

# [Case study: lactic acid essay](https://assignbuster.com/case-study-lactic-acid-essay/)

Even its levels are not same in all of t he people who array out same exercise. There are various psychological factors which also co intros the level of Lactic acid. 2. What is the difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration? The primary difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration is that are obis respiration involves the use of oxygen while anaerobic respiration does not in evolve oxygen. Cellular respiration is how cells produce energy in the form of addends nine troposphere molecules.

Aerobic respiration also produces more energy than anaerobic respiration. A final difference between the two kinds of respiration s that aerobic respiration produces carbon dioxide and water as by products, while anaerobic respiration produces lactic acid. 3. Why is lactic acid formed even when the athlete is breathing oxygen? Lactic acid fermentation is the product of anaerobic respiration in the muscle s and other parts of the body.

This typically occurs during exercise.

It is probably true that people don’t stop breathing so there is oxygen entering the body but not enough to sustain intent nose exercise. Anaerobic respiration and lactic acid fermentation is a fast and efficient way o f getting energy to he muscles, even if the consequence is lactic acid build up and a lower ammo NT of ATOP. If the muscles and other parts of the body need the energy fast, lactic acid ferment action is the key.

4. What is the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration?

The final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration is the presence of oxygen, al I cells synthesize ATOP via the process of glycoside. 5. How is lactic acid buildup dealt with by the body? Lactic acid is transported to the liver and oxidized to produce oxygen. This en erg is used to convert the remaining lactic acid back into glucose when the body is no longed short of oxygen. When the lactic acid is used up, the oxygen debt is repaid.

Glucose is then trap unsorted back to the muscle.