



Mathematics > Probability

Galton-Watson trees with vanishing martingale limit

Nathanael Berestycki, Nina Gantert, Peter Morters, Nadia Sidorova

(Submitted on 13 Apr 2012)

We show that an infinite Galton-Watson tree, conditioned on its martingale limit being smaller than ϵ , agrees up to generation K with a regular μ -ary tree, where μ is the essential minimum of the offspring distribution and the random variable K is strongly concentrated near an explicit deterministic function growing like a multiple of $\log(1/\epsilon)$. More precisely, we show that if $\mu \geq 2$ then with high probability as $\epsilon \searrow 0$, K takes exactly one or two values. This shows in particular that the conditioned trees converge to the regular μ -ary tree, providing an example of entropic repulsion where the limit has vanishing entropy.

Comments: This supersedes an earlier paper, [arXiv:1006.2315](#), written by a subset of the authors. Compared with the earlier version, the main result (the two-point concentration of the level at which the Galton-Watson tree ceases to be minimal) is much stronger and requires significantly more delicate analysis

Subjects: **Probability (math.PR)**

Cite as: [arXiv:1204.3080v1](#) [math.PR]

Submission history

From: Nathanael Berestycki [[view email](#)]

[v1] Fri, 13 Apr 2012 19:20:12 GMT (28kb)

Which authors of this paper are endorsers?

Download:

- [PDF](#)
- [PostScript](#)
- [Other formats](#)

Current browse context:

math.PR

[< prev](#) | [next >](#)

[new](#) | [recent](#) | [1204](#)

Change to browse by:

[math](#)

References & Citations

- [NASA ADS](#)

Bookmark (what is this?)

