

ARTICLE

# Escherichia coli

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01 , J , & l , 01 & , 01 ). r l , r r r r l  
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, 01 ), l r r r r r r r r r r r r r r  
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00 ), r l ( l, 01 ), l , 01 - , & L , 00 ). r r r r  
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l ll l l l l r r r l r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r  
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r , & r , 01 ), l ( l, 01 ), r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r  
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2 |

2.1

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2.2

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2.3

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2.4

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2.5

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TABLE 1 ...

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2.6 | ...



TABLE 2

$\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$
$\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$
$\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$
$\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$

$\epsilon$  =  $5' \rightarrow 3'$

$J = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L (y'')^2 dx$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(L) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(L) = 0$ .  
 The Rayleigh-Ritz method is used with trial functions  $\phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ ,  $\phi_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2}$ ,  $\phi_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{L^3}$ ,  $\phi_4(x) = \frac{x^4}{L^4}$ .  
 The approximate solution is  $y(x) = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{i=1}^4 c_i \phi_i(x)$ .  
 The coefficients  $c_i$  are determined by minimizing  $J$ .  
 The exact solution is  $y(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ .

$\phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ ,  $\phi_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2}$ ,  $\phi_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{L^3}$ ,  $\phi_4(x) = \frac{x^4}{L^4}$ .  
 The matrix  $K$  is  $K_{ij} = \int_0^L \phi_i'' \phi_j'' dx$ .  
 The vector  $F$  is  $F_i = \int_0^L \phi_i'' dx$ .  
 The system  $Kc = F$  is solved for  $c$ .

2.7

The trial function is  $y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(x)$ .  
 The Rayleigh-Ritz method is used to approximate the solution of the boundary value problem.  
 The trial functions are  $\phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ ,  $\phi_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2}$ ,  $\phi_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{L^3}$ ,  $\phi_4(x) = \frac{x^4}{L^4}$ .  
 The matrix  $K$  is  $K_{ij} = \int_0^L \phi_i'' \phi_j'' dx$ .  
 The vector  $F$  is  $F_i = \int_0^L \phi_i'' dx$ .  
 The system  $Kc = F$  is solved for  $c$ .  
 The approximate solution is  $y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(x)$ .

$$c = - \frac{1}{K} F$$

The Rayleigh-Ritz method is used with trial functions  $\phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ ,  $\phi_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2}$ ,  $\phi_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{L^3}$ ,  $\phi_4(x) = \frac{x^4}{L^4}$ .  
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 The vector  $F$  is  $F_i = \int_0^L \phi_i'' dx$ .  
 The system  $Kc = F$  is solved for  $c$ .  
 The approximate solution is  $y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(x)$ .

3

3.1

The Rayleigh-Ritz method is used with trial functions  $\phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ ,  $\phi_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2}$ ,  $\phi_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{L^3}$ ,  $\phi_4(x) = \frac{x^4}{L^4}$ .  
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 The system  $Kc = F$  is solved for  $c$ .  
 The approximate solution is  $y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(x)$ .  
 The exact solution is  $y(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ .

3.2

The Rayleigh-Ritz method is used with trial functions  $\phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ ,  $\phi_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2}$ ,  $\phi_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{L^3}$ ,  $\phi_4(x) = \frac{x^4}{L^4}$ .  
 The matrix  $K$  is  $K_{ij} = \int_0^L \phi_i'' \phi_j'' dx$ .  
 The vector  $F$  is  $F_i = \int_0^L \phi_i'' dx$ .  
 The system  $Kc = F$  is solved for  $c$ .  
 The approximate solution is  $y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(x)$ .

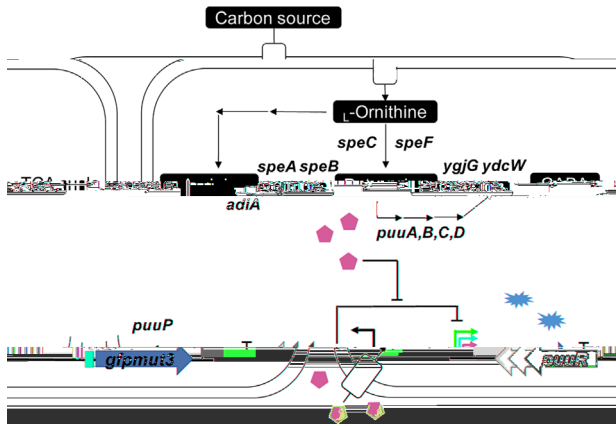


FIGURE 1

The genetic circuit for L-ornithine production is shown in Figure 1. The carbon source is converted to L-ornithine via a pathway involving genes *speA*, *speB*, *speC*, and *speF*. The pathway is regulated by the *yjgG ydcW* operon. The *puuA, B, C, D* genes are involved in the conversion of L-ornithine to putrescine. The *puuP* gene is also shown, along with other regulatory elements like *gpmu3* and a promoter.

The production of L-ornithine is a key step in the synthesis of polyamines. The *spe* genes are essential for the conversion of L-glutamate to L-ornithine. The *yjgG ydcW* operon is a regulatory element that controls the expression of the *spe* genes. The *puuA, B, C, D* genes are involved in the conversion of L-ornithine to putrescine, which is a precursor for the synthesis of polyamines. The *puuP* gene is a promoter that drives the expression of the *puuA, B, C, D* genes.

The genetic circuit is designed to produce L-ornithine from a carbon source. The carbon source is converted to L-ornithine via a pathway involving genes *speA*, *speB*, *speC*, and *speF*. The pathway is regulated by the *yjgG ydcW* operon. The *puuA, B, C, D* genes are involved in the conversion of L-ornithine to putrescine. The *puuP* gene is also shown, along with other regulatory elements like *gpmu3* and a promoter.

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### 3.3 | Genetic circuit for L-ornithine production

The genetic circuit for L-ornithine production is shown in Figure 1. The carbon source is converted to L-ornithine via a pathway involving genes *speA*, *speB*, *speC*, and *speF*. The pathway is regulated by the *yjgG ydcW* operon. The *puuA, B, C, D* genes are involved in the conversion of L-ornithine to putrescine. The *puuP* gene is also shown, along with other regulatory elements like *gpmu3* and a promoter.

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### 3.4 | Genetic circuit for L-ornithine production

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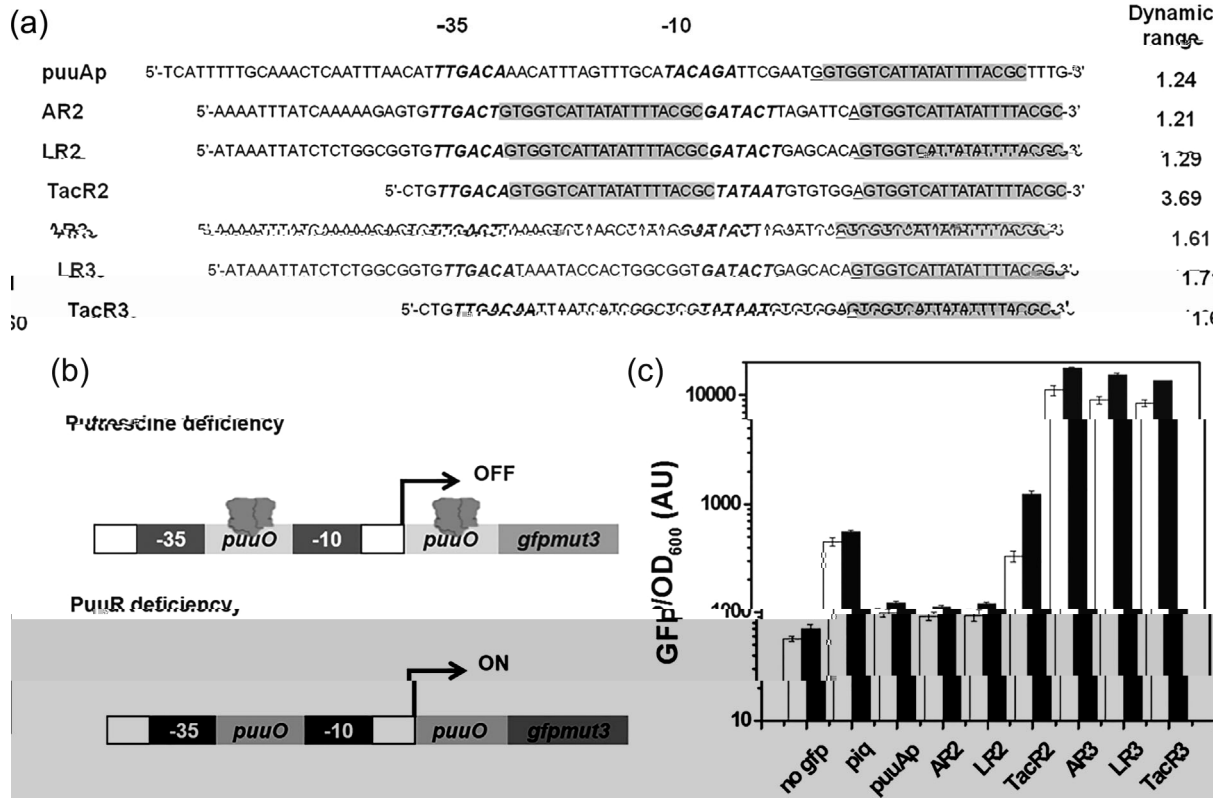


FIGURE 2

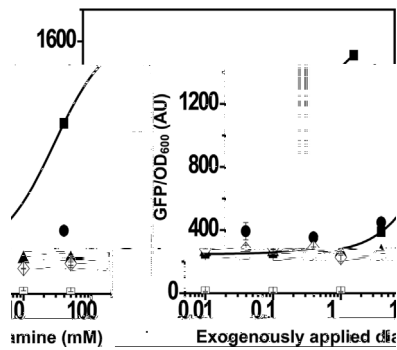


FIGURE 3



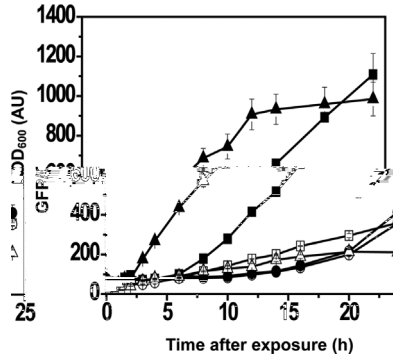


FIGURE 4

3.5

3.6

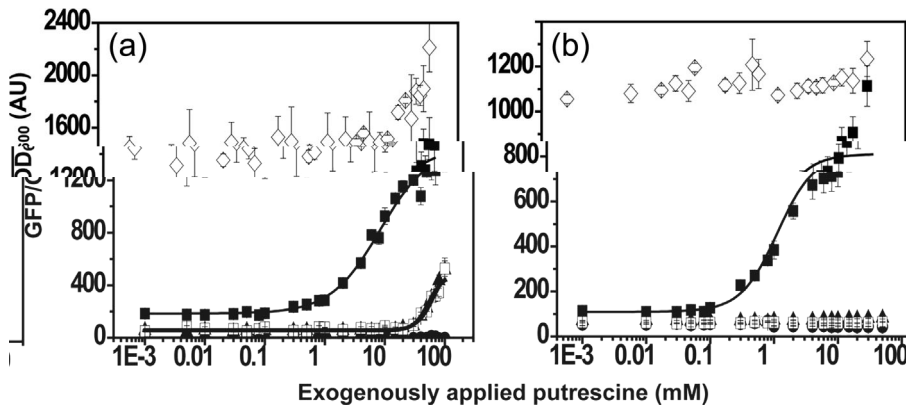


FIGURE 5



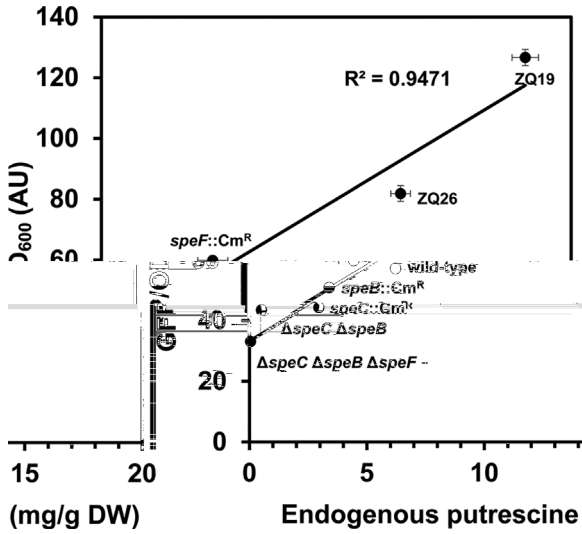


FIGURE 7

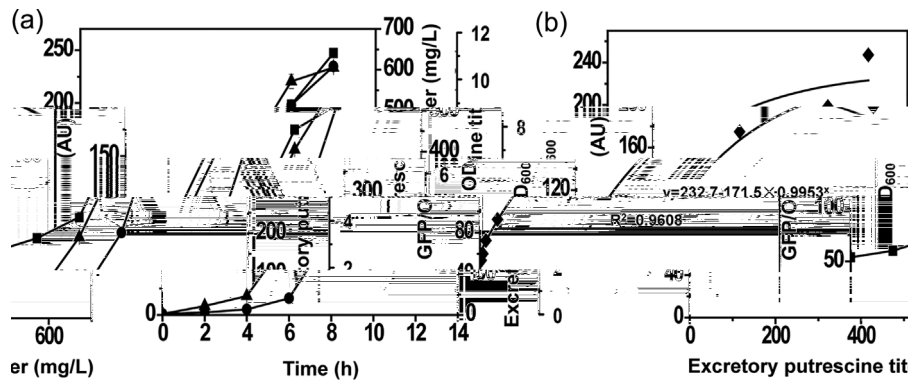


FIGURE 8

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