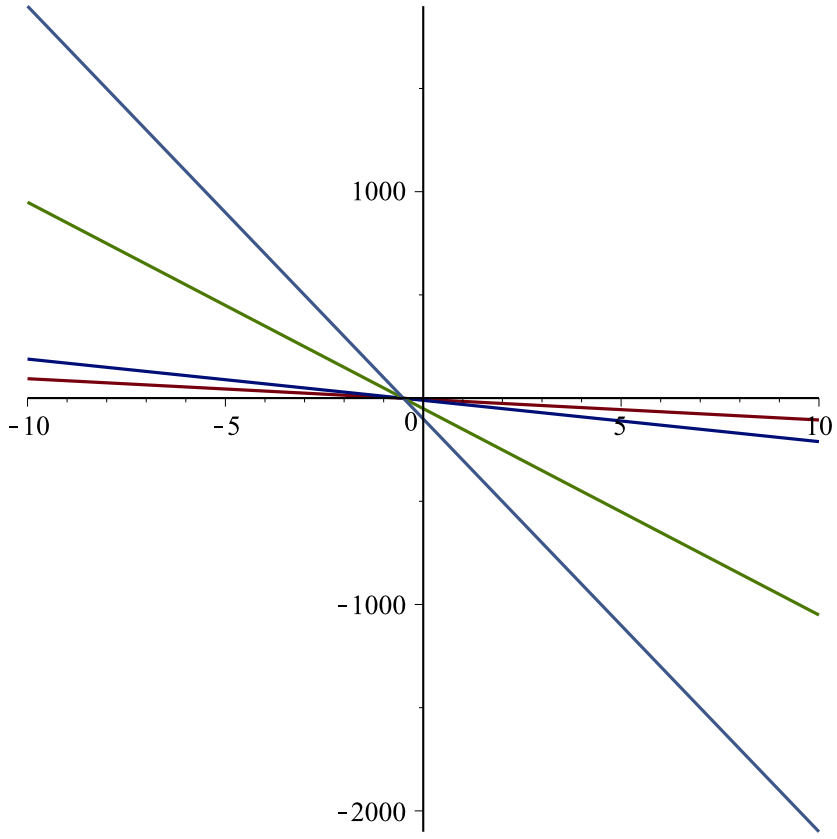
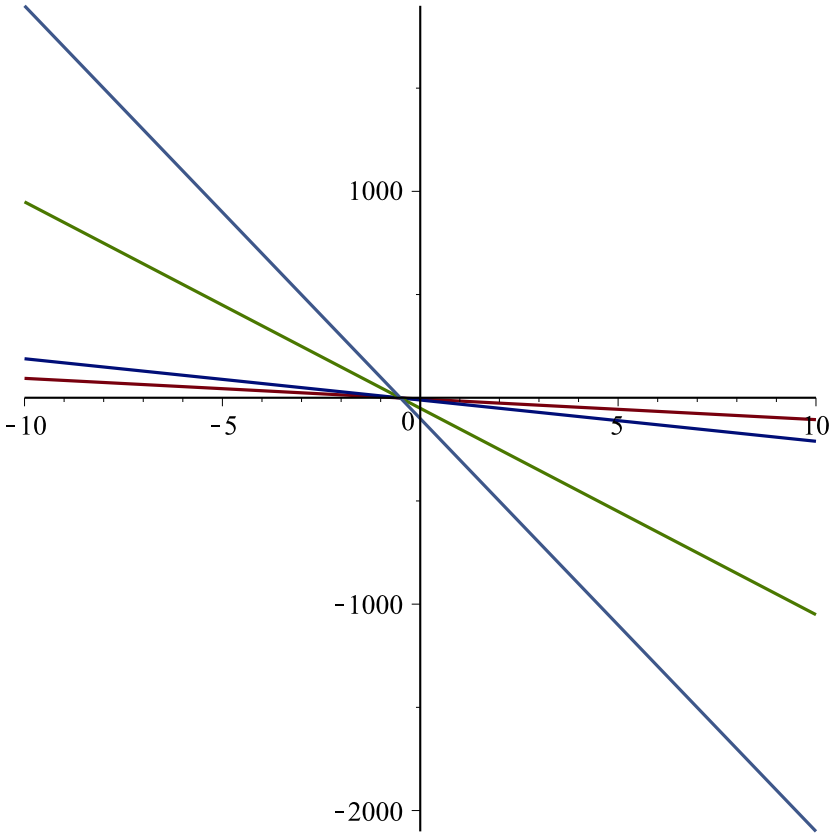
```
> with(plots):PlotEMFa:=proc(B,w,x,v,a1,a2,a3,a4)#Plots emf for
  four values of alpha
  #Sorry, I tried python, but right now I don't have time to make
  it work, so I switched to Maple
     local t, e1, e2, e3, e4;

     e1:=t->-B*w*v-a1*w*x-2*a1*w*v*t;
     e2:=t->-B*w*v-a2*w*x-2*a2*w*v*t;
     e3:=t->-B*w*v-a3*w*x-2*a3*w*v*t;
     e4:=t->-B*w*v-a4*w*x-2*a4*w*v*t;

     plot({e1,e2,e3,e4});
  end:
> PlotEMFa(1,1,1,1,5,10,50,100);
```




```
> PlotEMFv:=proc(B,w,x,v1,v2,v3,v4,a) #This one allows you to
  change v
     local t, e1, e2, e3, e4;

     e1:=t->-B*w*v1-a*w*x-2*a*w*v1*t;
     e2:=t->-B*w*v2-a*w*x-2*a*w*v2*t;
     e3:=t->-B*w*v3-a*w*x-2*a*w*v3*t;
     e4:=t->-B*w*v4-a*w*x-2*a*w*v4*t;
```

```
    plot({e1,e2,e3,e4});
end:
> PlotEMFv(1,1,1,5,10,50,100,1);
```




```
> #Basically there aren't qualitatively different behaviors for
  changing v or alpha. It just changes the steepness of the emf
  versus t graph.
```