$$\dot{m}_{i} = \Upsilon_{x,i} \, \ddot{u}_{i} - (\mu + \theta_{m,i}) \, m_{i}$$

$$0 = \Upsilon_{X,i} \vec{u}_i - (\mu + \theta_{m,i}) M_{icp}$$

$$m^* = \frac{Y \times}{u + \theta m} \overline{u}$$
, i. $K_X = \frac{Y \times}{u + \theta m}$

and with
$$Y_X = k_E^{\times}(G:R\times)o$$

= $k_E^{\times}Rx.T(\frac{G}{T\times K_X+(T\times+1)G})$

```
1. (0)
```

From (b),

$$m^* = K \times \bar{u} = k \times \frac{W_1 + W_2(\bar{k}^n + \bar{l}^n)}{1 + W_1 + W_2(\bar{k}^n + \bar{l}^n)}$$

From the paper's data,

it showed that <n> reaches 93 after IPTG = 0.216 mM,

Thus Kx should be 0.5515 as m*=1 > Kx = 0.5515 *

At I=0 \Rightarrow $m^*=0.5515$. $\frac{W_L}{1+W_I}=0.1127$ (from (a) conversion)

=> W1 = 0,2568

From excel criculations, (uploaded on Github) approximately

Data given are:

Td = 40 min

Tyz, menn = 5 min

(From Bionumbers) <ma> = 2,38 × 10 g DW

V = IML