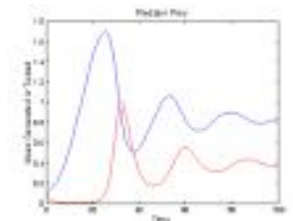
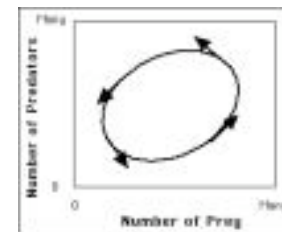


So how can I implement this thinking in a very different context?
or: What happens when a biophysics guy plays in the wrong sandbox.

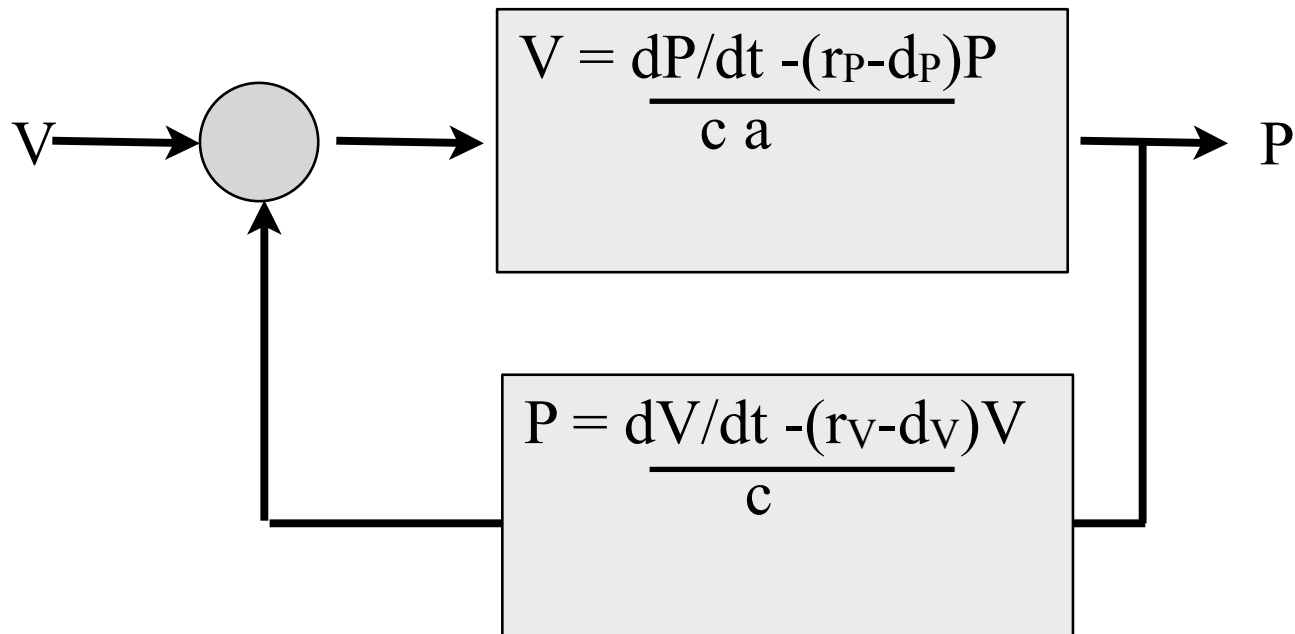
$$\begin{aligned}dP/dt &= (r_P - d_P)P + c a V \\dV/dt &= (r_V - d_V)V - c V\end{aligned}$$

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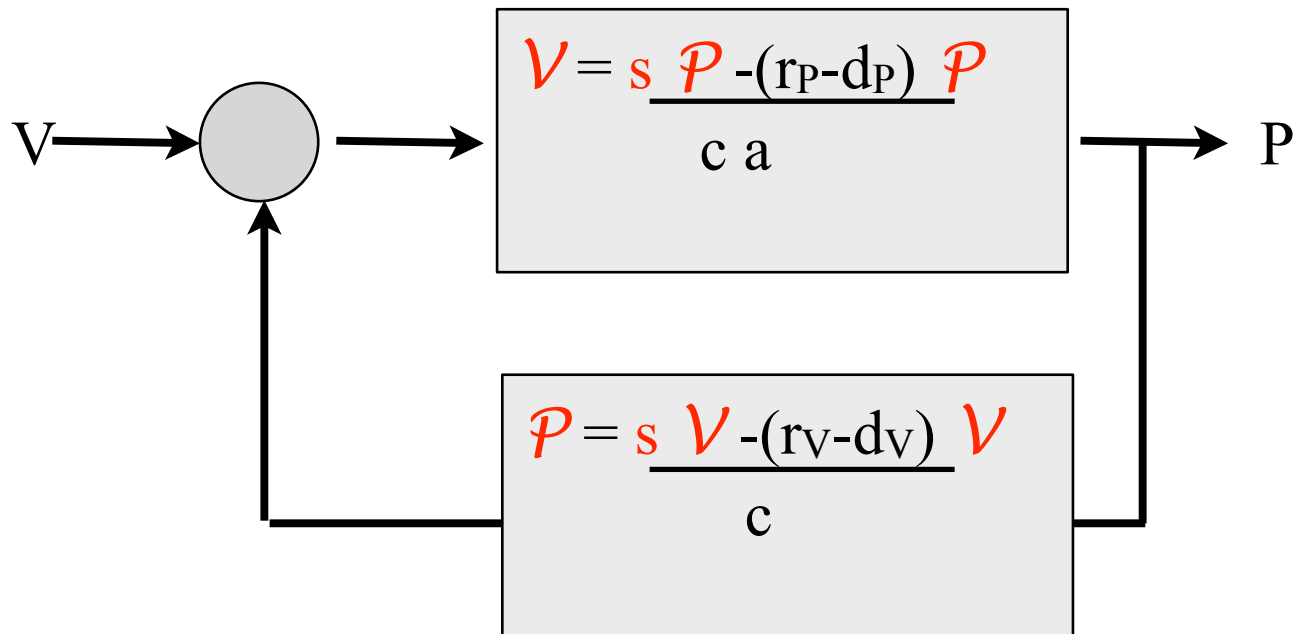
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$$\mathcal{L}(P) = \mathcal{P}$$

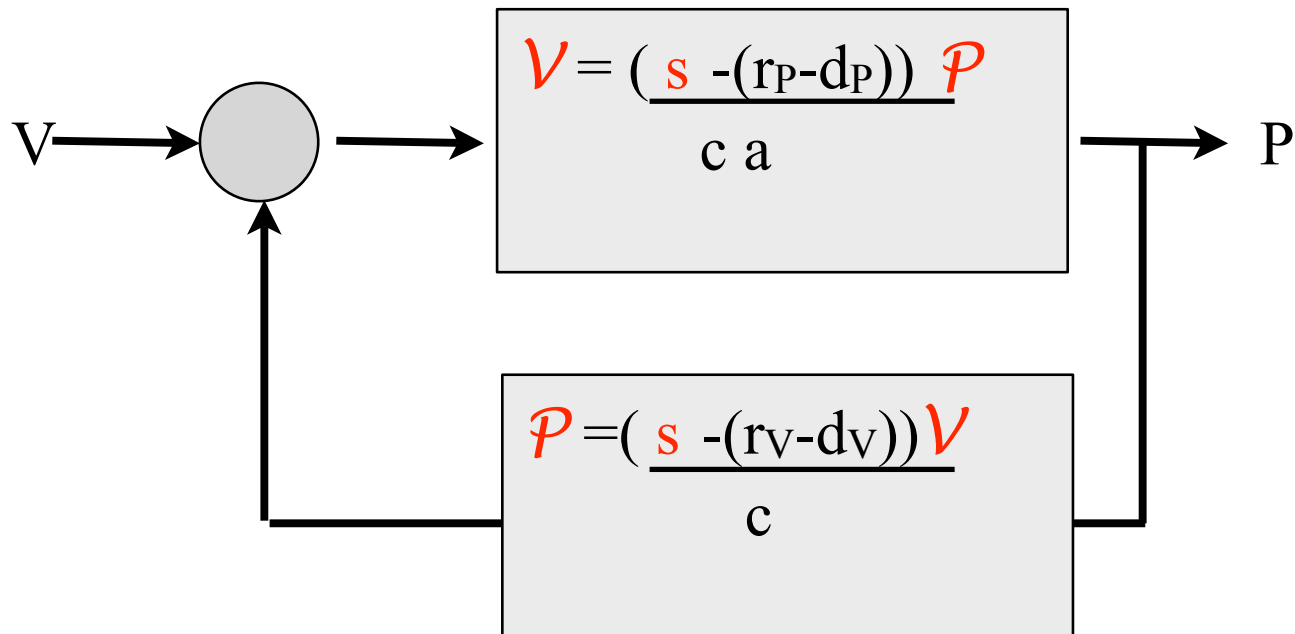
$$\mathcal{L}(V) = \mathcal{V}$$



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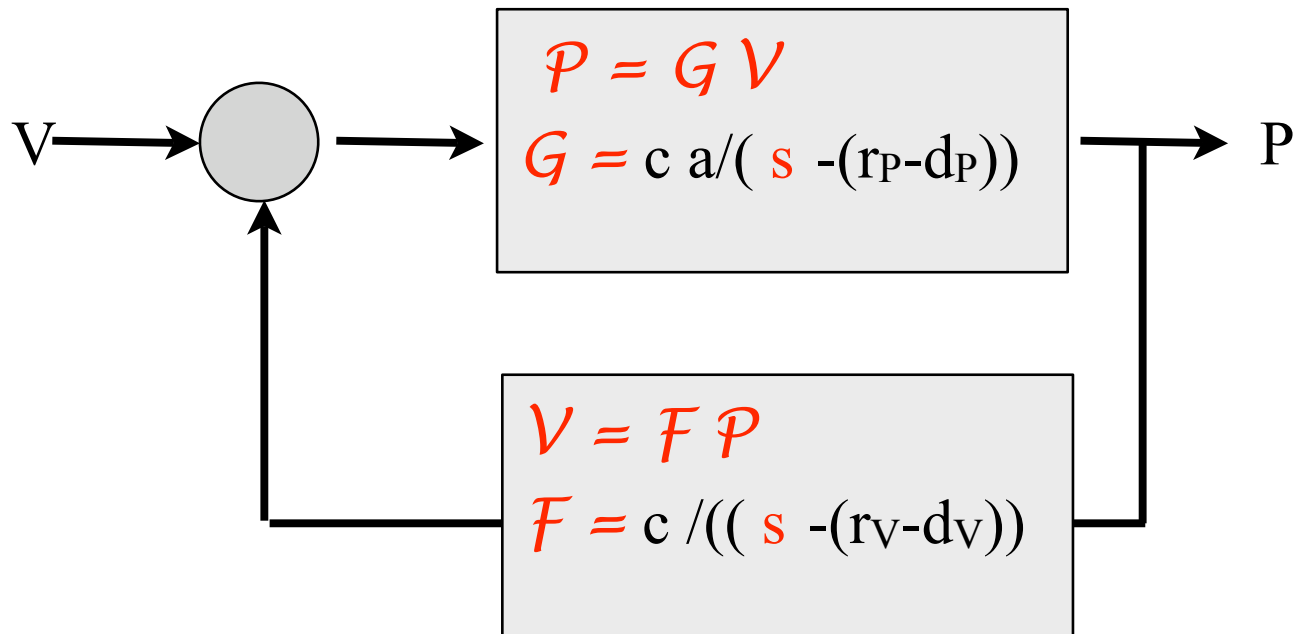
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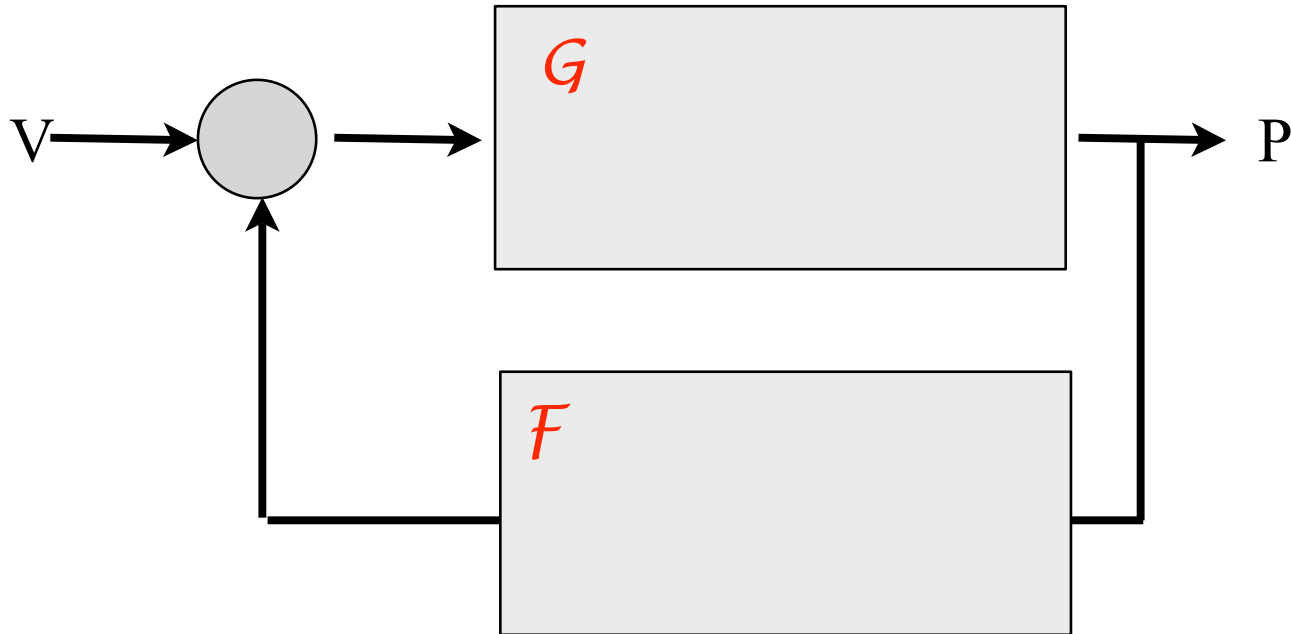


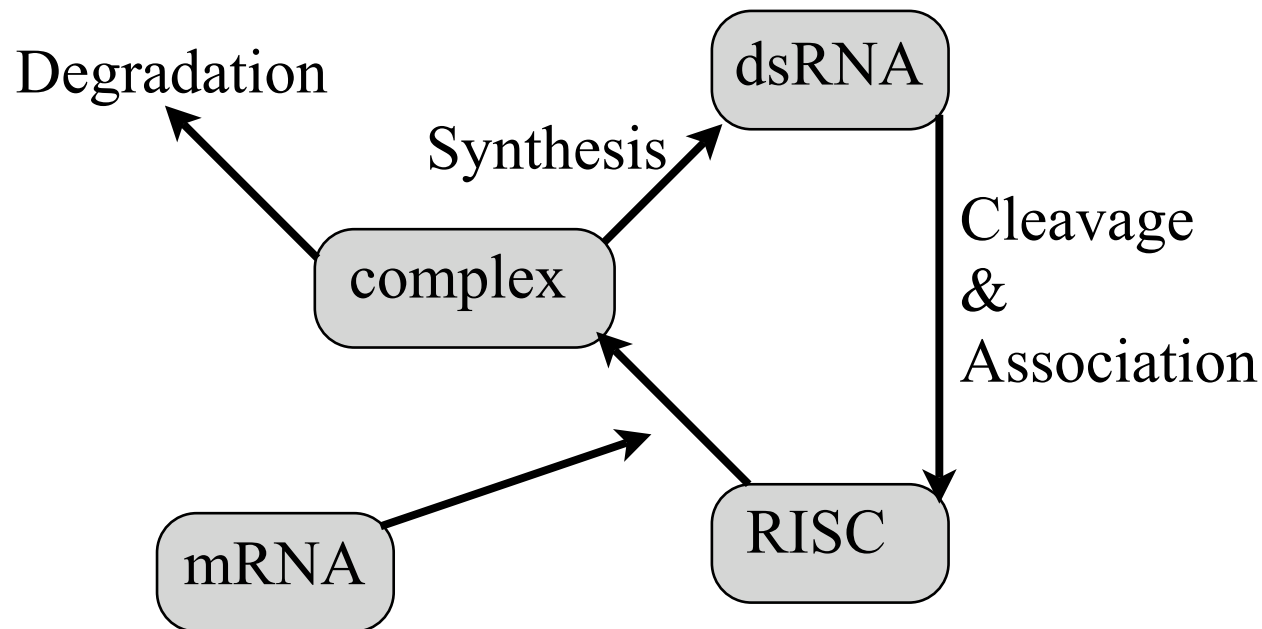
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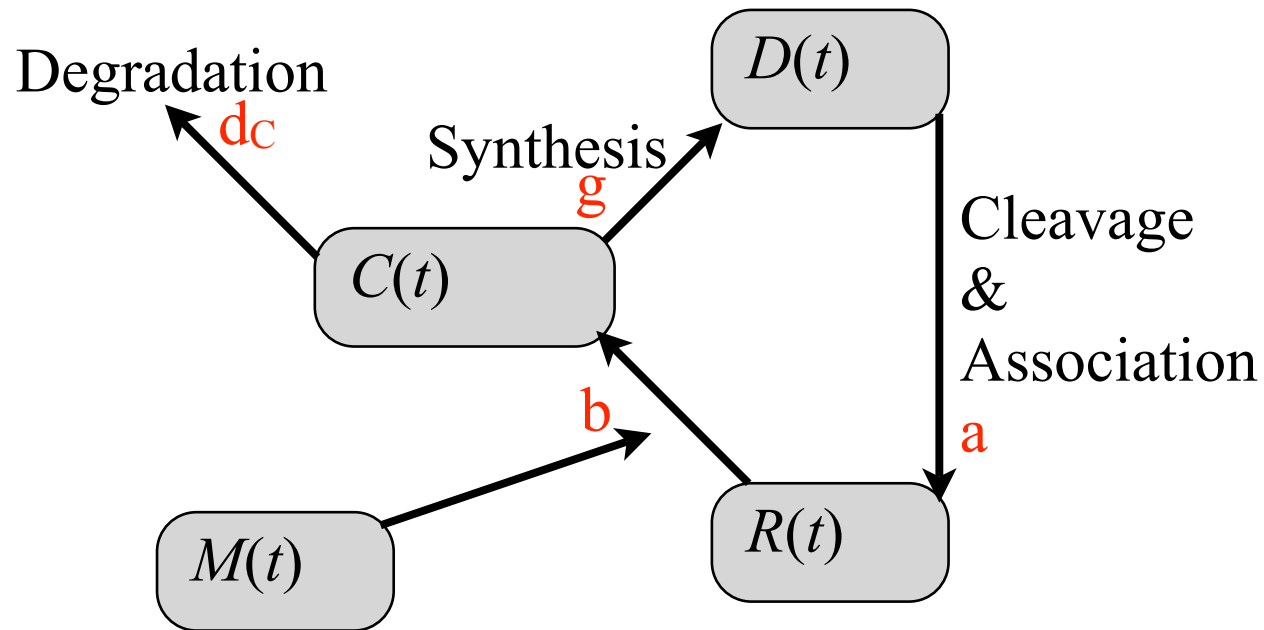
$$\mathcal{L}(V) = \mathcal{V}$$

$$\text{Transfer Function} = \frac{G}{1 + F G}$$





Making control models from differential equation systems:
a peak at Carl's curious dsRNAs.
Bergstrom et al., 2003, PNAS, 11511-11516. *Mathematical models of RNA silencing: unidirectional amplification limits accidental self-directed reactions.*

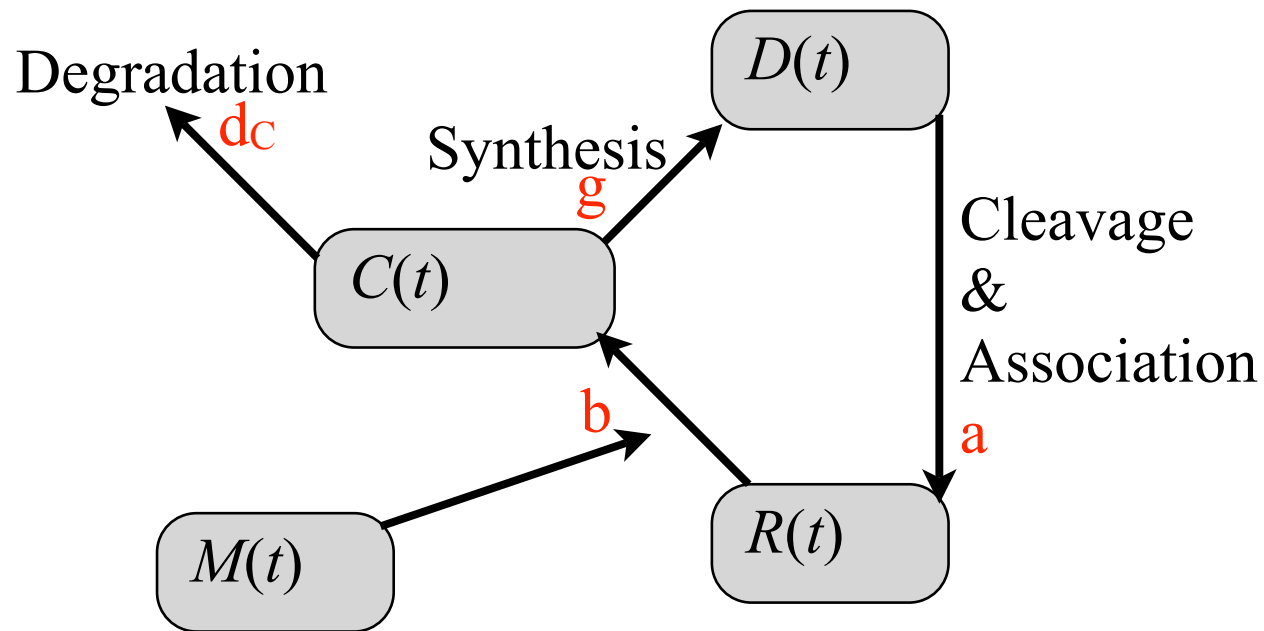


$$D'(t) = -a D(t) + g C(t)$$

$$R'(t) = a D(t) - d_R R(t) - b R(t) M(t)$$

$$C'(t) = b R(t) M(t) - (g + d_c) C(t)$$

$$M'(t) = h - d_M M(t) - b R(t) M(t)$$



$$D'(t) = -a D(t) + g C(t)$$

$$C = (D' + a D)/g$$

$$C = \mathcal{D}(s+a)/g$$

$$\mathcal{D} = G1 C$$

$$G1 = g/(s+a)$$