

2/8/2023

$$\beta^{(\alpha)}(k+1)^{3/3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \beta(k+1) = \sum_i R_i C_i^{(\alpha)} \frac{\beta^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\sum_{\beta} C_i^{(\beta)} \beta^{(\beta)}(k)}$$

$$\left( \beta^{(\alpha)}(k)^2 \beta^{(\alpha)}(k+1) \right)^{1/3}$$

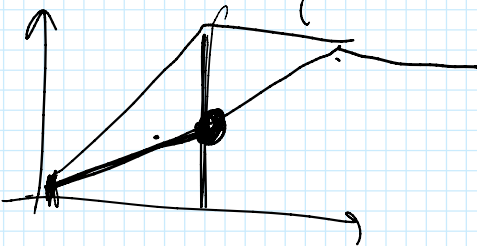
$$p \left[ \beta^{(\alpha)}(k+1) \right]^p = \sum_{\alpha} -\alpha \beta^{(\alpha)}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$p < 1$$

$$\beta_{\text{split}}^{(\alpha)}(k) = \left( \beta^{(\alpha)}(k)^p \beta^{(\alpha)}(k+1)^{1-p} \right)$$

$$\beta^{(\alpha)}(k+1) = \sum_i R_i C_i^{(\alpha)} \frac{\beta_{\text{split}}^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\sum_{\beta} C_i^{(\beta)} \beta_{\text{split}}^{(\beta)}(k)}$$



$0 < p < 1$

$\rightarrow p=0$  only final  
 $\rightarrow p=1$  only initial abundance

$$0 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$\underline{292 + 63}$$

initial  
abundance