

Assignment 1

2018113003

Q1)

- (a) A G C C G T C G T A
 (b) A G C C G T A G T C
 (c) A C G G G T C G T A
 (d) A T G G G T C G T A
 (e) A G C C G A G C A T

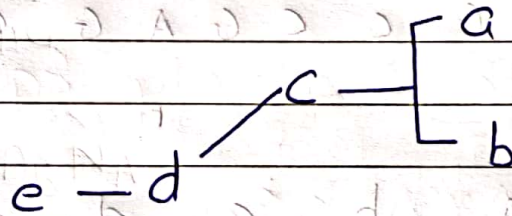
	a	b	c	d	e
a	-	2	3	4	5
b		-	5	6	5
c			-	5	8
d				-	7
e					-

a/b	c	d	e
a/b	4	5	5
c	-	5	8
d		-	7
e			-

(a/b)/c	d	e
(a/b)/c	5	6.5
d	-	7
e		-

$$\frac{[(^{14}\text{C}/\text{b})/\text{c}]/\text{d}}{e} = 6.75$$

\Rightarrow Phylogenetic tree



Q2)

$$\rightarrow N_0 = 3.2 \times 10^6$$

$$t_2 = 30 \text{ min}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Every } 30 \text{ min } N = 2N_0$$

$$\therefore \text{After first } 30 \text{ min } N_1 = 2N_0 = 6.4 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{After } 60 \text{ min } N_2 = 2N_1 = 12.8 \times 10^6$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{After } 90 \text{ min } N_3 = 2N_2 = 25.6 \times 10^6 = 2.56 \times 10^7 \text{ cells}$$

Q2)

→

Differences b/w prokaryotic & Eukaryotic cells

Prokaryotic cells	Eukaryotic Cells
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has a molecule size of $0.5 - 3 \mu\text{m}$Singular cell organismCell wall is present, composed of peptidoglycan or mucopeptideCell division by Binary FissionMitochondria, ER, Lysosomes & Peroxisomes are absentDNA is circular & double strandedWell defined nucleus is absentEg: Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has a molecule size of $2 - 100 \mu\text{m}$Multicellular organismCell wall is usually absent, but if present composed of celluloseCell division by MitosisMitochondria, ER, Lysosomes & Peroxisomes are presentDNA is Linear & Double strandedWell defined nucleus is presentEg: Plants

Qus

→ a) Formulae: $C_5O_2H_8N_1$

$$r = 1 \mu m$$

$$\% \text{ mass w/w} = 15\%$$

$$\text{No of Amino acids/ Protein} = 300$$

$$M = 5(12) + 2(16) + 8(1) + 1(14)$$

$$= 60 + 32 + 8 + 14$$

$$= 114$$

$$n = n_B N_A$$

$n_B \rightarrow$ no of moles

$N_A \rightarrow$ Avogadro no

$$r = 1 \mu m = 10^{-6} m = 10^{-4} cm$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 10^{-12} cm^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 10^{-12} ml$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 10^{-15} l$$

→ Density of Cell is not given

Let density be ρ

$$m = \rho V$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho \times 10^{-15} kg$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho \times 10^{-12} g$$

$$n_B = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho \times 10^{-12} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{114} = 2.2 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\% \text{ w/w} = 15\%$$

$$\therefore \frac{m}{m_c} = \frac{15}{100}$$

$$m = \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho \times 10^{23}$$

$$n_B = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{15}{100} \left(\frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho \times 10^{23} \times N_A}{114} \right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{100} \left(2.21 \times 10^{10} \rho \right)$$

$$= 33.51 \times 10^9 \rho$$

$$= 3.35 \times 10^9 \rho$$

$\Rightarrow 3.35 \times 10^9 \rho$ no of amino acids

\therefore No of proteins : $3.35 \times 10^9 \rho$

$$= \frac{300}{1.17 \times 10^7} \rho$$

$$t_2 = 30 \times 60 \text{ s}$$

$$= 1.8 \times 10^3 \text{ s}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -kN$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$2N_0 \rightarrow N_0 e^{-kt_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = e^{kt_2}$$

$$k = \frac{\log 2}{t_2}$$

b) Every 30 min 1.117×10^7 protein molecules formed

$$\therefore \langle \text{rate} (\alpha) \rangle = \frac{\text{No of molecules}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle = \frac{1.117 \times 10^7}{1.8 \times 10^3} \text{ p}$$

$$= 0.62 \times 10^4 \text{ p}$$

Q5)

$$n_g = 2 \times 10^4$$

$$l = 10^3 \text{ nucleotides}$$

← A T G C →

\Rightarrow For every nucleotide, 2 bits required to store their value (A, T, G, C \Rightarrow 4 values)

//_

\therefore For every gene $10^3 \times 2$ bits required

\therefore In an organism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bits required} &= n_g \times 1 \times 2 \\ &= 2 \times 10^4 \times 10^3 \times 2 \\ &= 4 \times 10^7 \text{ bits} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{No of bytes required} &= \frac{4 \times 10^7}{8} \\ &= 5 \times 10^6 \text{ bytes} \end{aligned}$$

For storage of proteins:

\rightarrow Every pair of 3 nucleotide correspond to a single

$$\begin{aligned} d_n &= 10^3 \\ \Rightarrow d_p &= \frac{d_n}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times 10^3 \text{ proteins} \end{aligned}$$

For coding every protein $\log_2 20$ bits required
[20 proteins exists]

\therefore For an organism

$$n_b = n_g \times d_p \times 2 \log_2 20$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 10^3 \times 2 \times \log_2 20$$

$$= 2.88 \times 10^7 \text{ bits} = 3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ Bytes}$$