

**Bruce van Brunt, Massey university, New Zealand**

**Title :** Analytic solutions to certain equations from a cell division equation

**Abstract :** A simple model for cell growth and division into  $\alpha > 1$  daughter cells of equal size is given by the functional pde

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (G(x)n(x, t)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} n(x, t) + B(x)n(x, t) = \alpha^2 B(\alpha x)n(\alpha x, t).$$

Here,  $n$  denotes the number density of cells of size  $x$  at time  $t$ ,  $G$  is the growth rate, and  $B$  is the division rate. (« Size » is usually measured by mass or DNA content.) The differential equation is supplemented by the condition

$$n(x, 0) = n_0(x),$$

where  $n_0$  is the initial cell size distribution, and the boundary conditions

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} G(x)n(x, t) = 0,$$

The problem is of the initial-boundary value type, and there is a paucity of analytical solution techniques for these problems. It is possible, however, to solve the problem for some simple cases of interest. In this talk I shall outline two such cases that use very different approaches and whose solutions have markedly different asymptotics. These solutions provide a concrete illustration of a more general theory that has evolved for such systems.