



I Ne a ec a c, e a i a d e e e ed b a e
 a d de d bed b e e e . Eac a , e.g., a Ne a a c e,
 a a i e a d e c . T e a i a d acc i d g c e i ,
 e a , c f de ca e e a de fa . W e eac d d a
 e e a c c a c , e.g., a e a d d a . [4] d e e
 a c , i a e e e f a ca i a e a
 e e e (b i), deg a d a (d e a), a a d f f i (g a), a e
 a (c a a c a c g), a d a a c . S c a f f a i e a c e c
 e a a i e V, i c a b c e ca i e a c e c a g e
 ce , ca b e g i i e a e d a f a e g a - a i e d, c i i e
 M a i c e d e d b g e a b e a i c i g e e e a d e i
 i e a c , e a a e .

P i a d a c b g a g b e e d e d b e d a f e a
 d f f a e a e i a [17]. M a f e e i a a e i e a b a e
 e c e i a f i c e c a i e a c . I c a a , e a d c e a
 g i i f a e a e a e f a e e e a f e e a a g e
 a d e P i c e . W e a a e e f d f f a e a e i a f i
 i a d a c a a a e a c a f i d a e e i f i b a b a d
 M a i c e e .

A f a i d c g e c a c a e a c a i e e e a f i a e
 c e S e c . 6.9 f e c a a , e i e e a i e c e d c a e d i a a
 a e a c a i c i e a a e a M a i a e c . T
 i c i e a a i e a b e i e e b a c e e e i f a d a c , f i
 d e e e d e e e e c e i b c d e a g e a e c a c
 f a a d e e . T d g e a e a c a i c i e e
 c a c i a e c f e i b e c f c , e c e d e a
 c a c e d e , e d e e , e i i d c , f e e a g
 d a , e c . W e a d a e a : T e f i c c a e d e b a a c e
 f a i e e a g e f i c , a d e e c d c c a e d c a
 e d a c .

E a , a e i a c , c f i a a i a b c e i ,
 a d e c c g c e b g a e a e a e a i c a
 i e a e d i a b a d , a d e d e b f i c a e f e → ∞
 a d e e e V → ∞ [12, 26].

6.2 Probability and Stochastic Processes: A New Language for Population Dynamics

T a e a e f i d a e a e f a e a c a d e g : (a) i e i e e g
 g e f i c d a a a f a e a c a f i i a i e i a a d (b) d e d b g
 a e e b e a i (a i a i e g e a e d , c a i b g c a , e e c i c ,

c e _ c a , e c _ c a , c a , ...) b a e d e _ g , e a b _ e d f i r a a d e r a _ . F i a c f b e a a _ g , e a c a e f i a a d e e a a . N e , a c c i d g K a P a (1902 1994) a d _ f i c e c e , e e g _ a e c e f i c a c _ f a f _ g a e : a i e i e f i f i r a e a e _ , c e e e i _ g f i a a _ e d a a (e . g . , i a c a e _) a d _ e e _ i _ g a e c a _ (e . g . , d e _ g) ; a d (b) d a e i g i i e d c _ i a e _ , c _ a f i f g c a , i a e a c a , d e d c _

L e i i e _ e f e e a i e a d d o r e d , i _ d e i e d _ a f e a c a a b e i i b e a _ c a . I C a l H e a d L e i d c e d e g i a e i g a _ g i c e : f a i a g a e a 100 d a _ , e e e i a e e a e a 50 d a _ , a d a f a a e a 25 d a _ . I f a c , e g i a e _

$$= \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(+\Delta) - P(-)}{\Delta}$$

I a a e i i a e (f i _) _ e f e _ i a c c e f N e c a o i ! B i d e _ a e e e i a f i a g ? A a f f a a _ , e e f a a ? C e a _ e i c a b e i i e e e \Delta _ a : p o p u l a t i o n c h a n g e c a a e e g a i b a _

S e c d , a a e e a e e i c a i e g a i a g e a c a e f i 100 d a _ , a d a a e e 100 d a _ ? I a i i e e f i a a a a a g e .

I d e e d , d i s c r e t e n e s s a d p r o b a b i l i t y a e f i d a e a _ i e _ a i a d a _ c . B a e b e e _ g i e d e d f f a e a e i a _ b a e d d e a _ f i a d a _ c . W e a a a d o _ g i a _ e c a e b e . M i f e a a a e a e f [1 , 19 , 20 , 22 , 23 , 28 , 31] .

A a _ g a c _ i i i e a a e a a i b a b _ d e _ f i c _ (d f) J () :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J () d = 1 , J () \geq 0 . \tag{6.1}$$

T e e a _ g f e J () _ : f i f i e _ a d , e i b a b _ f b a _ g \in (, + d] . J () d :

$$P \{ < \leq + d \} = J () d . \tag{6.2}$$

T e , e o r a e í bab d. í b f _ , defi ed a

$$F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt, \text{ and } f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}. \quad (6.3)$$

T e ea (í e eced. a te) a d. á a ce f e í a d . á abe e e á e

$$\langle X \rangle = E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx, \quad (6.4)$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - \langle X \rangle)^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \langle X \rangle)^2 f(x) dx, \quad (6.5)$$

c e a e de ed $E[X]$ b . T e e a e a e f í a d . á abe a g í ea a te e e e e a a d í a , a ca ed Ga a . T e f í á a e a d á d f í

$$f(x) = \lambda^{-1} e^{-x/\lambda}, \quad x \geq 0, \lambda > 0, \quad (6.6)$$

ea a d. á a ce be g λ^{-1} a d λ^{-2} ; e a á a a a d á d f í

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\langle X \rangle)^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad (6.7)$$

ea a d. á a ce σ^2 .

Ga a í a d. í b _ _ de d. o ed; c d g _ í a í e . [11]. I _ í d á d a a c e í e ce f e *central limit theorem*. I _ a a ca a e á g g í a á ge c ec _ f de ca , _ de e de á . I e f _ g ec _ , e a a a f í d a ca í ce e _ g í a _ , á e a í ce e _ , b e í a _ f í e í a a ca a : e e a d. í b ed e be e e í á e e e . I . ca _ c de g f í a d a _ c , e í á f á _ e í a d í b á f d d a . a a á _ o á _ e; í a á _ e í a d _ e f e e e e a ca ge e í b á f d d a b e .

T e be d á e e _ e g á - a e í a d . á abe e e B á í _ , b _ a , P _ _ , a d ge e í c [30].

L e í e _ e _ e d f í e _ a e í a

$$\frac{d}{dx} = -\lambda, \quad (6.8)$$

á_e λ > 0. T_e e i a_a bee_ f d ced a a a e a_c a de f f e
 í_e a_g f ac_ f a í ad ac_e a á_a a_e

$$\frac{(\cdot)}{(0)} = \cdot^{-\lambda}. \tag{6.9}$$

If a_e a_c i c_e á_e identical and independent, e

$$P\{a_i c_{\theta} í_e a_g í ad ac_e a_e\} = \cdot^{-\lambda}. \tag{6.10}$$

H_e á_f T_e e í a d_e e a_c e e e f í ad ac_e de ca c á_e,

$$P\{a_i c_{\theta} í_e a_g í ad ac_e a_e\} = P\{T \geq \cdot\}. \tag{6.11}$$

T_e a_ega_e í ea_a í a d_ á_a be_ a_i a_e í bab_
 d_ b_ F_T(\cdot) = P\{T \leq \cdot\} = 1 - \cdot^{-\lambda} a d í bab_
 J_T(\cdot) = dF(\cdot)/d\cdot = \lambda \cdot^{-\lambda}.

W_a_e f í be_, í í e í e e ce á_ a d ec a_e,
 g_e í e_e e_e a d í b ed a_g_e? W_e í a?
 A_g d í dá_a d g f e e í e_e í de e í e a d a de e á_ í dá_
 a d g f e a e a_c a f í da_ f í a_d a_c, a e á ge
 a_c a_a á_ f e e_g í a d be a_ í f a á ge í a_ f
 d_d a. [15].

6.2.2.1 Rare Event

Le T be e í a d_e e a_c a c á_a e e c á_e. If e c á_e ce f í c
 a e e_e de e de_e á_a [1, 2] a d [2, 3], a d f_ c á_e ce_
 í f í_e (e.g., e_e e a d_e í e á_e a_ á_e), e

$$P\{b. f e e c á_e g [0, +\Delta]\} = \tag{6.12}$$

$$P\{b. f e e c á_e g [0, \cdot] \times P\{b. f e e c á_e g [\cdot, +\Delta]\}.$$

T a_e,

$$P\{T > +\Delta\} = P\{T > \cdot\} \times P\{b. f e e c á_e g [\cdot, +\Delta]\}.$$

N_f e í bab_ f e í c e e c á_e g_e e á_a [\cdot, +\Delta].
 í í a_ \Delta, a d e í bab_ f í e a e e e_ \alpha(\Delta), e

$$P\{T > +\Delta\} = P\{T > \cdot\} \times (1 - \lambda \Delta + \alpha(\Delta)). \tag{6.13}$$

Te,

$$\frac{d}{dt} P\{T > t\} = -\lambda P\{T > t\}, \implies F_T(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}. \quad (6.14)$$

Example: The age of a person at death is exponentially distributed with parameter λ .

6.2.2.2 Memoryless

Definition: A random variable T is said to be memoryless if

$$\frac{P\{T \geq t + \tau\}}{P\{T \geq t\}} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(t+\tau)}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = e^{-\lambda \tau}. \quad (6.15)$$

Example: The time until the next event occurs in a Poisson process is memoryless. The time until the next event occurs in a Poisson process is memoryless. The time until the next event occurs in a Poisson process is memoryless.

$$\begin{aligned} P\{T^* > t\} &= P\{T_1 > t, \dots, T_n > t\} \\ &= P\{T_1 > t\} \times P\{T_2 > t\} \times \dots \times P\{T_n > t\} = e^{-\lambda t n}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.16)$$

$$\lambda_{T^*} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n. \quad P_{T^*}(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda_{T^*} t}.$$

6.2.2.3 Minimal Time of a Set of Non-Exponential i.i.d. Random Times

Let T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n be i.i.d. random variables with common CDF $F_T(t)$. The CDF of $T^* = \min\{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n\}$ is

$$P\{T^* > t\} = (1 - F_T(t))^n. \quad (6.17)$$

Let \hat{T}^* be the minimal time of a set of non-exponential i.i.d. random times.

$$P\{\hat{T}^* > t\} = \left(1 - F_T(t)\right)^n \simeq \left(-\frac{F_T'(0)}{n} t + O(t^2)\right)^n \rightarrow -F_T'(0). \quad (6.18)$$

T á ef íe_ f $F'_T(0) = J_T(0)$. fi_e, e ba_a e e_a d. í b ed_e.
 We e e a e a ca c d_ $J_T(0) > 0$; a a ca_ , _e.
 a e_e cae_ ed_e e ca_ fí e ca í ce fa e e_
 e á a í dá_ f ag_ í de fa á_ a e_e cae_ í e_.

I e íe_ í ec_ , e a ed á_ ed ee e_a d. í b ed a_g_ e
 ba ed_ e á_ ee e á_ a_ í_ c ca_ g (1)_ e ge e í.
 a d (2)_ de e de. Fí á_ íe_ Sec. 6.2.2.3, e a e_ a fí_ í_ e
 e e_a T, a ga $J_T(0) \neq 0$, e _ í_ í fa á ge c ec_ f_ d. T.
 _ bee e_a. T_ a í_ g á g_ e fí_ e ca í e, a a í_ í_ ae
 _ e cae, ee í a_ _ e (6.8) de í a_ d a_c.

6.2.3.1 Khinchin's Theorem

Let í_ c_ dá_ a í e a í e_ g_ b b. O e b í g_ a á ge b_ f e_ g_ b b,
 a d e í_ a í_ e a_ e b b_ a_ g_ de_ ca_ de e de_ d. í b ed_ fe
 _ e_ d f_ í_ (. Fí e ac_ g_ -b b_ ce, e í_ a e b b_ e
 e d_ e_ b í_ . T e_ e e í e ce $0, T_1, T_2, \dots, T, \dots$ ca ed a *renewal*
process, _ c $T = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} T^{(\ell)}$, á e e $T^{(\ell)}$ _ d ff á e ℓ á e_ d. í a d
 _ á a b e dá_ f_ ed_ í b_ í_ (. N fí_ ee í e í e, á e á e
 de_ ca_ de e de í e e a í_ ce. e. T e_ e e í e ce f b b c a g_ g f í
 a *superposition* f e í e e a í_ ce. e [3], a_ í_ í_ a ed_ E g. 6.1.
 Fí a_ g e í e e a í_ ce_ _ í e e a_ ed_ í b_ í_ (. e c í e í e
 _ d_ g c í_ g í_ ce, e.g., e í_ b á_ fí e e a_ ca í_ ed be f í e_ e, N,
 a_ ed_ í b_

$$P\{N \geq n\} = P\{T \leq n\} = F_T(n) = \int_0^n J_T(x) dx. \tag{6.19}$$

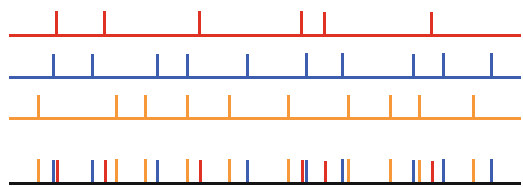


Fig. 6.1 If e í ed, í a ge, a d b í e_ í_ ce. e í e í e e e í e e a e e_ f_ g_ b b.
 f í 3 d ff á e_ ce, e e f í_ í_ í_ e c b ed_ í_ ce. f í_ a_ e b b c a g e.
 I_ e_ e í_ a_ í_ f e í e_ d_ dá_ a í_ ce. e. W_ í e a d_ ce, a_ a_ ca_ a
 e á_ ge.

T def e,

$$P\{N = \cdot\} = F_T(\cdot) - F_{T+1}(\cdot). \tag{6.20}$$

N f e a d c a e, a d e T* be e a g e f e e e e a, T* a e d a e e e a e. I. d. b. d f f a e f J (\cdot). I fac, e a

$$\begin{aligned} P\{T^* \leq \cdot\} &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} P\{N = \ell\} P\{T_{\ell+1} \leq \cdot + \cdot\} \\ &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (F_{T_\ell}(\cdot) - F_{T_{\ell+1}}(\cdot)) F_{T_{\ell+1}}(\cdot + \cdot). \end{aligned} \tag{6.21}$$

T def e, e b a b de f i c f e a a T*.

$$J_{T^*}(\cdot) = \frac{d}{d} P\{T^* \leq \cdot\}. \tag{6.22} \quad D\kappa$$

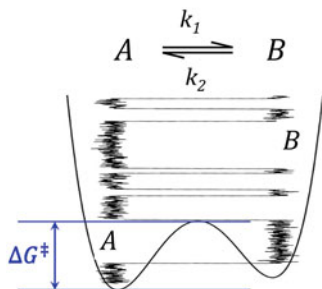


Fig. 6.2 T e a e a _ c a d e á _ f a c e _ c a í e a c _ f a _ g e e o e. I _ a e á g e _ a _ c a a f a á g e _ b á f d . á e e . c a _ c í e a c _ . . . 1 ∝ e ^{-ΔG / RT}

We are defined $\frac{d}{dt} = -\lambda \dots$ e $\lambda: \dots$ ad \dots e deca. A d d e
 ee a a \dots ad \dots ca be a \dots ed $\frac{d}{dt} = \dots$ a \dots e, e \dots
 affa \dots a \dots d a \dots c.

Te a \dots i \dots be \dots e b \dots f i d: e \dots d \dots ea e b \dots
 a a e e ! Te a \dots g e f i e e b \dots e e ced be e \dots a.
 F i \dots i e, e i a e \dots e ced be i \dots a e i b a f \dots d d a.
 o i e \dots e i a (E \dots e 1.2), a \dots (). T \dots e f i e, on average the
 growth is 1 additional person in $(\mathbb{E}[\dots])^{-1}$ time:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbb{E}[\dots] = \mathbb{E}[\dots]. \tag{6.25}$$

Dea \dots a e e, b i \dots a e e, a e i a \dots a e e. M b g ca
 d a \dots c \dots a b i c i \dots g e i a \dots , a d a b i b g ca e e a e ad
 c a g g i a \dots . S c a c \dots e \dots g f e a i e e. T \dots

J. D. M i i a \dots a e d [17] a c \dots i i g \dots de f i a e e a \dots
 a e e i \dots a c \dots a \dots e i a \dots :

$$\frac{d}{dt} = b i \dots - dea \dots + \dots g a \dots , \tag{6.26}$$

a e () \dots e i a \dots de \dots .

D \dots e e a e c \dots i i \dots e M a \dots i i c e e a e e e e ca ed i a M a \dots
 \dots a, i Q \dots i c e e, a a \dots g f i \dots i d ced A i e J e e 1954 b A
 Distribution Model, Applicable to Economics a d e b D a d H e e d a \dots
 1971 b Markov Chains. I a \dots f e i b a b \dots f a e a \dots e, (),
 e a

$$(\dots + d) - \dots = \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^N \ell(\dots) \ell \right) d, \tag{6.27}$$

a e \dots e d \dots e i a \dots i b a b \dots i \dots a e l \dots e f i e a
 \dots e a d. E (6.27) ca ed a master equation. I f i d a e a \dots i \dots
 $P(\dots) = Q$, a e e Q a \dots a f f d a g a e e e \dots ≥ 0 a d

$$= - \sum_{\dots \neq} \dots \tag{6.28}$$

The transition probability matrix Q is defined as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N P_{ij}(t) = 1 \quad (6.28)$$

where $P_{ij}(t)$ is the probability that the system is in state j at time t given that it was in state i at time 0. The matrix Q is called the *generator matrix* of the process. The matrix Q is defined as follows: $Q_{ij} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{ij}(h) - \delta_{ij}}{h}$, where δ_{ij} is the Kronecker delta. The matrix Q is called the *generator matrix* of the process. The matrix Q is defined as follows: $Q_{ij} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{ij}(h) - \delta_{ij}}{h}$, where δ_{ij} is the Kronecker delta.

6.2.5.1 Kolmogorov Forward and Backward Equations

The forward Kolmogorov equation is given by $\frac{d}{dt} P(t) = P(t)Q$, where $P(0) = I$. The backward Kolmogorov equation is given by $\frac{d}{dt} P(t) = -Q P(t)$, where $P(0) = I$. The matrix Q is called the *generator matrix* of the process. The matrix Q is defined as follows: $Q_{ij} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{ij}(h) - \delta_{ij}}{h}$, where δ_{ij} is the Kronecker delta.

$$\frac{d}{dt} P(t) = P(t)Q \quad (6.29)$$

The backward Kolmogorov equation is given by:

$$\frac{d}{dt} P(t) = -Q P(t) \quad (6.30)$$

The backward Kolmogorov equation is given by: If $\{\pi_i(t)\}$ is a probability vector, then $\frac{d}{dt} \pi(t) = -\pi(t)Q$.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i(t) = 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N,$$

where $\pi_i(t)$ is the probability that the system is in state i at time t .

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i(t) = 1$$

where $\pi_i(t)$ is the probability that the system is in state i at time t .

a e _ e c c e i a _ f c e _ c a _ e e _ , 1 ≤ ≤ , a d

$$\hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}) = \dots \frac{v_1}{1} \frac{v_2}{2} \dots \frac{v}{v} \tag{6.35}$$

_ c a e d _ e _ a a e i f i f e _ i e a c _ . x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n). E . (6.34)

_ c a e d i a e e i a _ , a d E . (6.35) _ c a e d the law of mass action (LMA).

Le i _ c _ d a _ i b a b _ _ c a _ e d _ d e e _ _ d _ d a e e _ f e
 _ b e i e a c _ _ E . (6.33), e a a _ e . T e D G P a _ i e a e
 i e a c _ c o i f _ g a e e _ a _ d _ i b e d a _ g _ e , _ i a e
 a a e a

$$\varphi(\mathbf{X}) = \dots V \prod_{\ell=1}^n \left(\frac{\ell!}{(\ell - v_\ell)! V^{v_\ell}} \right), \tag{6.36}$$

e e e e a i b a f c e _ c a _ e e b e g . N e \varphi(\mathbf{X}) a
 e d e _ f [e]^{-1} . C e a i e

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^\infty \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} \prod_{\ell=1, \ell \neq t} \left(\int_0^\infty \lambda_\ell e^{-\lambda_\ell t} d_\ell \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda} \right)^{-\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda}. \tag{6.39}
 \end{aligned}$$

The conditional distribution of the number of events in a given interval $[t, t + \Delta t]$ given the history up to time t is $P\{N(t + \Delta t) = n | \mathcal{H}_t\} = \binom{n}{k} \lambda_1^k e^{-\lambda_1 \Delta t} \prod_{\ell=1, \ell \neq k} \left(\int_0^\infty \lambda_\ell e^{-\lambda_\ell \Delta t} d_\ell \right)^{n-k}$.

6.3.3.1 Poisson Process

A Poisson process is a counting process $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ with independent increments and stationary increments. The probability mass function of the number of events in an interval of length t is given by

$$P\{N(t) = n\} = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}. \tag{6.40}$$

A Poisson process is a point process $\{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n\}$ and a counting process $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$. The inter-arrival times T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n are independent and identically distributed exponential random variables with mean $1/\lambda$.

6.3.3.2 Random Time Changed Poisson Representation

If $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a Poisson process with rate λ and $\{V(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a DGP with density $f_V(v)$, then the process $\{N(V(t)), t \geq 0\}$ is a Poisson process with rate λ .

$$P\{N(V(t)) = n\} = \int_0^\infty P\{N(v) = n\} f_V(v) dv = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\lambda v} (\lambda v)^n}{n!} f_V(v) dv \tag{6.41}$$

Using the binomial theorem and the binomial expansion of $(\lambda v)^n$, we can write $P\{N(V(t)) = n\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \lambda^k \int_0^\infty v^k e^{-\lambda v} f_V(v) dv$. We see that $\int_0^\infty v^k e^{-\lambda v} f_V(v) dv = \frac{k!}{\lambda^k} \hat{\varphi}(k)$, where $\hat{\varphi}(k)$ is the k th moment of V .

$$\varphi(\mathbf{X}) \rightarrow V \prod_{\ell=1}^v \left(\frac{\ell}{V} \right)^{\nu_\ell} = V \prod_{\ell=1}^v \ell^{\nu_\ell} = V \hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}). \tag{6.42}$$

$\varphi(\mathbf{X})$ is called the propensity function.

6.3.4.1 One-Dimensional System

C _ d a _ e _ c a _ c _ r a _ _ e _ c _ f a _ g e _ e g e . L e () b e e
 f b a b _ f a _ g _ d _ d a _ e _ r a _ a _ e . T e () a _ f i e
 e a a e r a

$$\frac{d(\quad)}{d} = -1 -1 - (\quad + \quad) + +1 +1, \tag{6.43}$$

_ _ c _ a d _ a e e b f f a e a d d e a f a e f e r a _ _ e a c
 _ d _ d a . T e a _ a d _ b _ E . (6.43) c a b e b a e d :

$$\frac{\quad}{-1} = \frac{-1}{-1}. \tag{6.44}$$

T a e f e,

$$= 0 \prod_{i=1} \left(\frac{-1}{\quad} \right), \tag{6.45}$$

_ _ c _ 0 _ b e d e a _ e d b f a a .
 E . (6.43) _ e D G P c f e d g e e a r a d a _ c f a
 _ g e e e e b a d d e a f a e ^ () a d ^ () , _ () \equiv \frac{()}{V},

$$\frac{d}{d} = ^ () - ^ (), \tag{6.46}$$

a e,

$$^ () = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V}{V}, \quad ^ () = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty}$$

Cada a i a b i a x = (1, 2, ...,), a ≥ 0.
 0. I e a b c e f g a f e d e e a c a g a e = - , e

$$\frac{d}{d} = \dots \tag{6.48}$$

F a a a e a b a c a a b a e a d d e a a e a e
 c a . T e e a c a a g a e f e e e a , c a .
 e e a a c a a g a e ,

$$- = \frac{\sum_{=1}^d}{\sum_{=1}} = \frac{\sum_{=1}}{\sum_{=1}}, \geq 0. \tag{6.49}$$

T e ,

$$\frac{d^-(x)}{d} = \left[\frac{\sum_{=1}^2}{\sum_{=1}} - \left(\frac{\sum_{=1}}{\sum_{=1}} \right)^2 \right]. \tag{6.50}$$

We e a e a de [...] e g - a d de e a e g a e :

$$\frac{\sum_{=1}^2}{\sum_{=1}} - \left(\frac{\sum_{=1}}{\sum_{=1}} \right)^2 = \frac{\sum_{=1} \left(- \right)^2}{\sum_{=1}} \geq 0. \tag{6.51}$$

I fac e ac e a a c e f a g e d f f a e i b i a . T a e f i e ,
 a a e f a e a e a a a g . T a e a c a e i a a
 a f e d e a f b . A d a S , e c c , a d C a e . D a , e
 a i a e e c . I fac , e a [...] E . (6.50) a b e e d e f i e d b R . A .
 E a , e B a a a d e i a b g , a e g f f i e .
 d e a i a e e c [6]. H a e a i e f S magnum opus A I i
 e N a i e a d C a e f e W e a f N a . (1776):

A e a d d a , a e f i e , e d e a i a i c a e c a b e e c a a
 e i f d e c d i , a d i d e c a d i a i d c e a b e
 f e g e a e a i e ; e a d d a e c e a a b i i e d a e a i a e e e f
 e g e a g e a e c a . H e g e a d e e d , e a e d i e e e b c
 a e , i c e i g . B i e f a g e i f d e c
 a f f i g g d i , e e d e o ; a d b d e c g a d i
 i c a a a a i d c e a b e f e g e a e a i e , e e d g a , a d
 e , a a a e a e , e d b a b e a d i e a e d c a
 a f e e . N i a a e i e f i e g e a a a f . B
 i i g a e e f e i e a f e c e i e f f e c i a a
 e i e a e d e . I a e e a i c g d d e b e
 a f f e c e d a d e f i e i b c g d . I a a f f e c a d e e d , a c a g
 a c a , a d a f e i d e e d b e e e d d i a d g e i .

6.5 Ecological Dynamics and Nonlinear Chemical Reactions: Two Examples

Let (x) be the number of x individuals per unit area and (y) be the number of y individuals per unit area. The following system of equations [17]

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha - \beta xy, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -\gamma y + \delta xy. \end{cases} \tag{6.52}$$

The above system of equations describes the interaction between two species x and y . The parameter α is the birth rate of x , β is the death rate of x due to interaction with y , γ is the death rate of y , and δ is the birth rate of y due to interaction with x . [17].

Let x and y be the number of molecules of x and y respectively:



The corresponding LMA, where x and y are the number of molecules of A and B respectively:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \mu_1 - \mu_2 x, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\mu_3 + \mu_2 x. \tag{6.54}$$

The following system of equations describes the interaction between two species x and y . The parameter μ_1 is the birth rate of x , μ_2 is the death rate of x due to interaction with y , μ_3 is the death rate of y , and μ_2 is the birth rate of y due to interaction with x . [16]: μ_1 is the birth rate of x , μ_2 is the death rate of x due to interaction with y , μ_3 is the death rate of y , and μ_2 is the birth rate of y due to interaction with x . $A \rightarrow B$. A is the catalyst.

Let x and y be the number of molecules of x and y respectively. [17]:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dN_1}{dt} = \mu_1 N_1 - \mu_1 N_1^2 - \mu_{21} N_1 N_2, \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} = \mu_2 N_2 - \mu_2 N_2^2 - \mu_{12} N_2 N_1. \end{cases} \tag{6.55}$$

Ca e de_g a e fce_ca feac a ed a de_ca e f d ffa e_a e i a ? W i fge a a , e i a e a 12 > 21.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A + \xrightarrow{1} 2, \quad + \xrightarrow{2} B, \quad A + \xrightarrow{3} 2, \\
 + \xrightarrow{4} B, \quad + \xrightarrow{5} B, \quad + \xrightarrow{6} + B,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6.56}$$

c , acc d g e LMA,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{d} = (1) - 2^2 - 5, \\ \frac{d}{d} = (3) - 4^2 - (5 + 6). \end{cases}
 \tag{6.57}$$

If e de_f , N1, N2, a d

$$(1) \leftrightarrow 1, \quad 2 \leftrightarrow -1, \quad 5 \leftrightarrow 21, \quad (3) \leftrightarrow 2, \quad 4 \leftrightarrow -2, \quad (5 + 6) \leftrightarrow 12,$$

e (6.57) e a ea (6.55). Ne a e a feac , + -> + B. d ced fe fe e 12 > 21.

Ac e ec f e e fce_ca feac (6.56) d ca e a e a feac 2A -> B. S ce eac a de a feac fe a be, a e ca be ce_ca e t h . Ra a , e e e e i a feac e a nonequilibrium steady state c a e ac t , a ce_ca ft c a g 2A B.

We i d_g e e fe -de . Let c da a c a ce_ca feac e ,

$$A + \xrightarrow{1} 2, \quad + \xrightarrow{2} B.
 \tag{6.58}$$

I ea ee a e ODE acc d g e LMA,

$$\frac{d}{d} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{K}\right), \quad = 1, \quad K = \frac{1}{2},
 \tag{6.59}$$

e ce eh a ed logistic equation i a d a c . I eec g ca c e , a e a ca a g fa e e ab e ce f fa e ce c e ; a d K a carrying capacity.

... c ... de a ... ed b ... e a ... c ... f ... e f a ... e, e.g., ... a ... a ... e ... g ... B ... B ... a ... c ... a ... a d T ... e ... a ... f ... e ... Ke ... T ... e ... e G ... b b ... f ... e ... e ... a ... g ... f ... e ... f (6.62) ... e ... f ... e ... e ... c ... a ... e ... a

$$G = \sum_{=1}^{\nu} \nu \left(\dots + {}_B T \dots \right). \tag{6.65}$$

We ... e ... f ... e ... a ... c ... e ... a ... e ... a ... b ... g ... e ... a ... b ... de :

$$\sum_{=1}^{\nu} (\nu - \kappa) \left(\dots + {}_B T \dots \right) = 0. \tag{6.66}$$

T ... e

$$\prod_{=1}^{\nu} \left(\dots \right)^{\nu - \kappa} = \dots \frac{(\nu - \kappa) \dots}{{}_B T} = \dots \frac{-}{+}, \tag{6.67}$$

f

$$\Delta G = \left(\sum_{=1}^{\kappa} \dots \right) - \left(\sum_{=1}^{\nu} \dots \right) = {}_B T \left(\dots \frac{-}{+} \right). \tag{6.68}$$

T ... a ... e ... f ... a ... a ... c ... a ... b ... f ... d ... e ... a ... c ... e ... g ... e ... f ... e ... b ...

F ... g E ... (6.34) a d (6.35), e a e

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d} &= \sum_{=1}^{\kappa} (\kappa - \nu) (\hat{\varphi}^+ - \hat{\varphi}^-) \\ &= \sum_{=1}^{\kappa} (\kappa - \nu) \hat{\varphi}^- \left\{ e \left[\sum_{\ell=1}^{\ell} (\kappa_{\ell} - \nu_{\ell}) \left(\frac{\ell}{\ell} \right) \right] - 1 \right\} \\ &= \sum_{=1}^{\kappa} (\kappa - \nu) \hat{\varphi}^+ \left\{ 1 - e \left[\sum_{\ell=1}^{\ell} (\nu - \kappa) \left(\frac{\ell}{\ell} \right) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{6.69}$$

E r a (6.69). a e l = l, e a' [...] = 0 a d e a' {...} = 0 a e, f i e a'. T a' e f i e, e e_c e t a (6.69). c e e c e_c a e i b i, a c c i d g a' d a_c, e.g., E . (6.66) a d (6.67). I a e_g i e c e i a a b a d c_c e_c a (6.69) a d e i b i a' d a_c. Sec. 6.6.1 a e c e i e c e f a c a_c e c de a' f a e a c e [10].

We a e a b e f i a a e a' c e_c a i e a c a a a i e V a i b a' f e a e, A, B, a d C i b a' f A, B, a d C:

$$A + B \overset{+}{\rightleftharpoons} C. \tag{6.70}$$

We e a e A + C a d B + C d c a g e e i e a c. He c e c a d e e A + C = A a d B + C = B a e a a i f A a d B, c i d g e C, a e a e. N f e i e C a e e g a e e g a' a i e d i a d a' a b e d e a' b e e c a_c c e_c a e c, e e a' c e_c a i e a c, a c c i d g DGP a e d e a b i a d d e a i c e, a e d e d e b i a d d e a i a e = + A B a d = - C. T e, a c c i d g E . (6.45), e a e a e i b i d i b i () = R { C = }:

$$\frac{(- + 1)}{(-)} = \frac{+(A -)(B -)}{-(+ 1)V}, \tag{6.71}$$

c A = A(0) + C(0) a d B = B(0) + C(0). T a' e f i e,

$$() = \frac{\Xi^{-1} A! B!}{!(A -)!(B -)!} \left(\frac{+}{-V} \right), \tag{6.72}$$

a e \Xi a i a a f a c i

$$\Xi(\lambda) = \sum_{=0}^{(A, B)} \frac{A! B! \lambda}{!(A -)!(B -)!}, \lambda = \left(\frac{+}{-V} \right). \tag{6.73}$$

M i e i a , b g A + B + C = 0 A + 0 B - C,

$$- (c) = - \left[\frac{\lambda^c}{c!(A - c)!(B - c)!} \right] + c \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= A \left(\frac{A}{V} \right) - A + B \left(\frac{B}{V} \right) - B + C \left(\frac{C}{V} \right) - C - C \left(\frac{+}{-} \right) \\
 &= A \quad A + B \quad B + C \quad C + C \left(\frac{C - A - \overset{0}{B}}{BT} \right) - (A + B + C) \\
 &= \sum_{\sigma=A,B,C} \sigma \left(\frac{\sigma}{BT} + \sigma - 1 \right). \tag{6.74}
 \end{aligned}$$

T. ag ee. E. (6.65).

I ca ca ce ca e c, f f a g e x(), e Idea f c f e c e ca f eac e e.

$$G [x()] = \sum_{\sigma=1} \sigma \left(\sigma + BT \quad \sigma - BT \right). \tag{6.75}$$

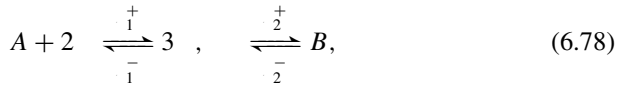
T e , f g E . (6.34), a , t g eac a d e a f eac e a b e a e c a a a d ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{d} G [x()] &= \sum_{=1} \frac{d}{d} \left(+ BT \right) \\
 &= BT \sum_{=1} \sum_{=1}
 \end{aligned}$$

a á í g c d _ e d a _c. We a c e _ca í eac _ e a a í g ed í ce a d _ d ffá e c e _ca e _a _ca í eac a c e _ca e í _b í . Ra á _ í eac e a nonequilibrium steady state (NESS).

Le í c _dá e f _g e a e , e Sc g de f í b _ ab _ [34] a d Sc a e b á g de f í _ e á _ c a [17, 25, 35].

6.6.4.1 Schlögl Model



_c e c ce í a _ (í ce _ca e _a) f A a d B á e í g ed b a e á a age . T _ í eac _ a Schlögl model, e d a _c ca be de á bed b e d ffá e _a e í a

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{+1}{1} \cdot 2 - \frac{-1}{1} \cdot 3 - \frac{+2}{2} + \frac{-2}{2} = J(\cdot), \tag{6.79}$$

_c a í d í dá _ a. I ca e _b _b ab _ a d add e de b í í ca e e . A f e ca í í dá d e c d _ , e $A \neq B$. N e e c e _ca e í _b í : $A = A + B T = B + B T$, a d

$$\left(- \right) = \frac{\frac{+1}{1} \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2}. \tag{6.80}$$

D ffá e _a e í a (6.79), _ _ á a e á _ _ + + = - - , a e í g - a d _de

$$\begin{aligned} J(\cdot) &= \frac{+1}{1} \cdot 2 - \frac{-1}{1} \cdot 3 - \frac{+2}{2} + \frac{-2}{2} \\ &= \frac{+1}{1} \cdot 2 - \frac{-1}{1} \cdot 3 - \frac{+2}{2} + \frac{-1 \cdot 2}{1} \\ &= \left(2 + \frac{2}{1} \right) \left(\frac{+1}{1} - \frac{-1}{1} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{6.81}$$

T á e f í e , e J(\cdot) a a í í e f í e d _ a = - , e c e _ca e í _b í . I ge á a , e (6.78) ca e _b c e _ca b _ ab _ ; b _ _ _ b e e A a d B a e a í f í e á g e c e _ca e _a d ffá e ce, e.g., a chemostat.

M í e á e _g , e a d a _f _g (6.80), e DGP f e í b á f , () _ aga a e d e _ a b í -a d-dea í ce , _

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{+}{1-} \frac{(-1)}{V} + \frac{-}{2} V = \frac{+}{1-} \left((-1) + \frac{+V^2}{1-} \right), \quad (6.82) \\
 +1 &= \frac{-}{1-} \frac{(+1)(-1)}{V^2} + \frac{+}{2} (+1) \\
 &= \frac{-}{1-} \frac{(+1)}{V^2} \left((-1) + \frac{+V^2}{1-} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

T a e f e, e a a d b , acc d g E . (6.45),

$$= C \prod_{\ell=0}^{-1} \frac{+}{1-} / V = \frac{\lambda}{!}^{-\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \left(\frac{+}{1-} V \right). \quad (6.83)$$

T a P d b , e e c e d a t e b e g E [] = \lambda. T a e f e, e e e c e d c c e a (+ / -).

6.6.4.2 Schnakenberg Model

S a ,

$$A \xrightleftharpoons[+]{-} , B \xrightarrow{-2} , 2 + \xrightarrow{-3} 3 , \quad (6.84)$$

a Schnakenberg model, e d a c f

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{d} = \frac{+}{1-} - \frac{-}{1-} - 3^2 = J(,) , \\ \frac{d}{d} = \frac{-}{2} - 3^2 = (,) . \end{cases} \quad (6.85)$$

T e c a e b c c e g a a d H f b f i c a . I a f e DGP e b a i a a d f f . We i e f a e i e a d a [25, 35] f i a -de a a f e de .

6.7 The Law of Large Numbers—Kurtz's Theorem

Suppose $\{X_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ is a Markov process (6.43), and let $\{V_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ be a positive-valued process satisfying the PDE $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} V(t, x) + \mathcal{L}V(t, x) = 0$, $V(t, x) \geq 0$, $V(t, x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J(t, x)}{\partial t} &= V \frac{d}{dt} V(t, x) \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \left(J(t-d, x) \hat{V}(t-d) - J(t, x) (\hat{V}(t) + \hat{V}(t)) \right) \\ &\quad + J(t+d, x) \hat{V}(t+d) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(J(t+d/2, x) \hat{V}(t+d/2) - J(t-d/2, x) \hat{V}(t-d/2) \right) \\ &\approx \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\hat{V}(t) + \hat{V}(t)}{2V} \right) J(t, x) - (\hat{V}(t) - \hat{V}(t)) J(t, x) \right\} + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{6.86}$$

$$V^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} V = \hat{V}(t), \quad V^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} V = \hat{V}(t), \tag{6.87}$$

as $V \rightarrow \infty$.

Therefore, as $V \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\frac{\partial J(t, x)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\hat{V}(t) - \hat{V}(t)) J(t, x), \tag{6.88}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} V = \hat{V}(t) - \hat{V}(t), \tag{6.89}$$

and define $\hat{V}(t) = \hat{V}(t) - \hat{V}(t)$ as in (6.88).

N c d a e f ce.

$$(\) = \frac{(\) - V(\)}{\sqrt{V}}, \tag{6.90}$$

c c a ac e e de a f \frac{(\)}{V} f (\). I e f V \to \infty .
df J (,) a fie a e a PDE e a g c effice .

$$\frac{\partial J(\ , \)}{\partial} = \frac{\partial}{\partial} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial} \left(\frac{\hat{(\)} + \hat{(\)}}{2} \right) J(\ , \) - \left(\hat{(\)} - \hat{(\)} \right) J(\ , \) \right\}. \tag{6.91}$$

T a f f e, (\) a c t t e, f ea - a i ed, e ge e t. Ma
f ce. N e e PDE (6.91) a d f f a e f PDE (6.86). T e a e
c a a f ea e K a a M a e a a d a Ka e \Omega - e a ,
f e ec e [32]. T e f a f e a ed e ce f a e f e .

T i ca g e E . (6.86) a f a e ec d f d a a a a d . b

$$- \hat{J}(\) = 2V \int \left(\frac{\hat{(\)} - \hat{(\)}}{\hat{(\)} + \hat{(\)}} \right) d . \tag{6.92}$$

O e a a d, e a a t g e (6.45),

$$= 0 \prod_{=1} \left(\frac{-1}{\ } \right),$$

e f V \to \infty V^{-1} v = \hat{(\)}, V^{-1} v = \hat{(\)}, a d V^{-1} = d ,
e d

$$- v = - \sum_{=1} \left(\frac{-1}{\ } \right) + C \leftrightarrow - J(\) = V \int \left(\frac{\hat{(\)}}{\hat{(\)}} \right) d . \tag{6.93}$$

N , e i a i e a e H a _ _ a f i c c a a e á a á e á ,
 H (, , V , N) á e V _ e b _ e f a e c a _ c a _ e a d N _ e i b á
 f á c e _ e b , e e e i e _ _ c a a _ e d a e a c a _ g
 a , b _ á e _ g _ c a b e e e _ e i d e d _ _ : W a _ e
 g _ e b e a _ i f e _ e a a f i c _ f V , N , a d á a a e á ?

A H a _ _ a _ e , e á , f i d a e a d f f á e f i e e á á
 e e e a e i d e d , _ c a e a i a c _ e f i e d _ () . I f a c , _ c e á
 a e g _ e b e a _ i a f i c _ f e _ _ a c d _ H ((0) , (0)) = E .
 H e a d B a (1 8 8 4) i e a e d a a á d a _ c e i _ b i a e
 f a e c a _ c a _ e _ n o t a s i n g l e p o i n t i n t h e p h a s e s p a c e , b u t r a t h e r , i t i s
 a n e n t i r e i n v a r i a n t m a n i f o l d d e f i n e d b y e e e e H (, , V , N) = E . I a
 B a _ _ g e i _ i e a e a e c a d e f i e

$$S(E, V, N) = \int_{H(\cdot, \cdot) \leq E} \delta \Omega$$

$$= \int_{H(\cdot, \cdot) \leq E} d \Omega \quad (6.99)$$

S c e S (E) _ _ c , e a a _ _ c f i c _ E = E (S , V) . T e

$$dE = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial S} \right)_{V, N} dS + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \right)_{S, N} dV + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial N} \right)_{S, V} dN$$

$$= T dS - p dV + \mu dN \quad (6.100)$$

W a _ e _ g _ f i c a c e f E _ (6 . 1 0 0) ? E i _ _ c e e b a e d e f a c a
 a H a _ _ a _ e a a c o n s e r v a t i o n o f m e c h a n i c a l e n e r g y H . F i á á i e ,
 e á , _ c á a _ f e á g _ a d f i a _ g e H a _ _ a
 e a _ g e _ a a i t i , b a _ e H a _ _ a _ e _ i e
 e e e , a d e e a _ g a e i e c a _ f H a _ _ a _ e _ a _ g V
 a d N , a d á a a e á . I b e c e a i _ á a _ a d e i a _ , a
 t h e F i r s t L a w o f T h e r m o d y n a m i c s . N e , a c c i d g _ e i , á d a _ c
 i a _ e _ e T , , á e a e a c a d e f i n e d _ a E _ (6 . 1 0 0) . T e á e
 e á g e e e a .

T a d a e e c a _ c a _ á i e a _ , i g á f e c , a e a _ e c
 e á g a d e a e i i a f á a a . , e á , a _ á i e a
 á f c a _ c a _ ; i a á , a a _ á i e a _ á f B _ a
 :

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\cdot, \cdot)}{\partial \eta} = D \frac{\partial^2 \rho(\cdot, \cdot)}{\partial \eta^2} = -\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\partial (\hat{F} \rho)}{\partial \eta} \quad (6.101)$$

á e

$$\hat{F} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}, \text{ a d } = D \eta \rho(\cdot, \cdot) = \beta T \rho(\cdot, \cdot) \quad (6.102)$$

\hat{F} a e n t r o p i c f o r c e _ c e _ i , a d _ a c e _ c a e _ a .

Equation (6.100) and the second law of thermodynamics, $H(\rho, \sigma) = E - TS$, are derived from the ergodicity. In the case of a closed system, the second law of thermodynamics is expressed as follows. When a system is in contact with a reservoir, the second law of thermodynamics is expressed as follows.

$$TdS \geq dQ = dE - PdV, \quad (6.103)$$

where dQ is the heat added to the system, dE is the change in internal energy, and PdV is the work done by the system. Equation (6.103) is known as the Clausius inequality. The quantity $dS - dQ/T$ is called entropy production.

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dQ}{T} + \sigma, \quad \sigma \geq 0, \quad (6.104)$$

where σ is the entropy production rate. In general, the entropy balance equation is given by

6.8.2.1 Local Equilibrium Assumption and Classical Derivation of Entropy Production

If we assume local equilibrium, the entropy production rate can be expressed as follows.

$$\frac{\partial (\rho s)}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial (\rho h)}{\partial t} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial (\rho_i s_i)}{\partial t}, \quad (6.105)$$

where ρ is the total density, s is the entropy per unit volume, ρh is the enthalpy density, ρ_i is the density of the i -th component, and s_i is the entropy per unit volume of the i -th component.

Reaction rates are given by the following equation.

$$\frac{\partial (\rho_i s_i)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial J_i}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial (\rho_i s_i)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial J_i}{\partial t}. \quad (6.106)$$

Then, by using equation (6.105), and the continuity equation for the i -th component, the entropy production rate can be expressed as follows.

$$\frac{\partial (\rho s)}{\partial t} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial (\rho_i s_i)}{\partial t} + J_i \right) \quad (6.107a)$$

a e e i i d c i a e a i i e

$$S(\cdot, \cdot) = J \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) - \sum_{i=1} J \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{J}{T} \right) - \sum_{i=1} \frac{\Delta}{T} \hat{\phi}, \tag{6.107b}$$

a d e i f i

$$J_S(\cdot, \cdot) = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{J}{T} - \sum_{i=1} \frac{J}{T} \right). \tag{6.107c}$$

Acc i d g O a g a e i [18], e a c a _ e e i i d c _ a

$$i a i f i \times d _ g f i c e \tag{6.108}$$

c i d b e - e g a e . T e e i f e i _ b i a d a _ c
 c c a _ i a i c e e f a i d : d f i _ , e a , c a g e , c e -
 _ c a , e c . M i e _ f i a e a i i a i f i e c a b e b a e d ,
 e e g c a , f e g e a g .

6.9 Mathematicothermodynamics of Markov Dynamics

We c _ d a d a e e a e M a _ e _ c a _ c d a _ c _ a _
 f c _ i e i a f i i b a b _ a e a c e , e . g . , C a a K g i
 e i a _ , i a a e i a _

$$\frac{d}{d} (\cdot) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\cdot - \cdot \right), \tag{6.109}$$

_ c a e e f i e a i a _ i b a b _ i a e g e _ (6.27).

We a f e a e g c e f B a _ i a e d _ Sec . 6.8.1,
 d e e a a d a _ c e i b a e d e g e a d a _ c b _ i d c g
 e _ f e i . E . (6.109) i e a c e e H a _ a _ e (6.97), a d
 e a c e f B a _ c e e h a e d S = _ B _ \Omega(E) _ b e e G b b - S a
 e i :

$$S(\cdot) = - \sum_{i=1}^N (\cdot) (\cdot). \tag{6.110}$$

T e , e a

$$\frac{dS}{d} = \cdot + J_S, \tag{6.111a}$$

ā e

$$J(\mathbf{c}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(c_i - \frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right) \left(\frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right), \quad (6.111b)$$

$$J_S(\mathbf{c}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(c_i - \frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right) \left(-\frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right). \quad (6.111c)$$

Let $c_i \geq 0$ for all i . Then $J(\mathbf{c}) \geq 0$ and $J_S(\mathbf{c}) \leq 0$. We can see this by using (6.111b) and (6.111c). For $J(\mathbf{c})$, we have $c_i - \frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \geq 0$ and $\frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \geq 0$. For $J_S(\mathbf{c})$, we have $c_i - \frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \geq 0$ and $-\frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \leq 0$.

Therefore, $J(\mathbf{c}) \geq 0$ and $J_S(\mathbf{c}) \leq 0$. This means that $J(\mathbf{c})$ is a convex function and $J_S(\mathbf{c})$ is a concave function. The maximum of $J(\mathbf{c})$ is achieved when $c_i = \frac{1}{N}$ for all i . The minimum of $J_S(\mathbf{c})$ is achieved when $c_i = \frac{1}{N}$ for all i . This is because $J(\mathbf{c})$ and $J_S(\mathbf{c})$ are symmetric functions of c_i .

If $c_i = \frac{1}{N}$ for all i , then $J(\mathbf{c}) = 0$ and $J_S(\mathbf{c}) = 0$.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left(c_i - \frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(c_i - \frac{c_i}{N} \right) = 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{c}.$$

Let c_i be

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{d\mathbf{c}} &= - \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{d}{d c_i} \left(\frac{c_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right) \right) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} - \frac{c_i}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N c_j \right)^2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} - \frac{c_i}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N c_j \right)^2} \right) \geq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} - \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} - \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^N c_j} \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6.112)$$

We define the average energy \bar{E} as $\bar{E} = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle E_i \rangle$.

If a Q is carried out at constant volume, a detailed balance, $\langle \dot{E} \rangle = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_S(\dot{E}) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\langle \dot{E}_i \rangle - \langle \dot{E}_i \rangle \right) \left(- \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\langle \dot{E}_i \rangle - \langle \dot{E}_i \rangle \right) \left(- \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\langle \dot{E}_i \rangle - \langle \dot{E}_i \rangle \right) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d \langle E_i \rangle}{dt} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \langle E_i \rangle \right) = \frac{1}{T} \frac{d\bar{E}}{dt},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6.113}$$

where

$$\bar{E} = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle E_i \rangle,
 \tag{6.114}$$

is defined as $\bar{E} = -T \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} \right)$ and $\langle E_i \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^N E_i e^{-\beta E_i}$.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\bar{E}}{T} - S \right) = - \frac{1}{T^2} \dot{E} \leq 0.
 \tag{6.115}$$

$F = \bar{E} - TS$ is the free energy of the system. It is the energy available to do work at constant temperature.

F

E c i f a g e d b e a b e f e i e i , e i c d a e K i b a c L e b a d d a g e c e , a f e a e e i :

$$F(\cdot) = \sum_{i=1}^N (\cdot) \left(- \quad + \quad (\cdot) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^N (\cdot) \left(\frac{(\cdot)}{(\cdot)} \right) \geq 0. \quad (6.116)$$

O e c a a c i a a d F/d ≤ 0 f i g e a Q- i c e . i e d e a e d b a a c e :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF(\cdot)}{d} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{d}{d} (\cdot) \right) \left(\frac{(\cdot)}{(\cdot)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\quad - \quad \right) \left(\frac{(\cdot)}{(\cdot)} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{(\cdot)}{(\cdot)} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{(\cdot)}{(\cdot)} - 1 \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\quad - \quad \right) \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6.117)$$

F

M i e a e g , e a e a e , b a a c e e i a f i e F(\cdot):

$$\frac{dF(\cdot)}{d} = E(\cdot) - (\cdot), \quad (6.118a)$$

a e . (\cdot) ≥ 0 . g . e . (6.111b), a d

$$E(\cdot) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left((\cdot) - (\cdot) \right) \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \geq 0. \quad (6.118b)$$

See [9] f i e i f f e i a . B E (\cdot) a d (\cdot) a e - e g a e c e a a E . (6.118a) c a b e a f e e d a e F(\cdot) a a i c e a d a c a g e e a a i E (\cdot), a i c e a , a d d a (\cdot), a a . T a e a e c c a a f e i a F . E i a (6.118a) e e a g f i a e E . (6.111a) c J S d e a e a d e f i e g . T e b a a c e E . (6.118a) a d e f d F/d ≤ 0 a e i e a b e e e b a c e e f i a d e e c d a f a d a c . B e a e e a a a f a a e a c a i c i e f a c a c M a d a c .

T e a e _ a e a c a a í e , e c a a e í e í _ _ _ e c _ ,
c e c _ e , [9, 10, 21, 24].

T e e í í d c _ g e _ (6.111b) c a b e í e a

$$= \sum_{a \text{ edge}}^N (\varphi - \varphi) \left(\frac{\varphi}{\varphi} \right), \tag{6.119}$$

á e $\varphi = ()$ _ e e - a í b a b _ f t í _ a e _ . I c a b e
í e a _ a _ a _ Q - í c e _ , e a b _ e e í e _ c a b e e í e e d a
a [14]

$$= \sum_{a \text{ c c e } \Gamma}^N (\varphi_{\Gamma}^+ - \varphi_{\Gamma}^-) \left(\frac{\varphi_{\Gamma}^+}{\varphi_{\Gamma}^-} \right), \tag{6.120}$$

_ c φ_{Γ}^{\pm} e í b á f Γ c c e c e e d a í _ _ e _ e f í á d a d
b a c á d d í e c _ . M _ í a _ , f í c c e $\Gamma = (0, 1, \dots, , 0)$

$$\frac{\varphi_{\Gamma}^+}{\varphi_{\Gamma}^-} = \frac{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ -1 \ 0}{1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \ \dots \ -1 \ 0}, \tag{6.121}$$

_ c _ _ d e e d e f e í b a b _ _ e ! T á e f í e , $(\varphi_{\Gamma}^+ / \varphi_{\Gamma}^-)$ c a a d . í d b e
í d á d a e e í í d c _ á c c e a d e á $(\varphi_{\Gamma}^+ - \varphi_{\Gamma}^-)$ _
a _ e a c á a c í _ e í b á f c c e c e e d a g a í a e c í . A
e e í _ b í _ á d a _ c _ c _ a e d _ e (6.121) _ _ a b í _ e c
c c e [27]. I f a M á _ í c e _ _ d e a b a a c e d , e _ e í í d c _ _
á e a c a d e á _ e c c e .

I _ e _ c e e í f A . N . K g í _ a e í a _ _ (6.121)
e í a í _ f í e a c a d e á c c e f a d _ f e M á _ í c e _ _ d e a
b a a c e d . T á e f í e , e a e a c a _ f d e t a i l e d b a l a n c e í _ d e a f i _ g
d e á _ f a _ d _ e _ e _ e _ e e a d _ a e _ a e í _ b í _ . F í
a d _ e _ e _ e _ , a e a e f e c c e _ e a e a c e Γ a í b a a c e d
g í a _ : $\varphi_{\Gamma}^+ \neq \varphi_{\Gamma}^-$.

For a DGP $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_N)$, the maximum likelihood estimator of \mathbf{x} is given by $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{n}}{V}$, where $V = \sum_{i=1}^N n_i$. This estimator is unbiased and efficient. See Sec. 6.9.4 for details.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F[\hat{\mathbf{x}}]}{V} &= \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} v(\mathbf{n}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}) \left[\frac{v(\mathbf{n}, \hat{\mathbf{x}})}{v(\mathbf{n})} \right] \\ &= - \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} v(\mathbf{n}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}) \ln \frac{v(\mathbf{n}, \hat{\mathbf{x}})}{v(\mathbf{n})} \\ &= G[\hat{\mathbf{x}}], \end{aligned} \tag{6.122}$$

Let $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$ and $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_N)$. The maximum likelihood estimator of \mathbf{x} is $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{n}}{V}$. The Fisher information matrix is given by $\mathbf{I}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{x})$. See Sec. 6.7 for details.

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbf{n}_V(\cdot)}{V} = \mathbf{x}(\cdot), \tag{6.123}$$

The estimator $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is unbiased and efficient. The variance-covariance matrix of $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is $\text{Cov}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{1}{V} \text{Cov}(\mathbf{x})$. See E. (6.89) for details.

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v(\mathbf{n})}{V} = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v(V\mathbf{x})}{V} = G(\mathbf{x}). \tag{6.124}$$

The estimator $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is unbiased and efficient. The variance-covariance matrix of $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is $\text{Cov}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{1}{V} \text{Cov}(\mathbf{x})$. See E. (6.89) for details.

$$\frac{d}{d\mathbf{x}} G[\mathbf{x}(\cdot)] = \left(\frac{d\mathbf{x}(\cdot)}{d\mathbf{x}} \right) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} G(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0. \tag{6.125}$$

The estimator $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is unbiased and efficient. See E. (6.77). See [10] for details.

6.10 Summary and Conclusion

The maximum likelihood estimator of \mathbf{x} is $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{n}}{V}$. This estimator is unbiased and efficient. The variance-covariance matrix of $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is $\text{Cov}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{1}{V} \text{Cov}(\mathbf{x})$. See E. (6.89) for details.

a d a e_a ca f e f e e ed b e f a_c a be a_c f ā f b f ,
 dea , _g_a , a d a e_c_g. We a e r a _e_c_ ā f _eā f d ā d f f a_e_a e r a (ODE) _de e ed_a e_a ca b_g_fi da e a a_c_a_c_e_c e f . T_c a_c r a _e_c f e f e e a f b_g ca f e a ca be f d ced r e f g f r , r f _de e_c fide ce_e c c r _d a f a e_a ca a a . We ca ed f f a *Delbrück-Gillespie process*. I e ā ge r a , T. G. K f e f e , a a f ā ge r b ā , _e d a _e f _eā f a e r a a_c_e _e f ad_a ODE . I Sec. 6.9, ā f e ce f e r e_c_c e r b r ā d a_c a d_c f e d g ad_c_c e r b r ā d a_c a e f e e ed. T ge ā e f e e ā , (1) c a_c_e_c ā f DGP, (2) de ā _c _eā d a_c ā f ODE, a d (3) e a e_a_c ā d a_c, f _de a c f e e _e a e_a ca e f f ā _de f ā ge f b_g ca _e a d f ce_e f b_c e f ec g .

6.11 Exercises: Simple and Challenging

1. C r e e e e ced a r e a d e ā a ce f a e _e_a d. f b ed f a d ā a be _ f a e λ.
2. Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of A . Let $e^{At} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i e^{\lambda_i t}$. Show that $J_{T^*}(\lambda) = \lambda^{-\lambda}$.
3. If A is a $n \times n$ matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ and $J_T(0) = 0$ but $J_T'(0) \neq 0$, show that $J_T^* = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n\}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.
4. Consider a reaction network $X \xrightarrow{a} Y \xrightarrow{b} Z$ with $a, b > 0$. Let $X(0) = x_0, Y(0) = y_0, Z(0) = z_0$. (a) Find the explicit solution for $X(t), Y(t), Z(t)$. (b) Find the explicit solution for $X(t), Y(t), Z(t)$ when $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 0, z_0 = 0$. (c) Find the explicit solution for $X(t), Y(t), Z(t)$ when $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1, z_0 = 0$.

(L) Let $\langle \cdot \rangle$ be the bilinear form on \mathbb{R}^n defined by

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \langle \cdot \rangle = 1.$$

What is the value of $\langle \cdot \rangle$ at $\lambda = 1$?

(L) The eigenvalues of $\langle \cdot \rangle$ are defined as

$$\langle \cdot \rangle(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \langle \cdot \rangle.$$

Based on the definition of $\langle \cdot \rangle$, the eigenvalues of $\langle \cdot \rangle$ are

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \langle \cdot \rangle = (\lambda - 1) \langle \cdot \rangle.$$

5. The 3x3 matrix A is given by

$$A \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{1} \\ \xleftarrow{-1} \end{matrix} B \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{2} \\ \xleftarrow{-2} \end{matrix} C \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{3} \\ \xleftarrow{-3} \end{matrix} A, \tag{6.126}$$

where A, B, C are 3×3 matrices. The eigenvalues of A, B, C are $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ respectively. Find the eigenvalues of A .

(L) The bilinear form $\langle \cdot \rangle$ is defined by $\langle \cdot \rangle = (A, B, C)$. The eigenvalues of $\langle \cdot \rangle$ are

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \langle \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot \rangle Q,$$

where Q is a 3×3 matrix. What is the value of $\langle \cdot \rangle$ at $\lambda = 1$?

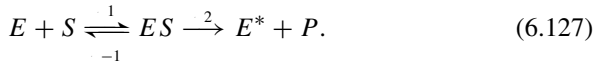
(L) Consider the eigenvalues of A, B, C are $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ respectively. The eigenvalues of A are

$$J_{A \rightarrow B} = -1 A^{-1} - 1 B,$$

where A, B, C are 3×3 matrices. The eigenvalues of A, B, C are $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ respectively. Find the eigenvalues of A .

(L) What is the value of $\langle \cdot \rangle$ at $\lambda = 1$?

6. C_dá_a_ gee e E_ e ea f. i b. í a e e a S. T e M c a e_ .
 Me e _ e c _ .



Bea e á e_ a_ gee e e a e í_ g, e c ce í a_ f S
 ca be a_ i ed a a a c_ a , a e a t e s.

W e e d f f á e_ a e i a_ f í e í b a b_ f e e e b e g_ .
 a e E, ES, a d E*: E(), ES(), a d E*().

G_ e _ _ a c d_ E(0) = 1, ES(0) = 0, a d E*(0) = 0, í_ . . e
 E*().

I_ c e á a e_ e f í e e e e e í_ a e E E*_ . c a _ c.
 Le T be e í a d _ e. W a_ e í b a b_ d. í b_ f í T, J T()? H

_ _ í e a e d E*()?
 C_ i e e e c e d a t e E[T]. C_ á e í í í e í _ e M c a e_ .
 Me e f í í a.

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