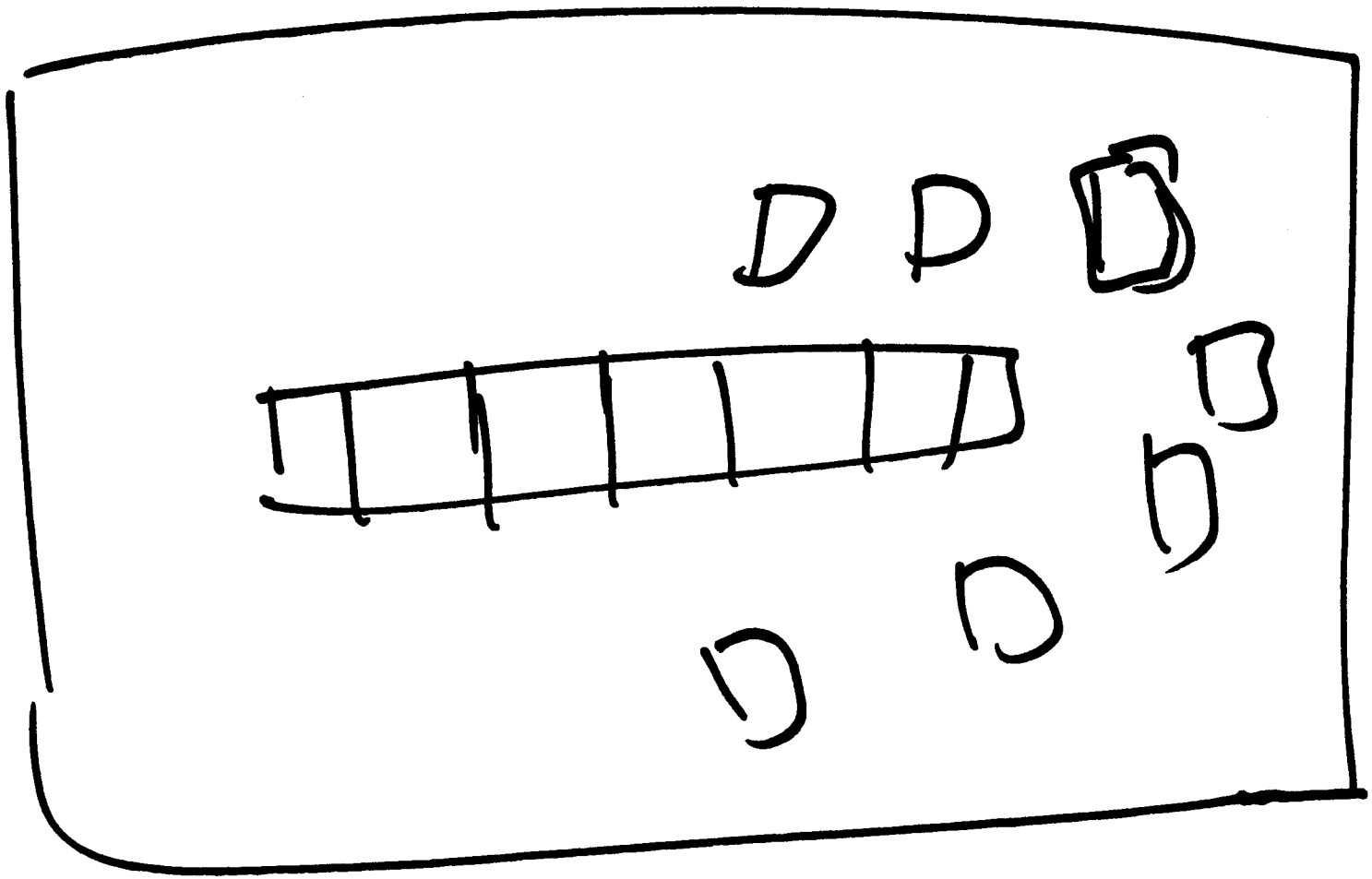
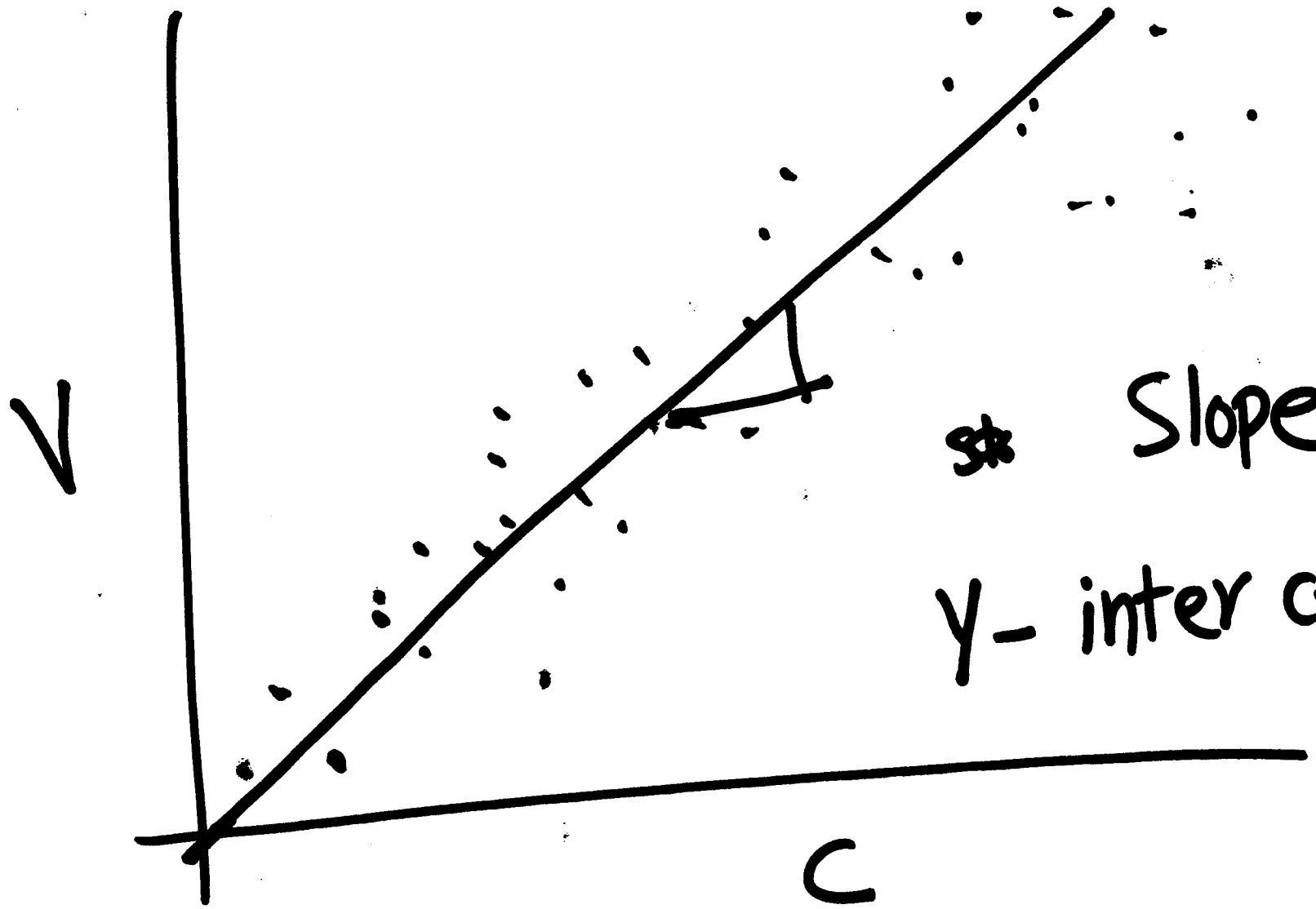
Prof. Ranjith. P
Lec. 24 (20/10/11)

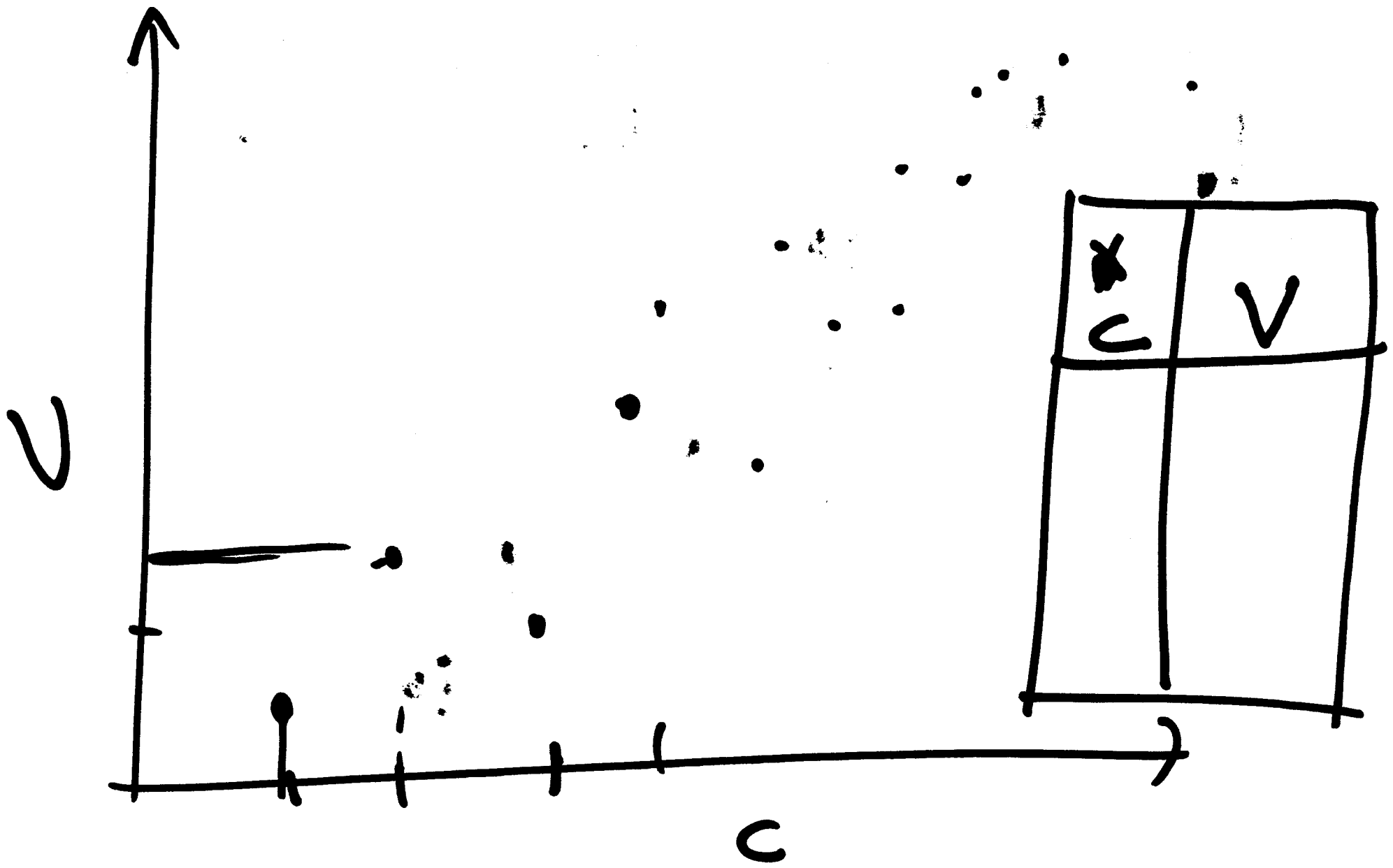
$$K_p = K_o C$$

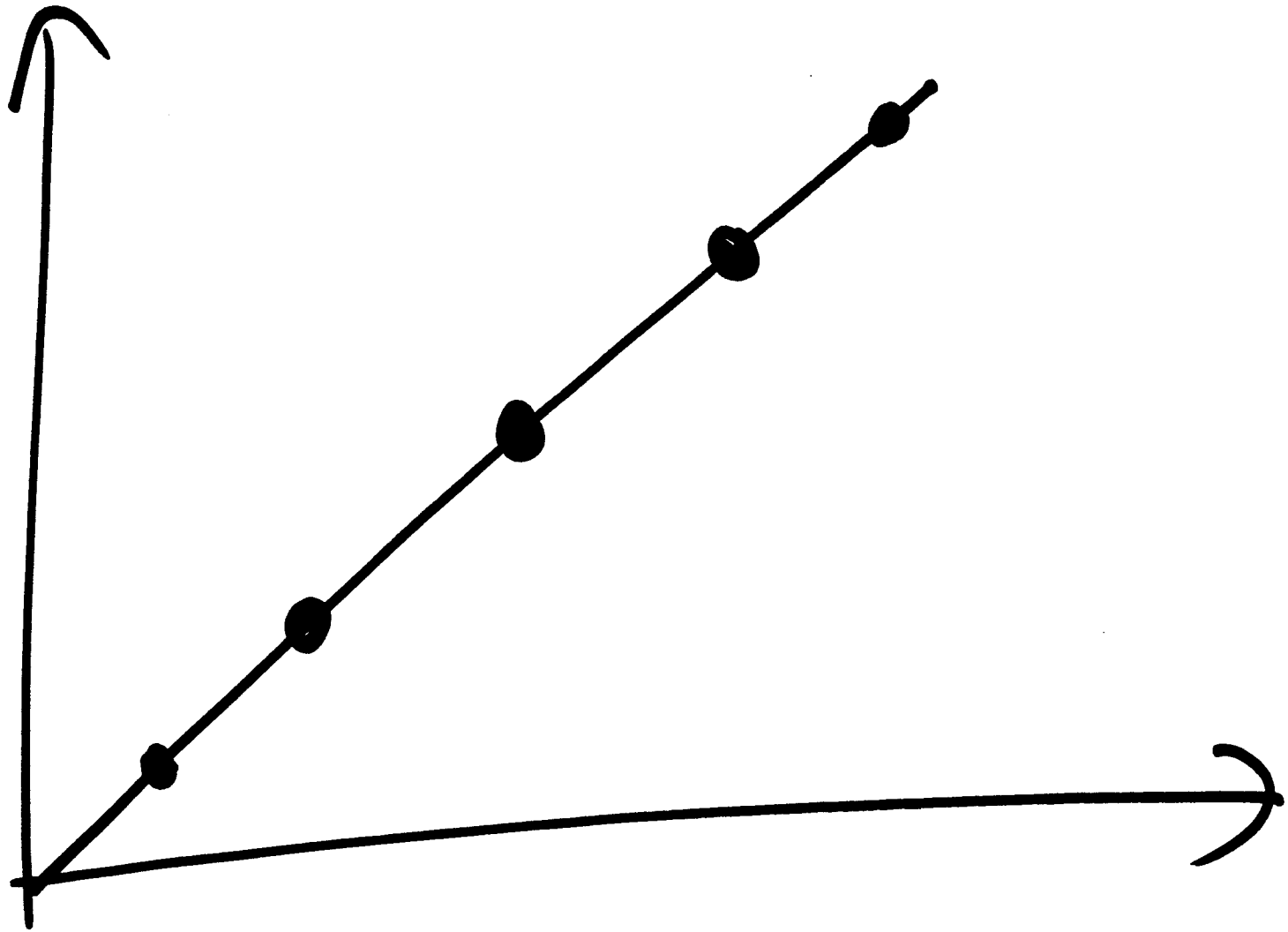


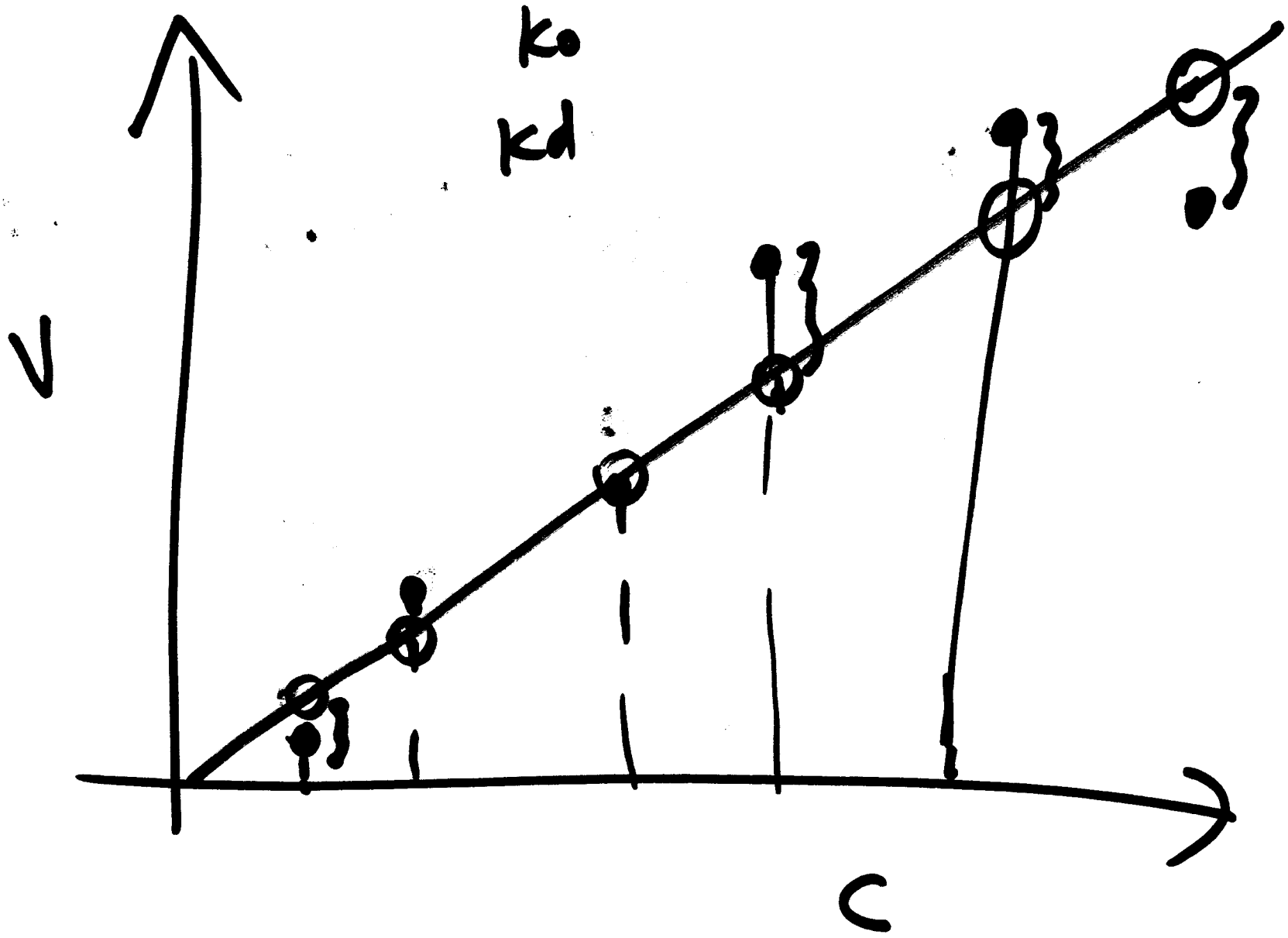
$$k_p \propto [C]$$



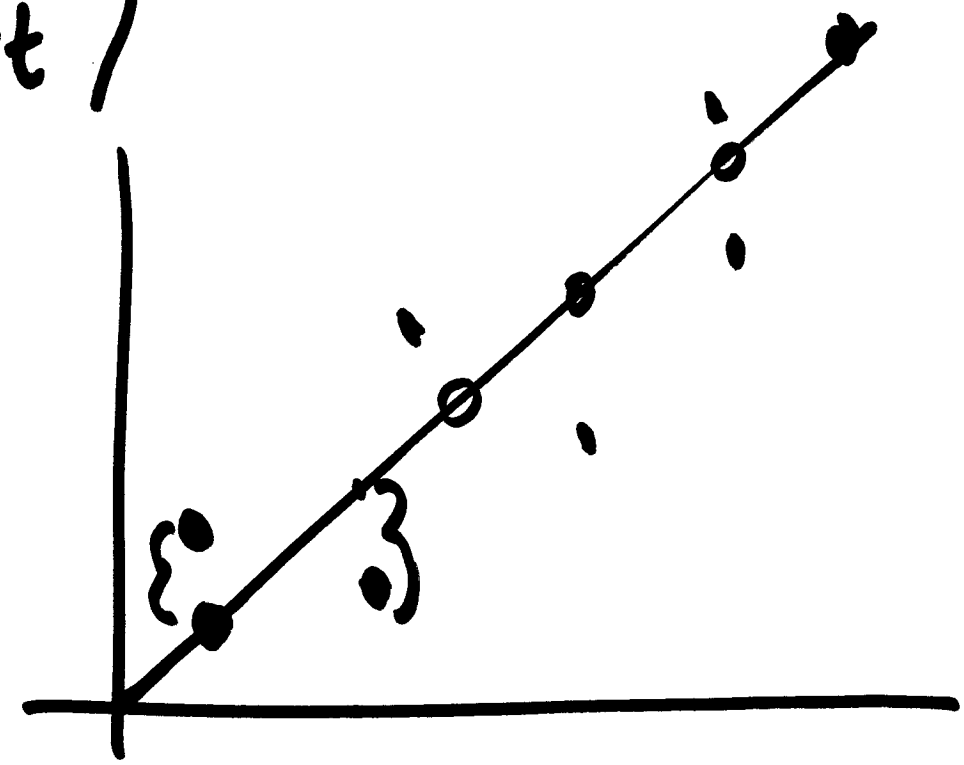
$$V = \frac{k_0}{} c - \frac{k_d}{}$$


V
x
c
V
c




Ko
Kd
V
C

$$R = \left(V_{exp} - V_{fit}\right)^{k}$$



$$\sum_i \left[V_i - \left(k_0 C_i - k_d\right) \right] \Rightarrow 0$$

$$V_f = k_0 C_i - k_d$$

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(V_i - k_0 C_i - k_d \right)^2$$

$f(x)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial k_d} = \sum_{1} 2 \left[V_i - k_0 C + \dot{C} k_d \right] = 0$$

$$R = \sum_i \left[V_i - \left(k_0 c_i - k_d \right) \right]^2$$

$$\partial R = \sum_i \left[V_i - k_0 c_i + k_d \right]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial k_0} = -2 \sum_i \left[V_i - k_0 c_i + k_d \right] c_i = 0$$

$$-\chi \sum_i \left[V_i - k_0 c_i + k_d \right] c_i = 0$$

$$+\chi \sum_i \left[V_i - k_0 c_i + k_d \right] = 0$$

$$\sum_i k_0 c_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i c_i$$

$$a_1 k_0 + a_2 k_d = a_3$$

$$b_1 k_0 + b_2 k_d = b_3$$

$$k_0 = \left(\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\right)$$

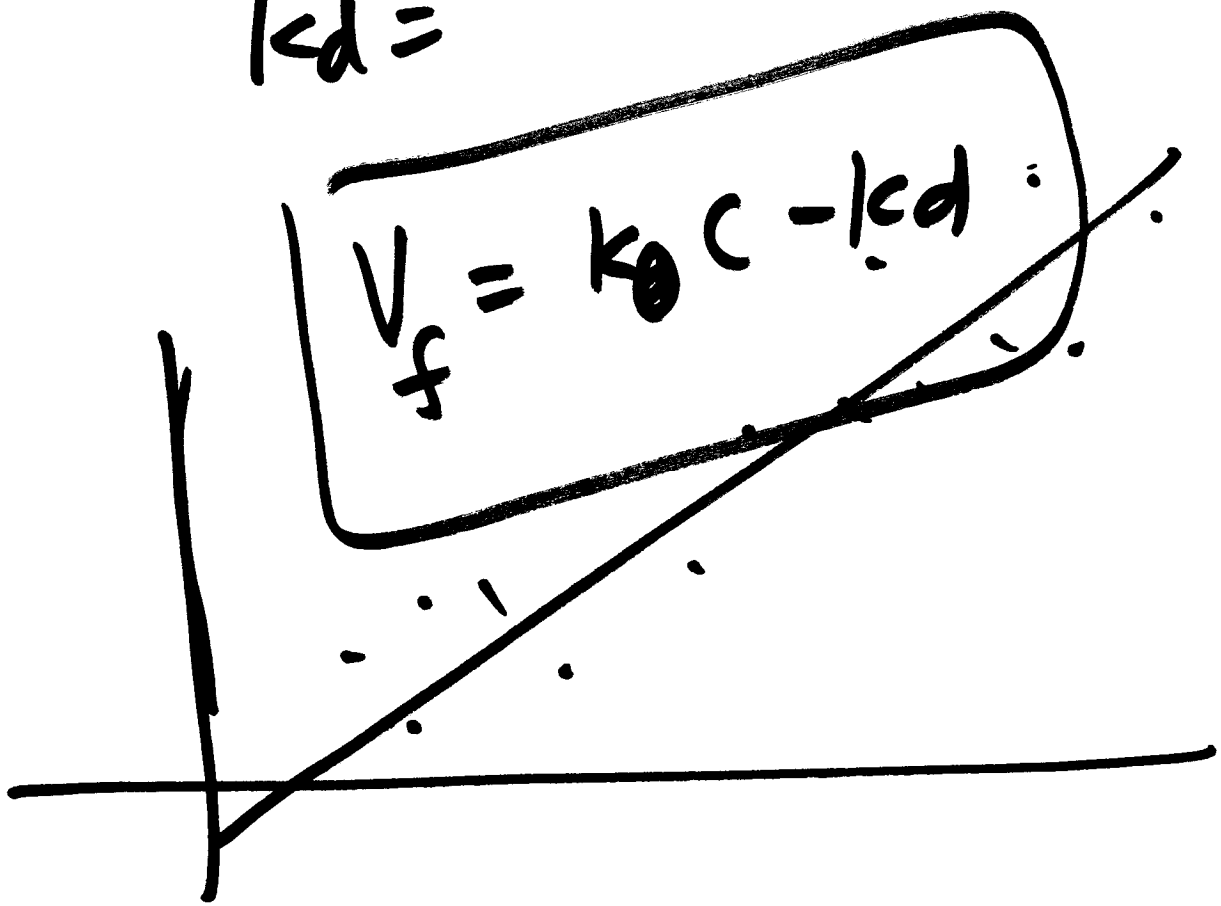
$$k_d = \left(\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\right)$$

C_i	V_i

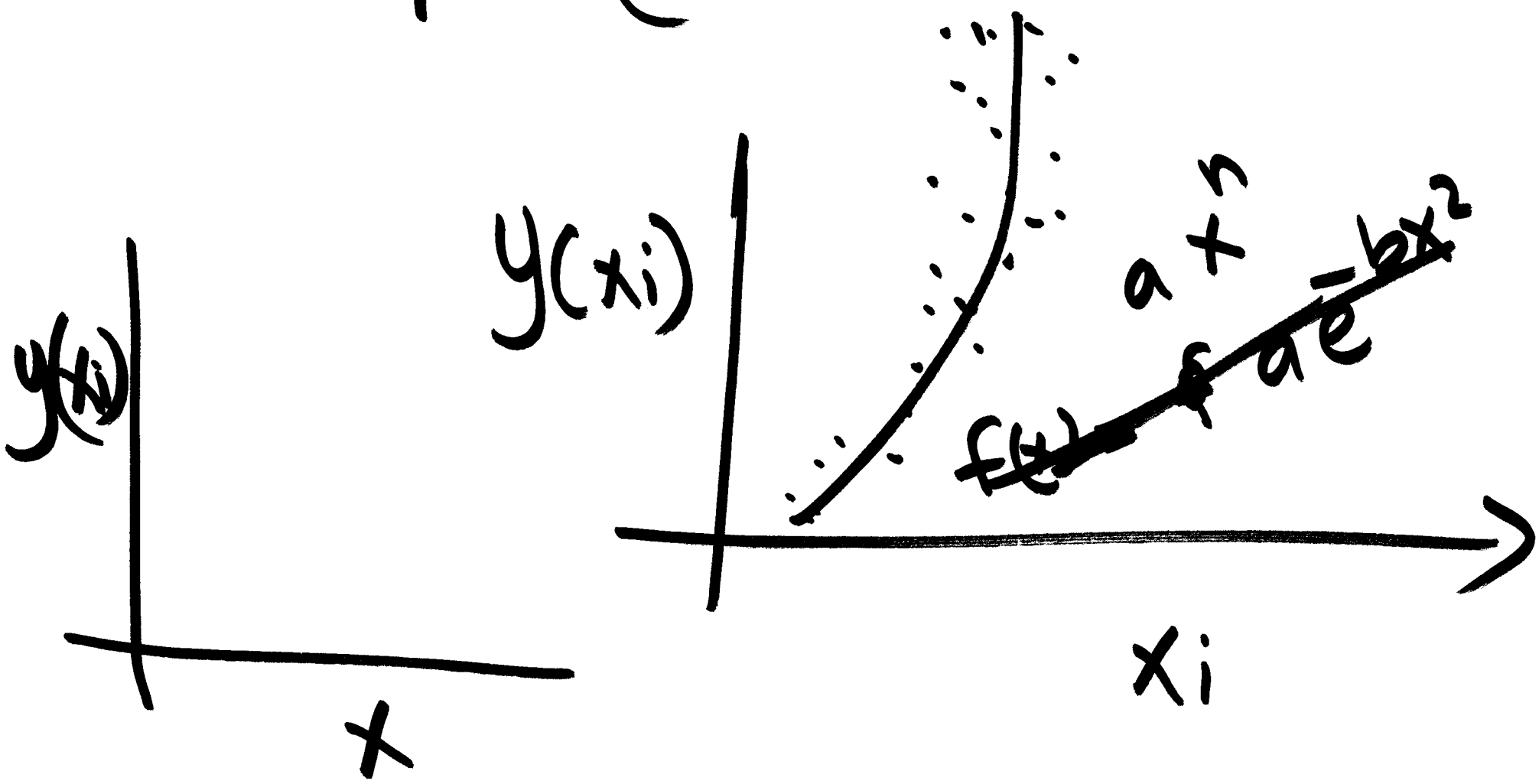
$k_0 =$

$k_d =$

$$V_f = k_0 C - k_d$$



$$\chi^2 = \left[\left(y(x_i) - f(a \ldots b) \right) \right]^2$$



$$\chi^2 = \left[y(x_i) - f(a, b \ldots) \right]^2$$

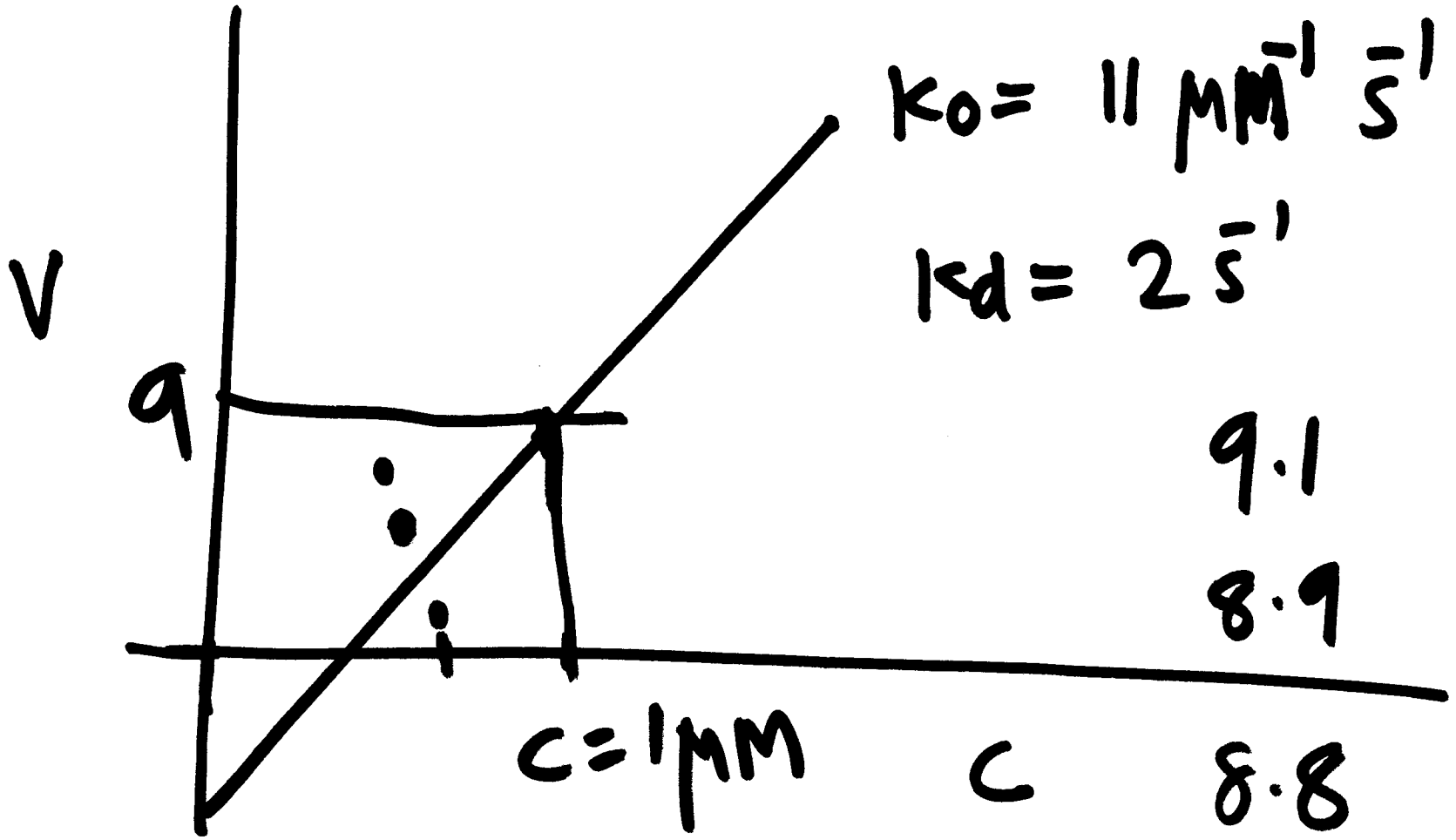
$$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial a} = 0 \; ; \; \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial c} \quad \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial c} = 0$$

$V = k_o c - k_d$

$k_o = 11\ \mu M^{-1} s^{-1}$

$k_d = 2\ s^{-1}$



9.1

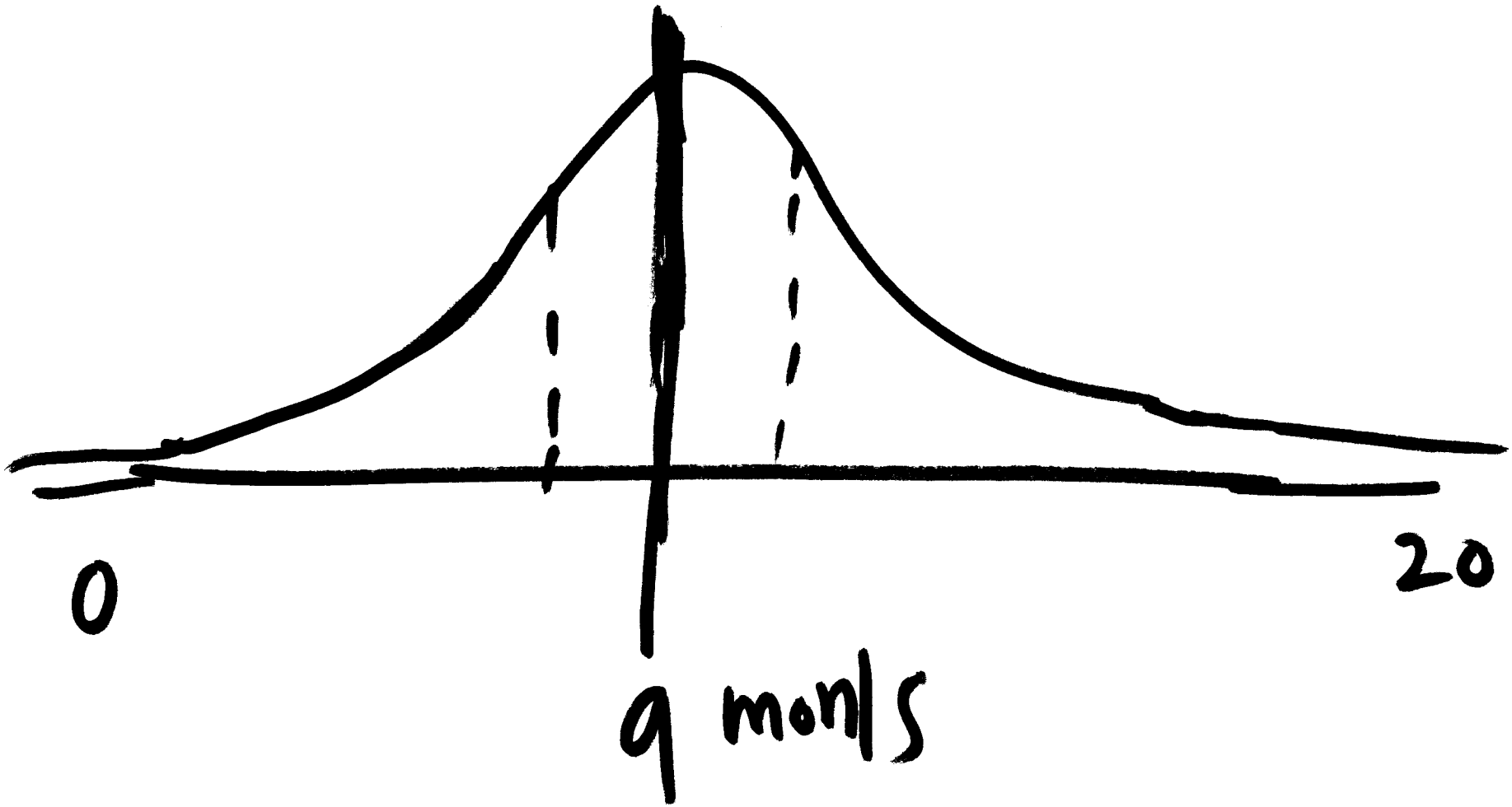
8.9

8.8

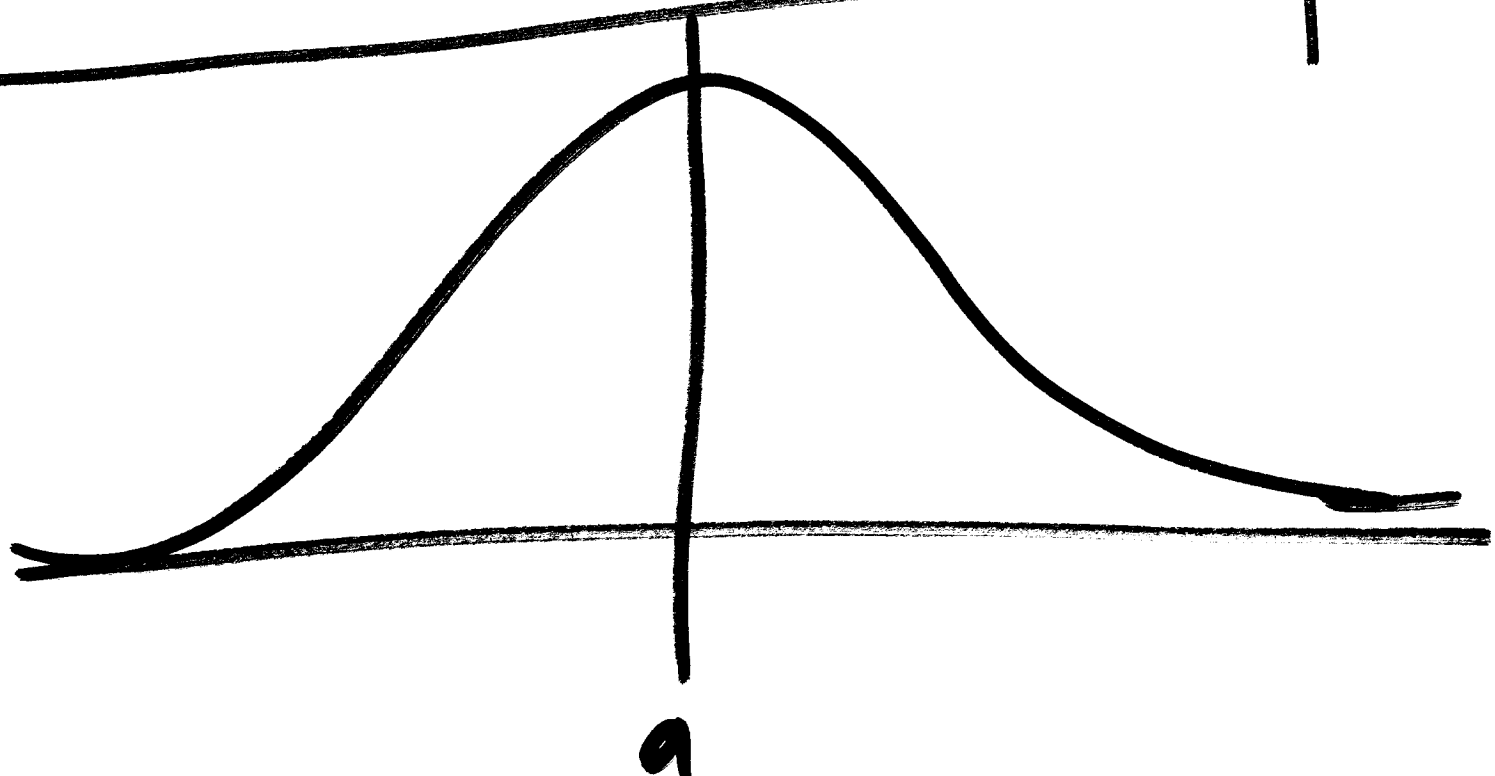
9.2

c= 1 MM

V=



$$P(V_i) \propto \cdot \ell^{-\frac{(V_i - V)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \left[y(x_i) - f(a,b) \right]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial a} = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial b} = 0$$