

9주차부터.

- 인상인상기의 수학적 모델 -

沙雪		
	whythyth	
	4	<i>투</i> 석액

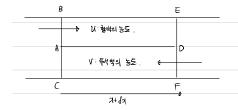
액체 ⇒ 고남은 → 제동도

제개발 다음에 따른다.

- (1) 혈액의 유속.
- 교 루셔액의 유속
- কিন্তু ক্রিক্ট ক্রেক্ট ক্রিক্ট ক্রেক্ট ক্রিক্ট ক্রেক্ট ক্রিক্ট ক্রিক্ট ক্রেক্ট ক্রেক্
- ④ 박의 투자성
- ⇒ 0,0 0#.
- 기 투석장치의 길이 : ㅋ= ㅋ+ Ga

W: 혈액의 농도 기의 한수

V: 투석액의 높돌



Fick 의 네칰.

· 안에만에 단위면적의 막을 통과하는 물결의 총량은

막의 위치에 따른 농도차에 비계한다.

BC=短卦:Ua)-Va)

길이 6거의 막을 통해 이동하는 노메들의 양.

k[Ua) - Va]] St.

BEFC 에 따른 물질변화-(관위시간당).

 $(k\delta + k) U_{\theta} Q + k\delta [(k\delta - k) U_{\theta}] = (k) U_{\theta} Q$

$$- \widehat{Q}_{D} \left[\frac{V(x+Jx) - V(x)}{Jx} \right] = -k (u(x) - V(x))$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-k}{Q_B} (u-v)$$

$$-\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{k}{c}(u-v)$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} - \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-k}{Q_0} (u-r) + \frac{k}{Q_0} (u-r).$$

$$= \left(\frac{-k}{\widehat{Q}_b} + \frac{k}{\widehat{Q}_b}\right) (y_- y_-) \qquad \frac{k}{\widehat{Q}_b} - \frac{k}{\widehat{Q}_b} = K$$

$$\frac{du}{du} - \frac{dv}{du} = -\alpha(u - v) \quad \text{put } u - v = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} - \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dz}{dz} \rightarrow \frac{dz}{dz} = -\alpha z$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{k}{k} (u - v) = -\frac{k}{Q_0} = -\frac{k}{Q_0} A \cdot e^{\kappa t}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\frac{k}{G}A \cdot e^{-\alpha x}$$
 $\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{k}{G_0}A \cdot e^{-\alpha x}$

$$U = \int -\frac{k}{\Omega_0} A e^{-\alpha t} dx + B$$
 $V = \int -\frac{k}{\Omega_0} A \cdot e^{-\alpha t} dx + B$

$$\frac{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}}{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}}\frac{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}}{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}} : N_0 \implies \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}O \implies \mathcal{U}(O) = N_0$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}}{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}}{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}} +$$

$$U_0 = U(0) = \frac{-kA}{\alpha Q_0} + B$$

$$0 = V(L) = \frac{kA}{\alpha Q_0} e^{-\alpha L} + B$$

$$N_0 = \frac{kA}{nQ_b} - \frac{kA}{nQ_b} e^{-\alpha L} = A(\frac{k}{nQ_b} - \frac{ke^{-\alpha L}}{nQ_b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{H} = \left\{ \mathbf{B} + \frac{\mathbf{B}^{2}}{\partial \mathbf{S}_{0}} \mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}} \right\} \\ &= V_{0} \left[\frac{\mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} - \mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} \right] \\ &= V_{0} \left[\frac{\mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} - \mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} \right] \\ &= V_{0} \left[\frac{\mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} - \mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} \right] \\ &= \frac{|\mathcal{L}_{0}|}{\partial_{0}} \left[\mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}} - \mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{|\mathcal{L}_{0}|}{\partial_{0}} - \mathbf{C}^{-2\mathbf{H}}}{\partial_{0}} \right] \\ &= \frac{|\mathcal{L}_{0}|}{\partial_{0}} \left((\mathcal{L}_{0} - \mathcal{L}_{0})_{0} \right) \\ &= \frac{|\mathcal{L}_{0}|}{\partial_{0}} \left((\mathcal{L}_{0} - \mathcal{L$$