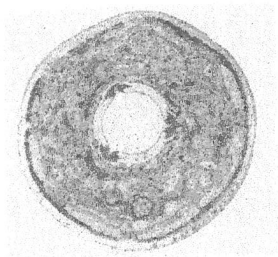


Quiz 3

Name: Key

You must show your work to get full credit.



A cell has volume $V = 7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3$ and surface $A = 4.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2$. Assume that oxygen, O_2 , passes through the cell membrane at a rate of $.5(\text{mg}/\text{mm}^2)/\text{hr}$.

1. What is the total amount of O_2 that is coming into the cell per hour?

Total amount is $2.05 \times 10^3 \text{ mg/hr}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{This is } & (\text{Area}) \times (\text{rate}) \\ & = (4.1 \times 10^{-3}) \times (.5) \\ & = 2.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg/hr} \end{aligned}$$

2. What is the amount of O_2 per volume coming into the cell per hour?

Amount per volume is $292.86 (\text{mg}/\text{mm}^3)/\text{hr}$

$$\frac{\text{Amount}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{2.05 \times 10^{-3}}{7 \times 10^{-6}} = 292.86 (\text{mg}/\text{mm}^3)/\text{hr}$$

3. If the cell needs $50(\text{mg}/\text{mm}^3)/\text{hr}$ to survive, then how much can it be magnified before it dies from lack of O_2 ?

Critical magnification factor is $\lambda =$ 5.856

For a magnified cell

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{Amount}}{\text{vol}} & = \frac{2.05 \times 10^{-3} \lambda^2}{7 \times 10^{-6} \lambda^3} = \frac{292.86}{\lambda} = 50 \quad (\text{50 is critical point}) \\ \lambda & = \frac{292.86}{50} = 5.857 \end{aligned}$$