

Discussion

1. Ratio is large when the reaction-rate combinations that worked well.

It match the discussion in class for about 10000 times larger for the correct combination.

dF , dR , bR these three reaction rates were always bigger than others.

When $eR = dF = 0$, tends to irreversible reaction.

2. The entire program runs in 15s roughly. There is 625 different combinations, so each combination roughly take 0.024s.

If 5 values of 10 reaction rates, then have $5^{10} = 9,765,625$ combinations. Each combination cost 0.024s. Total time is $9,765,625 \cdot 0.024 = 234,375s$, 61 hours.

Not feasible for such situation since it will take too much time to compute the best combination.

3. Decay is that $mRNA \cdot tRNA^*$ converts to $mRNA + tRNA$ and back to $mRNA \cdot tRNA^*$. $dF * mRNA * tRNA - dR * EB$ is the derivative of decay over time.

Extra credit

binding & exatation

$$bF (mRNA) (tRNA) - bR \cdot B = 0$$

$$B = \frac{bF}{bR}$$

~~exatation~~ ~~ef~~ ~~B~~

$$\Rightarrow \text{Final } B = \frac{bF}{bR} (mRNA) (tRNA)$$

$$B = \frac{bF}{bR}$$

for bad combination $B' = \frac{bF}{100 bR}$

$$EB = ef \cdot B \quad (eR=0 \text{ for irreversible})$$

Decay: $dR \cdot EB = dF (mRNA) (tRNA)$

$$\Rightarrow dR \cdot ef \cdot B = dF$$

↑ Condition