



$$\begin{aligned} R_{dot} &= -(k_+ * S * R) + k_- * (R_0 - R) \\ &= -(k_+ * S * R) + (k_- * R_0) - (k_- * R) \\ &= -R * (k_+ * S + k_-) + (k_- * R_0) \\ R_{dot} + R * (k_+ * S + k_-) &= (k_- * R_0) \\ \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ a(t) \quad \quad \quad b(t) \end{aligned}$$

Integrating factor =  $\mu = e^{\int (k_+ * S + k_-) dt} = e^{(k_+ * S + k_-)t}$

$$\mu' = (k_+ * S + k_-) * e^{(k_+ * S + k_-)t}$$

$$(R * \mu)' = \mu * k_- * R_0$$

$$\int (R * \mu)' dt = \int (\mu * k_- * R_0) dt = \int (e^{(k_+ * S + k_-)t} * k_- * R_0) dt$$

$$R * \mu + C = 1/(k_+ * S + k_-) * e^{(k_+ * S + k_-)t} * k_- * R_0$$

$$R * \mu = 1/(k_+ * S + k_-) * e^{(k_+ * S + k_-)t} * k_- * R_0 - C$$

$$R = 1/\mu * [1/(k_+ * S + k_-) * e^{(k_+ * S + k_-)t} * k_- * R_0 - C]$$

$$= e^{-(k_+ * S + k_-)t} * [1/(k_+ * S + k_-) * e^{(k_+ * S + k_-)t} * k_- * R_0 - C]$$

$$= (k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-) - C * e^{-(k_+ * S + k_-)t}$$

Use initial condition to determine C:

$$R_0 = (k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-) - C * e^0$$

$$= (k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-) - C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C &= (k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-) - R_0 \\ &= (k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-) - R_0 * (k_+ * S + k_-) / (k_+ * S + k_-) \\ &= (k_- * R_0 - R_0 * k_+ * S - R_0 * k_-) / (k_+ * S + k_-) \\ &= - (R_0 * k_+ * S) / (k_+ * S + k_-) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the complete solution is:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= (k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-) - C * e^{-(k_+ * S + k_-)t} \\ &= (k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-) + [(R_0 * k_+ * S) / (k_+ * S + k_-)] * e^{-(k_+ * S + k_-)t} \end{aligned}$$

According to the derived equation, as t approaches  $\infty$ , the solution will approach stable equilibrium at  $(k_- * R_0) / (k_+ * S + k_-)$  since  $e^{-\infty}$  approaches 0.

