# Problem 2b:

# Naive expansion on original equation

```
\label{eq:govEq} \begin{split} &\text{govEq} = \text{Expand} \big[ \varepsilon * x^3 + \big( x - 2 \big)^2 \big] \\ &4 - 4 \, x + x^2 + x^3 \, \varepsilon \\ &\text{naive} = \text{Collect} \big[ \text{Expand} \big[ \text{govEq /. } x -> \big\{ x_o + \varepsilon * x_1 + \varepsilon^2 * x_2 \big\} \big], \, \varepsilon \big]; \\ &\text{Extract the O(1) equation} \\ &\text{Collect} \big[ \text{Normal} \big[ \text{Series} \big[ \text{naive /. Thread} \big[ \varepsilon \to k * \varepsilon \big], \, \{k, \, 0, \, 0\} \big] \big] \, /. \, \, k \to 1, \, \varepsilon \big] \\ & \big\{ 4 - 4 \, x_o + x_o^2 \big\} \\ &\text{Solve} \big[ \$ = 0, \, x_o \big] \\ &\{ \{ x_o \to 2 \}, \, \{ x_o \to 2 \} \} \end{split}
```

We expect 3 roots but only recovered 2.

### Search for last root by rescaling

#### Use scale x -> t $(1/\epsilon)$

Expand[govEq] 
$$/.x \rightarrow \frac{t}{\epsilon}$$

$$4 + \frac{t^2}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{t^3}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{4t}{\epsilon}$$

$$Rs = Expand \left[ \left( 4 + \frac{t^2}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{t^3}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{4t}{\epsilon} \right) \star \epsilon^2 \right]$$

$$t^2 + t^3 - 4t + \epsilon + 4\epsilon^2$$

$$naiveRS = Collect \left[ \text{Expand} \left[ \text{Rs} /. t -> \left\{ t_0 + \epsilon \star t_1 + \epsilon^2 \star t_2 \right\} \right], \epsilon \right];$$

$$Collect \left[ \text{Normal} \left[ \text{Series} \left[ \text{naiveRS} /. \text{Thread} \left[ \epsilon \rightarrow k \star \epsilon \right], \left\{ k, 0, 0 \right\} \right] \right] /. k \rightarrow 1, \epsilon \right]$$

$$\left\{ t_0^2 + t_0^3 \right\}$$

$$Solve \left[ \% = 0, t_0 \right]$$

$$\left\{ \left\{ t_0 \rightarrow -1 \right\}, \left\{ t_0 \rightarrow 0 \right\}, \left\{ t_0 \rightarrow 0 \right\} \right\}$$

We find a double root at 0.

### Proceed by using gage function

```
gageRS = Collect[Series[Rs /. t -> \{t_0 + \epsilon^{1/2} * t_1 + \epsilon * t_2 + \epsilon^{3/2} * t_3 + \epsilon^2 * t_4\}, \{\epsilon, 0, 3\}], \epsilon];
Pursue 0 roots
Collect[Normal[Series[gageRS /. Thread[\epsilon \rightarrow k \star \epsilon], \{k, 0, 1\}]] /. k \rightarrow 1, \epsilon] /. t_o \rightarrow 0
t_1 = 0
Collect[Normal[Series[gageRS /. Thread[\epsilon \rightarrow k * \epsilon], \{k, 0, 2\}]] \ /. \ k \rightarrow 1, \ \epsilon] \ /.
     \{t_o \rightarrow 0, t_1 \rightarrow 0\}
 \{ \in^2 (4 - 4 t_2 + t_2^2) \}
Solve[% = 0, t_2]
 \{\{t_2 \to 2\}, \{t_2 \to 2\}\}
Go further
Collect[Normal[Series[gageRS /. Thread[\epsilon \rightarrow k * \epsilon], {k, 0, 3}]] /. k \rightarrow 1, \epsilon] /.
     \{t_o \to 0, t_1 \to 0, t_2 \to 2\}
\{ \in ^3 (8 + t_3^2) \}
Solve[% == 0, t<sub>3</sub>]
\left\{\left\{t_3 \rightarrow -2 \text{ is } \sqrt{2}\right\}, \left\{t_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{ is } \sqrt{2}\right\}\right\}
Pursue -1 root
Collect[Normal[Series[gageRS /.\ Thread[\varepsilon \rightarrow k * \varepsilon], \{k, 0, 1\}]] \ /.\ k \rightarrow 1, \, \varepsilon] \ /.\ t_o \rightarrow -1 \ /.
 \left\{\sqrt{\epsilon} \ \mathsf{t}_1 + \epsilon \ \left(4 - 2 \ \mathsf{t}_1^2 + \mathsf{t}_2\right)\right\}
t_1 = 0
Collect[Normal[Series[gageRS /. Thread[\epsilon \rightarrow k \star \epsilon], {k, 0, 1}]] /. k \rightarrow 1, \epsilon] /.
     \{t_o \rightarrow -1, t_1 \rightarrow 0\}
 \{ \in (4 + t_2) \}
Solve[% = 0, t_2]
 \{\;\{\,t_2\,\rightarrow\,-\,4\,\}\;\}
```

Collect[Normal[Series[gageRS /. Thread[
$$\epsilon \rightarrow k \star \epsilon$$
], {k, 0, 2}]] /. k  $\rightarrow$  1,  $\epsilon$ ] /. {t<sub>0</sub>  $\rightarrow$  -1, t<sub>1</sub>  $\rightarrow$  0, t<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  -4} { $\epsilon^{3/2}$  t<sub>3</sub> +  $\epsilon^2$  (-12 + t<sub>4</sub>)}

# **Compile Solutions**

Expand 
$$\left[ (-1 + \epsilon * -4) * \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right]$$

$$-4 - \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$
Expand  $\left[ \left( 0 + \epsilon * 2 + \epsilon^{3/2} * - 2 i \sqrt{2} \right) * \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right]$ 

$$2 - 2 i \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\epsilon}$$
Expand  $\left[ \left( 0 + \epsilon * 2 + \epsilon^{3/2} * 2 i \sqrt{2} \right) * \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right]$ 

$$2 + 2 i \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

Note: This equation recovered all the simple roots from the naive expansion and the re-scaled equation.