Graph referenced as "U.V. absorption changes on denaturation for various DNA samples"

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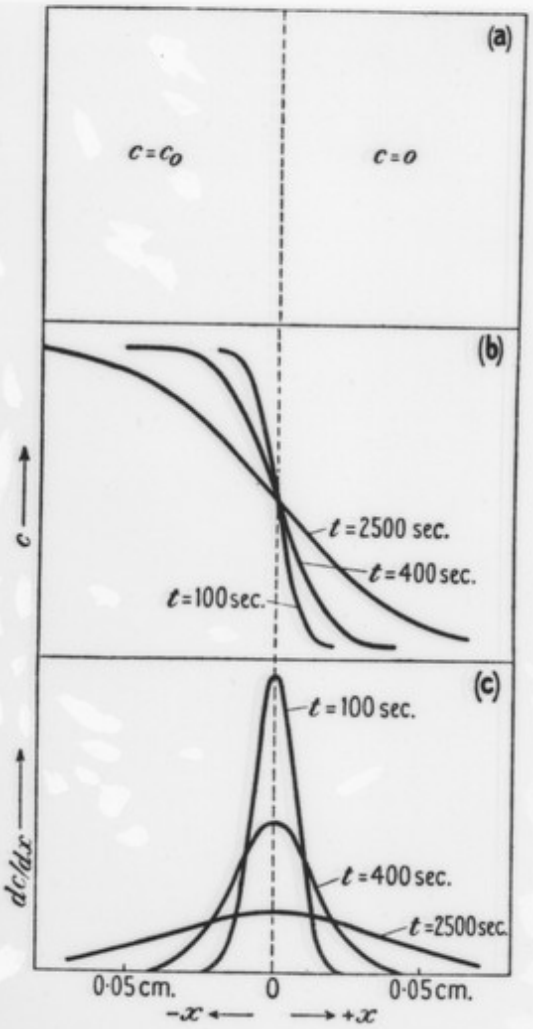
o 'rotate' around the point $x = 0$, $c = c_0/2$, also becoming increasingly lattened with increasing time.

This picture of diffusion is also of use in some cases of forced diffusion



(*a*) The original boundary. (*b*) Distribution of concentration at different times (t) after formation of the boundary. Calculated from equation (10.3) for $D = 2{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-7}$ c.g.s. units. (*c*) Concentration gradient over the boundary region for different times. Calculated from equation (10.6) for $D = 2{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-7}$ c.g.s. units.

where during diffusion the whole of the solute molecules are subject to some steady force, leading to a definite component of velocity in the direction of the force. Thus in sedimentation it will be shown (p. 273) that ideally the effects of diffusion and sedimentation are additive, the presence of sedimentation merely causing the transport of the normally

behaving diffusion curve along the cell in the direction of the centrifugal field.