Record Nr. UNINA9910254097303321 Pardoux Étienne Autore Titolo Probabilistic Models of Population Evolution: Scaling Limits, Genealogies and Interactions / / by Étienne Pardoux Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa 2016 **ISBN** 3-319-30328-7 Edizione [1st ed. 2016.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (VIII, 125 p. 6 illus., 2 illus. in color.) Collana Stochastics in Biological Systems, , 2364-2297; ; 1.6 Disciplina 519.234 Soggetti Biomathematics **Probabilities Ecology** Mathematical and Computational Biology Probability Theory and Stochastic Processes Theoretical Ecology/Statistics Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Introduction -- Branching Processes -- Convergence to a Continuous State Branching Process -- Continuous State Branching Process (CSBP) -- Genealogies -- Models of Finite Population with Interaction --Convergence to a Continuous State Model -- Continuous Model with Interaction -- Appendix. Sommario/riassunto This expository book presents the mathematical description of evolutionary models of populations subject to interactions (e.g. competition) within the population. The author includes both models of finite populations, and limiting models as the size of the population tends to infinity. The size of the population is described as a random function of time and of the initial population (the ancestors at time 0). The genealogical tree of such a population is given. Most models imply that the population is bound to go extinct in finite time. It is explained when the interaction is strong enough so that the extinction time remains finite, when the ancestral population at time 0 goes to infinity.

The material could be used for teaching stochastic processes, together with their applications. Étienne Pardoux is Professor at Aix-Marseille

University, working in the field of Stochastic Analysis, stochastic partial differential equations, and probabilistic models in evolutionary biology and population genetics. He obtained his PhD in 1975 at University of Paris-Sud.