Figure S3  The average number of variants per kilobase (kb) in samples of 10,000 haplotypes with an initial growth rate of $\alpha=20$. Each colored line represents a different growth duration, with dashed lines giving the values for all variants per kb, and solid lines only the values for singleton variants per kb. The shorter the duration of growth, the less impact accelerating growth has on the values. And for any given acceleration value $\beta$ the longer the duration the greater the number of variants and singletons present in the samples.