Math 5110: Homework Assignment 11 Due on November 21, 2017

1. Consider again the basic reaction

$$E + S \xrightarrow{k_1} C \xrightarrow{k_2} E + P$$

$$k_{-1}$$

with the initial conditions $S(0) = S_0$, $E(0) = E_0$ and C(0) = 0. In class, we scaled C by E_0 . Instead, scale C by its value on the C-nullcline at $S = S_0$. What is the small parameter?

2. Consider the reaction

$$A \xrightarrow{k_1} B \xrightarrow{k_2} C$$

$$k_{-1}$$

with the initial conditions $A(0) = A_0$ and B(0) = C(0) = 0.

- **a.** Write the differential equations.
- **b.** Scale A by A_0 . If A were stuck at A_0 , what would the value of B approach? Use this value to scale B.
- **c.** Suppose k_1 is large relative to the other rates. Find the inner and outer solutions of the equations (the "zip" and "putt-putt" parts).
- 3. The following describes a molecule, such as hemoglobin, which can bind four smaller molecules, such as oxygen. The oxygen concentration is given by X, and the fraction of hemoglobin molecules with i oxygens is N_i .

$$N_0 \stackrel{k_0X}{\longleftarrow} N_1 \stackrel{k_1X}{\longleftarrow} N_2 \stackrel{k_2X}{\longleftarrow} N_3 \stackrel{k_3X}{\longleftarrow} N_4$$

$$k_{-1} \quad k_{-2} \quad k_{-3} \quad k_{-4}$$

Find the equilibrium fraction in state N_4 as a function of X. Under what conditions does this reduce to a Michaelis-Menten form?