# Week 9 Recitation

**Chapter 5 Review** 

Chapter 8: The Motions of Biological Molecules

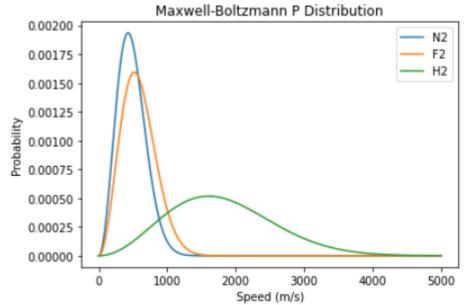
## Updates

- Assignment 6 is graded, key pending for Assignment 7
- The syllabus did not mention Chapter 8, so lump that in with 9 and 10
- Election Day is November 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Assignment 8 due November 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Made a case to postpone Exam II to November 6<sup>th</sup>

Questions?

## Chapter 5 Review

#### Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics:



$$v_{mp} = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}}$$
  $\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}}$   $v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$ 

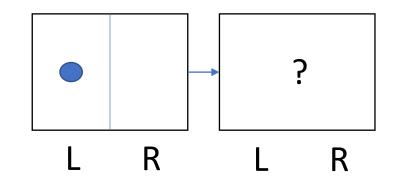
$$Q = \sum_{i} g_i e^{-E_i/k_B T} \qquad v = \frac{1[PA] + \cdots n[PA_n]}{Q} \qquad \text{For N steps of 1(q) or 0(p): (q + e^{-E_i/k_B T})}$$

$$If P(q) = P(p), \text{ then mean d} = 0$$

### Entropy:

#### A measure of disorder

$$\Delta S = S_2 - S_1 = k_B \ln(W_2) - k_B \ln(W_1)$$



If two molecules?  $2^2 :: 2^{nN_A}$ 

#### Random Walk:

For N steps of 1(q) or 0(p):  $(q + p)^N$  $\langle d^2 \rangle = N l^2$ , sqrt if asked!

### Polymer Dim:

Linear:  $\langle h^2 \rangle = Nl^2$ 

Open random:  $\langle R^2 \rangle = \frac{Nl^2}{c}$ 

Circular random:  $\langle R^2 \rangle = \frac{Nl^2}{12}$ 

#### **H-C Transitions:**

Binomial,  $(q + p)^N$ , but  $\sigma$ 

1. 
$$C = 1$$

2. 
$$H \rightarrow H = s$$

3. 
$$C \rightarrow H = \sigma s$$

4. 
$$H(n \le 2)CH = 0$$

If CCCCCC...C, then:

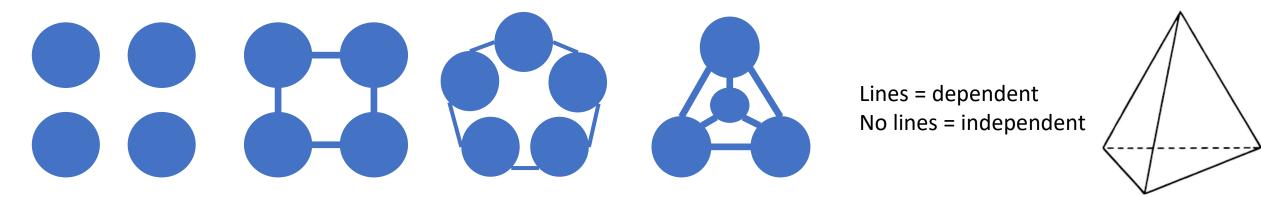
Initiation: σs, where

 $\sigma < 1$ 

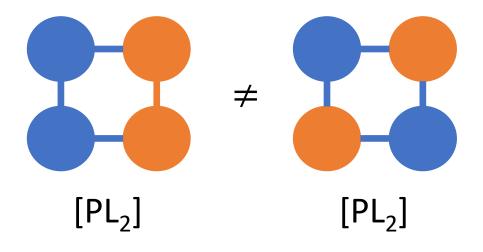
Obs: n+3 correlation

## Chapter 5 Review

Binding arrays (representative example):



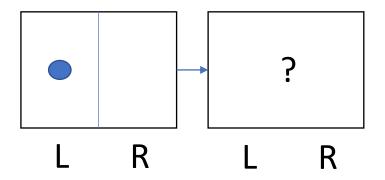
Question: How many cooperative interfaces does TRAP have?



- Review the basics of ITC e.g. how and why it works, what do the data say, etc.
- Review TRAP, will advocate to keep the questions appropriate for this class!
- Did not discuss K or Y, previous slideshow a better resource for studying.

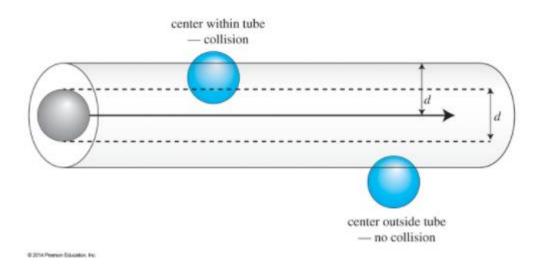
## Chapter 8: Collisions

Diffusion: The movement of molecules along a concentration gradient



Entropy of this process?

Rate of this process?



$$N = N_A p \pi d^2 t \sqrt{\frac{16}{\pi RTM}}$$

$$z = \frac{N}{t} = N_A p \pi d^2 \sqrt{\frac{16}{\pi RTM}} \qquad \lambda = \frac{\langle v \rangle}{z} = \frac{RT}{\sqrt{2} N_A p \sigma}$$

Average distance between collisions:

$$\lambda = \frac{\langle v \rangle}{z} = \frac{RT}{\sqrt{2}N_A p\sigma}$$

Molecular orbitals are not hard spheres  $\therefore$  sub.  $\pi d^2$  with  $\sigma$ 

## Chapter 8: Fick's First Law

Fick's First Law:

$$J_{x} = -D\left(\frac{dc}{dx}\right)$$

#### Where:

 $J_x = x$ -component flux (solute moving through unit area per unit time)

dc/dx = rate of concentration change along x axis (+/-)

#### Concept check:

If dc/dx is positive, then this law states the flux will be w/ respect to x.

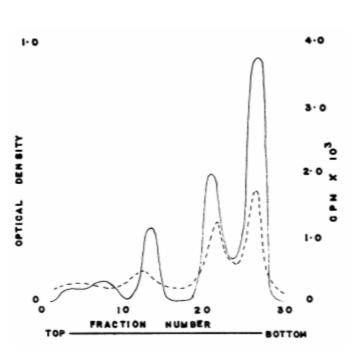
D = diffusion coefficient

#### Concept check:

In a system with no external forces acting upon it, can D be negative?

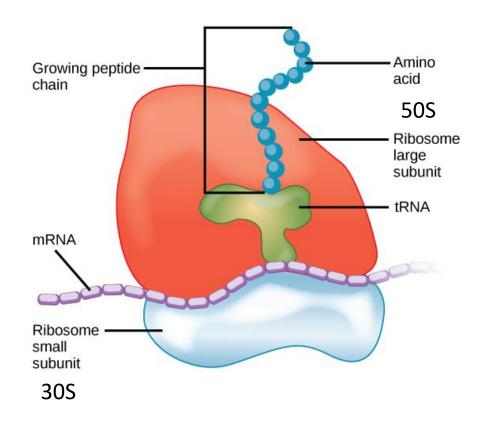
## Trivia: Sedimentation and A(U)C

Ever wonder why the (prokaryotic) 70S ribosome has a 50S and 30S subunit?



$$s = \frac{v_t}{a_{rot}} = \frac{m_B(1 - v_B \rho_A)}{f}$$

$$D = \frac{k_B T}{f} \text{ and } f = 6\pi \eta r$$



Trnka et al. 1967

## Questions?

Have a good week!