A. ENETMOVA LATALYZA dopluerer, vorstreun) (opalio va'u') biochemiche/biologiche habalsati Entrymy = Sindig leader nahlivadu energie karta actio eurgie Vysoka evergie 6-1-7 AG0 = -7,3 kJ 6-6-1 enzy ber enzyne ald. euroje ht. energie In la jie, eher Chergie ru

- specificita engrave les licitelese! - holoenague = apoensegue + koenzym (kofaktor) 10th born komplexen orge-Cat Die Cie uide undeleng Mgt Ma ... NAD, FAD ... eislo bratu = sous usleal substrate, alore (furnover number") Reagning o al tion in censte enal wolchen sa jedustan (0-37°C trypsin (hydroleta perfile) 2-2000 papain (-11) 0,003-100 bromelain (-11-) 0,004-0,5 fumavat hydradasa 3000 0,004 - 0,5 3000 a'slo obat no engrove realier lyva velui vyvasme vets, her u realer s "chemick"-mi " leafagseto obecua eury mova realiee : $V = -\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dt}$ ma votah le citle obrate, poled je ma'en pocet

3. - poealecter realecter rea $pot=0: E=E_{o} S=S_{o} a P=0$ podunul us særafter realier jor hejlepe defusva, D fin leinelichils brevenich He goraldedni gelosti gornvaji leijrathej jish' sa definovandes jodien-Aktivita eurymu : Like weithe yellosk tun-twee realee Jeffita] = 14 [So] Juniol S(P) breat habaffics " in inte rejeathezi: 11 = Muinta (SI jedustha / Lewer heresi varea: 1 katal 1 habal = 1 hol 1 hec 60. 10 6 Juin 1 katal = 1. 106 permol => 1U = 1 ferrire = 1 60.106 = 167.10 Kalal 10 = 167 ukat Neraxi: Ulque Ulque What / and J allinita

specifiche allin't storin le porome ve u' niegte · Kinetika Michaelise a Menteur Henri 1902 ha sallade chipirich's jonathe: 1. vadu - enzymore realese from hay de linetit qui hisfel concentració - fi spora u' koncentrace pilo - richlost less more realece je ju uno li h he boncentraci cusy un o realien me Umax S Ku + S Thue = Sile, G. S. filler Nunax = X Co Kon Janka N= - Duax M. a. M. pozdě ji odvodili, ne X = k2 STE ES FS == E+P Nume = k2Co Nuer Nuex Michaelisova Kou

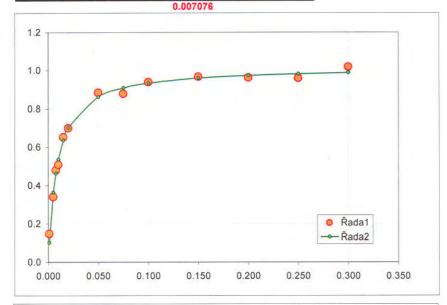
- vychletio usbaven' vorurvak - Hospien' sendouskalene ho starn Judyo belady Kone. = Ku = k_1 + h2 Briggs a Haldaue (talto defi-hrvana' hørtanta vena jednoduch' frihelen' Drugol). Prubel realer ve voadlover prouville velien realton: No = Vat - Ninex S = dls Kint S dt - Nuex Salt = (KutS)dS - Nuax Olt = Kunts dS = (Kun +1)dS $t=0: S=Sol - N_{max}t = K_m \left[luS\right]_{S_0}^{S} + \left[S\right]_{S_0}^{S}$ $t=t: S=S \int_{S_0}^{S} - N_{max}t = K_m \left[luS\right]_{S_0}^{S} + \left[S\right]_{S_0}^{S}$ - Nuaxt = Ku lus + (S-So)

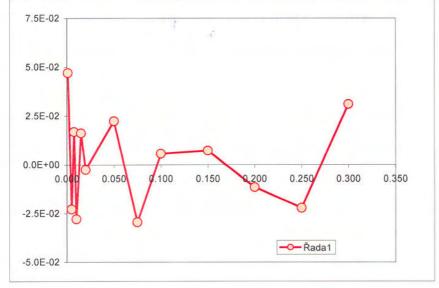
Nuaxt = Kun lu So + (So-S) po putoèny idealie pourche vay realitor: So V V S Eo! SO ustallere u starre VS + VN = VS V(So-S) = V Mucar S Kurt S So-S= of Nuax S Tot (So-S) = Nunax S Tot (So-S) = Ku+S 1 (So-S) (Ku + S) - Ninex S = 0 So Kun + SSo - Kun S-S- Uwax St = 0 S2 + (Kue So + Numax 7)S - So Kue = 0 D = (Km - So + Tmax T) + 4 So Km >0 => waly & realise 'koney

realetor à pistory un tole cu · po pubocu V A V=bouch. N=V So U D D Sk (Hr. rychloth Eo! dz c Stds 2=2 ustaleny'stav: VSdt + Adz vdt = V(Stds)dt Ge + Adz (- Tweek S) = VS + VdS $\int \frac{du + S}{du + S} dS = -\frac{A}{V} \int \frac{dz}{dz}$ Ku lu So + So-Se = A L Vinax lu Se + Vinax = V = 2 Ku lu Se + (So-Se) = T Ninax Productivita/ 12 kon" rea V(So-So quitoire $P_{S} = \frac{\mu \sigma \ell_{s} S}{I C I}$ 1 S the last érens postratem V(So-Se) = So-Se V(Tr+Ta) = Tr+Ta

Urcovalu'hoduol konstant M.-M. vorrice a) liveausace exp. dat: 1 = 1 + Kin 1 Sine vearver 10 = Ninex + Ninex S - Burk S = Kin + 1 (1) Hannes-Woolf D = Ninax - Kin (S) Eadie-Holster linarizovale' promème! b) veli rearren regrese / bretoda hejbrehisiele otverce S = S (Vyap VyM.M.) = f(Kue, Vuax) leledabe Ku, tuax po Gbera'S-Hien. (napi. Excel)

S	V-exp	V-vyp	delta^2	delta	
0.001	0.14897	0.1019	0.0022	0.0470	
0.005	0.34115	0.3640	0.0005	-0.0228	
0.008	0.48000	0.4632	0.0003	0.0168	
0.010	0.50842	0.5363	0.0008	-0.0278	
0.015	0.65285	0.6367	0.0003	0.0161	
0.020	0.70000	0.7026	0.0000	-0.0026	
0.050	0.88547	0.8632	0.0005	0.0223	
0.075	0.88000	0.9094	0.0009	-0.0294	
0.100	0.94000	0.9344	0.0000	0.0056	
0.150	0.96800	0.9608	0.0001	0.0072	
0.200	0.96300	0.9746	0.0001	-0.0116	
0.250	0.96087	0.9830	0.0005	-0.0222	
0.300	1.01960	0.9887	0.0010	0.0309	
			0.007076		





0.07667
0.41330
0.48540
0.51816
0.65039
0.72254
0.85366
0.89989
0.88695
0.97929
0.96620
0.94673
0.94873

odhad 0.008991 1.018379

Km Vm exact 0.008

1

rel. rozdil

12.4 1.8

Dals enzymore hinetil · vratual realece: StE = ES = E+P $N = -\frac{dS}{d\sigma} = \frac{dP}{d\sigma} =$ $= (N_S/K_S)S - (N_P/K_P)P$ 1+ 8/Ks + P/Kp Np = k-1 Ns No ~ Vinax 7=50-5 Ko~ Ku Kp = laks · substratova inhibice E+S = ES K1] dissciac la K2. koustant $ES+S \iff ES,$ FS SE+P P.E.C $N = \frac{kE_0}{1 + K_1/S + S/K_2}$ StKITSK,

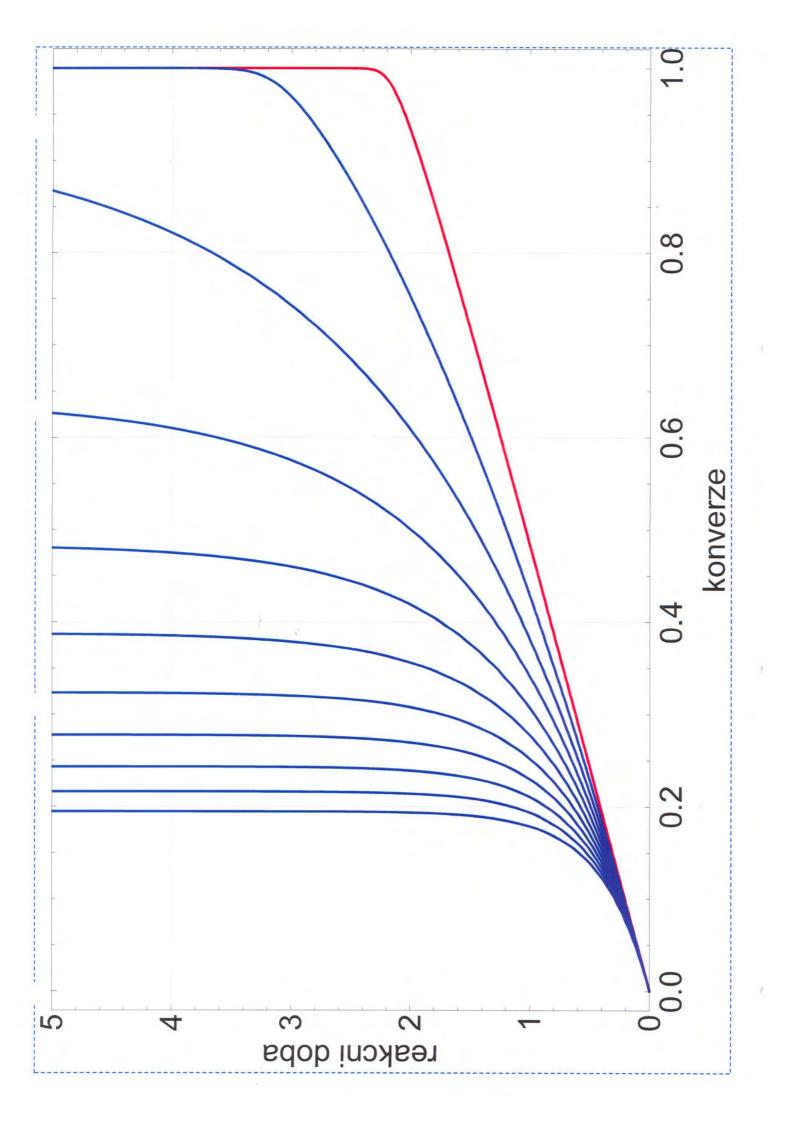
N TUT K, K_ · De printoèneur promidéa vaneur realitores: V - le, Eo 1+ K1/S+S/K2 ustaleny VSo 15 $\frac{k_2 E_0}{1 + k_1/s + s/k_2}$ $\frac{S_0 - S}{\overline{\alpha}} =$ $\frac{c_0 - S}{\overline{e}} = \frac{k_2 \overline{c_0} S}{S + K_1 + S^2 | K_2}$ $(S_o-S)(S+K_1+S^2|K_2)=ThE_oS$ 5 stebilu 51 multiplicite ustalených stavů stabilin 1 0 rt.

Tuablivere lengue a jej bliv lea priben jualetivace: > Eilalf. Eall. Ealt. Tede Einalt. 2 leds > leds Kineliha jug leti vace : de =-led O. vadee : regulit casha dE = - la de E-Eo =- kdq E = Eo-hat E/E. Eo = kd Tunk to/kd wax = jeduth? Tweex 1. Vade rejcashejn (2) dE = - he de

lu E +C lar) $E/E_{o} =$ exp(-2 Suisèria ilaleti vace vace a) ey inalitiva ce là E/E. John

usy mora realec à inalioad 1. vadre d'asa'dheo ve u peablore ds K2 Erekat k, Eoe Ku $\frac{k_{m}+S}{S} dS = \begin{bmatrix} -k_{z} E_{o} \bar{e} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$ So Km lee So + (SE-So) = + Vheo fee the -1 = 1/10 (-1+ e m lu Sa + (Sa So) = So (1 - See, Ku lu So (1- 2) # So + S

-ledth = 1 + kd Shu lu 1-ge - Sof = lu } 1+ led (Kun lu I-Se - So Sek. the = - the la 1+ ha (Kun luft-Ge) - Sofer th rastopen la Sel lusynn opisobrije herisk Nade trech inere a ka rothe f.e



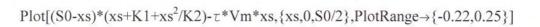
lisuite lodert kowerse he with & sorrice Ke staln pro te, boje te 2003

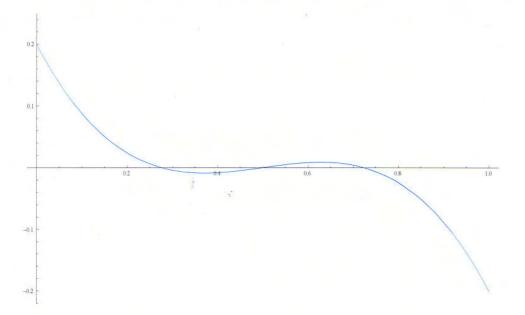
16. trubleous realitor Adiabaticke VISIGO Se, TR) T+dT S+dS >2 2=0 E = bout. Bauedba'ne inablivaci S = levert. / boda (?) Cp = levert. (vef. ustalley' shar \$(-AHr) = VSGp (T+dT) Vect + Vychlost sney rosalen realee v bilandur objeun § = v dV = v Adz $(-1=V_s)$ Vegt + VdV(-AHr) = Vgg (T+dT) VSGOT = VmaxS (-AHr) Adz Vinex S (-Ath) A Kin + S (-Ath) VOGp $\frac{dT}{dz} = -$

 $\frac{l_{u}+S}{V_{u}}dS = -\frac{A}{v}dz$ ds _ A /max S dt = - V Km + S $\frac{V_{uett}}{V_{uett}} = \frac{A \exp(-\frac{\Delta Ea}{Rt})}{A \exp(-\frac{\Delta Ea}{Rto})}$ Vinto) = Vinto) Orgo - Ata (1 - 1) R (To T) putro risit jales forstave O.D.R. sEa = 36,2 kJ mol - Attr = 50 kJ / mol R = 8,314 J/ molk To = 300 K A= 2 cm² = 2-10 m² V = Leni/lein (?) 0 = 1000 hg m³ Ep = 4187 J/kg K So = 1500 ml m³ Ku = 10t3 moltin V max(To) = 0,002 hollier 2 ?

The fuls traben interibovana lug mora seals realiton. Weete lencentrace ou lotrate ve Sherper forder v ustallerelue sharn, 0,1 molder $K_{L} = 0.5 \text{ moldur}^{-3}$ $\overline{T} = 33 \text{ c}$ hable matica S = 0,276393= 0,500000 Woldin³ = 2 und die Co = 0,723607 Vuax = 0,1 moldue 5 berofousva pretoda: Suti = Su - f(Su) = (So-S)(S+K1+S2/K2)- 7 Vinax S

<pre>bo[{xn=xs-((S0-xs)*(xs+K1+xs²/K2)-τ*Vm*xs)/(-(xs+K1+xs²/K2)+(S0-xs)*(1+2*xs/K2)-τ*Vm); rint[xn]; xs=xn}, {i,1,15}] .491582</pre>	
.500024	
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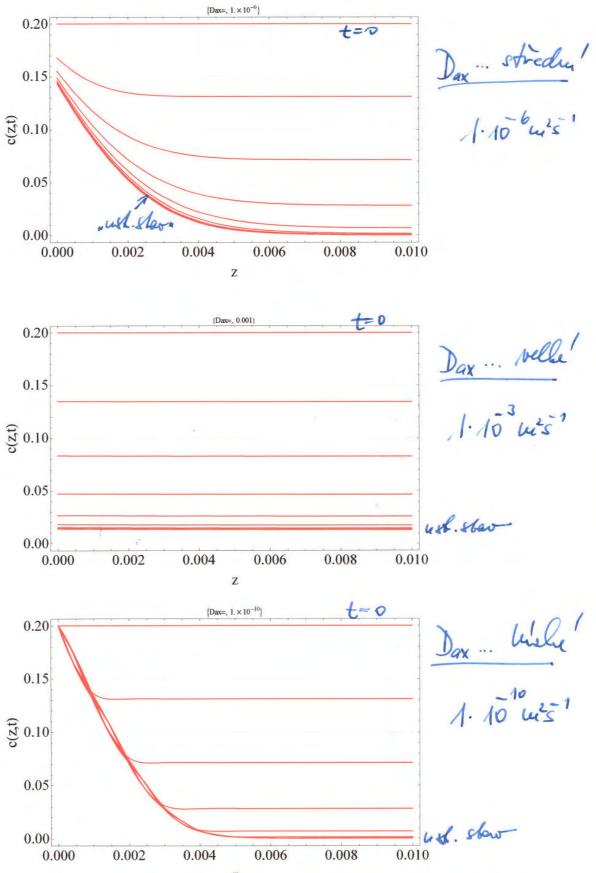




Trubboy realitor à axialence proudeaba-- acia lui poun'dec va n' podelne pounde vale: - fubilence - for meni ca'clicenci o loi hestejien - gehlosh' - intensita sodélnéles promiédia barné: Dax [m²/s] ... analogie & difus korficiant avialues dispense Rosin' bern snoodere justis Role (hap. Appbeci laty) Pécletovo inslo: Pe = lel [ulus] Suit] Pe -> 0 = Dax > 00 => idea'les unitic Pe=>00 = Dax > 0 => fitting the - hoder ta Dax (Pe) se urenje jourse' jolenon' se stopo vaci la'thor : bjick se men' roppl oder ha ti uguls

ve door boded be guere toke : Adi, Fi Adi, Fi >// 2= 2, 2=22 J- impuls + 2² 1+2/Pe (2Pe+8)/Pe² ofer. - oter. :] 1+ 1/Re } (2Pe+2)/Re² open- san. : aar. - der ... {2R-2[1-et]/p2 1 sabr. - sañ. : aler. devi. tavi. Men 2012 · Eury neva realier & acia and dispers tolt. 2 2=0 Vstup + tolvoj = vystup + alumulace Vc - Da & A - Vmc Adt V(C+dc) - Da D(C+dc) Vc - Da & A - Km+C = V(C+dc) - Da DtA - Vine (Ade) - Vin

Dax DZ2 - V DZ A - Kutc <u>de</u> = De = Dax De - M2 De - Vue C $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ 0 okrajove podmink: $\mathcal{U}_{2}C_{0} = \mathcal{U}_{2}C(t=0) - Dax \qquad \Theta C(t=0) - Dax \qquad$ 2 = 0 $z = \mathbf{b} : \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=L}$ AC BNESPOJITOST! Dauckwertsova o.p. pied veryen do vealitori 2=0



Z

Transporter jevy vsyste me de s iteob. en synny - ensymy iles bilizovane: a) ha forcher hotie b) hout hotie - geo hetric cosice: - planarun - cylindricka - cylindricka - sfe'ri cha - jina (nepravidelna jua' (nepravidelua) Viv vnejsiho transporte na en more realier simolil. aging (institute na porcha!) - fradiční knodel: Nerustova di fiser wha Viejon staguautre film - indensite tole on lotratte la forchen: $k_s = \frac{Q_s}{f}$ Ns = hs (So - S) sæn til fusta ja lano 5 (45)... briteria lun 100 vice (She = ks l) - v usballeneur starn : rychlost realice whating de jedus the forcher nosite (und hits') Ns = Tre Vinar -S ks (So-S) = 10 Km+S

So=1, Kan = 0,05 S - Vue = 0 - Vue = 90005 J Vin roste 0 005 0,01 (his) was also to forthe !! -

- Deveden bewosme wyd promenyd H = Kin $x = \frac{s}{s_0} \qquad Da = \frac{V_{max}}{k_s s_0}$ Rs (So - x So) = - Vuer x So Damko herov Ku + X So Vinex X les (1-x) Ku + XSo Vinex /So X Kie/So + X ks (1-x) = | liso (1-x) = X H+x X X+X 1-x Da kvadvaficke romice pro berosminovon konece paci olstrati he jonden hosice > realecu rychost je vyska Reining > transporta! Da <1 => realizin' rychost heard => Linehill > be resil analytick $X = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{9}{3^2}} - 1 \right)$ 3 = Da + 2 - 1

1-5 justup: laui vara heren artoa: fle = <u>kL</u> = 0,664 fle Se 1/3 no leafing helsen withog : Sh = 0,036 Re Sc 113 " mips faltos unuel Vinex S Kint S So Kents = 1 Ku + So Ku + So 8/50 Km/So + 5/50 So/So Je+x 1 Ken/So + So/So (Jet1 40 x→1, (S→So) => 1=1 -H+X It = Kin X (DUAR

agenimente les test dire miniles haunas (realitor realier / yel D, L-N- bensoglargiuin p- nitro ani-(, 25°C, pH= 8): 0,4 0,2 30 V (and/min) 10 20 0 aktor ucinnosti (tradicu'ine myhstea velicica): haverene realie in rychlast rychlast fri S=So f: be transporting od ford $=\frac{\chi/(\mathcal{H}+\chi)}{1/(\mathcal{H}+1)} \leq 1$ S'resine) kinelic = 1 C " besilt leave beelen zychloth! To = Vingy So

Realice a difuse o ilustiliso vay & biolata gratored efeltion ' de fresse ' kolficient : difusinite substra-fi o detti a'di inobiliso org' langue ' te lisi' od difunit o taboa'di i) wait nodi'l fieren cattice je seplere u peonou fasi' (nosic, mabrice) a nem' teas fistregy po pelstrat = porasita cattice Ep ii) por banally & castici man stori (fran bernice' se priver ... => fortrosita t iii) oheren 'solybu puolelal & fouch, jejiche tornig jon blishe' venerica peoleteal Javametr Kp/Kr 1 feltion' difet voeficient. (aperiventalei) alle herin' prosite, Alle herin' prosite, Alle herin' De Bolo of Kr factor " fun herin' De Bolo of e<1,4-7)? un vefsi torfuosita f'in hensi difininta de (delsi difusi dialla) Ep, T, 4/K, vysohe hejstog! > oblis ne gudilece - dats: falton : chemiche i clekhastaliche interakee heri Jubotra been watia!

Klubireova roonice: $H(g) = (1-y)^{2} (1-2,1044y - t) + 2,089 y^{3} + -0,948 y^{5})$ J= = Vsolute Vyre alternation ((temer slodere) fee $H(y) = (1-y)^{4}$ Deff = az Do Subedia della jone ha jiduo the vor Adalenost be more difeese Deff = D fortuosita Rankinova votrice $\frac{1}{30} = 1 + \frac{9}{8} \lambda \ln \lambda - 1,54\lambda$ $\frac{1}{30} = \frac{2R_0}{\lambda} = \frac{4R_0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4R_0}{\sqrt{2}}$

Cas In la v pere forme viotra Co okrej. jodunila 2 eraj note leap., ledge 90% Co) la 0)roviluor £90 = 1,03 Cashici then I 0 ovon $= 0.31 \frac{R^2}{Q_{el}}$ t_{go}

· pilance substratu v kulove iastici Veley + Rolvoj = Vjslup + aleumal. tdr (-2 ds 4112) - 10 4TTrdr $= \left(-\partial_s \frac{ds}{dr} 4\pi r^2\right) = 4\pi r^2 ds$ upletime Hodr : $O_s(r^2 \frac{\partial s}{\partial r} |_{r+dr} - r^2 \frac{\partial s}{\partial r} |_r) = r^2 r + r^2 \frac{\partial s}{\partial r}$ $\mathcal{D}_{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial s}{\partial r} \right) = r^{2} \left(\mathcal{D} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial \tau} \right)$ $\partial_s \left(2r \frac{\partial s}{\partial r} + r^2 \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial r^2} \right) = r^2 \left(\lambda + \frac{\partial s}{\partial \tau} \right) \frac{1}{r^2}$ $\mathcal{Q}_{s}\left(\frac{2}{r}\frac{\partial S}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial^{2}S}{\partial r^{2}}\right)=N+\frac{\partial S}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \tau} = \partial_{S} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} S}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial S}{\partial r} \right) - N^{2}$

hap :: Vhax S Vhax + S 10 = CE Sp QE Vhax = Cium. Sp GE,imm. allinta ner 10 25 Ipeurl E q hosi a hebryine: lauc n' Hornill pro S fr o reven bi = So VECO; R (hep.) (r,S 0) PP: $S(R, \tau) = S_0 \leftarrow$ & fullugue (!) OP: OS = 0 foduile opuetie nohels plotratu o cashin 20sti dipuse substatu ponchere = Ap de de de ver Nobs.

jedus the objem

falbor ucimosti: M = Mobs. = provena realien rychold N = N(So) = Realion rychoste Ole diferent oelforti Isaden hour gra-dient o dastici V hadertre y be gjustit forse humerich, fo-land D(S) je meli ma'rui funke's 10, fo- $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac$ $\frac{ds}{R^2} \frac{R^2}{d\overline{r}^2} + \frac{2}{\overline{r}} \frac{d\overline{s}}{d\overline{r}} = \frac{V_{\text{max}} S_0}{I + \overline{s}} \frac{S_0}{K_{\text{m}}} \frac{S_0}{S_0}$ $\frac{d^2S}{dv^2} + \frac{R}{v} \frac{dS}{dv} = \frac{R^2}{k_w} \frac{S}{s_w} \frac{S}{1 + \sqrt{s_w}}$ Rabedeme Thick's modul $\phi = \frac{R}{3} \sqrt{\frac{V_{max}}{K_{W} \partial_{s}}}$ (exister i jue definice) Die joro 10 vatel

 $\frac{d^2 \overline{S}}{d\overline{r}^2} + \frac{2}{\overline{r}} \frac{d\overline{S}}{d\overline{r}} = 9 \oint^2 \frac{\overline{s}}{1 + 3\overline{s}}$

okrajove poden uh $\overline{S}|_{\overline{r}=1} = 1$; $\frac{d\overline{S}}{d\overline{r}}|_{\overline{r}=0}$ = 0

abbor un mosti v berosen. pro me unjeh: $\frac{ds}{dr}r=1$ 1 difuse - porchar $h = \frac{\alpha r}{3\phi^2 \frac{1}{1+\beta}}$ 'vealer' Jussi ma'l

 $M = M(\phi, B)$

o kulovite caltice 0,1 hulliad. Q 1. rad chi mitace upola 0,01 0,01 0,1 100,0 10,0

Mezní připady reakce a difuze v pordzní
kulové čalstici s imobili zovavylu euzymem
výchozí rovnice pro kinedita
$$M-M$$
.

 $\frac{d^2 \bar{s}}{d \bar{r}^2} + \frac{2}{\bar{r}} \frac{d \bar{s}}{d \bar{r}} = 9 \phi^2 \frac{\bar{s}}{1 + \beta \bar{s}} i \rho = \frac{3}{K_m} \phi = \frac{9}{3} \frac{1}{K_m} \frac{1}{Ds}$

a) reakce s kinetikou 1. řádu : Vmax

$$N = kS \rightarrow srovuánís M-M: k = \frac{V_{max}}{K_m}$$

 $S < c K_m = \beta < 1$

Pormice (A) part projide va

$$\frac{d^{2}\overline{s}}{d\overline{z}^{2}} + \frac{z}{\overline{z}} \frac{d\overline{s}}{d\overline{z}} = 9 \phi^{2} \overline{s} ; \quad \phi = \frac{R}{3} \sqrt{\frac{k}{D_{s}}}$$
analyticle resembly p

$$\overline{S} = \frac{\sinh(3\phi\overline{z})}{\overline{z} \sinh(3\phi)}$$

a pro fatter vitimmosti flati

$$\frac{3\phi \coth(3\phi) - 1}{3\phi^2}$$

b) reakce s kinetikon O. traidu.

$$N = k_0 \rightarrow \text{Stormainis } H-M: k_0 = V_{max}$$

 $S >> K_m \rightarrow f^s jo welke'$
Pownice A pak publice ua
 $\frac{d^2 \overline{s}}{d \overline{n}^2} + \frac{2}{\overline{n}} \frac{d\overline{c}}{d\overline{n}} = 9 \frac{d^2}{f^s} = 9 \frac{d^2}{f^s} = 9 \frac{d^2}{f^s} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\overline{c}}{s_0 D_s}$
manyhicle resterningi
 $\overline{s} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{d^2}{f^2} \sum \overline{n^2} - 1 - 2\overline{n} \sum_{c}^{c} (\overline{n}_c - \frac{\overline{n}_c}{\overline{a}}) + 1$

Tedy muire existoral kritický polouer
$$R_c$$
 to Eavy,
redy muire existoral kritický polouer R_c to Eavy,
re venitem zoné čaistice ($0 \leq r \leq R_c$) reak co
republika, protore vsedeu substrat by toteto
van ve vudýsi zone čaistice.
Pokud $R_c = 0$ je čaistice plue vyurita a $Z = 1$
Pokud $R_c = 0$ je čaistice plue vyurita a $Z = 1$
Pokud $R_c > 0$, taktor víci vnosti jo
 $M = \frac{\text{objemu, kole π . pishika = $\frac{K_o \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{\text{rychlost reakce n}} = \frac{1 - (\frac{R_c}{R})^3}{K_o \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} = 1 - \frac{R_c}{R}$$

Soucas up juster hund, difuse a Make place un' geometrie s(4)' So ree 1 0 +2 2 - pro jidus du chost : bitrepilee 1. vadre usballey star : De des - kes = 0 Tyche. hourt. 1. vaden de z=0 synetice $-\partial_s \frac{ds}{dz}\Big|_{x=L} = k_s \left[s(L) - c_0 \right],$ be vajit analyticle visen for falebor universitien $N_{s} = \frac{tauh \phi}{\phi [1 + (\phi tauh \phi)/Bi]}$

 $S(t) = \frac{e^{1/2}L - \sqrt{2}t^{2}}{e^{1/2}} \left(1 + e^{2\sqrt{2}t^{2}} \right) l_{s} S_{s}$ $S(t) = \frac{e^{1/2}L - \sqrt{2}t^{2}}{e^{1/2}} \left(1 + \sqrt{2}t^{2} + \sqrt{2}t^{2}$ $S(t) = \frac{e^{\phi - \sqrt{2s^{2}}t} (1 + e^{2\sqrt{2s^{2}}t}) l_{s} s_{o}}{\sqrt{2s}l_{s}(e^{2\phi} - 1) + l_{s}(1 + e^{2\phi})}$ "Sbesiosmernen" ohrajsse jodien uj: $\overline{S} = \frac{S}{S}$ $\overline{Z} = \frac{2}{7}$ - Ds Sods = & (550-50) $-\frac{\partial s}{\partial L}\frac{d\bar{s}}{d\bar{z}}=\bar{s}-1$ $-\frac{d\overline{s}}{d\overline{z}} = \left(\frac{l_{s}L}{ds}\right)(\overline{s}-1)$

LVDs This I pis plana'un' ge Biotovo asto a peled franch ela Kel H Bi Duil taul p taul p ane 40 tau 6'h a 1 + m + Me = $\frac{2}{3i}$ 3 4 4 aller nd

RUST HIKROZIALNICH BYNEK VIRY rus = Da 1 pogeo Vut 20 210 66 0 hisi 00 0 us sa ENERGIE Nutrient Small Macromolecule degradation molecule biosynthesis Cell wall synthesis Membrane NH Mucopeptides Hexosamin NH Carbon Amino Glucose Proteins skeletons acids 160% SO4 RNA Soluble Ribosomes 110-20 PO43-4 Nucleotides DNA Chromosome 1. kvol Glucose PO43-SO42 Figure 5.2 Schematic diagram showing synthesis of biological macromolecules from simple nutrients in a bacterium. (Reprinted by permission from J. Mandelstam and K. McQuillen (eds.), "Biochemistry of Bacterial Growth," 2d ed., p. 4, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1973.) aun

Ce (= kourt. Ce 4. de; tt, $C_i(t)$ Gio C; F $=\frac{KA}{V}$ lu le - Cil Clt Ĵ

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pilancin Rovice prolie : 100.6 = 13x + 56.4 + 22.3 + 0.4.4 + 12.2 + 221.1 + 0.7.2C: 100.12 + 11.2.3 = 133 + 56.10 + 22.6 ++ 0.4.8 + 12.4 + 135.2 + 0.7.6H: 11,2.1 = 13 p 100.6 = 130 + 56.1 + 22.1 + 94.2 + 221.2 + 0.7.1 + 12.2+ 221.2 + 97.1 + 12.2 octores 14,9154 x = 4,7692315 = 0,861538 4,19231 CH2,945 No, 181 0 1966

· Bilaneovan elektronné - stupen vednikce Stupen redulece: joset tuolu elektroni doshup-slovening hydr (na 1 mol uklika) po (liona g) fienos na hydrik fii tra'len slovening na loz, Hz Ja Nz pro Ulilie: 4 clettor pro vodile: 1 cletron pis Ukrix pis Vodik: 1 clektron pis kyslik: -2 clektro pis dusk: -3 clektrof => Co2, H2O, NHS wajish--NH2 (-3) In redelece pour tule the steeling. Mici: biomasa X CHE Oper + SNH2+ y-02 -> CHa Ob NC + solig ulike + d CHp Og Nr + EH20 + Hloz extracel. frod. po lionasu: $\mathcal{F} = 4 + a - 2b - 3c$ pro substat: Js = 4 + l - 2m pro frodukt: $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{P}} = 4 + p - 2q - 3r$ pilance electrone: als m-4g = fb + off= porice po shechion. koff. %

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Udravaa lungie, mologenen regivace - v. builea's se mobilo va va luergie obsa-zeua' v ATP (biosynt. fiscer, opray RNA, udravani dien. fotencialio...) - ATP je miletizovana, ze pilotrati = enn' subrac'h je popebovervan a penerio-van van na iz a meripoduly disnur CHelm + 2 , + > 2 loz + 2 CHx Oy ludogenur udrio vaci vulabolistrus An His • Tychlost pohil notration po podule: udriovaa' le = leg militrati po udridea e. hoeficient [1:] le = kg bb. X hod · alleva rychlost gotel pulstrati Vx + Au X + Stpi Yx/s v i Yp/s ligs ->Vs Vist energie produlty (vola cove) (nem bouila' of a portale la m (porta cove) (nem bouila' of a periode viet a for promer) (ne por velun ho dust he por velun (variali lui

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their les me faire prodilen X = Xo e gett-trag) X = Xo e g o aponencialle 'fair td = lee 2 doba selooje en' biology o po fasi úbyme bruek: $\frac{dX}{dt} = -kdX$ E zanslosh je la podeminlach? a) ju = kourt: Malthusrio buodul <u>dx</u> = juX [ju = kourt.] <u>dt</u> dt JuX [ju = kourt.] predituige preomerey " malthusia urf!" b) ju = la (1-3X): Verthulsh, 1844 Pearl, Rued, 1920 $\frac{dX}{dt} = k \left(1 - \beta X \right) X$

 $\chi = \frac{\chi_0 e^{kt}}{1 - \beta \chi_0 (1 - e^{kt})}$ $t = t_0 : X = X_0$ Pogisticka bridea Xoo = 1/3 Xo-Anono dova rovnice: kanslost specifiche nitho-Jacques brouod, 1950 historija lio nilo trata. Ju(S) = Jumax S (etupinics with) Ju(S) = Kg + S dX = Murax S X dt = Ks + S X Not voa destre a The lever : rychloth = ychloth alex walace rith bes dalid piedjollade ubo ble daloi' bilanom' romice yoo S ben ' romice rentelua'

1.) saveden nitlove ho gude he Type = boust. $\chi - \chi_o = \chi_s(S_o - S)$ Txs S = Yxx So - (X-Ko) $= S_0 - \frac{X - X_0}{Y_{X/s}}$ dx = Jumar (So - X-X.) dt = Ks + So - X-Xo Txis ? analyticke user neexistinge I hur menielle resten fosbyfre logistichon lei ober Xe Xno = Xot 4 Model vera hruge úlyre bruch! At = then to X

× = = d X Tris +5 10 sloth X (t) rescenter Simulta un fdeme X poc c+(5) spec PX L 10

Strukturované modely rubstu

1-

<u>epigeneticky system</u> -> transkripe DNK, translace, tvorba proteini^o + enzymu^o <u>metabolicky system</u> -> > pracova'u' <u>zivin</u>

Obecny strukturovany model ve Vsadkoven veaktorn

misto jédné/celkové hundhosten /coacentrace momosy & se savade lun. kouc. oddilu = "složky" X., i=1,...,N i symbol & zue à' koncentre i ve la senon no objem bunky) slotly se déastin R reak a's rychlestin Mig [Lunchost slerby i Ji Di Rij Je reaken reschert reaker j' uzhleden ke slove i Prilance i-té "slosily". d (Vere Xi) = Vere Z Rij kde objørn bunele v reaktorn Velle = Scell

>koust.

m.... hundhort buick, Scele. hus to to b

Po dosazemí a uprave
Po dosazemí a uprave

$$\frac{dX_i}{dT} = \sum_{j=1}^{R} a_{ij} - \frac{1}{m} \frac{dw}{dT} \hat{X}_i = \sum n_{ij} - \frac{1}{X} \frac{dX}{dT} \hat{X}_i$$

Součet hundn koncenhodí = hustota bune
 $\frac{dX_i}{dT} = \int_{i=1}^{R} ceee = konst$
Součet hundn koncenhodí = hustota bune
 $\frac{dX_i}{dT} = \int_{ceee}^{ceee} = konst$
Pozn.: Njiné značení po Sceee & $\hat{X} = ceekone'
lunofn konc. bundk vztažová no
objóm buntk
2) koncentrace vztažené no odyóm
puněk lze pospočí dat na koncen-
trace vztažené no objóm
reaktoru V:
 $X_i = \frac{Veee}{V} \hat{X}_i = \frac{m}{V} - \frac{\hat{X}_i}{seee} \times \frac{\hat{X}_i}{seee}$
Williamsn⁰v model se dvomo oddíky
Oddit A --- symbolicka čaíst (mitabolivy
(v obou oddikch je mitať čeíst epigewetic
lecto zystemn)
Doplutkový oddik: roztok sabstralní S
v riakčním objemi$

$$\frac{-4-}{12 \text{ inedika}: oddill A prijima' substrate
S a umozituje funkci
oddilu B
$$\frac{M_{1}}{2} A \xrightarrow{M_{2}} B$$

$$\frac{M_{2}}{2} = k_{1} S \stackrel{?}{\lambda} \stackrel{S}{}_{1} \stackrel{S}{}_{2} \stackrel{Ye}{}_{2} \text{ vztaženo na } \stackrel{V}{}_{1}$$

$$\frac{\mu_{1}}{2} \text{ vztaženo na } \stackrel{V}{}_{2} \stackrel{\mu_{2}}{}_{2} \text{ vztaženo na } \stackrel{V}{}_{1}$$

$$\frac{\mu_{2}}{2} \text{ vztaženo na } \stackrel{V}{}_{2} \stackrel{\mu_{2}}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{2} \stackrel{\Lambda}{}_{$$$$

Rounice tuori soustaun pro proménne XAIXB, SaX; reservin ziskaling jepich časovy vyluoj

Interpretace: poèt bunch n je n'merny hundhost. Oddich B (strukt- Earst): n & Veel XB

Velilcost buneklje cimerna podily hmotuosti bunek a poétu banek: La ma XV Veele XB

2 kozden je videt zpoždení růstu počtu bunek oproti hmotuosti momasy existingé matimum velikoski b. -> reist veli losti ve fa'zi 2posdom (=prodlem) pozdeji b. neroston, ale evysuje ce jejich pocet

· Rust o juto unosti door pilotoa tri a) diauxil (jeden te pulotra tri pi tol! jako katabolicky repesor utilisale druheko pulotratu (uap. glukosa r lakta't) > druh; pulotra't se kacre utilisovat dai jo vzerynate totatu promiho odorein rlalin po jychlosti vista ycla-ti se sjeduschette sche water $X + a_1 S_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} X \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} 2X$ X + a2 S2 EX Ry 2X $dX' = k_1 X S_1 - k_2 X' - k_2 X'$ dX'' = k, XS, -k, X'' - k, X''f dtouhe odvoren Ju = Kitsitas + Kitasi Ju = Kitsitasi Ju = Kitsitasi represe legrese diamide divide se plane jusjen loge x, >x, nebo x, &x,

S1, S2, X 12 Sz b ilea: cille Ki+S1 levax2 52 4 ilisij 50 he, W 5 1 SL

lileation bireetilea = Jenex Ks, + S, Ksz + Sz ultipli e ple

4.2 Continuous Stirred Tank Bioreactors

4.2.1 The Chemostat: the Ideal CSTR

The use of a continuous stirred tank reactor to extend the duration of culture of microbes was developed in the 1950s by Novick and Szilard¹ and Monod². The realization that a CSTR could be used to maintain microbial growth at a steady state value, which could be varied from any growth rate up to the maximum μ_{max} , was an important advance, as it broke the traditional thinking at the time that stable microbial growth was only possible at the maximum rate, corresponding to the minimum doubling time found in batch cultures. Subsequently, the use of a well-mixed continuous microbial reactor to study microbial physiology led to important advances in understanding the cell cycle, metabolic regulation and microbial product formation.

The configuration of a typical well-mixed continuous reactor is shown in Figure 4.2. Agitation may be provided by an impeller or by the motion imparted to the liquid phase by rising gas bubbles. In aerobic systems, supply of oxygen to the organism generally occurs via air sparging. In the ideal case, the liquid phase is completely mixed, i.e., the liquid phase composition is uniform throughout the vessel. Similarly, temperature is maintained constant and uniform by circulation of cooling water through coils in the vessel or in a jacket surrounding the vessel. Typically the pH of the culture medium is controlled by the addition of acid or base.

We may write material balance equations for each of the important variables in the CSTR. We shall first consider the case where only one substrate (S) limits the growth rate of the organism, and that the volumetric rate of growth is given by μX . The balance equations are:

⁽¹⁾ Novick, A. and L. Szilard, Science, 112, 715 (1950).

⁽²⁾ Monod, J. Ann. Inst. Past., 79, 390 (1950).

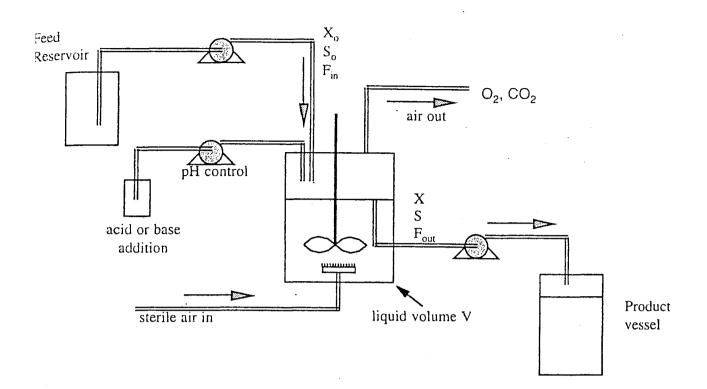


Figure 4.2. A schematic of a continuous stirred tank bioreactor. Typically the pH and temperature are controlled, as are the flow rates of nutrients into the vessel. The notation used to model CSTR systems is indicated; X is the dry cell weight, S is the substrate concentration and F is the flow rate of nutrients into the vessel.

$$\frac{dXV}{dt} = F_{in}X_o - F_{out}X + \mu XV \tag{4.19a}$$

$$\frac{dSV}{dt} = F_{in}S_o - F_{out}S - \frac{1}{Y_{X/S}}\mu XV$$
(4.19b)

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = F_{in} - F_{out} \tag{4.19c}$$

When the volumetric feed rates, F_{in} , F_{out} , into and from the vessel are maintained constant and equal (F), the equations simplify to (note that dX/dt no longer equals μX , as it does during batch growth)

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = \frac{F}{V}(X_o - X) + \mu X \tag{4.20a}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{F}{V}(S_o - S) - \frac{1}{Y_{X/S}} \mu X$$
(4.20*b*)

The ratio F/V is generally referred to as the *dilution rate*, denoted as D, with units of reciprocal time. It is the inverse of the average residence time τ . It equals the number of reactor volumes that pass through the reactor per unit time. At steady state, the time derivatives are set to zero and the equation for cell concentration has the solution

$$DX_{\rho} = (D - \mu)X \tag{4.21}$$

When the feed stream is sterile (generally the case), X_0 is zero and two solutions to the above equation are possible:

$$X_{ss} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \mu = D \tag{4.22}$$

In the unusual case that the specific growth rate of the culture $(\mu(S))$ is independent of substrate concentration and is constant, the steady-state concentration of cells that results when the dilution rate is set equal to μ is indeterminate. Solution of the second mass balance shows that the steady state substrate concentration is also indeterminate, although both X_{ss} and S_{ss} must satisfy

$$S_{ss} = S_o - \frac{1}{Y_{X/S}} X_{ss}$$
(4.23)

Thus a range of values of cell and substrate concentrations is possible. Experimentally, this can be occasionally seen at very low inlet substrate concentrations. Time-varying cell mass and substrate concentrations are observed.

Generally however, the specific growth rate is a function of substrate concentration. When the Monod relationship between μ and S is employed, the mass balance equations are no longer indeterminate and we find

$$D = \mu = \frac{\mu_{\max}S}{K_s + S} \tag{4.24}$$

which can be solved for S:

$$S_{ss} = \frac{DK_s}{\mu_{max} - D} \quad \text{provided} \quad X_{ss} \neq 0 \tag{4.25}$$

and from the substrate balance equation we see

$$D(S_o - S_{ss}) - \frac{1}{Y_{X/S}} \mu X_{ss} = 0$$
(4.26)

and noting $D = \mu$, we obtain

$$X_{ss} = Y_{X/S} \left(S_o - \frac{DK_S}{\mu_{\text{max}} - D} \right)$$
(4.27)

The second steady state solution occurs when $X_{ss} = 0$. The corresponding value of the substrate concentration is $S_{ss} = S_0$. This steady state is referred to as *washout*, as cells are no longer present in the reactor. The dilution rate at which washout occurs can be found by examining equation (4.24). When S_{ss} equals the feed concentration S_0 , the corresponding dilution rate is

$$D_{\max} = \frac{\mu_{\max} S_o}{K_s + S_o} \tag{4.28}$$

The maximum dilution rate is thus slightly smaller than the maximum specific growth rate. If the dilution rate is greater than this value, the system moves to the second steady state solution $X_{ss} = 0$. This can be seen from the behavior of S_{ss} ; as $D \rightarrow \mu_{max}$, S_{ss} becomes indeterminate.

$D < \mu_{max}$	$D > \mu_{max}$
$S_{ss} = \frac{DK_s}{\mu_{max} - D}$ provided $S_0 > \frac{DK_s}{\mu_{max} - D}$	$S_{ss} = S_o$
S_{ss} is indeterminant if $S_0 < \frac{DK_s}{\mu_{max} - D}$	
$X_{ss} = Y_{X/S} \left(S_o - \frac{DK_s}{\mu_{max} - D} \right)$	$X_{ss} = 0$

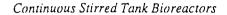
As we saw in Chapter 3, values of K_s are usually small, particularly when compared to the inlet substrate concentration S_o . Thus the steady state substrate concentration is quite small, and, remarkably, is *independent of the inlet substrate concentration*. The non-trivial solutions can only apply in the case where the inlet substrate concentration is greater than S_{ss} . If $S_o < S_{ss}$, then the specific growth rate μ is constant, the equations are indeterminate, and a variety of steady states could be observed.

The cell concentration is approximately $Y_{X/S}S_o$ for dilution rates up to values approaching μ_{max} . The behavior of the steady state solutions X_{ss} and S_{ss} as a function of the dilution rate is shown in Figure 4.3. The operation of a CSTR under conditions where only one substrate is growth-limiting gives rise to an almost constant value of the substrate concentration over a wide range of dilution rates. Other substrates which are consumed at rates proportional to the specific growth rate of the cells will also have steady state concentrations that are independent of D and are constant. For this reason, this type of bioreactor operation is referred to as *chemostat* operation (i.e., the *chem*ical environment is *stat*ic).

As the dilution rate approaches μ_{max} , the cell concentration decreases very-rapidly. Operating the chemostat at dilution rates close to μ_{max} is experimentally difficult due to this sensitivity. Small variations in inlet substrate concentration, feed flow rate or small variations in the growth rate of the organism may result in washout of the cells.

The volumetric productivity of cells in the chemostat is given by DX_{ss} (typically expressed as gm cells per liter reactor volume per hr). The dilution rate at which the maximum productivity occurs can be found from:

Summary of Steady State Solutions



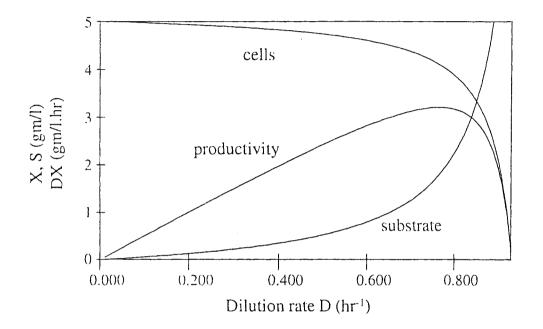


Figure 4.3. The dependence of the steady state cell and substrate concentrations on the dilution rate D. The values of the constants in the Monod model are $\mu_{max} = 1.0 \text{ hr}^{-1}$, $K_s = 0.5 \text{ gm/l}$, $Y_{XS} = 0.5 \text{ gm cells/gm substrate with } S_o = 10 \text{ gm/l}$. Also shown is the cell productivity, DX_{ss} , in gm/(liter-hr).

$$\frac{dDX_{ss}}{dD} = 0 \qquad \text{thus} \qquad D_{\max} = \mu_{\max} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{K_s}{K_s + S_o}} \right) \tag{4.29}$$

The corresponding cell concentration is

$$X_{ss,max} = Y_{X/S}(S_o + K_S - \sqrt{K_S(S_o + K_S)})$$
(4.30)

If $K_s \ll S_o$, then the volumetric productivity becomes $Y_{X/S}\mu_{max}S_0$.

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P.M. Dovan: Example 13.6 Konverse publication a produche bioman v clemostation Formentor o obje un 5 m² je povorovala v pritoč-nem resirun se vrugni lebrentraci publicita 20 legui? Millisorganismus leullivovaj ne femento ne ma toto vislove para meto: femento ne ma toto vislove para meto: fluex = 0,45 le⁻¹, K = 0,8 legui², Xxs = 0,55 leg a) Jæliere leodustre men mist sridovaci regelesel, alg b) Jaha bide poduletinita biomaz pi tëto, sredovari dellosti a jaha je manimal-ni podublinita. (ada), po 90% houverni $S = 0,1S_0 = 2 \log n^2$ $D = \frac{flux S}{K_{s} + S} = \frac{0.45 \cdot 2}{0.8 + 2} = 0.3214 \text{m}^{2}$ $F = DV = 0,32M.5 = 1,607 m^{3}h^{-1}$ ed b): komentrace biomany 10 certaileneur starn $X = L_{xs}(S_{0}-S) = 0.55(20-2) = 9.9 light 3$ produktivita: $P_{x} = \mathbf{D}X = 0.3214$ 9.32149.9 = 3.1818.6Prx = 3,18 leg 112 le-1 1.

· Dopt pro wari waller ' produktinite: Dapt = Numx 1- Ksts = $= 0,45 \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.8+20}}\right) = 0,36175$ Dopt = 0,362 LT · kovenhou biomany pri Dopt : Xopt = Yxs (Sot Ks - VKs (Sot Ks)) Xopt = 0,55 (20 + 0,8 - \0,8(20+0,8)) Xopt = 9,196 kg m² · produletinita: Prx, opt = Dopt Xopt = 0,362.9,196 = 3,329 Prixopt = 3,33 leg li 3 li $p_{155}(20 - \frac{0.8 \cdot 0.362}{0.45 - 0.362}) = 9.119 liquis$ = 2 B lag lat - C

VETAMU PEO Dopt Pr = D Tre (G - KSD) = DYxi So - <u>Ki D</u> Yxe :=> Dopt 2 DKs (1 (1 - D) - Ks) 2 /xs. (-1) 2 Pr Yxs So (Mu - D) Yrs So - 2DKSTrs (Mu-D) + KSD Yrs (Allin - D) Yes So (Mu-D)2 - 2 DKs Tes (Mu-D) - KS D Tes Yas So (Mui - 2Dplus + D2) - 2 KSTxs Mui D + 2KSTxs D2 - KSTxs D=0 Txs Softine - 24xs Softin D + Yxs So D - 2Ks Txs flin D + 2Ks Txs D = Ks Txs D = 0 (Ksta + the So) D2 - (2the Softin + 2Kstas Mu) D + the Softin = 0 - Reservi a Mathematic Dopt = Ksglum + gum So ± Ksgun + Ksglum 2 So Kat So Dopt = Mu (Ks+So) ± Ksflue (Ks+Mu So) Dopt = Mm / 1 Dopt < flomax

 $(K_{s}+s_{o}))^{2} - \mathcal{G}(m(s_{o}+K_{s})) + \mathcal{G}(m)^{2} = 0$ $D_{apt} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1$ $= \int \mathcal{U}_{w} (K_{s} + S_{o})^{\pm} \int \mathcal{U}_{w} (K_{s} + S_{o})^{2} - (K_{s} + S_{o})S_{o} =$ $k_s + S_o$ = Mu (K+So) = Mu K2+ AKSo Ka K0 2 = Ks + So $= \int \mathcal{U}_{m} \left(\mathcal{K}_{s} + \mathcal{S}_{o} \right)^{\pm} \int \mathcal{U}_{m} \left(\mathcal{K}_{s}^{2} + \mathcal{K}_{s}^{2} \mathcal{S}_{o} \right)^{\pm} \\ \mathcal{K}_{s} + \mathcal{S}_{o}$ = Jun (K3+50) + Jun Ks (K5+50) Ky + So Bildik Holody's Raffie matrion be suaduo ula'sad, se Kopt = Yus (So + Ks - Ks (Ks + So)) (B'sbign / totte biomay

Modifikace zakladuich typi reaktori: Malilizace pac. bodu do oblashi D> florar! CHEMOSTAT S RECTRIEM BIOMASY: - ryclelote biotransforman' sa'nit' un errentran Womay & grieun > miseu' koncertar bunch Mysuje productinter grieun & tabiti recyclace biomasy: recyclace biomasy e ufstape receptiere dessuje i stabi-lite zole'un (hege Speeds, Sedi mentace (ko'niche'nados) F. Yo. So K_{1} $(1+\alpha)F;X_{1}$ V_{3} S $(1+\alpha)F;X_{2}$ S $F;X_{2}$ CX1; xF sepanij' mise bul. nilioli fullondf ubo poduby! • bilance biomasy: + Yuk, = V dki FX. + xFCX, - (1+x)FX1 volups sistup rust

a... recyclat in gomer (somer objeus your tolen) C... honcentraci l'fablor (bonc. biomas 10 recycles hu lencentraci v realitore). - v ustallene u starn a gro Xo = 0: $D = \frac{F}{V_s}$ $(\mu) = (1 + \alpha - \alpha C)) =$ $= \left[1 + \alpha (1 - c) \right]$ portone c>1 a x (1-c)<0 je (u<)... Chemostat & recyclem mise lit porozonaly fi sudpoad ryclight ofsin her ja perificha Tustora' zychloth • bilaux limitujiciles eubstraitu: (ber tronby padulte) $FS_0 + \alpha FS - V_g u \frac{1}{Y_{NIS}} X_1 - (1+\alpha)FS = V \frac{dS}{dt}$ No usta'levelue statu: K1 = Ju Yns (So-S) $X_{1} = \frac{D Hys (S_{0}-S)}{[1+\alpha(1-c)]D} = \frac{Y_{HS} (S_{0}-S)}{1+\alpha(1-c)}$ pourentrace lionar v diemostati s reglilen purtallenin stern.

 $\mu = \underbrace{\lim_{K_s} S}_{K_s + S} = [1 + \alpha (1 - c)] D$ honodova vee. Jluax S = (Ks+S)[1+x(1-C)]D { Junar - [1+2(1-c)]) S = Ks [1+2(1-c)]) $S = \frac{l_{s} [1 + \alpha (1 - c)])}{[1 + \alpha (1 - c)]}$ houentau pulshatur v chemistati s reczletem v u statene u stati Vyras pro S je protus doradit do nomice po X: $X_{h} = \frac{Y_{X/S}}{[I + \alpha(I - C)]} \left[S_{0} - \frac{K_{S} D[I + \alpha(I - C)]}{M_{Max} - [I + \alpha(I + C)] D} \right]$ $\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{V_{k}}{N_{k}} \left[\frac{K_{S} D[I + \alpha(I + C)]}{N_{Max} - [I + \alpha(I + C)] D} \right]$ Munax=12-1 Kaj K2 2-X1 - chemsetat by theyler 30=2gL-1 Ks = 0,010gL-1 R Eth Mehlost altobe biomany 1 $T_{X|S} = 0.5g/g$ C=2,0 $\alpha = 0.5$ D 2

(8) Ex. 9.1 Chemostat & recyclen ma objen V= 1000 cm3 a objener pyrole wa Nolume F= 100 cm 3/h. Gylean a objetuir pristole va kongu Fri Milie us thu' holficiat funguje sa himitael glub son; Milie us thu' holficiat Mile 0,5 g sision for albertation. Honcentrace glubor Me Mujeu'a sponle je S = 10g glubor /L. Kind-tiche' houstant Mittu jou Muge = 02 le a K= 1g/L. Hodus ta lencentratuiles fablore je C=1,5 a peculiacui former X = 0,7. System & uachdu a astallevelu stam. a) Muche lencentraci pulltraty v recyclore in parder. b) Miche Operi ficher mittovor yellost again Ihm. c) Miche loncentraci biornean v recyclorem pronder. d) Ureche lonce utraci biornean v recyclorem pronder. fronder se Alfans to (= Meluce). $\mu = [1 + \alpha (1 - c)]D = [1 + 0, 7 (1 - 1, 5)] \frac{100}{1000}$ $= 0,065 k^{-1} \implies 6)$ $S = \frac{K_s [1 + \alpha (1 - c)]}{2}$ = <u>lsgle</u> = Struck - [1+x(1-c)]) - <u>1.0,065</u> 0,2-0,065 $= QWPgL' \Rightarrow a)$ $X_1 = \frac{D}{\eta u} Y_{HS}(S_0 - S) = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0 G_5} \cdot Q_5 \cdot (10 - Q_1 48) =$ = 4,3292-1 $CX_{1} = 1,5.4,32 = 10,98gL^{-1} \implies e$

bilance bioman v sejara tom : $(1+\alpha)FX_1 = \alpha FCX_1 + FX_2$ $X_2 = (1+\alpha)X_1 - \alpha CX_1$ => $X_2 = \left[(1+\alpha) \frac{\alpha}{2} - \alpha C \right] X_1$ $X_2 = [1 + \alpha (1 - c)] X_1$ $X_2 = [1+0,4(1-1,5)] + 32 = 4,45P$ $X_2 = 4,758gL^{-1} \Longrightarrow d$

Probl. 9.1)

V qui loi un peakton o objinen 1000 deus ji poduhon 'na Biongre a prisi h'in glubon jako pulstatti. Rustena' himtile ge Aich! Andro darfin retalien a pliner - 94 and ' a Ks = 15 g deus. Rustor 'ny leren 'ny = 9,5 g biorges / g falor Wargen' find heobsalingi fionascu. Waliyen 'horices freed glubor ji 10 g dui a objinory 'qui for ha Usupen No dea/k a) jaka gi njelilost produlie biornang (gduite') to ustab) Jollise se forsije reakt s og en tohen neglo-belie gende to du?/h a jestlike leorce utrace bjornan & neglilæen forde je 5- nelorthem hørde trace ne vistuge a nealton i jala' fotom bide rysflost gradelee biornan ? jala' fotom e) Moreflete rædel meri to duotami Moile ymi

F; So; K=0 V Fisix (Ha)F pragleen XF CX1 $\alpha = q1$ C= 5

2 ad a) ushall. shar a chemostate: Ju = fluer S =) S = DKs Junex - D pilance substrate: (ust. stao) FSO - FS - VALX = 0 $\mathcal{Y}(S_{0}-S)=\underbrace{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{Y}S}}_{\mathcal{Y}S}X$ $X = \frac{\lambda(S_{o}-S)}{\chi_{u}}$ (X= Yx1s (So-S) = Yxs (So JKs) Hunar D) lence trade bigmen to u stall. stern o to je desduche un che unstatu $X_{a} = 0.5 \left(10 - \frac{\frac{100}{1000} \cdot 1.5}{0.4 - \frac{100}{1000}}\right) = 0.5 \left(10 - \frac{0.1 \cdot 1.5}{0.4 - 0.1}\right)$ $\lambda_a = 4,75 g den^{-3}$ $T_{r_a} = DX_a = \frac{100}{1000} \cdot 4,45 = 0,445 gdin^3 le^{-1}$

 $X_1 = \frac{Y_{HS}(S_o-S)}{1+\alpha(1-C)}$ ad b) $S = \frac{K_s \left[1 + \alpha \left(1 - c \right) \right] D}{\int u_{max} - \left[1 + \alpha \left(1 - c \right) \right] D}$ $g = \frac{15[1+9,1(1-5)]0,1}{10}$ 0,09 0,4-[1+0,1(1-5)].0,1 S= 0,265 g dui 3 $X_{1} = \frac{0.5(10-0.265)}{1+0.1(1-5)} = 8,113$ $X_1 = \mathcal{S}_1 \mathcal{H}_2 g dui^3$ $DX_1 = 0, SMg din h^{-1}$

Checus that s medilizo va my mi buileami => Malilizace placo vn'ho retinen = vyplaven' et - revairgine, se ve fermentom je kontanti koncentrace involili-F. Xo. So; V Po Xo + Xim Po soverili buich Xim (magi. F; Xi; S; P here worton a worlhig' decine build do hedia (Xs); sugendovane - nicho bladane stejne savabuild joon vylavovaly - instit build jorn eddr-arrang v greenen met with a produkce firs rayle bunks (pro jedusder chost !) bilance biouary (10 usfålene ur Man): stenden vorugen por el - FXn + Je XsV + Je Xim V = 0 odtok mitt sup. midlinob. buck buck buck 1. 1 2+ ple Xim - cellen; (total) falitor winner Johnd por J'enanne' tran- $DX_{s} = gu \left(X_{k} + \frac{h_{t}}{\lambda_{t}} \frac{X_{im}}{1}\right) > 0$ $D = gu \left(1 + \frac{h_{T}X_{im}}{X_{s}}\right) = 7 D > gu$

podulet (limitujilileo), ust. stav, såde ' FSo - FS - Ju Xs V - Me Ju Xim V = 0] 1 gittel odtel Vist supp. Mitt inste. built built D(So-S) = the (Xs + Ze Xim) pousijene Nousdon kinetilen (po sugs. i imob. buij) Je = fluex S Ks + S a po igravaich (suitin Yxs = xs So-S) $\frac{flimox S}{K_s + S} = \frac{D(S_0 - S)}{(S_0 - S)} \frac{f(x_s)}{f(x_s - S)} \frac{f(x_s)}{f(x_s$ 5 100-Xine = 91 dus; 2+=1 Rubath Rubath Xin = 9,1 tim h= 9,3 plux = 0,15' $L_{\rm S} = 10^{\circ} g din^{\circ}$ n Xim=0 1x5 = 0,59g 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 $M_{MBL} = P_{MBL} = P_{MBL}$ So = 8×10 gdin 0 0.5

Vierstupnovy chemostat: - repi po poduliei jelunddruich pretaboliti" = Madelen' Sole'nu na 2 otupre und migi oddelit mislovon a produlitru' fachi - He was fugiio zich galemech lee leullivoir god unus pastarit & leas delle stuger segaratie (pH, teplota - série miloch de cleurestati » piston toe; podél leashall se mini fipiologics the populace Droustuphory che mostat: $\begin{array}{c} F_{i}S_{i}X_{i} \\ S_{i}X_{i} \\ V_{i} \\ O \\ \end{array}$ · bilance proprum'stupen: Sa = Ks Da Mu-Da $\chi_1 = Y_{X/S} \left(S_0 - S_1 \right)$ • bilance biomany pro drug' shupen: FX1 - FX2 + V2 J42 X2 = V2 dX2 At ro ustil. starn $y_{1_2} = D_2 \left(1 + \frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)$ X1 <1 => JU2 < D2

bilance pulstrate pe druhen stupni: FS1 - FS2 - 42 X2 V2 - V2 dS2 TX15 X2 V2 - V2 dt No ustallevelue star : $S_2 = S_1 - \frac{y_{12}}{D_2} \frac{x_2}{Y_{X/S}}$ lede Di = F a fliz = flimax -2 Ks + S2 - pro pripad pritoku do 2. shugue: · bilance bioman: F.X, + F'X' - (F.+F')X + Vyluz X2 = 1/2 dK2 pro ustallez' star a X'= 0 (sterilu' pitol): JH2 = D2 - Fa X1 X2 V2 $D_2' = \frac{F_a + F'}{V_a}; Ju_a = \frac{J'_{1max} J_2}{K_2 + J_2}$ · bilance pubstration: $Fs_{1} + F's_{0}' - (F+F')S_{2} - V_{2} \frac{d_{2}}{d_{1}} \chi_{2} = V_{a} \frac{d_{2}}{dt}$ soustan roomic po vice shupione golden le resit

Probl. 9.2

V kashåde door demostatie saa juon' den objen V = 500 deu³ a deuh' V₂ = 300 deu³. Noru' elle plan le mitte boues a deuh' le geo dehei Bleunda'un lio hetabolite. Objiner' Jole ma Mugu do pori leo Jelen ji F = 100 deu³le⁻¹ a Mugu 'leonarhale glalo je So = 5 g deu³. Kristant mistore 'leinetit you Juna = 93 le⁻¹, L₅ = 0,1 g deu³ a Yrs = 0,4 g/g. a) Ureite houentaei binel a pulstrath va Mitter-b) Da gulljolladu, se suid ve 2. Leven je sauedba-tell' a si meeifelia'yollost podelee a, = 902gp gibanen litta a ge Mis=06gP/gS hine te houentraee bunde a godulitu a subtrati na Mistagu a 2. aeun.

(a)

 $F_{So} = F_{S_1} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_1} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_1} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_1} = F_{S_2} = F_{S_$

kone. rellation la vistage a 1. éleun: $S_{1} = \frac{D_{1}K_{s}}{\int u_{max} - D_{1}} = \frac{100}{500} \cdot 0.1$ 93-92 $S_1 = \frac{0.02}{0.1} = 9.29 din^3$

lementace bionez : $X_{1} = Y_{x/s} (S_{0} - S_{1}) = 0.4(5 - 0.2)$ $X_{1} = 1.92 g du_{1}^{-3}$ ad b) bilance produktu ve 2. Elun: $FP_1 - FP_2 + V_2 Q_P X_2 = 0$ $P_1 = 0$ V. Q_P X_2 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}q_{p}\chi_{2}}{E} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}q_{p}\chi_{1}}{E}$ X2 = X1 (zady Virk Ne 2. denn). $P_{2} = \frac{300 \cdot 0,02 \cdot 1,92}{100} = 0,M52 gdu^{-3}$ pilance substration Ne 2. Leun: FS_ - FS_ - 1/2 9p /2 1/1/5 = 0 $S_2 = S_1 - \frac{V_2 q_P X_2}{F Y_{FX}} = X_1$ $S_2 = 0_1 2 - \frac{300.0,02.1,92}{100.0,6} = 8.15^3 g dui$

-1-Polovsadkový reaktor (fed-batch reactor) - substrat se pridava kontinualué - system se výprazalnuje periodicky So to So F So to So F V do T V do tkenkc Vkonec Počátek plněm' Průběh plněm' My pra'zdnění (častečné) cyklicke opakováni - vyhoda: koncentrace S je nízka v celem probethu -> potacení inhibidních udinku Bilance Objemme : $\frac{dV}{dt} = F \longrightarrow V = V_0 + Ft$ Bilance biomosy (mx = mnoëstv, momosy vreaktoru = VX dit = divx = mVX V at + X at = MVX 1.7 $\frac{dX}{dt} + XD = mX \longrightarrow \left[\frac{dX}{dt} = (m-D)X\right]$

Behem plném 'priby'va' bio masa, ale
take roste objem
$$\rightarrow X \approx koust.$$
 a tady
 $dX \approx 0 \rightarrow M = \frac{mmer}{K_s + S} = D$
kvazistociona'nm'
stav pra X $S = \frac{K_s}{M_{max} - D}$

$$\frac{Pailance substratu (m_s = hmotnost substratu)}{dm_s} = \frac{d(VS)}{at} = FS_0 - \frac{\mu VX}{Y_{X/s}}$$

$$V voste, S klesa' \rightarrow VS \approx koust \rightarrow \frac{olms}{at} \approx 0$$

$$V voste, S klesa' \rightarrow VS \approx koust \rightarrow \frac{olms}{at} \approx 0$$

$$kvazistec.$$

$$Tody: [FS_0 Y_{X/s} = \mu VX]$$

$$X = \frac{FS_0 Y_{X/s}}{V} = \frac{D}{N} S_0 Y_{X/s} = S_0 Y_{X/s}$$

$$Tody = \frac{FS_0 Y_{X/s}}{D} = \frac{D}{T} \approx bilance bilomasy$$

 $\frac{DV_{1}'v_{1}v_{2}stell biomacy:}{dm_{X}} = mVX = FS_{0}V_{X/S} \rightarrow m_{X} = m_{X} + FS_{0}V_{X} t$ $\frac{dm_{X}}{dt} = mVX = FS_{0}V_{X/S} \rightarrow m_{X} = M_{X} + FS_{0}V_{X} t$ $m_{X} = VX = SV_{X}(V_{0} + Ft)$

Brilance produktu (pokud vznika') $\frac{dm_{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(VP)}{dt} = q_{p}XV = q_{p}So_{MS}(V_{o}+Ft)$ 9p = 1 of P ... specificka' vychlost tvorby P prodp. ze qp = koust (sekundární metabolit) Po integraci $m_p = m_{po} + q_p S_0 V_{WS} \left(V_0 + \frac{Ft}{2} \right) t$ Priklad: Polovsákový fermentor pracyje v cyklu 2 h s přívodem 200 l/h roztoku glukdzy o koncentraci So= 100g/l. Po naplném'. realiter obsaluyé 1000 l'smési. Pavametry mikvoorganismu jsou: Ks = 1g/l, pune = 0,35 h 1 YXIS = 0, Jg bundk/g gluko2y. Urcete: a) počateční objem Vo b) koncentraci glukózy na začatku a koncieyklu c) koncentraci biomasy a jeji hmotnost no zoc. a konci cyklu

ada)
$$V = V_0 + Ft \longrightarrow V_0 = V - Ft =$$

= 1000 - 200.2 = 600 f

-4-

$$adb) S = \frac{k_{s}D}{m_{max} - D}$$

$$a 2acd+ku eyklin fi D = \frac{F}{V_{0}} = \frac{200}{600} = 0,3 h^{-7}$$

$$a S = \frac{1 \cdot 0,3}{0,35 - 0,3} = \frac{6g/l}{6g/l}$$

$$ua konci eyklin fi D = \frac{F}{V_{Fower}} = \frac{200}{1000} = 0,2h^{-7}$$

$$a S = \frac{1 \cdot 0,2}{0,35 - 0,2} = \frac{2g/l}{2g/l}$$

$$adc) X = S_{0}Y_{HS} = 100 \cdot 0,5 = 50g/l = 2konst$$

$$m_{X} = XV = S_{0}Y_{HS} (V_{0} + Ft)$$

$$2acd+ek: t = 0: m_{X} = S_{0}Y_{HS} V_{0} = 100 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 600 = 3 \cdot 10\frac{4}{g}$$

$$kowec = t = t_{kower} = 2h : m_{X} = 100 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 10\frac{4}{g}$$

$$kowec = t = t_{kower} = 2h : m_{X} = 100 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 10\frac{4}{g}$$

(1. Sun'sene bullury Johannanh (egg) Mundes qui vuyslog del processi: (pi bil of stedele processi ji sa'ily un castoupeur' subjogulace) Eistere odfaduick bood organismy & recombination DNK (stijny miliconganismus ale odlisne martino sti) > ju'voden pos stride : Sturiene kulturg jor Apiche ZAKLADNI TYPY INTERAKCI Mesi pyuladuni i) hometice ii) pertvalismus iii) komensalismus iv) aluquisali sumas v) dravec - korist vi) puntualis runs have put D Nazer Bua historn interalee rychlosh (B) Mychlost A Megation' quito bere dily contenio schoje Ø KOMPETICE pegation puerbear ANTAGONISMUS KCH Ø AHE NSALISHUS Zpodulenje falito obrulujili visti (A) Tubo pohibivalva inli-hitor mittu NTER (+)Ð KOMENSA -LISMUS 21 PE (P) _1 -MUTUALISHUS Ð Bre in A S \oplus DRAVEC-BORIST

2 pielen se m' sanislosh' gle = gle(S): rychleji rostone, popu-lace je o touto supade unice prido-Naci rychlosh' Stx Vi Ś An prostant pupady : i) v prusiciler nislovil, rychlosh' Dr = fly a S = Sx; v touto pipade nurlim bit v cleuwstatu udrier obe sopulace, ale Neuto stav je ustabiler!!! ii) pri D> Mx je fla> fle a populace A hedro prirostie populaci B, kitera' bude iii) fi D'é des je des Ma a fogulace B quinske jogulaci A, leters' black bynyta • VE VSADKOVEN SYSTEMV: lesecistuj' obé populaci; jonier jejich leoncentraci je daje formé veni puistorjich nyclelo-

Javanil Der Insuje do Ala twelitele A a nistva jeho biomateria'l fakting De Muij groepich Ð CAK CE PARASI-TISMUS PRIME INTERN Da Djørn re fysielieten lenstakti Ð SYMBIDSA UTTESNOUANI leougetice o postor Ð KOMPETICE - rejulua interalece meni doema gopulacemi Atera' negative obi omizi obe, prechuy populace Ambiri'o sterny pubstrat - Møledek kompetice dom druher og jeden pulstatt Deterenden molerum (napi. chemostatu) je urece patahem pulse geifick jui pinlov/mi pydelostum; letere jon da'ny koncentraa' kind bujicher Bulstatt - ex. doa odlis we gupady: Dylla ge ridy webs wer fly : rganismus sogulace s syssi Ristoron rychilosti vytesin pomaleji postorici sopulace 1 = vylucovaa' princip

NEUTRALISMUS : sadua's goulace nem orleonéna sablum a jostatu'ele gopulace = premien se millova' Tychlast fiduo Ilizer gopulace. Jole o primerne hades jev. Macy jev. MUTVALISTUS. filo wwost gidne jogulace positione orli onnje dution a paogak. Mago. Maji unon Whe woy outotratio velo odotratio value toticks Netaboliti ? metaboliche mechanion obne fogu-laa' huyn' hil krugle mewtahn! ple o pomene ast unter a lismus \$ Symbolis (mubiosa fiel so belada by -nich kontalet/Spolagit bb obor organistrun). Symbol-hich ostale precise yt mu tualistich, mentralion hich KOMENSALISMUS: jedua jogulace je pontione ovlionovalua qu'to ucuste dinhe, ALE dulla Jeu qu'to unoste prom'ortione da: Jaruha fojulace judulenje di viene reebo mittery faletor stado vaz' proor populaci, (ii) druha populace odstrannje substani, letera' je botilla' fis prom' populaci. AMENSALISMUS: (opak ke koneusalismu): Amendace A je negatione ovlivnova'na filom Mosti apalace B, ale Aopulace B mene ovlivnovalna Jopulace A. Tha the caste Mechanismy Duike aneusalistiche interakce Depulace & produkuje Aoti chon pulstanci, ktera

(i) Jopulace & populava'va escucia len siving a tak oblivninge nicht populace A (mari: produlice autibiolik plisné mi, cilma besch' nicht (balilie'n'). Risne hym interalice presi organismy / formlase se carto Aple fing soucas ne > hypotea stori to st dirain prietych populaa: - masobre stacio natru stary - oscilace Matematický popis: untro sapsat bilančín' porice pro hand lorganismus, prist limitující pulotrál a/ prebo produlit - pal se filedají stacionami stay Pr. 1) Kompetice door gopulaci's prolecty's prist limite-join abobret. He gopulace se rude Monodovon kinetikon. AXA = - DXA + SluarA S XA $\int \frac{dX_B}{dt} = -DX_B + \frac{HumrBS}{K_{SB} + S} X_B$) $\frac{dS}{dt} = J(S_0-S) - \frac{1}{Y_{X_A/S}} \frac{M_{MaxA}SX_A}{K_{SA}+S}$ - 1 Junara SKB Yxels KSB + S

polend way bi populace twoale bocki stovat, unsi platit) - Kg + S = Munor S KSB + S (A) a & tobo los which S: S = Juner & KSA - Juner & KSB > 0 Juner B - Juner B Munard B > Munard Junes Munard Ksa B > Munard Ksa Man a Ksa > Munard Ksa Ksa Ksa S => Mabilin' lesevillence plenn' Ksa Ksa S => Mabilin' lesevillence s < 0 !!!) A leverillence je morna B "D priseallen", ale je S S S Mornier (A) Auduluie P, jabe sedlejs' puschet va-eah va hert a B produluije P3. Orga-historius B spaduje pis mil PA. Votupu' ford obsaluie osciliz escucialui tivis (leime Paa P3) a AaB soulia' o substral S pito miz' se stupu're porder. Pr. 2 hoolel:

 $\frac{dX_{H}}{dt} = -DX_{A} + JU_{A}X_{A}$ $\frac{dX_B}{dt} = -DX_B + f_{B}X_B$ OPA = - DPA + YPA JUA XA - 1 JUB XB dt = - DPB + YBJUB XB - TXA/B JUA XA dS = D (So-S) - T JAA XA - T HOLDAN dt = D (So-S) - T KAKS JAA XA - T KB/S JAB XB Svoonic » obecaa analytaa je slaita! Vyslodek: Existuje ust stav » nesta bien! (dizmeances) PF.3) DRAVEC - KORIST": niel proba a balterie diemostati; balline pidsteoryi platrat "pr proba; balline pohoboratra' pilstat se Muguilo S: $\frac{dS}{dt} = \mathcal{D}(S_0 - S) - \frac{1}{Y_{x_B/s}} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{x_B}S}{K_{s_B} + S} \chi_B$ B(korisd-ballerie): $\frac{dX_B}{dt} = -DX_B + \frac{\mu_{MAXB}S}{K_{BB}+S}X_B - \frac{1}{K_{P/B}}\frac{\mu_{MAXP}X_BX_P}{K_P+X_B}$ (dravee): P(dravee): <u>alkp</u> = - Dkp + <u>Staver Kz</u> Kp <u>at</u> = - Dkp + <u>Ksp</u> + Kz prefi. Dichostelium discridence + E. coli OSCILACE!

Dynamické chova'm' modely dravec (Dictyostlium) -kořist (Escherichia) (pri. 3) setrvale, ust.stav-1 teumene oscilace TD peniodicke oscilace (doba ust. stav. zolrzem bez oscilaci vymyt predotora dplné vymytiobou populaci (substra't na vstupa) So