

## RESEARCH

## A sample article title

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available at the end of the article<sup>†</sup>Equal contributor**Abstract****First part title:** Text for this section.**Second part title:** Text for this section.**Keywords:** sample; article; author**Background**

Text and results for this section, as per the individual journal's instructions for authors.

**Results**

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*Sub-sub-sub heading for section* Text for this sub-sub-sub-heading ... In this section we examine the growth rate of the mean of  $Z_0$ ,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$ . In addition, we examine a common modeling assumption and note the importance of considering the tails of the extinction time  $T_x$  in studies of escape dynamics. We will first consider the expected resistant population at  $vT_x$  for some  $v > 0$ , (and temporarily assume  $\alpha = 0$ )

$$E[Z_1(vT_x)] = E\left[\mu T_x \int_0^{v \wedge 1} Z_0(uT_x) \exp(\lambda_1 T_x(v-u)) du\right].$$

If we assume that sensitive cells follow a deterministic decay  $Z_0(t) = xe^{\lambda_0 t}$  and approximate their extinction time as  $T_x \approx -\frac{1}{\lambda_0} \log x$ , then we can heuristically estimate the expected value as

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z_1(vT_x)] &= \frac{\mu}{r} \log x \int_0^{v \wedge 1} x^{1-u} x^{(\lambda_1/r)(v-u)} du \\ &= \frac{\mu}{r} x^{1-\lambda_1/\lambda_0 v} \log x \int_0^{v \wedge 1} x^{-u(1+\lambda_1/r)} du \\ &= \frac{\mu}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_0} x^{1+\lambda_1/rv} \left(1 - \exp\left[-(v \wedge 1) \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_1}{r}\right) \log x\right]\right). \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$