

# A very small intro to Diversification Models

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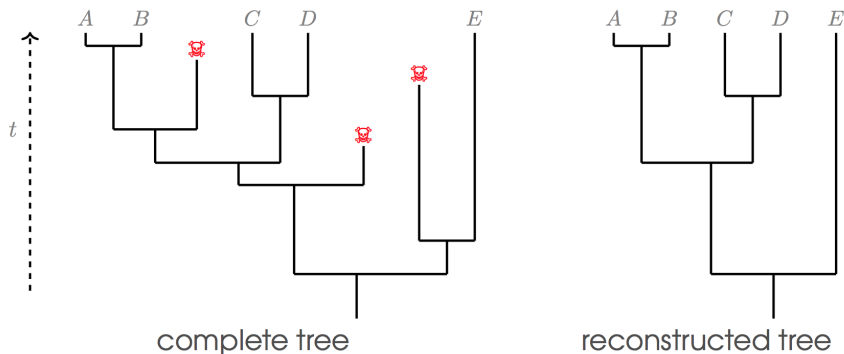
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*Questions of trait evolution are intrinsically linked with diversification*

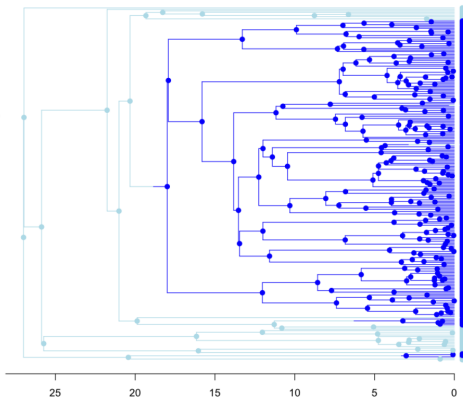
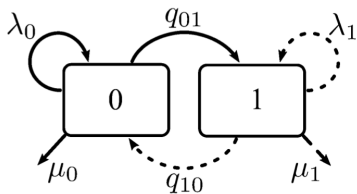
# The Birth-Death model

- ▶ Continuous Time Markov Chain. Create a new lineage with rate  $\lambda$  and a lineage goes extinct with rate  $\mu$



# State dependent diversification models

- ▶ State diversification models are birth and death models + trait evolution models



# Mathematics of BiSSE are more complex

Since the number of lineages that speciate or go extinct are infinite, the  $Q$ -matrix that BiSSE defines is infinite!

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} - & \lambda_0 & 0 & 0 & \infty \\ \mu_0 & - & \lambda_0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \mu_0 & - & \lambda_0 & \infty \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

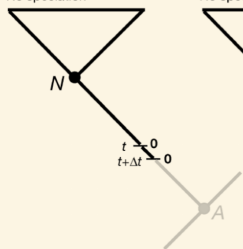
And we need the exponential?

# Calculating the probabilities of a BiSSE (and any SSE)

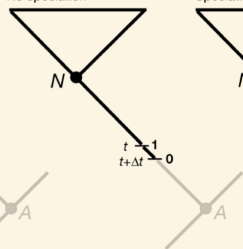
Remember that the  $Q$  is the derivative of the probabilities so that defines a series of equations

## Within branches

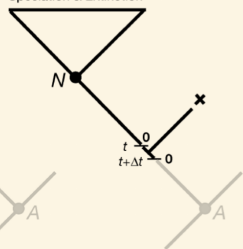
a) No state change,  
No speciation



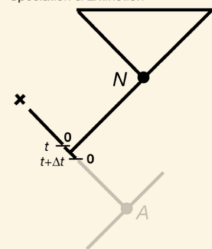
b) State change,  
No speciation



c) No state change,  
Speciation & Extinction



d) No state change,  
Speciation & Extinction



$$\frac{dD_{N0}(t)}{dt} = -(\lambda_0 + \mu_0 + q_{01}) D_{N0}(t) + q_{01} D_{N1}(t) + 2\lambda_0 D_{N0}(t) E_0(t)$$

$$\frac{dD_{N1}(t)}{dt} = -(\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + q_{10}) D_{N1}(t) + q_{10} D_{N0}(t) + 2\lambda_1 D_{N1}(t) E_1(t)$$



# Diversification Models in RevBayes

We are going to connect two models as building blocks  
The discrete trait model with a birth-death model

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- ▶ Diversification rates are in most of the cases heterogeneous by default (Beaulieu and O'Meara, 2016)
- ▶ Spurious significant differences in diversification can be the result of a single shift of trait (Maddison and Fitzjohn, 2015)