

Dugga 2, 2013

3 questions, with 3 points each. 7 points needed to pass

1 Model formulation

Consider the following model:

$$d/dt(A) = u - k_1 \cdot A - k_2$$

$$d/dt(B) = k_1 \cdot A$$

$$A(0) = 0.5, B(0) = 1. k_1 = 2, k_2 = 3.$$

$$\hat{y}(t,p) = k \cdot B$$

- Which are the reactions?
- What are the new equations if the k_1 -reaction is changed into a Michaelis-Menten expression?
- How could you describe the \hat{y} -equation in words; what does it mean?

2. Optimization and statistical tests

- What is the input and output of an optimization algorithm?
- What is the null-hypothesis of a chi-square test? What do you conclude if it is rejected?
- What do you conclude if you do not reject a likelihood ratio test?

3. Closing the loop

- What is the problem with predictions in systems biology? Why does this problem typically not appear in physics?
- You have a well-determined prediction in a model, concerning the concentration of a state B, at a certain time point, $t=15$. How could that be a reason to measure B experimentally at that time point?
- You have another prediction, of C, at time point $t=20$. This prediction, however, is very uncertain, more than that of many other states. How could that uncertainty be a reason to measure C at this time point?

Good luck! ☺