

Esercizio n° 1.

So che $pH_{\text{finale}} = 5$ $pH_{\text{iniziale}} = 7.4$. po. di dissociazione dell'acido b. che
 essere ad un valore di pH fisiologica, quindi applico la whole body temporal

$$C_{\text{fin}} = C_{\text{in}} e^{-\left[\frac{Q_B (B-1) t}{V} \right]}$$

$$pH = -\log_{10} [H^+]. \rightarrow [H^+]_{\text{fin}} = 10^{-5}$$

$$[H^+]_{\text{in}} = 10^{-7.4}$$

$$10^{-5} = 10^{-7.4} e^{-\left[\frac{Q_B (B-1) t}{V} \right]}$$

col rigo nero posso cancellare
 l'altro da sinistra.

$$Q_B =$$

$$B = \frac{KA}{Q_B}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{60} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{min}}$$

$$Q_B = 0.2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{min}} = 200 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{min}} \quad A = 1 \text{ m}^2 = 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$B = \frac{1}{60} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{min}} \cdot \frac{10^4 \text{ cm}^2}{200 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \text{min} = \frac{10^4}{12 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$V_{\text{distribuzione}} = 2 \text{ l} = 2 \text{ dm}^3 = 2000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$10^{-5} = 10^{-7.4} e^{-\left[\frac{200 \left(\frac{5}{6} - 1 \right) t}{2000} \right]}$$

$$10^{2.4} = e^{-\left(-\frac{1}{6} t \right)} = e^{+\frac{t}{60}} \quad +\frac{t}{60} = \ln 10^{2.4}$$

Exercice n° 5

Vedre opuntia m. 10/16.

②

$$5.5 = \frac{t}{60} \Rightarrow t = 330 \text{ min.}$$

Esercizio n°3

Quantità di glucosio ingerito ogni 60 minuti $Q_G = 0.8 \cdot 100g = 80g$.

$$GI_{base} = 100 \text{ ng/dl.} \quad I_{base} = 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g/dl}$$

$$Q_{TOTALE} \text{ ogni volta che si ingerisce glucosio } \bar{e} = \frac{Q_G}{V} = \frac{80.000 \text{ mg}}{50} = 1600 \text{ } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$G(\phi) = GI_{base} + Q_G = 100 + 1600 = 1700 \text{ } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

ora lo glucosio decore di $\frac{1}{4}$ ogni 15 minuti.

$$G(15) = G(\phi) - \frac{1}{4} G(\phi) = 1275 \text{ } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$G(30) = G(15) - \frac{1}{4} G(15) = 956.25 \text{ } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$G(45) = G(30) - \frac{1}{4} G(30) = 717.19 \text{ } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$G(60) = G(45) - \frac{1}{4} G(45) = 537.89 \text{ } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

le insulina $I(\phi) = I_b + \Delta I = 1 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}} + 2 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}} = 3 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}}$ e decore di $\frac{1}{4}$ ogni 15 min.

$$I(15) = I(\phi) - \frac{1}{4} I(\phi) = 2.25 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$I(30) = I(15) - \frac{1}{4} I(15) = 1.69 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$I(45) = I(30) - \frac{1}{4} I(30) = 1.27 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$I(60) = I(45) - \frac{1}{4} I(45) = 0.95 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}}$$

ma poiché il sistema rimane che

l'insulina vuol dire che I non può andare sotto il livello base $I(60) = 1 \text{ } \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{dl}}$

Esercizio 2

$$1 \text{ ATM} \begin{cases} \rightarrow 98\% \text{ O}_2 \rightarrow 0.98 \text{ ATM} = 744.8 \text{ mmHg} \\ \rightarrow 2\% \text{ CO}_2 \rightarrow 0.02 \text{ ATM} = 15.2 \text{ mmHg} \end{cases}$$

$$① \quad K_{\text{O}_2} = 390 \text{ ml} / \text{min} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{ATM}$$

$$W_{\text{O}_2} = 250 \text{ ml/min}$$

$$P_{\text{AinO}_2} = 744.8 - 47 = 697.8 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{BinO}_2} = 40 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{BarO}_2} = 107 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{AoutO}_2} = P_{\text{AinO}_2} - \Delta P_{\text{O}_2} = 633.8 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$A_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{W_{\text{O}_2}}{K_{\text{O}_2}} \ln \left[\frac{(P_{\text{AinO}_2} - P_{\text{BinO}_2})}{(P_{\text{AoutO}_2} - P_{\text{BarO}_2})} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{(P_{\text{AinO}_2} - P_{\text{BinO}_2}) - (P_{\text{AoutO}_2} - P_{\text{BarO}_2})} \approx 0.32 \text{ m}^2$$

$$② \quad K_{\text{CO}_2} = 2070 \text{ ml} / \text{min} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{ATM}$$

$$W_{\text{CO}_2} = \begin{cases} 200 \text{ ml/min} \\ \downarrow \text{PARCHE VIENE RIMOSSA!} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{\text{AinCO}_2} = 15.2 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{BinCO}_2} = 45 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{BarCO}_2} = 40 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{AoutCO}_2} = 20.2 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$A_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{W_{\text{CO}_2}}{K_{\text{CO}_2}} \ln \left[\frac{(P_{\text{AinCO}_2} - P_{\text{BinCO}_2})}{(P_{\text{AoutCO}_2} - P_{\text{BarCO}_2})} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{(P_{\text{AinCO}_2} - P_{\text{BinCO}_2}) - (P_{\text{AoutCO}_2} - P_{\text{BarCO}_2})} \approx 3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$③ \quad A_{\text{TOTALE}} = \frac{A_{\text{O}_2} + A_{\text{CO}_2}}{2} = 1.91 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$K = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{D}{L} = \frac{1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 60}{0.144 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{min}} = 0.05 \text{ cm/min}$$

$$P_{\text{out}} = P_{\text{in}} e^{-\frac{Q_B}{V} (1-\beta)t} \quad \text{con} \quad P_{\text{out}} = 104 \text{ mmHg} \quad P_{\text{in}} = 40 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$t = \frac{V}{Q_B (1-\beta)} \ln \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} = \frac{2500 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}}{25 \text{ ml} \cdot 0.32} \cdot 0.95 \approx 59.37 \text{ min}$$

(3)

Dopo 60 min ora l'individuo ingerisce di nuovo 700 mg

$$Q(60^+) = Q(60) + 40 = 1600 + 537.81 = 2137.81 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(75) = Q(60) - \frac{1}{4} Q(60) = 1603.42 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(90) = Q(75) - \frac{1}{4} Q(75) = 1202.56 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(105) = Q(90) - \frac{1}{4} Q(90) = 901.91 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(110) = Q(105) - \frac{1}{4} Q(105) = 626.44 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

L'insulina resta pari a $\frac{1 \text{ mg}}{\text{dl}}$ poiché il pancreas non cessa ancora di secretarla per 2 h.

A $t=120$ il l'individuo ingerisce di nuovo 700 mg

$$Q(120^+) = Q(110) + 40 = 1600 + 626.44 = 2226.44 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(135) = Q(120) - \frac{1}{4} Q(120) = 1707.33 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(150) = Q(135) - \frac{1}{4} Q(135) = 1280.50 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(165) = Q(150) - \frac{1}{4} Q(150) = 960.37 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$Q(180) = Q(165) - \frac{1}{4} Q(165) = 720.28 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

L'insulina resta a $T=120$ min dal glucosio e al valore basale zero

$$I(120) = 1 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}} + 2 \Delta I = 5 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$I(135) = I(120) - \frac{1}{4} I(120) = 3.75 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$I(150) = I(135) - \frac{1}{4} I(135) = 2.81 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$I(165) = I(150) - \frac{1}{4} I(150) = 2.11 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

$$I(180) = I(165) - \frac{1}{4} I(165) = 1.58 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{dl}}$$

Dre o $T = 180$ all'istante iniziale gli altri 80 g diminuiscono.

(9)

$$G(180^+) = G(180) + G_0 = 1600 + 710.78 = 2310.78 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

$$G(195) = G(180) - \frac{1}{4} G(180) = 1740.21 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

$$G(210) = G(195) - \frac{1}{4} G(195) = 1305.16 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

$$G(225) = G(210) - \frac{1}{4} G(210) = 928.87 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

$$G(240) = G(225) - \frac{1}{4} G(225) = 734.15 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

Il processo resta identico e continua a diminuire lo stesso

$$I(195) = I(180) - \frac{1}{4} I(180) = 1.18 \frac{\mu g}{dt}$$

$$I(210) = I(195) - \frac{1}{4} I(195) = 0.88 \frac{\mu g}{dt} \rightarrow \text{simile a } 1 \frac{\mu g}{dt}$$

$$I(225) = 1 \frac{\mu g}{dt}$$

$$I(240) = 1 \frac{\mu g}{dt}$$

a $T = 240$ non esiste più fusione quindi lo gliene deve nascondere

$$I(255) = I(240) - \frac{1}{4} I(240) = 550.61 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

$$I(270) = I(255) - \frac{1}{4} I(255) = 411.96 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

$$I(285) = I(270) - \frac{1}{4} I(270) = 309.72 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

$$I(300) = I(285) - \frac{1}{4} I(285) = 231.28 \frac{mg}{dt}$$

Perché lo gliene era è meno di altre volte

$$I(240) = I_b + 4 \Delta I = 9 \mu g$$

$$I(255) = I(240) - \frac{1}{4} I(240) = 6.75 \mu g$$

$$I(270) = I(255) - \frac{1}{4} I(255) = 5.06 \mu g$$

$$I(285) = I(270) - \frac{1}{4} I(270) = 3.80 \mu g$$

5

$$I(300) = I(285) - \frac{1}{4} I(285) = 2.14 \frac{mg}{cl}$$

a T=300 lo glicemia na é zero o valor basal e desce o tipo cl

$$I_1(315) = I_1(300) - \frac{1}{4} I_1(300) = 174.72 \frac{mg}{cl}$$

$$I_1(330) = I_1(315) - \frac{1}{4} I_1(315) = 130.66 \frac{mg}{cl}$$

$$I_1(345) = I_1(330) - \frac{1}{4} I_1(330) = 98 \frac{mg}{cl} \rightarrow \text{simbolo } 100 \frac{mg}{cl}$$

$$I_1(360) = I_1(345) - \frac{1}{4} I_1(345) = 100 \frac{mg}{cl} \text{ sono o zero}$$

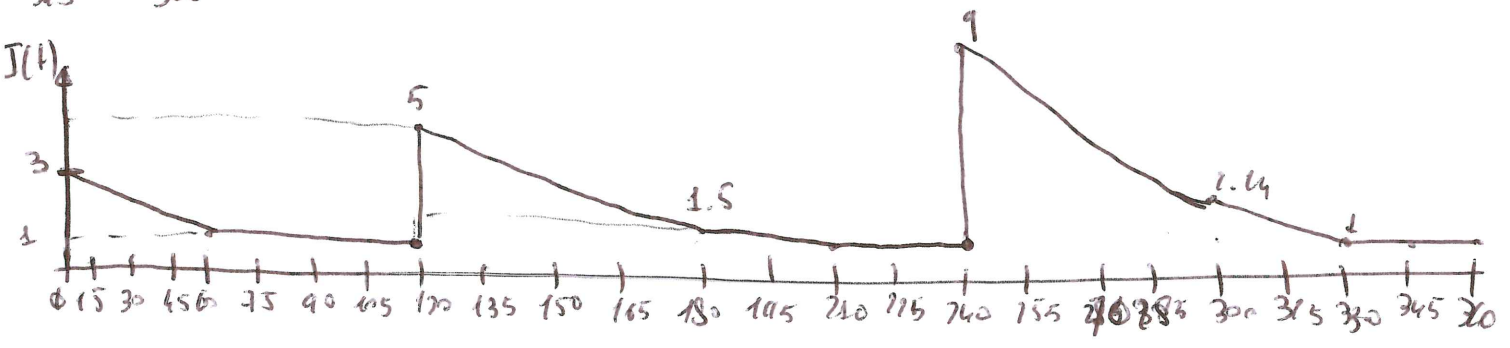
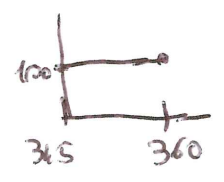
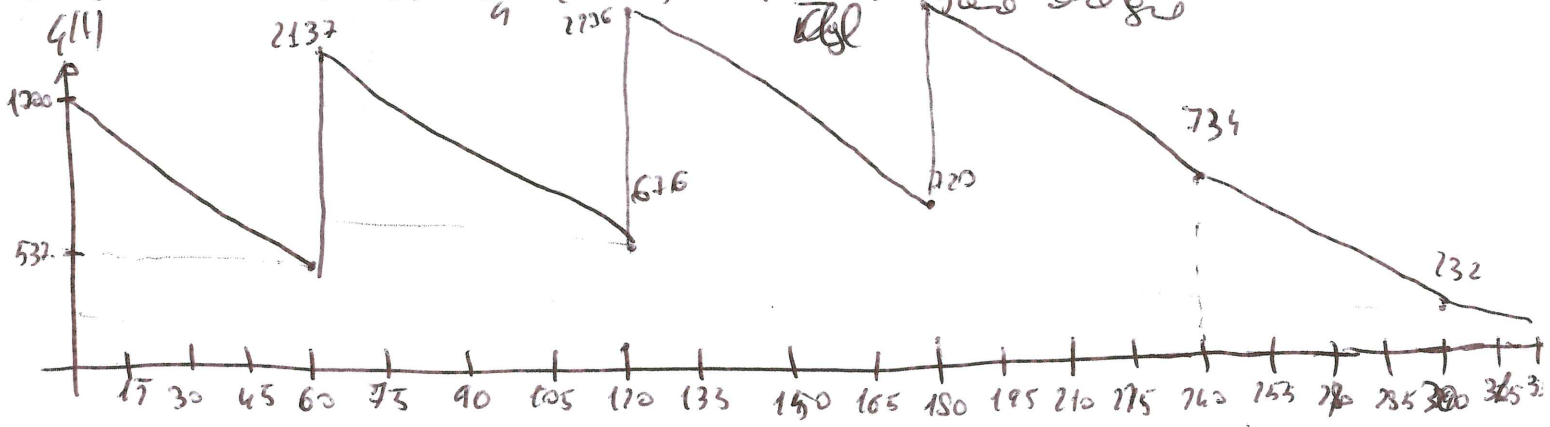
~~Problema~~ Il pancreas è guastato e l'insulina decresce di $\frac{1}{4}$ ogni 15 min

$$I(315) = I(300) - \frac{1}{4} I(300) = 1.60 \frac{mg}{cl}$$

$$I(330) = I(315) - \frac{1}{4} I(315) = 1.2 \frac{mg}{cl}$$

$$I(345) = I(330) - \frac{1}{4} I(330) = 0.9 \frac{mg}{cl} \rightarrow \text{simbolo } 1 \frac{mg}{cl}$$

$$I(360) = I(345) - \frac{1}{4} I(345) = 1.15 \frac{mg}{cl} \text{ sono zero}$$



(6)

serius no 4.

$$E = E_0 + \frac{RT}{zF} \ln [H^+]$$

cambio de base del logaritmo e lo paso en base 10.

~~$$\ln [H^+] = \frac{\log_{10} [H^+]}{\log_{10} [e]}$$~~

$$\ln [H^+] = \frac{\log_{10} [H^+]}{\log_{10} [e]} = 2.3 \log_{10} [H^+]$$

$$= -2.3 \text{ pH}$$

$$E = E_0 + \frac{RT}{zF} 2.3 \text{ pH}$$

$$z = 1 \quad F = 96500 \frac{C}{mol}$$

$$R = 8.31 \frac{J}{mol \cdot K} \quad T(K) = 25 + 273 = 298 K$$

$$\frac{RT}{zF} \cdot 2.3 = 8.31 \frac{J}{mol \cdot K} \cdot \frac{298 K}{1 \cdot 96500 C} \cdot 2.3 = 0.059$$

$$E = E_0 - 0.059 \text{ pH}$$

$\frac{-E + E_0}{0.059} = \text{pH}$	serie 1	pH = -5.08
	" 2	pH = -6.78
	" 3	pH = -8.47
	" 4	pH = -10.17
	" 5	pH = -11.86
	" 6	pH = -13.56

nueva lista de datos.