \left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathsf{v}\right)}, \frac{-\mathbf{1}+\mu}{-\mathbf{1}+\mathsf{s}} \right\}$$

Solution 2 is not stable:

$$ln[*]:= eig21[\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := \frac{-1 + \mu}{-1 + s}$$

$$ln[*] = Assuming[(\mu < s) && (0 < \mu < 1) && (0 < s < 1), Simplify[eig21[μ , ν , s, t, k] < 1]]$$

Out[]= False

$$ln[*]:= eig22[\mu_{,}, \nu_{,}, s_{,}, t_{,}, k_{,}] := \frac{(-1+t)(-1+\mu)}{(-1+s)(-1+\nu)}$$

$$In[*]:= eig23[\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := -\frac{(-1+t)(k-k^2+t-2kt+k^2t)}{(-k-t+kt)(-1+v)}$$

In[*]:= Eigenvalues[Simplify[

 $Table[D[fun, var], \{fun, \{X2[x, y, z][s, t, k, \mu, \nu], Y2[x, y, z][s, t, k, \mu, \nu], \}]$ $Z2[x, y, z][s, t, k, \mu, \nu]$ }, {var, {x, y, z}}] /. solution[[3]]]]

$$\textit{Out[*]} = \Big\{ -\frac{\left(-1+s\right) \; \left(k-k^2+s-2\; k\; s+k^2\; s\right)}{\left(-k-s+k\; s\right) \; \left(-1+\mu\right)} \text{, } \frac{\left(-1+s\right) \; \left(-1+\nu\right)}{\left(-1+t\right) \; \left(-1+\mu\right)} \text{, } \frac{-1+\nu}{-1+t} \Big\}$$

Solution 3 is not stable:

$$ln[*]:= eig31[\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := \frac{-1+\nu}{-1+t}$$

$$lo(s) = Assuming[(v < t) && (0 < v < 1) && (0 < t < 1), Simplify[eig31[μ , ν , s, t, k] < 1]]$$

Out[]= False

$$log_{=}:=$$
 eig32[μ _, ν _, s_, t_, k_] := $\frac{\left(-1+s\right)\left(-1+\nu\right)}{\left(-1+t\right)\left(-1+\mu\right)}$

$$ln[*]:= eig33[\mu_{,}, \nu_{,}, s_{,}, t_{,}, k_{,}] := -\frac{(-1+s)(k-k^2+s-2ks+k^2s)}{(-k-s+ks)(-1+\mu)}$$

The leading eigenvalue for 4th solution depends on difference of mutation rate and selection coefficients between two loci. But in any case it is the only stable one under m<s and n<t:

$$m[*]:=$$
 Eigenvalues[Simplify[Table[D[fun, var], {fun, {X2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν], Y2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν], Z2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν]}, {var, {x, y, z}}] /. solution[4]]]

$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{Out} [*] = \Big\{ \frac{-1+t}{-1+\nu}, \frac{-1+s}{-1+\mu}, \\ & - \Big(\Big(\Big(-1+s \Big) \, \Big(-1+t \Big) \, \Big(-k\,s\,t + k^2\,s\,t - s^2\,t + 2\,k\,s^2\,t - k^2\,s^2\,t - s\,t^2 + 2\,k\,s\,t^2 - k^2\,s\,t^2 + s^2\,t^2 + 2\,k\,s\,t^2 + k^2\,s^2\,t^2 + s\,t\,\mu - k\,s\,t\,\mu + s\,t\,\nu - k\,s\,t\,\nu + k\,\mu\,\nu - k^2\,\mu\,\nu - k\,s\,\mu\,\nu + k^2\,s\,\mu\,\nu - k\,t\,\mu\,\nu + k^2\,t\,\mu\,\nu - s\,t\,\mu\,\nu + 2\,k\,s\,t\,\mu\,\nu - k^2\,s\,t\,\mu\,\nu \Big) \Big) \Big/ \\ & \Big(\Big(-1+\mu \Big) \, \Big(-1+\nu \Big) \, \Big(k\,s\,t + s^2\,t - k\,s^2\,t + s\,t^2 - k\,s\,t^2 - s^2\,t^2 + k\,s^2\,t^2 - s\,t\,\mu - s\,t\,\nu - k\,\mu\,\nu + k\,s\,\mu\,\nu + k\,t\,\mu\,\nu + s\,t\,\mu\,\nu - k\,s\,t\,\mu\,\nu \Big) \Big) \Big) \Big\} \\ \end{array}$$

$$ln[\cdot]:= eig41[\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := \frac{-1+s}{-1+\mu}$$

$$\ln[s] = Assuming \left[(\mu < s) \&\& \left(0 < \mu < 1\right) \&\& \left(0 < s < 1\right), Simplify \left[eig41\left[\mu, \nu, s, t, k\right] < 1\right] \right]$$

Out[*]= True

$$ln[*]:= eig42[\mu_{,}, \nu_{,}, s_{,}, t_{,}, k_{,}] := \frac{-1+t}{-1+v}$$

$$\label{eq:local_local_local_local_local} \textit{local_loc$$

Out[@]= True

FullSimplify [
$$- \left(\left(\left(-1 + s \right) \left(-1 + t \right) \right. \left(-k \, s \, t + k^2 \, s \, t - s^2 \, t + 2 \, k \, s^2 \, t - k^2 \, s^2 \, t - s \, t^2 + 2 \, k \, s \, t^2 - k^2 \, s \, t^2 + s \,$$

Out[
$$s$$
]= $-\frac{\left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathbf{k}\right)\left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathbf{s}\right)\left(-\mathbf{1}+\mathbf{t}\right)}{\left(-\mathbf{1}+\mu\right)\left(-\mathbf{1}+\nu\right)}$

$$lo[s] = eig43[\mu_{-}, \nu_{-}, s_{-}, t_{-}, k_{-}] := -\frac{\left(-1+k\right)\left(-1+s\right)\left(-1+t\right)}{\left(-1+\mu\right)\left(-1+\nu\right)}$$

$$\label{eq:local_local_local_local} \mathit{In[*]:=} \;\; Assuming \left[\; \left(0 < k < 1 \right) \; \& \; \left(a < 1 \right) \; , \;\; Simplify \left[\; \left(1 - k \right) \; * \; a < 1 \right] \; \right]$$

Out[*]= True

Symmetric case (equal selection coefficients and mutation rates at both loci)

ln[*]:= solutionSymmetric = Solve[X2[x, y, z][s, s, k, μ , μ] == x && $Y2[x, y, z][s, s, k, \mu, \mu] == y && Z2[x, y, z][s, s, k, \mu, \mu] == z, \{x, y, z\}$

Solve: Equations may not give solutions for all "solve" variables.

$$\left\{ \left\{ y \rightarrow \frac{k+s-k\,s-k\,x-s\,x+k\,s\,x-\mu+k\,x\,\mu+s\,x\,\mu-k\,s\,x\,\mu}{(-k-s+k\,s)\,\,(-1+\mu)} \right\}, \; \left\{ x \rightarrow \emptyset, \; y \rightarrow \emptyset, \; z \rightarrow 1 \right\}, \\ \left\{ \cdots 1 \cdots \right\}, \; \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{(-1+s)\,\mu\,\left(k+2\,s-2\,k\,s-s^2+k\,s^2-2\,\mu+\mu^2\right)}{(-1+\mu)^2\,\left(k\,s+2\,s^2-2\,k\,s^2-s^3+k\,s^3+k\,\mu-2\,k\,s\,\mu-s^2\,\mu+k\,s^2\,\mu\right)}, \\ y \rightarrow \frac{\cdots 1 \cdots}{\cdots 1 \cdots 2}, \; z \rightarrow \left(k^2+3\,k\,s-4\,k^2\,s+\cdots 1048\cdots + \frac{k^2\,s^5\,\mu^8}{(1-\mu)^4\,\left(\cdots 1\cdots\right)\,\left(k^2\,s+3\,k\,s^2-3\,k^2\,s^2+\cdots 18\cdots +2\,k\,s^3\,\mu-k^2\,s^3\,\mu\right)} \right)$$

$$\left(k^2+3\,k\,s-4\,k^2\,s+2\,s^2-8\,k\,s^2+6\,k^2\,s^2-3\,s^3+7\,k\,s^3-4\,k^2\,s^3+s^4-2\,k\,s^4+\cdots 18\cdots + \frac{k^2\,s^4\,\mu-2\,k\,s^4\,\mu+k^2\,s^4\,\mu+k\,\mu^2+2\,s\,\mu^2-3\,k\,s\,\mu^2-3\,s^2\,\mu^2+3\,k\,s^2\,\mu^2+s^3\,\mu^2-k\,s^3\,\mu^2 \right) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \text{large output} \right\} \text{ show less} \qquad \text{show more} \qquad \text{show all} \qquad \text{set size limit...}$$

Info]:= FullSimplify[solutionSymmetric[[1]]

$$\text{Out[*]= } \left\{ y \rightarrow \frac{\text{s-k} \left(-\text{1+s}\right) \left(\text{1+x} \left(-\text{1+}\mu\right)\right) + \text{sx} \left(-\text{1+}\mu\right) - \mu}{\left(\text{k} \left(-\text{1+s}\right) - \text{s}\right) \left(-\text{1+}\mu\right)} \text{, } z \rightarrow -\frac{\left(-\text{1+k}\right) \left(-\text{1+s}\right) \mu}{\left(\text{k+s-ks}\right) \left(-\text{1+\mu}\right)} \right\}$$

Infolia FullSimplify[solutionSymmetric[[2]]]

$$\textit{Out[*]=} \ \{\, x \, \rightarrow \, 0 \, , \, \, y \, \rightarrow \, 0 \, , \, \, z \, \rightarrow \, 1 \, \}$$

In[@]:= FullSimplify[solutionSymmetric[[4]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out[s]} &= \Big\{ \mathbf{X} \to -\frac{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big) \; \mu \; \Big(\mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 - (\mathbf{s} - \mu) \; \Big(-\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) \Big) }{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \Big)^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{s}^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) + \mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; (\mathbf{s} + \mu) \; \Big)}, \\ \mathbf{y} &\to -\frac{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big) \; \mu \; \Big(\mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 - (\mathbf{s} - \mu) \; \Big(-\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) \; \Big)}{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \Big)^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{s}^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) + \mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; (\mathbf{s} + \mu) \Big)}, \\ \mathbf{z} &\to \frac{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{k} \Big) \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; \mu^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big)}{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \Big)^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{s}^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) + \mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; (\mathbf{s} + \mu) \Big)} \Big\} \end{aligned}$$

With equal selection coefficients and mutation rates in both loci equilibria 2 and 3 merge in a single line. The condition for this merge can be found by equating leading eigenvalues of solutions 2 and 3. The resulting ratio of parameters divides the space of parameters in two regions: in one, at locus A the selection pressure is lower and/or mutation pressure is higher. In another, the same is true for locus B. The boarder of this two regions is described by the following relation:

$$t+m(1-t) == s+n(1-s)$$

At the boarder equilibrium 2 and 3 are merged in one line:

In[@]:= FullSimplify[solutionSymmetric[[1]]]

$$\text{Out[s]= } \left\{ \boldsymbol{y} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{k} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \right) \, \left(\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{x} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \, \right) \, + \mathbf{s} \, \mathbf{x} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \, - \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\left(\mathbf{k} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \right) \, - \mathbf{s} \right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)} \, , \, \mathbf{z} \rightarrow - \, \frac{\left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{k} \right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \right) \, \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\left(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{k} \, \mathbf{s} \right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)} \, \right\}$$

This line means that all frequencies of Ab and aB that satisfy the equation, are equilibria of the system.

The line captures the result that was obtained by Charlesworths&Charlesworth in 1997. They showed that after a click of Muller's ratchet fixation of one deleterious allele occurs. As they assumed equal selection coefficients and mutation rates, the fixation seemed to be governed by random drift. But from the above analysis it is clear that they restricted the system to the boarder of two parametric regions, at which eq.2 and 3 are merged in one equilibria.

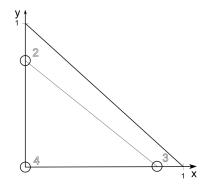
Let's see what happens in more general case of arbitrary selection coefficients and mutation rates if we do random drift's work manually and get rid of the best genotype AB.

Click of Muller's ratchet

If AB is absent, then z = 1-x-y (a click of Muller's ratchet). Equilibrium 1 (solution 4 in this notebook) disappears.

$$ln[\cdot]:=$$
 RatchetClick = Solve[X2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν] == x &&
Y2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν] == y && z == 1 - x - y, {x, y, z}]

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Out[*]=} \; \left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow \textbf{0, y} \rightarrow \textbf{0, z} \rightarrow \textbf{1} \right\} \text{, } \left\{ x \rightarrow \textbf{0, y} \rightarrow \frac{k+t-kt-\nu}{\left(-k-t+kt\right)\left(-\textbf{1}+\nu\right)} \text{, } z \rightarrow \frac{\left(-\textbf{1}+k\right)\left(-\textbf{1}+t\right)\nu}{\left(-k-t+kt\right)\left(-\textbf{1}+\nu\right)} \right\} \text{,} \\ & \left\{ x \rightarrow \frac{k+s-ks-\mu}{\left(-k-s+ks\right)\left(-\textbf{1}+\mu\right)} \text{, } y \rightarrow \textbf{0, } z \rightarrow \frac{\left(-\textbf{1}+k\right)\left(-\textbf{1}+s\right)\mu}{\left(-k-s+ks\right)\left(-\textbf{1}+\mu\right)} \right\} \right\} \end{aligned}$$



As eq.4 no longer exists, either eq.2 or 3, corresponding to the fixation of deleterious allele either at locus A or B, will be stable. The stability depends on relation of the two eigenvalues:

$$\frac{1-m}{1-s} <> \frac{1-n}{1-t}.$$

/// /:= Eigenvalues[Simplify[

Table[D[fun, var], {fun, {X2[x, y, z][s, t, k,
$$\mu$$
, ν], Y2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν], Z2[x, y, z][s, t, k, μ , ν]}}, {var, {x, y, z}}] /. RatchetClick[[2]]], -1]

Out[
$$\bullet$$
]= $\left\{\frac{-1+\mu}{-1+s}\right\}$

Out[
$$\circ$$
]= $\left\{\frac{-1+\vee}{-1+t}\right\}$

If two eigenvalues are equal, particularly if selection coefficients and mutation rates in both loci are identical, equilibria 2 and 3 are merged in one line, and in this case the fixation of deleterious allele after the click of Muller's ratchet is governed by random drift, as was shown in Charlesworth&Charlesworth 1997.

In[*]:= SymmetricRatchetClick = Solve[X2[x, y, z][s, s, k,
$$\mu$$
, μ] == x && Y2[x, y, z][s, s, k, μ , μ] == y && z == 1 - x - y, {x, y, z}]

Solve: Equations may not give solutions for all "solve" variables

$$\text{Out}[*] = \Big\{ \Big\{ y \to \frac{k+s-k\,s-k\,x-s\,x+k\,s\,x-\mu+k\,x\,\mu+s\,x\,\mu-k\,s\,x\,\mu}{\Big(-k-s+k\,s\Big) \, \Big(-1+\mu\Big)}, \ z \to \frac{\Big(-1+k\Big) \, \Big(-1+s\Big) \, \mu}{\Big(-k-s+k\,s\Big) \, \Big(-1+\mu\Big)} \Big\}, \\ \{ x \to \emptyset, \ y \to \emptyset, \ z \to 1 \}, \ \Big\{ x \to \emptyset, \ y \to \frac{k+s-k\,s-\mu}{\Big(-k-s+k\,s\Big) \, \Big(-1+\mu\Big)}, \ z \to \frac{\Big(-1+k\Big) \, \Big(-1+s\Big) \, \mu}{\Big(-k-s+k\,s\Big) \, \Big(-1+\mu\Big)} \Big\} \Big\}$$

In[@]:= FullSimplify[solutionSymmetric[[1]]]

$$\textit{Out[*]=} \left\{ y \rightarrow \frac{\mathsf{s} - \mathsf{k} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathsf{s} \right) \, \left(\mathbf{1} + \mathsf{x} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \right) \, \right) \, + \mathsf{s} \, \mathsf{x} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \right) \, - \mu}{\left(\mathsf{k} \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathsf{s} \right) \, - \mathsf{s} \right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \right)} , \, \mathbf{z} \rightarrow - \frac{\left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathsf{k} \right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mathsf{s} \right) \, \mu}{\left(\mathsf{k} + \mathsf{s} - \mathsf{k} \, \mathsf{s} \right) \, \left(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \right)} \right\}$$

Info]:= FullSimplify[solutionSymmetric[[2]]]

Outfol=
$$\{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0, z \rightarrow 1\}$$

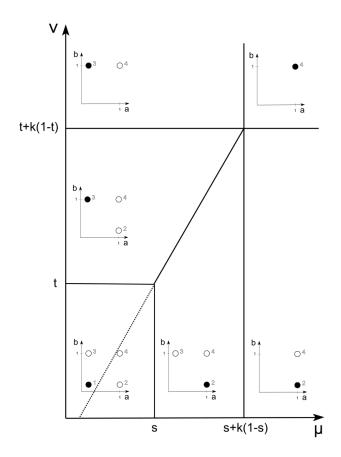
Info]:= FullSimplify[solutionSymmetric[[4]]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out[s]} &= \Big\{ \mathbf{X} \to -\frac{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big) \; \mu \; \Big(\mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 - (\mathbf{s} - \mu) \; \Big(-2 + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) \Big) }{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \Big)^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{s}^2 \; \Big(-2 + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) + \mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; (\mathbf{s} + \mu) \; \Big) } \; , \\ & \mathbf{y} \to -\frac{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big) \; \mu \; \Big(\mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 - (\mathbf{s} - \mu) \; \Big(-2 + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) \Big) }{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \Big)^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{s}^2 \; \Big(-2 + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) + \mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; (\mathbf{s} + \mu) \; \Big) } \; , \\ & \mathbf{z} \to \frac{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{k} \Big) \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; \mu^2 \; \Big(-2 + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) }{\Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mu \Big)^2 \; \Big(-\mathbf{s}^2 \; \Big(-2 + \mathbf{s} + \mu \Big) + \mathbf{k} \; \Big(-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{s} \Big)^2 \; (\mathbf{s} + \mu) \; \Big) } \Big\}$$

Parametric portrait

Here we describe the full parametric portrait of the system.

k>0



Existence of equilibria:

(with k = 0.001 and t = s = 0.1, "epistatic selection coefficients" s + k(1-s) = t + k(1-t) = 0.1009)

 $\mathbf{v} < \mathbf{t}$: μ grows, while \mathbf{v} is less than t

µ < s: all four equilibria exist

```
In[*]:= aB2[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0.818147
ln[*]:= ab2[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.181853
In[*]:= AB3[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab3[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.909992
In[*]:= aB3[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab3[0.0100, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.0900081
In[*]:= AB4[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.74219
In[*]:= Ab4[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.166993
In[@]:= aB4[0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.074219
In[*]:= ab4[0.0100, 0.02, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.0165986
      s<\mu< s+k(1-s): polymorphic eq. disappears
In[@]:= AB1[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[@]:= Ab1[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
Info]:= ab1[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
In[*]:= AB2[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab2[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
```

```
ln[@]:= aB2[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.909992
ln[*]:= ab2[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0.0900081
In[*]:= AB3[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab3[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.00110218
In[*]:= aB3[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab3[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.998898
In[*]:= AB4[0.1008, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\bullet]= -0.00809616
      s+k(1-s)<µ: additionally, eq.3 disappears:
In[*]:= Ab2[0.2, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB2[0.2, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\bullet]= 0.909992
In[*]:= ab2[0.2, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.0900081
In[*]:= Ab3[0.2, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*] = -1.2277
In[*]:= AB4[0.2, 0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\circ]= -1.12575
     t < y < t+k(1-t): \mu grows, while \nu is more than t, but less than t+k(1-t)
      \mu < s: eq.4 disappears
In[*]:= AB1[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
In[*]:= aB1[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
```

```
ln[@] = ab1[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
In[*]:= AB2[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab2[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ ]= 0
In[*]:= aB2[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.00110218
In[*]:= ab2[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.998898
In[@]:= AB3[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab3[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.909992
In[@]:= aB3[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[@]:= ab3[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.0900081
In[*]:= AB4[0.01, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= -0.00809616
```

 $s < \mu < (s+v(1-s)-t)/(1-t)$: μ is more than s, but less than the line, which divides two regimes (see figure for clarification); nothing new: only 3 equilibria exist

```
In[@]:= AB1[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[@]:= Ab1[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[@]:= ab1[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[•]= 1
In[@]:= AB2[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
```

```
In[@]:= Ab2[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[*]:= aB2[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Outf = |= 0.00110218
ln[*]:= ab2[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0.998898
In[*]:= AB3[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab3[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ \ \ \ \ \ ] = \ \ 0.00220411
In[*]:= aB3[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab3[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.997796
In[*]:= Ab4[0.1007, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= -0.00311116
      \mu = (s+v(1-s)-t)/(1-t): parameters in both loci equilibrate each other
In[*]:= AB1[0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[@]:= aB1[0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[@]:= ab1[0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
In[@]:= AB2[0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
Inf | ]:= Ab2 [0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
In[*]:= aB2[0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ \circ ] = 0.00110218
In[*]:= ab2[0.1008, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.998898
```

In[*]:= AB2[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

In[@]:= Ab2[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

In[@]:= aB2[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

In[@]:= ab2[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

Info]:= AB3 [0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

In[*]:= Ab3[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

In[*]:= aB3[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

Out[•]= 0

Out[•]= **0**

Out[*]= 0.00220411

Out[*]= 0.997796

Out[*]= 0.00110218

Out[•]= **0**

```
In[@]:= ab3[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.998898
ln[*]:= Ab4[0.1008, 0.1007, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out = -0.00355209
      s+k(1-s) < \mu: additionally, eq.3 disappears
In[*]:= AB1[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab1[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
In[*]:= AB2[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
In[*]:= Ab2[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB2[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.00110218
In[*]:= ab2[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.998898
In[*]:= Ab3[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*] = -1.2277
In[*]:= Ab4[0.2, 0.1008, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\circ]= -1.23861
      \mathbf{t}+\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{t}) < \mathbf{v}: \mu grows, while \mathbf{v} is more than \mathbf{t}+\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{t})
      \mu < s: only equilibria 3 and 1 exist
In[*]:= AB1[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
```

```
In[*]:= ab1[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
In[*]:= aB2[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= -1.2277
In[*]:= AB4[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\circ]= -1.12575
In[*]:= AB3[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[•]= 0
In[*]:= Ab3[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\bullet]= 0.909992
In[*]:= aB3[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab3[0.01, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.0900081
      s < \mu < s+k(1-s): the same
     AB1[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[•]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab1[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
In[*]:= aB2[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\circ]= -1.2277
In[*]:= Ab4[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*] = -0.0196604
In[*]:= AB3[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab3[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.00110218
```

In[@]:= aB3[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]

Out[•]= **0**

```
In[@]:= ab3[0.1008, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[*]= 0.998898
      s+k(1-s) < \mu: eq.3 disappears, only eq.1 exist
      AB1[0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[•]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab1[0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
In[*]:= Ab3[0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[-] = -1.2277
In[*]:= aB2[0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\circ]= -1.2277
In[*]:= Ab4[0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.001]
Out[\circ]= -2.75965
```

Symmetric bifurcations occur when *v* grows.

Stability of equilibria:

The case of μ < \mathbf{s} && ν < \mathbf{t} was studied in the previous sections.

```
s < \mu < s+k(1-s) \&\& \mu > (s+v(1-s)-t)/(1-t): equilibrium 2 is stable
```

```
In[*]:= eig11[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.11125
In[*]:= eig12[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.12121
In[*]:= eig13[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00112
In[*]:= eig21[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[\ \ \ \ \ ]=\ 0.991111
In[*]:= eig22[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.892893
```

```
In[@]:= eig23[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.891892
In[*]:= eig31[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.11
In[*]:= eig32[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.11996
In[*]:= eig33[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[\ \ \ \ \ ]=\ 0.998879
In[*]:= eig41[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00897
In[*]:= eig42[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.900901
In[*]:= eig43[0.108, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.899891
      s+k(1-s) < \mu \&\& v < t+k(1-t): equilibrium 2 is stable
In[@]:= eig11[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0.889887
In[*]:= eig12[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.00112
In[*]:= eig13[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.897868
In[*]:= eig21[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.888889
In[*]:= eig22[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.896861
In[*]:= eig23[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.998879
In[*]:= eig31[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.991111
In[*]:= eig32[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 1.115
```

In[@]:= eig33[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[•]= 1.11375

```
In[*]:= eig41[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[\circ]= 1.125
In[*]:= eig42[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ ]= 1.00897
In[*]:= eig43[0.2, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.12374
     t < v < t+k(1-t) \&\& \mu < (s+v(1-s)-t)/(1-t): equilibrium 3 is stable
In[*]:= eig11[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.993336
In[*]:= eig12[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.00112
In[*]:= eig13[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.00224
In[@]:= eig21[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.992222
In[@]:= eig22[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.00112
In[@]:= eig23[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.998879
In[*]:= eig31[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.991111
In[@]:= eig32[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.99888
In[*]:= eig33[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.99776
In[*]:= eig41[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00784
In[@]:= eig42[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00897
In[*]:= eig43[0.107, 0.108, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00671
```

 $t+k(1-t) < v \&\& \mu < s+k(1-s)$: equilibrium 3 is stable

```
In[*]:= eig11[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.890884
In[*]:= eig12[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0.897868
In[*]:= eig13[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.00224
In[*]:= eig21[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[\bullet]= 0.992222
In[*]:= eig22[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.11625
In[*]:= eig23[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.11375
In[*]:= eig31[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.888889
In[*]:= eig32[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ] = 0.895857
In[*]:= eig33[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.99776
In[*]:= eig41[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.00784
In[*]:= eig42[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.125
In[@]:= eig43[0.107, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.12248
      t+k(1-t) < y && s+k(1-s) < \mu: equilibrium 4 (solution 1) is stable
In[*]:= eig11[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.887891
In[@]:= eig12[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.897868
In[*]:= eig13[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]
Out[*]= 0.998878
```

In[*]:= eig21[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[*]= 0.988889

In[*]:= eig22[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[•]= 1.1125

In[*]:= eig23[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[*]= 1.11375

In[@]:= eig31[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[*]= 0.888889

In[@]:= eig32[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[*]= 0.898876

In[*]:= eig33[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[*]= 1.00112

In[*]:= eig41[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[*]= 1.01124

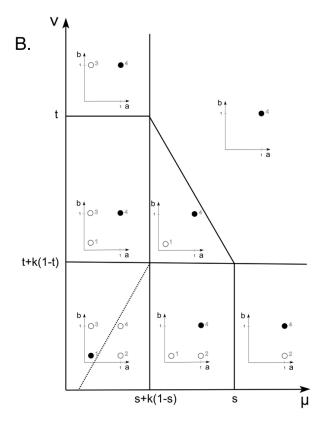
In[*]:= eig42[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[•]= 1.125

In[*]:= eig43[0.11, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01]

Out[*]= 1.12626

k<0



Existence of equilibria:

```
v < t+k(1-t): \mu grows, while v is less than t+k(1-t)
      \mu < s + k(1-s): all four equilibria exist
In[@]:= AB4[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[\bullet]= 0.982059
In[*]:= Ab4[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0.00892781
In[@]:= aB4[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.00892781
ln[*]:= ab4[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.0000856643
In[*]:= AB3[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab3[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.990001
ln[\cdot]:= aB3[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab3[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.00999901
In[*]:= AB2[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[@] := Ab2[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[@]:= aB2[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.990001
ln[@] := ab2[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.00999901
ln[*]:= AB1[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[\cdot]:= Ab1[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.001, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
```

Out[•]= 0

(with k = -0.01 and t = s = 0.1, "epistatic selection coefficients" s + k(1-s) = t + k(1-t) = 0.091)

In[*]:= AB4[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]

Out[\bullet]= -0.224867

```
In[*]:= Ab3[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[\circ]= -0.362138
In[#]:= AB2[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[*]:= Ab2[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[*]:= aB2[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.990001
ln[*]:= ab2[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ \circ ] = 0.00999901
In[*]:= AB1[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
In[*]:= Ab1[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[•]= 0
In[@]:= ab1[0.12, 0.001, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ \circ ] = 1
     t+k(1-t) < v < t: \mu grows, while v is between t+k(1-t) and t
      \mu < s + k(1-s): eq.2 disappears
ln[*]:= aB2[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ \circ ] = -0.100033
ln[*]:= AB4[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.000179332
In[*]:= Ab4[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.0200134
In[*]:= aB4[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0.00145259
ln[*]:= ab4[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[\ \ \ \ \ ]=\ 0.978355
ln[*]:= AB3[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
```

$$ln[*]:= Ab3[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

Out[•]= 0.0120758

$$ln[*]:= aB3[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

Out[•]= 0

$$ln[*]:= ab3[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

Out[•]= 0.987924

$$ln[*]:= AB1[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

Out[•]= **0**

Out[•]= **0**

$$ln[*]:= aB1[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

$$ln[-]:= ab1[0.09, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

$$s + k(1-s) < \mu < -\frac{v-t}{1-t}(1-s) + s + k(1-s)$$
: additionally, eq.3 disappears

In[*]:= Ab3[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]

Out[\bullet]= -0.00224066

$$ln[*]:= aB2[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]$$

Out l = -0.00112021

Out[*]= 0.0000278753

Out[*]= 0.00311088

$$ln[-]:= aB4[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]$$

Out[*]= 0.00355888

$$ln[@]:=$$
 ab4[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]

Out[*]= 0.993302

$$ln[*]:= AB1[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]$$

Out[•]= 0

$$ln[*]:= aB1[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]$$

Out[•]= 0

```
In[@]:= ab1[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
     -\frac{v-t}{1-t} (1-s) + s+k(1-s) < \mu < s: additionally, eq.4 disappears, only eq.1 is left
ln[*]:= AB4[0.09999, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[\bullet]= -1.10624 \times 10^{-7}
ln[*]:= Ab3[0.09999, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ \circ ] = -0.00997859
In[@]:= aB2[0.09999, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[\circ]= -0.00112021
ln[-]:= AB1[0.09999, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[*]:= Ab1[0.09999, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.09999, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[*]:= ab1[0.09999, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
      s < \mu: nothing changes
In[*]:= AB4[0.11, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[\circ]= -0.00110524
In[@]:= Ab3[0.11, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out 0 = -0.123584
In[@]:= aB2[0.11, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[*]= -0.00112021
In[@]:= AB1[0.11, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[@] := Ab1[0.11, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.11, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[\cdot]:= ab1[0.11, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.001]
Out[ • ]= 1
```

 $\mathbf{t} < \mathbf{v}$: μ grows, while \mathbf{v} is more than \mathbf{t}

Out[•]= 0

```
\mu < s + k(1-s): eq.2 and eq.4 disappear
In[*]:= aB2[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[\bullet]= -0.234597
In[@]:= AB4[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[-] = -0.559376
In[*]:= AB3[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[-]:= Ab3[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.0120758
In[*]:= aB3[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab3[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.987924
In[*]:= AB1[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= aB1[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[-]:= ab1[0.09, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1
      s + k(1-s) < \mu < s: additionally, eq.3 disappears, only eq.1 is left
In[@]:= Ab3[0.092, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ \circ ] = -0.0121024
ln[@]:= aB2[0.092, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[\circ]= -0.234597
In[*]:= AB4[0.092, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ *] = -0.0554169
In[*]:= AB1[0.092, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.092, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
```

```
In[@]:= aB1[0.092, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
ln[@] := ab1[0.092, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1
      s < \mu: nothing changes
In[*]:= Ab3[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out [-] = -0.234597
ln[-]:= aB2[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ \circ ] = -0.234597
ln[-]:= Ab4[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ \circ ] = -0.200604
In[*]:= AB1[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= Ab1[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
ln[@]:= aB1[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0
In[*]:= ab1[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[•]= 1
```

Symmetric bifurcations occur when v grows.

Stability of equilibria:

```
\mu < s + k(1-s) && \nu < t + k(1-t): equilibrium 4 (polymorphic) is stable
```

```
In[@]:= eig11[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.10145
In[*]:= eig12[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.992299
In[*]:= eig13[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.09901
In[@]:= eig21[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.11
In[*]:= eig22[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.10754
```

```
In[@]:= eig23[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00776
In[*]:= eig31[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ ]= 1.00222
In[*]:= eig32[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.902903
In[*]:= eig33[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ] = 0.90991
In[*]:= eig41[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.900901
In[*]:= eig42[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.997783
In[*]:= eig43[0.001, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.907892
      s + k(1-s) < \mu < s \&\& \nu < t + k(1-t): equilibrium 1 is stable
In[*]:= eig11[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0.993181
In[*]:= eig12[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[\bullet]= 0.992299
In[*]:= eig13[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.990979
In[@]:= eig21[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00089
In[@]:= eig22[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[\bullet]= 0.99867
In[*]:= eig23[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00776
Info]:= eig31[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.00222
In[*]:= eig32[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00133
In[*]:= eig33[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.0091
```

```
In[@]:= eig41[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.999112
In[*]:= eig42[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 0.997783
In[@]:= eig43[0.0992, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ ]= 1.00687
      s < \mu \&\& v < t + k(1-t): equilibrium 1 is stable
In[*]:= eig11[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.981274
In[*]:= eig12[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.992299
In[*]:= eig13[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.979098
In[*]:= eig21[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.988889
In[@]:= eig22[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.986696
In[@]:= eig23[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00776
In[*]:= eig31[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.00222
In[@]:= eig32[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.01348
In[@]:= eig33[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.02135
In[*]:= eig41[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.01124
Info]:= eig42[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.997783
In[*]:= eig43[0.11, 0.098, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.01908
```

 μ < s + k(1-s) && t + k(1-t) < ν < t: equilibrium 1 is stable

Out[*]= 0.993181

Out[•]= 0.990979

Out[•]= 0.992299

Out[*]= 1.00222

Out[•]= 1.00133

Out[•]= 1.0091

$$ln[*]:= eig31[0.098, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

Out[*]= 1.00089

Out[*]= 0.99867

Out[*]= 1.00776

Out[\bullet]= 0.997783

Out[•]= 0.999112

Out[•]= 1.00687

$$s + k(1-s) < \mu < -\frac{v-t}{1-t}(1-s) + s + k(1-s) & t + k(1-t) < v < t$$
: equilibrium 1 is stable

Out[\bullet]= 0.99175

$$ln[*]:=$$
 eig12[0.0993, 0.0992, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]

Out[•]= 0.990979

Out[*]= 0.990869

Out[-] = 1.00078

Out[*]= 0.999889

Out[•]= 1.0091

Out[•]= 1.00089

Out[*]= 1.00011

Out[•]= 1.00922

Out[*]= 0.999223

Out[*]= 0.999112

Out[*]= 1.00832

$$-\frac{v-t}{1-t}(1-s) + s + k(1-s) < \mu \&\& t + k(1-t) < v < t$$
: equilibrium 1 is stable

Out[•]= 0.990979

Out[*]= 0.990979

Out[*]= 0.990099

Out[•]= 1.

Out[*]= 0.999112

Out[•]= 1.0091

Out[*]= 1.00089

Out[-] = 1.00089

$s + k(1-s) < \mu < s \&\& t < v$: equilibrium 1 is stable

$$ln[@] := eig11[0.0992, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]$$

Out[\bullet]= 0.979968

Out[*]= 0.979098

Out[*]= 0.990979

Out[*]= 1.00089

Out[*]= 1.01213

Out[•]= 1.02135

Out[*]= 0.988889

Out[*]= 0.988011

Out[•]= 1.0091

Out[*]= 0.999112

Out[*]= 1.01124

Out[]= 1.02044

$\mathbf{s} < \boldsymbol{\mu} \&\& \mathbf{t} < \boldsymbol{v}$: equilibrium 1 is stable

Out[•]= 0.968219

Out[*]= 0.979098

Out[*]= 0.979098

```
In[*]:= eig21[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.988889
Inf • ]:= eig22[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.
In[*]:= eig23[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.02135
In[*]:= eig31[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 0.988889
In[*]:= eig32[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[ • ]= 1.
In[*]:= eig33[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.02135
In[*]:= eig41[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.01124
In[*]:= eig42[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.01124
In[*]:= eig43[0.11, 0.11, 0.1, 0.1, -0.01]
Out[*]= 1.03282
```

Initialization of equilibria (should be evaluated before Parametric portrait)