

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{dP_x}{dt} = \frac{d \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \cdot x_i}{dt} = k_p \cdot M \cdot x \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS_x}{dt} = & \frac{d \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 \cdot x_i}{dt} = k_p \cdot M \cdot (2P_x + x) \\ & - k_{tr} \left[\frac{x \cdot T_x}{3} - P_x \cdot S_x + P_x \cdot \left(P_x - \frac{x}{3} \right) \right] \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_i}{dt} = -k_p \cdot [(P_x - x) \cdot y + x \cdot (P_y - y)] \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{dP_y}{dt} = \frac{d \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \cdot y_i}{dt} = k_p \cdot M \cdot y - k_v \cdot [(P_x - x) \cdot P_y + x \cdot (S_y - P_y)] \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{dS_y}{dt} = \frac{d \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 \cdot y_i}{dt} = k_p \cdot M \cdot (2P_y + y) - k_v \cdot [(P_x - x) \cdot S_y + x \cdot (T_y - P_y)] \quad (14)$$

$$w = \frac{Disp - \frac{1}{\overline{DP}_n} + \frac{1}{\overline{DP}_n^2} - 1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\overline{DP}_n}\right)^2} \quad (16)$$

$$T_x = T_y + T_z \quad (18)$$

where

$$T_v = v \cdot T_v^0 \quad (v = y, z) \quad (19)$$

$$T_v^0 = 3 \cdot (S_v^0 - \overline{DP}_{n(v)}) + 1 + (\overline{DP}_{n(v)} - 1) \cdot [S_v^0 + w_v \cdot (2S_v^0 - 3\overline{DP}_{n(v)} + 1)] \quad (21)$$

($v = y, z$; this equation can be derived according to the method applied in ref.⁷⁾ to derive the corresponding equation for \overline{DP}_n or applying general mathematical methods⁶⁾ for Polya distributions.

The reduced moments of distribution $S_v^0 = \sum i^2 P(i)_v$ and $\overline{DP}_{n(v)} = \sum i P(i)_v$ were computed from the equations:

$$S_v^0 = S_v/v \quad (v = x, y, z; S_z = S_x - S_y) \quad (22)$$

$$\overline{DP}_{n(v)} = P_v/v \quad (v = x, y, z; P_z = P_x - P_y) \quad (23)$$

A distribution parameter w_v (concerning populations $v = y, z$) was computed according to Eq. (18) on the basis of the polydispersity ratios obtained from the relationship:

$$Disp_{(v)} = S_v \cdot v/P_v^2 \quad (24)$$