

Omdugga 2013-02-11

All questions give 3 points. Do 1-3 for Omdugga 1, 3-5 for Omdugga 2, 1-5 for both.

7/9 to pass one, 12/15 to pass both

1. Consider the following little model:

$$d/dt(x_1) = u - k_1 \cdot x_1 - V_{\max} \cdot x_1 / (K_m + x_1)$$

$$d/dt(x_2) = V_{\max} \cdot x_1 / (K_m + x_1) - k_3$$

$$k_1 = 1, V_{\max} = 2, K_m = 3, k_3 = 5, x_1(0) = 2, x_2(0) = 3, \hat{y}(t, p) = k_y \cdot x_2, k_y = 4$$

- a) What are the states?, b) What are the parameters? c) What can be measured?

2. a) What is the input and output of a cost function?
b) How does Euler's forward method for simulation work?
c) What are the residuals in question 1, if $y(0) = 3$?

3. Consider again the model in question 1
 - a) What are the reactions?
 - b) What changes if you no longer assume that the reaction with saturation has this saturation?

4. Optimization and tests
 - a) What is the input and output of an optimization algorithm?
 - b) What is the null hypothesis of a whiteness test?
 - c) What happens if you do not reject a chi-square test?

5. Closing the loop
 - a) A core prediction is tested experimentally, and the experiment shows that a value outside the predicted interval was obtained. What can we then conclude? How would that be different if the prediction was not known to be a core prediction?
 - b) You have two models that are acceptable given the current data. How can you use predictions to design an experiment that *ensures* that a new experiment will be able to distinguish between the models?
 - c) Give an example of what makes modelling preferable to ordinary inspection and reasoning around data?

Good luck!

Gunnar