

29/9/25

$$1) \left(\rho + \frac{a n^2}{v^2} \right) (v - nb) = n k_B T$$

The units of two quantities added (or subtracted) must be the same.

$$\therefore \left[\frac{a n^2}{v^2} \right] = [P] = \frac{\text{FORCE}}{\text{AREA}} = \frac{MLT^{-2}}{L^2} = ML^{-1}T^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow [a] = ML^{-1}T^{-2} \times L^6 \quad \text{NB } [n] = \phi$$

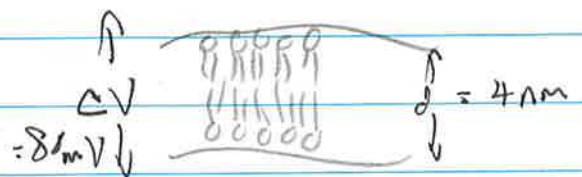
$$\underline{\underline{[a] = ML^5 T^{-2}}}$$

Similarly for b:

$$[nb] = [v]$$

$$\underline{\underline{[b] = L^3}}$$

$$2) E = \frac{\Delta V}{d}$$



$$= \frac{80 \text{ mV}}{4 \text{ nm}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= 20 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V/m}}}$$

cp. lightning $\sim 3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V/m!}$

3 We have a polymer:

$$N = 20,000 \text{ monomers}$$

$$a = 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$l_k = 3 \text{ nm}$$

By definition: $l_k = \frac{\langle R_{ee}^2 \rangle}{L_0}$

$$n_k = \frac{L_0}{l_k}$$

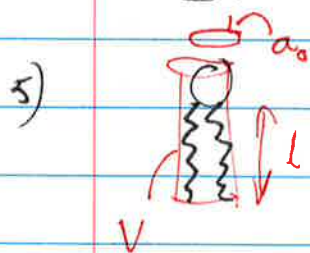
a) so, $L_0 = 20,000 \times 1 \text{ nm} = 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ nm}$

$$\Rightarrow n_k = \frac{2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ nm}}{3 \text{ nm}} = \underline{\underline{6667 \text{ Kuhn lengths}}}$$

b) $\langle R_{ee}^2 \rangle = l_k \times L_0 = 3 \text{ nm} \times 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ nm} = 6 \cdot 10^4 \text{ nm}^2$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\langle R_{ee}^2 \rangle} = 245 \text{ nm}$$

4 Equipartition Thm. see Lecture 3, slide 9.



$$\rho = \frac{V}{a_0 l}$$

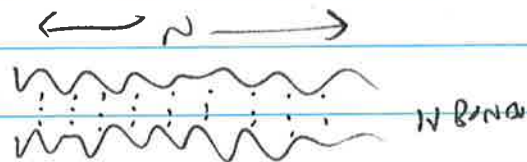
V = lipid volume

a_0 = cross-sectional area

l = max. tail length

Removing one tail would reduce the volume (V), and to a first approximation leave a_0 and l unaffected, so ρ would decrease.

d)



$$N = 10^6 \text{ base pairs}$$

$$a = 0.3 \text{ nm}$$

$$lk = 300 \text{ nm}$$

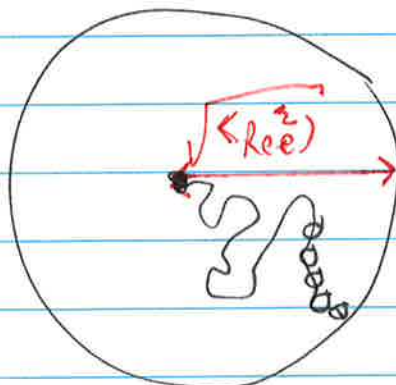
$$\Delta E = 5 k_B T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R_{ee}^2 \rangle &= lk \cdot L_0 = 300 \text{ nm} \times 10^6 \times 0.3 \text{ nm} \\ &= 9 \cdot 10^7 \text{ nm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\langle R_{ee}^2 \rangle} = 9487 \text{ nm} \sim \underline{\underline{9.5 \mu\text{m}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Energy} &= \sum \text{H-Bonds} = 10^6 \times 5 k_B T \\ &= \underline{\underline{5 \cdot 10^6 k_B T}} \end{aligned}$$

7)



N monomers of size a .

$$V_{\text{mem}} = N a^3 \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$V_{\text{space}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi (R_{\text{eff}})^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_{\text{mono}}}{V_{\text{space}}} = \frac{Na^3}{(Na^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{N}{N^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Given $N = 200$, $a = 1$ nm (We don't actually need a)

$$\frac{V_{\text{mono}}}{V_{\text{space}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{200}} = 0.07 \sim 7\%$$