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The asymptotic behavior in a reversible random coagulation-fragmentation polymerization process with sub-exponential decay

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The asymptotic behavior of a reversible random coagulation-fragmentation polymerization process in the thermodynamic limit has been shown in this paper, with the number of distinct ways of forming a k-clusters from k units f(k)

satisfying $f(k) = (1 + o(1))k^{-\beta} \exp(-k^{\alpha})r^{-k}$, with $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $\beta > 0$.

(1) The largest length of polymers of size N in the subcritical stage

(2) The distribution of small and medium clusters in subcritical stage and near-critical, supercritical stages.

(3) The distribution of medium and large clusters in near-critical and supercritical stages.

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