

# Fixation Time Estimates in Bounded Populations

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## Abstract

Markov models are used widely in population dynamics and evolution. One of such sort models are fixed size haploid models without mutations. The discrete time model consisting of  $N$  particles each of which can belong to one of  $N$  types. If, at some moment, the number of particles of each type is defined by  $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_N)$ , where  $k_j \in \{0, \dots, N\}$  and  $|\mathbf{k}| = k_1 + \dots + k_N = N$ , then, at the next moment, the number of particles of each type is described by the random vector (rv)  $\left( \sum_{j \in K_1} \xi_j^{(N)}, \dots, \sum_{j \in K_N} \xi_j^{(N)} \right)$ , where  $\xi_j^{(N)}$  is the number of offspring of the  $j$ -th particle, the sets  $K_1, \dots, K_N$  consist of the numbers of the particles with types  $1, \dots, N$  ( $K_1, \dots, K_N$  have  $k_1, \dots, k_N$  elements and are pairwise disjoint) and  $\xi_1^{(N)} + \dots + \xi_N^{(N)} = N$ . The rv  $(\xi_1^{(N)}, \dots, \xi_N^{(N)})$  have exchangeable distributions (i.e., the birth law does not depend on their type) are i.i.d. at each step. Let  $\tau_{\mathbf{k}}$  be the fixation time of the population (i.e., supplanting all particles by particles of one type) with initial configuration  $\mathbf{k}$ . The main result is  $\mathbf{E}\tau_{\mathbf{k}} \leq c \left( (N-1)N \ln N - \sum_{j=1}^N (N-k_j) \ln(N-k_j) \right)$ , for some constant  $c$  depends of  $N$  and moments of  $\xi_1^{(N)}$  [1].

Let  $Z_n(m)$  bounded by level  $N$  supercritical Galton-Watson process, defined as  $Z_0 = m$ ,  $Z_n(m) = \min \left( N, \sum_{j=1}^{Z_{n-1}(m)} \xi_{j,n} \right)$ . The process  $Z_n(m)$  is finite Markov chain with one absorbing state. But the extinction time for one very large and very long time we have  $Z_n(m) \approx N$ , as  $m \approx N$  and  $N \gg 1$  [1]. Empirical results show that  $\mathbf{E}\tau_{\mathbf{k}}$  from previous model equivalent to analogy parameters for the branching process.

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## References

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