

**Dyakonova E.E., Vatutin V.A.** (Moscow, Russia) — **Evolution of a weakly subcritical branching process in random environment: population size at the initial stage.**

Let  $\mathcal{Z} := \{Z_n, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$  be a branching process in random environment (BPRE) specified by a sequence of random independent and identically distributed generation functions  $\{f_n(s), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  (see [1] for a detailed treatment of properties of such processes). Let

$$X_n = \log f'_n(1), \quad \eta_n = \frac{f''_n(1)}{(f'_n(1))^2}.$$

The BPRE is called *weakly subcritical* if  $\mathbb{E}[X_1] < 0$  and there is a number  $0 < \beta < 1$  such that  $\mathbb{E}[X_1 e^{\beta X_1}] = 0$ .

**Theorem 0.1** *Let  $\mathcal{Z}$  be a weakly subcritical BPRE satisfying the conditions  $\mathbb{E}[X_1^2 e^{\beta X_1}] < \infty$  and  $\mathbf{E}[(\log^+ \eta_1)^{2+\varepsilon}] < \infty$  for some  $\varepsilon > 0$ . If  $r = r(n) \rightarrow \infty$  in such a way that  $r = o(n)$  then, as  $n \rightarrow \infty$*

$$\mathcal{L} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \log Z_r \mid Z_n > 0 \right) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(B_1),$$

where  $\{B_t, t \geq 0\}$  is a Brownian motion conditioned to stay nonnegative for all  $t \geq 0$  (see [2] for the respective definition).

This result complements Theorem 1 in [3] dealing with the case  $r \sim tn$  for  $t \in (0, 1)$ . Observe that an analog of this statement for the critical BPRE was established in [4].

#### REFERENCES

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