Supplemental Material for Survival of the Scarcer

Alan Gabel, Baruch Meerson, and S. Redner

Center for Polymer Studies and Department of Physics,
Boston University, Boston, MA 02215, USA

Racah Institute of Physics, Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91904, Israel

We numerically integrate Eq. (2) of our manuscript forward in time and show the results in a movie online at [2]. We impose an artificial population cutoff at size $2K$ for each species by not allowing any processes that take either of the species from population $2K$ to greater than $2K$. We verified that the resulting probability distribution was independent of this cutoff choice.

The video shows a heat map of the probability $P_{m,n}(t)$ as it evolves in time. The parameters of the reaction are $\epsilon = 0.9$, $K = 30$, $g = 0.35$, and $\alpha = 0$. Initially, the A and B populations equal the mean-field fixed point values given in Eq. (4). For these parameters, the single-species peak at $(0,Kg)$ grows faster than the peak at $(K,0)$. This faster growth indicates the As are more likely to first become extinct. Eventually, the probability leaks to state of complete extinction at $(0,0)$.
