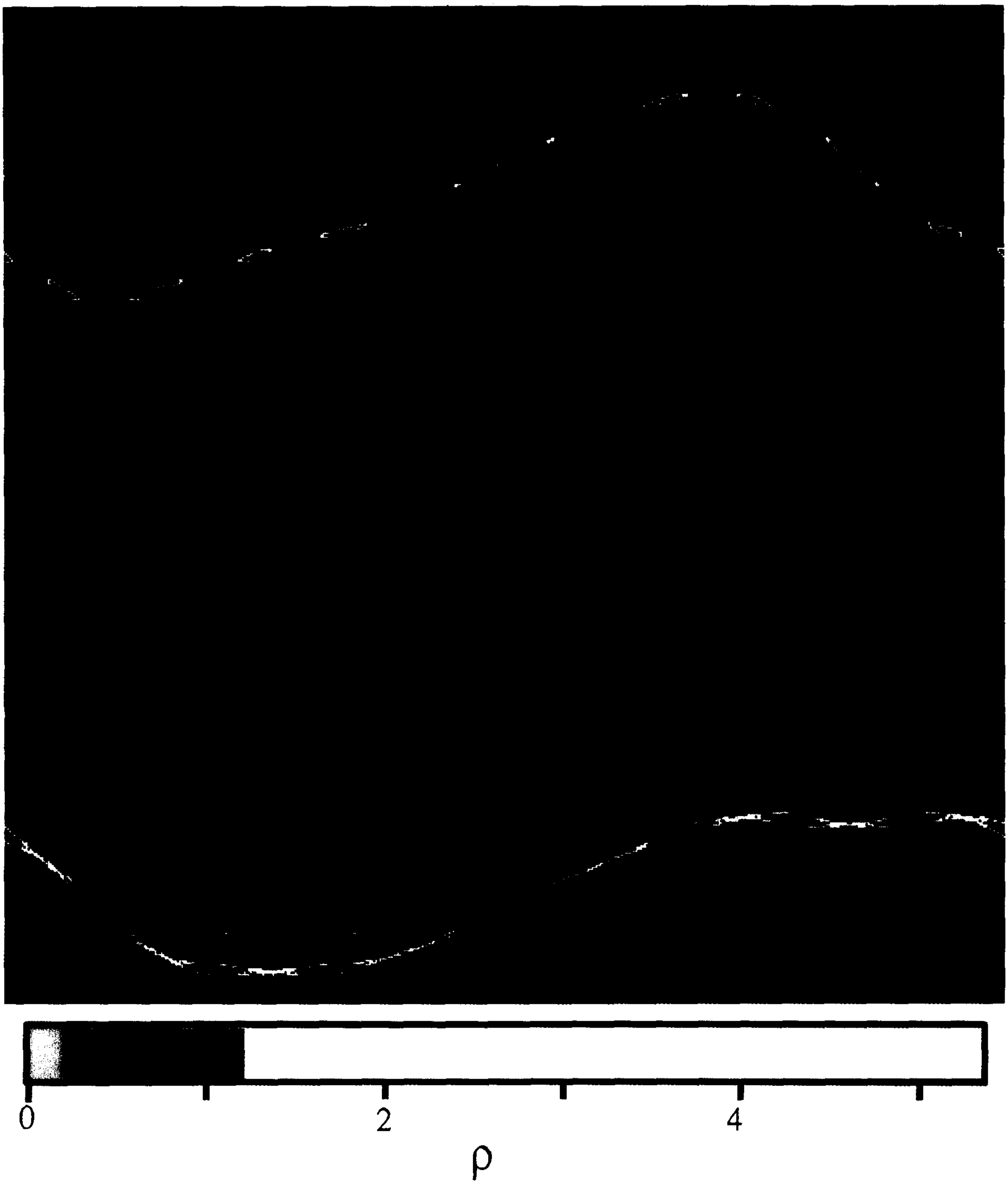

Fig. 2. Color Density plot of a single trajectory at [illegible] for $t = 6 \times 10^9$, $N = 500$. The color density scale is shown at the bottom.

$S1$ and $S01$ is zero. Then, providing only that $P_{S\to S1} > P_{S0\to S01}$, (which is satisfied by the model (11) if $\varepsilon_0 < 1$) one iteration of (3) leads to $\rho'_{S0} > \rho'_S$. This occurs because it is more likely for particles in state S than those in $S0$ to move into the branches of the tree, thus the density in S decreases more.

Of course, even though the occupation num-

For this model, if the density begins as a monotone function of distance from a bounding invariant circle, it must remain monotone. However, a Markov tree model can account for nonmonotonicity of the density. Metaphorically, this occurs because the density on a large branch of the tree can more easily disperse into small branches than can density on the small branches

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