

$$\frac{1}{V_R} \frac{\partial \Phi_R}{\partial t} = \sum_{j=1}^G \Phi_j \left\{ \gamma_j (1-p_j) \sum_{Fj} \chi_{Fj} + \sum_{Sj} f_j (E_j \rightarrow E_R) \right\} + \nabla \cdot D_R \nabla \Phi_R + \sum_{l=1}^N \lambda_{lR} \chi_{lR} - \left(\sum_{aR} + \sum_{sR} \right) \Phi_R$$

$$\frac{\partial C_k}{\partial t} = -\lambda_k C_k + \sum_{j=1}^G \rho_{kj} \gamma_j \sum_{Fj} \Phi_j$$

OR

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial t} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_R}{\partial t} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial C_1}{\partial t} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial C_N}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1G} & a_{1,G+1} & \dots & a_{1,G+N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{G1} & a_{G2} & \dots & a_{GG} & a_{G,G+1} & \dots & a_{G,G+N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{G+1,1} & a_{G+1,2} & \dots & a_{G+1,G} & a_{G+1,G+1} & \dots & a_{G+1,G+N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{G+N,1} & a_{G+N,2} & \dots & a_{G+N,G} & a_{G+N,G+1} & \dots & a_{G+N,G+N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1 \\ \Phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_R \\ C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \bar{A} \Psi$$

$$\text{OR} \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \bar{A} \Psi$$



		FLUX GROUP NUMBER		PRECURSOR GROUP NUMBER	
		1	2	1	2
1	$V_1 \{ \nu_1 (1-\beta_1) \sum_{f_1} X_{p1} + \sum_{s_1} f_{s_1} - \sum_{a_1} \xi_{a_1} + \nabla \cdot D_1 \nabla \}$	$V_1 \{ \nu_2 (1-\beta_2) \sum_{f_2} X_{p1} + \sum_{s_2} f_{s_2} \}$	$V_1 \{ \nu_G (1-\beta_G) \sum_{f_G} X_{p1} + \sum_{s_G} f_{s_G} \}$	$V_1 \lambda_1 C_1 X_{i1}$	$V_1 \lambda_0 C_0 X_{i0}$
2	$V_2 \{ \nu_1 (1-\beta_1) \sum_{f_1} X_{p2} + \sum_{s_1} f_{s_1} \}$			$V_2 \lambda_1 C_1 X_{i2}$	
...					
G	$V_G \{ \nu_1 (1-\beta_1) \sum_{f_1} X_{pG} + \sum_{s_1} f_{s_1} \}$			$V_G \lambda_1 C_1 X_{iG}$	$V_G \lambda_0 C_0 X_{i0}$
1	$\beta_{11} \nu_1 \xi_{f_1}$	$\beta_{12} \nu_2 \xi_{f_2}$	$\beta_{1G} \nu_G \xi_{f_G}$	$-\lambda_1$	
...					
K		$\beta_{Kj} \nu_j \xi_{f_j}$		$-\lambda_i$	
...					
N	$\beta_{N1} \nu_1 \xi_{f_1}$	$\beta_{N2} \nu_2 \xi_{f_2}$	$\beta_{NG} \nu_G \xi_{f_G}$		λ_N



Solutions to $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = A \Psi$ or $\dot{\Psi} = A \Psi$

(1) $\Psi = \sum_{r=1}^{GM} \Phi_r(t)$ where $\dot{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{r=1}^{GM} \psi_{1r} e^{\alpha_{1r} t} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{r=1}^{GM} \psi_{nr} e^{\alpha_{nr} t} \end{bmatrix}$

$\dot{\Phi} = \dot{\Phi} (A - \dot{\Phi} \dot{\Phi}^{-1}) \dot{\Phi}^{-1} \Phi$

$\dot{\Phi} = \left[\sum_{r=1}^x (A - \alpha_r I) \psi_r \right] \Phi(t)$

$\Rightarrow \Psi = \sum_{r=1}^x \psi_r e^{\alpha_{r} t}$

(2) $\Psi = e^{At} \Psi(0)$ where $e^{At} = I + At + \frac{A^2}{2!} t^2 + \frac{A^3}{3!} t^3 + \dots$