

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A' = -(a_1 + a_2) \cdot A \quad (1) \\ B' = -a_3 B + a_1 \cdot A \quad (2) \\ C' = a_2 A + a_3 B \quad (3) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} A(0) = A_0 \\ B(0), C(0) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow A(n) - A_0 = -(a_1 + a_2) \cdot A(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow A(n) = \frac{A_0}{n + a_1 + a_2}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow B(n) - B(0) = -a_3 B + a_1 A$$

$$\Rightarrow B(n) = \frac{a_1 \cdot A}{n + a_3}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow n \cdot C(n) = a_2 \cdot A + a_3 \cdot B$$

$$\Rightarrow C(n) = \frac{a_2 \cdot A + a_3 \cdot B}{n}$$

$$= \frac{(a_2 n + a_3 (a_1 + a_2)) A_0}{(n + a_1 + a_2) (n + a_3) n}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(t) = A_0 \left(\frac{1 + \frac{-a_3 t}{e^{-(a_1 + a_2)t}} + \frac{-(a_1 + a_2)t}{e^{-(a_1 + a_2)t}} \cdot (-a_2 + a_3)}{-a^2 + a_1 + a_2} \right)$$

in het limiet wordt dit : $C(t) = A_0$
 $t \rightarrow \infty$

dus alle atoomkernen vervallen
naar A_0 .