

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21201141**

ID профиля: **824307**

Вариант 7

Yunanlılar

Uzunluk 2

$$\text{Orbita: } a_r = \frac{49}{3} = 13,3 \text{ AU}$$

$$a_{\text{orbit}} = 29,23 \text{ AU}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\cos B \cdot a_{\text{orbit}}}} = 0,3324 \sqrt{11} \text{ c.}$$

задача 1

Дано: $\alpha = 30^\circ$
 $\beta = 15^\circ$

Найти $\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$
 V
 Q

1) Найти проекции силы P на ось $Ox = r$, то

$$\frac{P_1}{P} = r \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P} = r \sin \beta \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} \Rightarrow P_1 = P \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} \approx 3,346 P$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_0} = r \sin \alpha$$

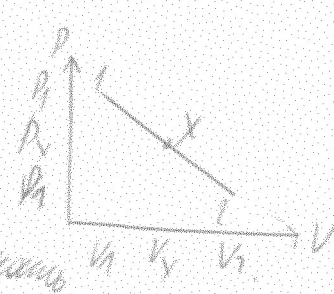
$$\frac{V_2}{V_0} = r \cos \beta \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \approx 0,5746 V_2$$

2) по VMK

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_1 V_1 &= V R T_1 \\ P_2 V_2 &= V R T_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} T_1 &= \frac{P_1 V_1}{V R} \\ T_2 &= \frac{P_2 V_2}{V R} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T_1}{T_1} - 1 = \frac{P_1 V_1 \cdot V R}{V R \cdot P_2 V_2} - 1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} - 1 = \frac{P \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} \cdot V_2 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}}{P V_2} - 1 =$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \beta \cos \beta} - 1 = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\sin 2\beta} - 1 = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 1} - 1 = \sqrt{3} - 1 \approx 1,732 - 1 \approx 0,732$$

3) Нарисовать график P/V и объяснить смысл его формы процесса.



$P = A - BV$
 процесс изохорный, так как не меняется количество вещества, но меняется температура и давление.

$$P_1 = A - BV_1 \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} P_1 \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} &= A - BV_1 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \\ P_2 \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} &= P_1 + BV_1 - BV_2 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$P_1 \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} - 1 \right) = BV_1 \left(1 - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \right) \Rightarrow B = \frac{P_1}{V_1} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} - 1 \right)$$

Umembran

Umsatzpreis 4

$$A = R \left(1 + \frac{\cos 2 - 1}{\sin \beta} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{\sin 2}{\cos \beta} \right)$$

4) Max wachstumsfähig PV = max

$$V_x(A - BV_x) = \max$$

$$AK_x - BK_x^2 = \max \quad \text{Daher } K_x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-A}{-2B} = \frac{A}{2B} = \frac{R \left(1 + \frac{\cos 2 - 1}{\sin \beta} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{\sin 2}{\cos \beta} \right) K_1}{2R \left(\frac{\cos 2 - 1}{\sin \beta} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{\sin 2}{\cos \beta} \right)} = K_1$$

≈ 0,6028 K₁

5) Verhältnis U zu K₁

$$\frac{K_1}{V_0} = r \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{K_1}{V_0} = r \cos \beta$$

$$\frac{K_1}{V_1} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos 15^\circ} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0,6018 \cos 15^\circ$$

$$6) Q = \frac{A}{Q}$$

$$A = (P_1 - P_2) / (K_1 - K_2)$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{7} (P_2 K_1 - P_1 K_2 - P_1 K_1)$$

$$Q = \frac{(P_1 - P_2) / (K_1 - K_2)}{\frac{1}{7} (P_2 K_1 - P_1 K_2 - P_1 K_1)} = \frac{2,346 P_1 \cdot 0,6015 K_1}{15 \cdot 0,6018 K_1 - 7,92 P_1} \approx 0,97693$$

$$\text{andem: } \frac{P_1 - P_2}{P_1} = 0,232$$

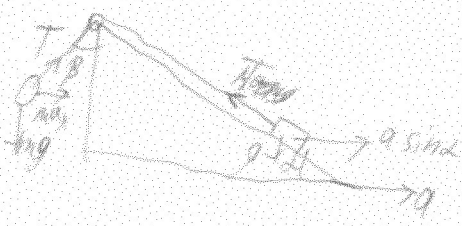
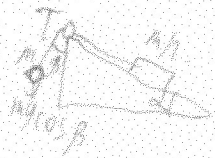
$$\cos \alpha = \cos 15^\circ \cdot 0,6028$$

$$Q = 0,97693$$

Reprodukt.

$\cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$ $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{5}$

$a = 1$ $a_{\text{grav}} = 1$



$T \cos \beta = mg \cos \beta \Rightarrow T = mg = 10 \text{ N}$

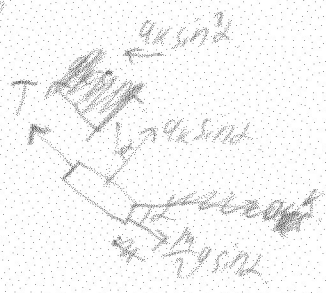
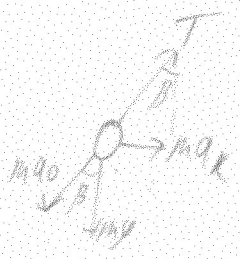
$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$

$\sin \beta = 0.8$

~~$T \cos \beta = mg$~~
 ~~$T \sin \beta = N$~~

$\frac{1}{2} a_{\text{tot}} = T \sin \beta$

~~$\frac{1}{2} a_{\text{tot}} = T \sin \beta$~~
 ~~$T \sin \beta = N$~~

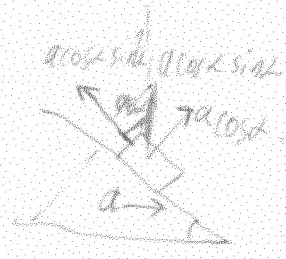
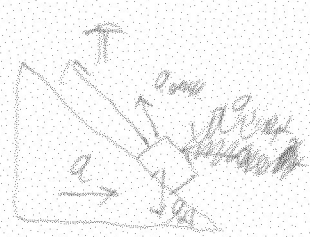
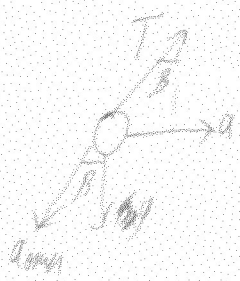


$mg \cos \beta + mg \sin \beta = T$

3) $\frac{L}{\cos \beta} = L$

$a_{\text{tot}} = g \sin \beta + \text{downward normal}$

$L = \frac{2L}{a_{\text{tot}}} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{a_{\text{tot}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{g \sin \beta}}$



$T \cos \beta = mg \Rightarrow T = \frac{mg}{\cos \beta} = \frac{10 \text{ N}}{0.6} = \frac{50}{3} \text{ N}$

$T \sin \beta = ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{T \sin \beta - mg \sin \beta}{m} = \frac{50 \sin \beta - 10 \sin \beta}{10} = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$

21201141 (U824307 M1267616)

$\frac{2T - mg \sin \beta}{m} = \frac{2mg}{\cos \beta} - g \sin \beta = \frac{20}{0.6} - 10 \sin \beta = 9 \left(\frac{2}{\cos \beta} - \sin \beta \right)$

$a_{\text{tot}} = g \cos \beta + a_{\text{tot}}$

reproduca

$$a_{cent} = \frac{4}{3}g + g\left(\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 10\left(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{10}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{14}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right)g = \frac{14-1}{3}g = \frac{13}{3}g = \frac{13}{3} \cdot 9.8 = 41.26 \text{ m/s}^2$$

~~ma_{cent} = mg cos θ + ...~~

$$m(a_{cent} - g) = T - mg \sin \alpha$$

$$m(a_{cent} - mg) = 2T - mg \sin \alpha$$

$$a_{cent} = a_k + \frac{2T}{m} = g \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{P}{R} = R \cos 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{V}{V_0} = R \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{P}{R} = R \sin 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{V}{V_0} = R \cos 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{P}{R} = \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{V}{V_0} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} = \frac{0.5}{0.9659} = 0.51926$$

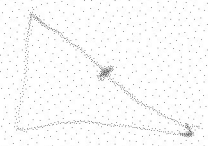
$$= \frac{0.316}{0.1538} \approx 2.06$$

$$P_1 = 3.346R$$

$$V_1 = 0.51926V_0$$

$$\frac{P_1/V_1}{P_0/V_0} = \frac{T_1}{T_0} = \frac{3.346 \cdot 0.51926 P_0/V_0}{P_0/V_0} = 1.73 \quad T_1 = 1.73 T_0$$

$$\frac{T_1 - T_0}{T_0} = \frac{1.73 T_0 - T_0}{T_0} = \frac{0.73 T_0}{T_0} = 0.73$$



reproduca: o triângulo que se apresenta sugere a ideia de um triângulo retângulo

o maior modo P = max

obtemos P₁ e P₂ - BV.

$$21201141 (U824307 M1267616)$$

$$0,866 \cdot 0,5$$

$$L = P_1 + P_2 = B \cdot 0.51926 V_0 + 3.346 P_1$$

$$B \cdot 0.51926 V_0 = 2.346 P_1$$

$$B = 0.452 V_0 = 1.146 P_1$$

$$B = \frac{3.346 P_1}{0.51926 V_0} = 6.445 \frac{P_1}{V_0}$$

$$L = 6.445 P_1 + P_1 = 7.545 P_1$$

Verdicht.

$$P_{\text{max}} = (L - R) V = \text{max} = 2V - R V^2 \text{ max}$$

$$\text{max } R V = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-L}{-2R} = \frac{L}{2R} = \frac{5,363 R V_1}{2 \cdot 4,101 R} = 0,6008 V_1 = V_2$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_0} = R \sin 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_0} = R \cos 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ}$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{V_2 \cos 15^\circ}{V_1} = 0,6008 \cos 15^\circ = 0,57216$$

$$x = 0,1 \cos 0,57216$$

$$R = 5,363 R_1 - 4,063 \cdot 0,6008 R_1$$

$$\frac{R_1 V_1 - R_2 V_2}{R_1 V_1 - R_2 V_2}$$

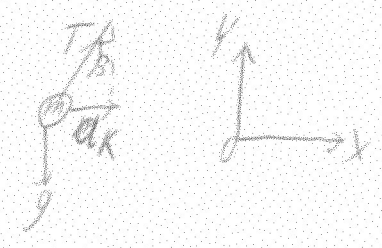
$$1 - (R_2 - R_1)(V_1 - V_2) = 2,396 R_1 \cdot 0,49824 V_1$$

$$0,49824 (R_2 - R_1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,6008 V_1 \cdot 2,396 R_1 = 0,71693$$

Задача 1

Дано: $\cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$ $g = 10 \text{ м/с}^2$
 $\cos \beta = \frac{3}{5}$
 m
 $\frac{m}{7}$
 H
 Найти: $a_{\text{к}}$
 $a_{\text{ом}}$
 $t_{\text{н}}$

1) по II ЗН для шарика (по OX шарик движется с ускорением $a_{\text{к}}$)
 $\begin{cases} OX: m a_{\text{к}} = T \sin \beta \\ OY: m g = T \cos \beta \end{cases}$



$$\frac{a_{\text{к}}}{g} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}$$

$$a_{\text{к}} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} g = g \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta}}{\cos \beta} = g \frac{\sqrt{1 - 0.36}}{0.6} = g \frac{0.8}{0.6} = \frac{4g}{3} \approx 13.3 \text{ м/с}^2$$

2) по II ЗН для бруска

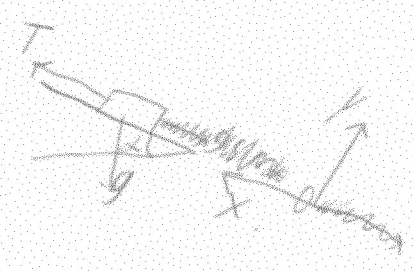
$$OX: \frac{m}{2} (a_{\text{ом}} - a_{\text{к}} \cos \alpha) = T - \frac{m}{2} g \sin \alpha$$

$$a_{\text{ом}} - a_{\text{к}} \cos \alpha = \frac{2T}{m} - g \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{из (1)} \quad m g = T \cos \beta \Rightarrow \frac{T}{m} = \frac{g}{\cos \beta}$$

$$a_{\text{ом}} - \frac{4g}{3} \cos \alpha = \frac{2g}{\cos \beta} - g \sin \alpha$$

$$a_{\text{ом}} = g \left(\frac{2}{\cos \beta} + \frac{4}{3} (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) \right) = g \left(\frac{2 \cdot 5}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{5}{13} - \frac{12}{13} \right) \right) = g \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{20}{39} - \frac{16}{13} \right) = g \left(\frac{130 + 20 - 36}{39} \right) = g \left(\frac{114}{39} \right) \approx 29.23 \text{ м/с}^2$$



$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{169}} = \sqrt{\frac{144}{169}} = \frac{12}{13}$$

3) Когда в момент II шарик падает бруску необходимо вычислить $L = \frac{H}{\cos \beta} = \frac{H}{0.6}$
 или можно от бруска определить (или $\frac{H}{\cos \beta}$) L и найти время $t_{\text{н}}$ с помощью формулы
 по формуле Кин-Кам $L = \frac{a_{\text{ом}} t^2}{2} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{a_{\text{ом}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{0.6 \cdot 29.23}} = \sqrt{0.114} \approx 0.337 \text{ с}$



Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21201141**

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Вариант 7

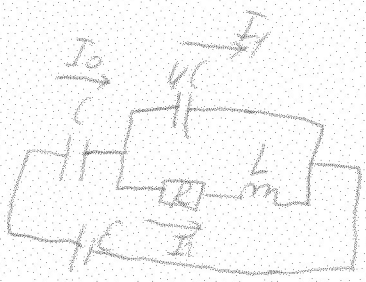
Yunus

01/09/2021

Soal 3

Dik: $C_1 = C$
 $C_2 = 4C$
 E
 L
 R

Carilah $\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$
 Q
 $I_2(I_1)$



1) Menentukan arus melalui resistor karena

ada $4C$ dan R, L - paralel \Rightarrow

$$U_C = U_{RL}$$

$U_R \rightarrow 0$ maka arus R dan L $\rightarrow 0$

$$U_C = U_L = L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = \frac{U_C}{L}$$

2) Menentukan Q menggunakan hukum kekekalan muatan $\rightarrow Q = q_C$

$$Q = q_C$$

$$U_C \cdot C = U_{qC} \cdot 4C$$

$$U_C = 4U_{qC}$$

3) BTK pada penjumlahan $E = U_C + U_{qC}$

$$E = 4U_{qC} + U_{qC} = 5U_{qC} \Rightarrow U_{qC} = \frac{E}{5}, U_C = \frac{4E}{5}$$

\downarrow

$$\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = \frac{U_C}{L} = \frac{4E}{5L}$$

3) Menentukan Q menggunakan hukum kekekalan muatan pada bagian resistor, $U_C' = E, U_{qC} = 0$

$$\text{no 3C7 } W_2 - W_1 = Q$$

$$(W_C' + W_C') - (W_C + W_{qC}) = Q$$

$$\frac{CE^2}{2} - \frac{CE^2}{2} - \frac{4CE^2}{2} = Q$$

$$Q = \frac{CE^2}{2} - \frac{4CE^2}{2} = -\frac{3CE^2}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} CE^2$$

Универс

Сыктывкар 4

Задача 5

$f_1 = 15 \text{ см}$
 $f_3 = 50 \text{ см}$
 $\frac{D_2}{D_1} = 3$

Найти γ
 D_1
 D_3

1) Определим оптический анализом один с последовательными линзами \Rightarrow

$$\Phi_{ТЛ} = -\frac{1}{F} = -\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{F}$$

м.к. в первом графике, это один параметр \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{F} = -\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{F}$ по графику

$$\frac{1}{F} = -\frac{1}{F}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$$a = \frac{dB \cdot BV_0 S}{R_m} = \frac{dB^2 V_0 S}{R_m} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 10^{-6}}{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-16}}{10^{-3}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-13}$$

$$V_0 = \sqrt{V_0^2 + \frac{IB^2 V_0 S}{R_m}} = \sqrt{V_0^2 + \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot 10^{-6}}{10^{-3}}} = \sqrt{V_0^2 + 3 \cdot 10^{-9}}$$

$$V_0 = \sqrt{V_0^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot 10^{-6}}{10^{-3}}} = \sqrt{V_0^2 + 6 \cdot 10^{-9}}$$

45.

f → 0

$$-D = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{f_2}$$

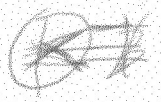
$$-D = \frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{f_2} \quad f_2 = 2f_1$$

$$-D = \frac{1}{f_1}$$

$$-D = \frac{1}{f_1}$$

$$f_1 = 25 \text{ cm}$$



$$D = \frac{1}{f_1 + f_2}$$

$$f_1 + f_2 = 15$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{f_1 + f_2} = \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{7.5}$$

f₁ f₂

$$\frac{1}{f_1 + f_2} = \frac{1}{7.5}$$

$$f_1 = f_2$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1 + f_2} = \frac{1}{7.5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2f_1} = \frac{1}{7.5}$$

$$f_1 = 3f_2$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{7.5}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{25}{4} = 6.25 \text{ cm}$$

$$f_2 = 3f_1 = 18.75 \text{ cm}$$

$$3f_1 + 3f_2 = f_1 + f_2$$

$$6f_1 = f_1 + f_2$$

$$f_2 = 5f_1$$

$$6f_1 = 25$$

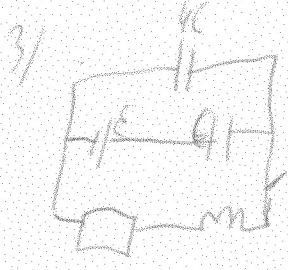
$$f_1 = \frac{25}{6} \approx 4.17 \text{ cm}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{4.17} = 0.24 \text{ gpr/cm} \quad \frac{1 \cdot 6}{9.25} = \frac{6 \cdot 9}{14} = 14 \text{ gpr/cm}$$

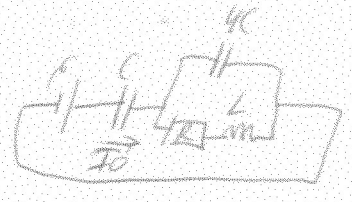
$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{6.25} = 0.16 \text{ gpr/cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1}$$

Rechenweg



$U_c = 4U_R$
 $U_c = 4U_R$
 $U_c = \frac{4E}{5}$ $U_R = \frac{E}{5}$



$L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = U_L$ $\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = \frac{U_c}{L} = \frac{4U_R}{L} = \frac{4E}{5L}$

$U_c = E$

$W_t = W_c + W_R = \frac{C(U_c)^2}{2} + \frac{4C(E/5)^2}{2} = \frac{C \cdot 16}{25} + \frac{4C}{25} E^2 = \frac{C E^2 \cdot 4}{25}$ $\frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = I_L = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}$

$W_L = W_{cL} = \frac{C E^2}{2} + \frac{L I^2}{2}$ $\Delta W = \frac{C E^2}{2} + \frac{L E^2}{2 R^2} = \frac{E^2}{2} \left(C + \frac{L}{R^2} \right)$ $\Delta W = \frac{L I_L}{\Delta t}$

$U_c = IR$ $q_R = IL = IRL$ $U_c = U_L + U_R = 2IR +$

4) d, 3 d, 1 v o $W \neq d 15$

$W = F \cdot \frac{W}{5} d$

$E_1 = B \cdot v \cdot l$ $I = \frac{E_1}{R}$ $F = M \cdot I \cdot B \cdot l = \frac{E_1}{R} \cdot B \cdot l = dB \frac{E_1}{R}$ $a = \frac{dB E_1}{R \cdot M}$

$A = F \cdot s = H \cdot I \cdot B \cdot l$ $\frac{M v^2}{2} = \frac{M v_0^2}{2} + I B l H$

$E_1 = B v l$ $\frac{M v^2}{2} = \frac{M v_0^2}{2} + B I l \cdot d$

Verwendet

$$\frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$\frac{3}{F} = \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{F_1} = -\frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$F_1 F_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_2}} =$$

$$F = F_2$$

$$\frac{1}{F+F_1} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{F+F_1} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{3}{F} = \frac{1}{F_1} \quad F_1 = 3F_2 F$$

$$F \cdot F_1$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{F+F_1} \Rightarrow F_1 = \frac{15}{4} = 3,75 \text{ cm}$$

$$F = \frac{F_1}{3} = 1,25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{90625} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = 3 \frac{1}{F_1} = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{F+F_x} = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$F_x = 50 - 306 = 50 - \frac{615}{3} = \frac{150 - 615}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_x} = \frac{3}{150 - 615} = \frac{1}{143,35} = 1,001 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} \cdot \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{75} \quad (F=1)$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1 F} = \frac{1}{15} \Rightarrow F_1 = 15$$

$$3 \frac{1}{115} = \frac{3}{115} \quad F_1 = \frac{115}{3} \text{ cm}$$

4 cm

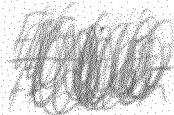
$$D_1 = \frac{1}{115} \text{ mm} = 8,7 \text{ mm} \quad D_2 = 24 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{115} = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{F_1 F_2}{F_1 F_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2F} = \frac{F_1 F_2}{F_1 F_2}$$

$$\frac{F_1 F_2}{F} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Example

$$m_a = IB \ell = \frac{\epsilon_0 B \ell^2}{2} \omega^2 = \frac{B^2 \ell^2}{2 R} \omega^2 = \frac{B^2 \ell^2}{R} \omega^2 \quad \alpha = \frac{B^2 \ell^2}{R M} = \omega^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{B^2 \ell^2}{R M}} = B \ell \sqrt{\frac{1}{R M}}$$

$$V = v_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$m_a = K X$$

$$X = \frac{K}{\omega} a \quad \omega =$$



$$\omega a = \omega v$$

$$\omega a = v$$

$$a = \frac{v}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{B \ell^2}{R M}$$

$$\omega = \frac{R M}{B \ell^2}$$

$$V = v_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{m \dot{V}}{\gamma} + \frac{10 \dot{V}}{\gamma} = \frac{B^2 \ell^2 (v_0 \omega)}{5 R M}$$

$$\frac{m}{\gamma} \dot{V} - \frac{B^2 \ell^2}{5 R M} V + \frac{10 \dot{V}}{\gamma} + \frac{B^2 \ell^2 v_0}{5 R M} = 0$$

$$V = -\frac{B^2 \ell^2 v_0}{5 R M} V \pm \sqrt{\frac{10 \dot{V}}{\gamma}}$$

