Exercise 1 (DNA circuits). In the following, long domains are represented in grey and toeholds in color.
Assume a binding rate of 0.116 and unbinding rate of 0.003 for the short domains (toeholds), compute the graph of all possible evolutions for the following mixes. Gives the main path of the evolution. What are the output(s)? Explain what each mix computes.

Question 1.1) Mix 1
Complexes:

Answer:

Question 1.2) Mix 2
Inputs:

Complexes:
**Question 1.3)** Mix 3

**Inputs:**

\[ \text{T A}, \text{T B} \]

**Complexes:**

\[ \text{A T B T C}, \text{A* T* B* T* C*} \]

**Answer:**

\[ \text{Output} \]

\[ \text{Entropy gain} \]

\[ \text{Random walk} \]

\[ \text{Mix 3} \]
Question 1.4) Mix 4

Inputs:

Complexes:

Answer: △
[★] Exercise 2 (PEN toolbox - binary counter). Our goal is to propose a PEN toolbox circuit that would implement a 3-bits binary counter with a periodic circuit. Here is a suggestion:

- An increment signal should be sent periodically
- Each bit should be implemented as a bistable PEN tool network
- The increment signal should flip the first bit which should send a carry signal to the next bit if it was flipped to 0; this carry signal should then flip the next bit and so on.

▶ Question 2.1) Give an activation/inhibition/auto-catalyse network implementing a 3-bits binary counter. Answer. ⊿ To be done. ◁

▶ Question 2.2) Give the corresponding network of DNA strands and templates, giving names to the different orthogonal domains (assuming the presence of appropriate polymerase, nickase and exonuclease).
Answer. ⊿ To be done. ◁

▶ Question 2.3) Propose a mechanism to report the value of the binary counter using reporting strands equipped with a fluorophore/quencher.
Answer. ⊿ To be done. ◁