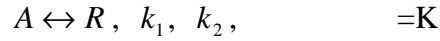


(12) 가 1



$$\frac{dC_R}{dt} = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = k_1 C_A - k_2 C_R$$

$$M = C_{R0}/C_{A0}$$

$$C_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dt} = k_1 C_{A0} (1 - X_A) - k_2 (C_{R0} + C_{A0} X_A)$$

$$\frac{dX_A}{dt} = k_1 (1 - X_A) - k_2 (M + X_A) \quad (a)$$

$$K = \frac{C_{Re}}{C_{Ae}} = \frac{(M + X_{Ae})}{(1 - X_{Ae})} = \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{(1 - X_{Ae})}{(M + X_{Ae})} k_1 \quad (b)$$

(b) (a)

$$\frac{dX_A}{dt} = k_1 (1 - X_A) - k_1 \frac{(1 - X_e)(M + X_A)}{(M + X_{Ae})}$$

$$\frac{dX_A}{dt} = \frac{k_1 (M + 1)}{(M + X_{Ae})} (X_{Ae} - X_A)$$

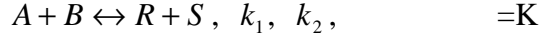
$$\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{(X_{Ae} - X_A)} = \int_0^t \frac{k_1 (M + 1)}{(M + X_{Ae})} dt$$

$$-\ln \left( 1 - \frac{X_A}{X_{Ae}} \right) = \frac{M + 1}{M + X_{Ae}} k_1 t$$

3.13 x t, y  $-\ln \left( 1 - \frac{X_A}{X_{Ae}} \right)$  plot

1 가

(13) 가 2



$$\frac{dC_R}{dt} = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = k_1 C_A C_B - k_2 C_R C_S$$

$$C_{A0} = C_{B0}, \quad C_{R0} = C_{S0} = 0$$

$$C_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dt} = k_1 C_{A0}^2 (1 - X_A)^2 - k_2 (C_{A0} X_A)^2$$

$$\frac{dX_A}{dt} = k_1 C_{A0} (1 - X_A)^2 - k_2 C_{A0} X_A^2 \quad (a)$$

$$K = \frac{C_{Re}^2}{C_{Ae}^2} = \frac{(X_{Ae})^2}{(1 - X_{Ae})^2} = \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{(1 - X_{Ae})^2}{(X_{Ae})^2} k_1 \quad (b)$$

(b) (a)

$$\frac{dX_A}{dt} = k_1 C_{A0} (1 - X_A)^2 - k_1 \frac{(1 - X_{Ae})^2}{X_{Ae}^2} C_{A0} X_A^2$$

$$\frac{dX_A}{dt} = k_1 C_{A0} \frac{(X_{Ae} - X_A) \{X_{Ae} - (2X_{Ae} - 1)X_A\}}{X_{Ae}^2}$$

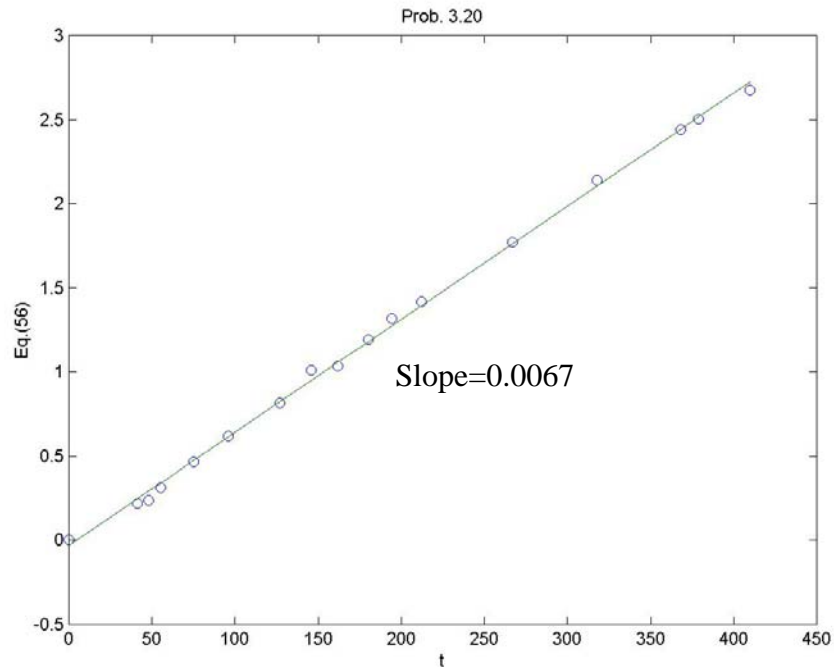
$$\frac{X_{Ae}}{2(1 - X_{Ae})} \left[ \frac{1}{(X_{Ae} - X_A)} + (1 - 2X_{Ae}) \frac{1}{\{X_{Ae} - (2X_{Ae} - 1)X_A\}} \right] dX_A = k_1 C_{A0} dt$$

$$\ln \frac{X_{Ae} - (2X_{Ae} - 1)X_A}{X_{Ae} - X_A} = 2k_1 \left( \frac{1}{X_{Ae} - 1} \right) C_{A0} t$$

3.14 plot

3.20

2 가 가



3.20

2 가

!

(14) 가  
가 1 2 가

(15) 가

$$A \rightarrow R$$

$$-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{k_1 C_A}{1 + k_2 C_A} \quad (a)$$

i)  $(k_2 C_A \gg 1)$

$$-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{k_1 C_A}{1 + k_2 C_A} \approx \frac{k_1}{k_2} ; 0$$

$$\text{ii) } (k_2 C_A \ll 1)$$

$$-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{k_1 C_A}{1 + k_2 C_A} \approx k_1 C_A; 1$$

(a)

$$-\frac{1 + k_2 C_A}{k_1 C_A} dC_A = dt$$

$$-\int_{C_{A0}}^{C_A} \frac{1}{C_A} + k_2 dC_A = \int_0^t k_1 dt$$

$$\ln \frac{C_{A0}}{C_A} + k_2 (C_{A0} - C_A) = k_1 t$$

$$\frac{C_{A0} - C_A}{\ln(C_{A0}/C_A)} = -\frac{1}{k_2} + \frac{k_1}{k_2} \left( \frac{t}{\ln(C_{A0}/C_A)} \right)$$

$$\frac{\ln(C_{A0}/C_A)}{C_{A0} - C_A} = -k_2 + \frac{k_1 t}{C_{A0} - C_A}$$

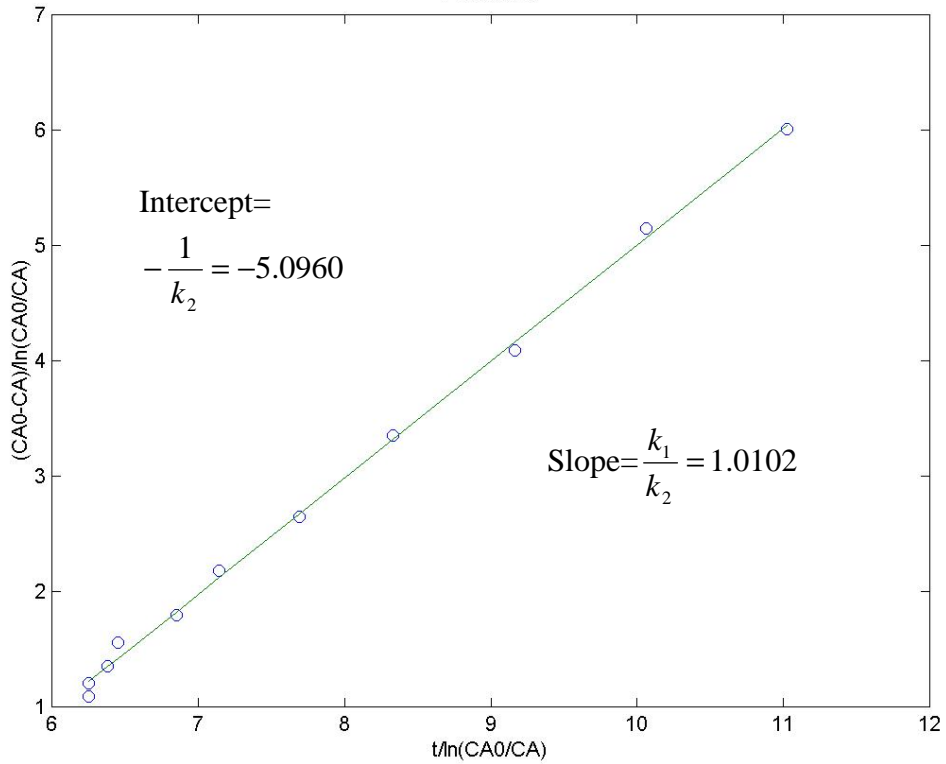
3.15

$$-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{k_3 C_A C_{E0}}{C_M + C_A}; \text{ Michaelis-Menton type}$$

$$-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{k_3 C_A C_{E0}/C_M}{1 + C_A/C_M}$$

$$k_1 = k_3 C_{E0}/C_M, \quad k_2 = 1/C_M$$

Prob. 3.15



M-M type

3.1

●

(1)  $C_A$  t plot 가

(2)  $r_A = -dC_A/dt$

(3)  $-r_A = f(C_A)$

(i)  $-r_A = f(C_A) = kC_A^n$   
 $\log(-r_A) = \log k + n \log C_A$ ,  $\log(-r_A)$   $\log C_A$

plot n k

(ii)  $-r_A = f(C_A) = \frac{k_1 C_A}{1 + k_2 C_A}$

$$\frac{1}{(-r_A)} = \frac{1}{k_1 C_A} + \frac{k_2}{k_1}, \quad (-r_A) = \frac{k_1}{k_2} - \frac{1}{k_2} \left[ \frac{(-r_A)}{C_A} \right] \quad \text{plot}$$

$k_1, k_2$  .

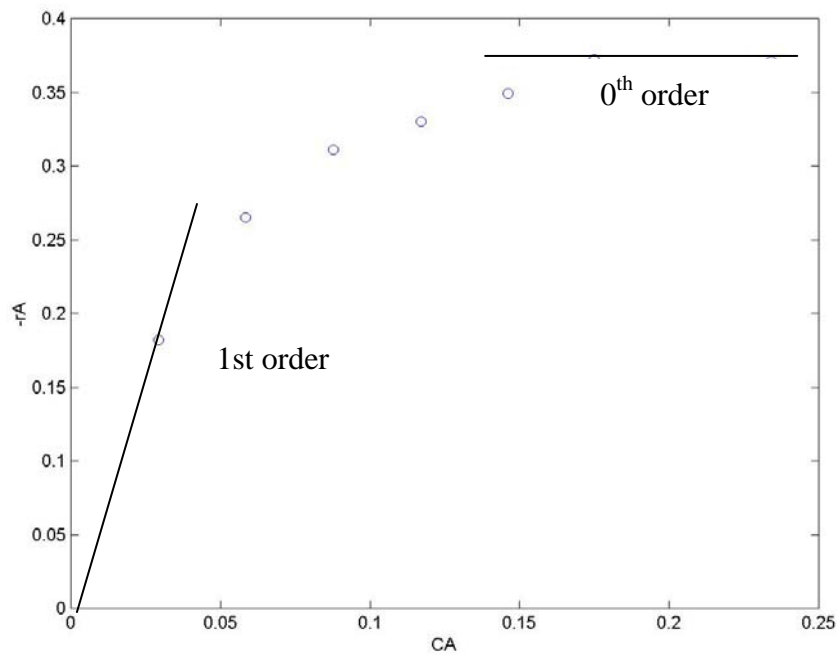
ex) sucrose 가

Sucrose (mol/l)	0.0292	0.0584	0.0876	0.0117	0.146	0.175	0.234
Initial rate	0.182	0.265	0.311	0.330	0.349	0.372	0.371

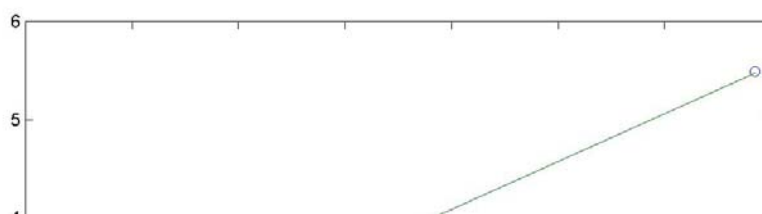
plot

1

0



Michaelis-Menten type



$$\text{Slope} = \frac{1}{k_1} = 0.0969$$

$$\text{Intercept} = \frac{k_2}{k_1} = 2.1564$$

$$-r_A = kC_A^n$$

3.2

3.2

가 ,

$$\epsilon_A = \frac{V_{X_A=1} - V_{X_A=0}}{V_{X_A=0}}$$

$$A \rightarrow 4R$$

$$\epsilon_A = \frac{4-1}{1} = 3$$

50% 가

$$\epsilon_A = \frac{5-2}{2} = 1.5$$

가 .

$$= A(1) + I(1)$$

$$= R(4) + I(1)$$

●  $\epsilon_A$

$$C_A = \frac{N_A}{V} = \frac{N_{A0}(1-X_A)}{V_0(1+\epsilon_A X_A)} = C_{A0} \frac{(1-X_A)}{(1+\epsilon_A X_A)}$$

$$\frac{C_A}{C_{A0}} = \frac{(1-X_A)}{(1+\epsilon_A X_A)}, \quad X_A = \frac{1-C_A/C_{A0}}{1+\epsilon_A C_A/C_{A0}}$$

$$-r_A = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{dN_A}{dt} = \frac{N_{A0}}{V_0(1+\epsilon_A X_A)} \frac{dX_A}{dt} = \frac{C_{A0}}{(1+\epsilon_A X_A)} \frac{dX_A}{dt}$$

$$-r_A = \frac{C_{A0}}{V\epsilon_A} \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{C_{A0}}{\epsilon_A} \frac{d(\ln V)}{dt}$$

•

$$-r_A = \frac{dC_A}{dt}$$

•

가

(1) 0

$$-r_A = \frac{C_{A0}}{\epsilon_A} \frac{d(\ln V)}{dt} = k$$

$$\frac{C_{A0}}{\epsilon_A} \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) = kt$$

3.21 plot

(2) 1

$$-r_A = \frac{C_{A0}}{\epsilon_A} \frac{d(\ln V)}{dt} = kC_A = k\left(\frac{1-X_A}{1+\epsilon_A X_A}\right)$$

$$V = V_0(1+\epsilon_A X_A) \quad X_A \quad V$$



$$-\ln\left(1 - \frac{\Delta V}{\epsilon_A V_0}\right) = kt$$

, plot 3.22

(3) 2

$$-r_A = \frac{C_{A0}}{\epsilon_A} \frac{d(\ln V)}{dt} = kC_A^2 = k\left(\frac{1 - X_A}{1 + \epsilon_A X_A}\right)^2$$

$$V = V_0(1 + \epsilon_A X_A) \quad X_A \quad V$$

$$\frac{(1 + \epsilon_A)\Delta V}{V_0\epsilon_A - \Delta V} + \epsilon_A \ln\left(1 - \frac{\Delta V}{\epsilon_A V_0}\right) = kt$$

, plot 3.23

3.3

