

## Quiz 1 - Monod's Nightmare

Under ideal growing conditions in the laboratory, the population size of the common bacterium *Escherichia coli* can double in around 20 minutes. *E. coli*'s cells are rod-shaped and are roughly approximated by a rectangular box that is  $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  long,  $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  wide, and  $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  high. ( $1\text{ }\mu\text{m} = 1\text{ micro-meter} = 1 \times 10^{-6}\text{ meters} = 0.000001\text{ m}$ ). For comparison, a strand of human hair is roughly  $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  wide.

(a) Would a continuous-time model (the solution for which is  $N_t = N_0 e^{rt}$ ) or a discrete-time model (the solution for which is  $N_t = \lambda^t N_0$ ) be more appropriate for describing this population? Why?

Continuous. Reproduction occurs continuously, not in discrete synchronous bouts.

(b) What is *E. coli*'s growth rate  $r$  (in minutes) under these ideal growing conditions. Express your answer by solving for the equation you would use to calculate  $r$  to the simplest solution possible.

$$\begin{aligned}t &= 20 \text{ minutes; } N_t = 2N_0 \\N_t &= N_0 e^{rt} \\ \ln\left(\frac{N_t}{N_0}\right) &= rt \\ r &= \frac{\ln\left(\frac{N_t}{N_0}\right)}{t} = \frac{\ln(2)}{20} \approx \frac{0.693}{20} \approx 0.035\% \text{ per minute}\end{aligned}$$

(c) Let's assume that our classroom is roughly  $10\text{ m}$  long,  $10\text{ m}$  wide, and  $8\text{ m}$  high (its not, I just made up these numbers). How long it would take for an exponentially growing population of *E. coli* under ideal conditions to fill our empty classroom when starting from a single individual bacterium?

Volume of each *E. coli*:

$$\begin{aligned}1\mu\text{m} \cdot 1\mu\text{m} \cdot 2\mu\text{m} &= 2\mu\text{m}^3 \\ 1 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{m} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{m} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{m} &= 2 \cdot 10^{-18}\text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume of room:

$$10\text{m} \cdot 10\text{m} \cdot 8\text{m} = 800\text{m}^3$$

Therefore, number of *E. coli* needed to fill room:

$$\frac{800\text{m}^3}{2 \cdot 10^{-18}\text{m}^3} \approx 4 \cdot 10^{20}$$

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned}N_0 &= 1 \\N_t &= N_0 e^{rt} \\ \ln\left(\frac{N_t}{N_0}\right) &= rt \\ t &= \frac{\ln\left(\frac{4 \cdot 10^{20}}{1}\right)}{\frac{\ln(2)}{20}} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{4 \cdot 10^{20}}{1}\right)}{\frac{\ln(2)}{20}} \approx \frac{47.438}{0.035} \approx 1369 \text{ minutes} \approx 22.8 \text{ hours}\end{aligned}$$