

*restart;*

$$\text{lambda} := b + \frac{h}{2};$$

$$b + \frac{1}{2} h \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Lambda} := \text{Vector}(1..3); \text{Lambda}[1] := 1 + \text{epsilon} \cdot \text{lambda};$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon \left( b + \frac{1}{2} h \right) + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Lambda}[2] := 1 + \text{epsilon} \cdot \text{lambda} \cdot 2;$$

$$2 \epsilon \left( b + \frac{1}{2} h \right) + 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Lambda}[3] := 1 + \text{epsilon} \cdot \text{lambda} \cdot 3;$$

$$3 \epsilon \left( b + \frac{1}{2} h \right) + 1 \quad (4)$$

$$S := \text{Vector}(1..3); S[1] := h \cdot \text{Lambda}[2] \cdot \sin(\text{theta});$$

$$S[2] := u[2] \cdot h \cdot \text{Lambda}[3] \cdot \sin(\text{theta});$$

$$S[3] := (u[3] + \text{epsilon} \cdot \omega \cdot h) \cdot h \cdot \text{Lambda}[3] \cdot \sin(\text{theta});$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h \left( 2 \epsilon \left( b + \frac{1}{2} h \right) + 1 \right) \sin(\theta)$$

$$u_2 h \left( 3 \epsilon \left( b + \frac{1}{2} h \right) + 1 \right) \sin(\theta)$$

$$(\epsilon h \omega + u_3) h \left( 3 \epsilon \left( b + \frac{1}{2} h \right) + 1 \right) \sin(\theta) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{temp} := \text{solve}(S[1] = p, h); h := \text{simplify}(\text{convert}(\text{series}(\text{temp}[1], \text{epsilon}, 3), \text{polynom}), \text{assume} = [\sin(\text{theta}) > 0]);$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) - \sin(\theta) + \sqrt{4 \sin(\theta)^2 b^2 \epsilon^2 + 4 \sin(\theta)^2 b \epsilon + 4 \sin(\theta) \epsilon p + \sin(\theta)^2}}{\sin(\theta) \epsilon},$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \sqrt{4 \sin(\theta)^2 b^2 \epsilon^2 + 4 \sin(\theta)^2 b \epsilon + 4 \sin(\theta) \epsilon p + \sin(\theta)^2} + \sin(\theta)}{\sin(\theta) \epsilon}$$

$$- \frac{p (2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - \sin(\theta))}{\sin(\theta)^2} \quad (6)$$

$$u[2] := \text{simplify}(\text{convert}(\text{series}(\text{solve}(S[2] = q, u[2])), \text{epsilon}, 2), \text{polynom}), \text{assume} = [\sin(\text{theta})$$

$> 0]]);$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{q (2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - 2 \sin(\theta))}{\sin(\theta) p} \quad (7)$$

$u[3] := \text{simplify}(\text{convert}(\text{series}(\text{solve}(S[3] = r, u[3]), \text{epsilon}, 2), \text{polynom}), \text{assume} = [\sin(\text{theta}) > 0]);$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin(\theta) b \epsilon r + 2 \epsilon \omega p^2 + \epsilon p r - 2 r \sin(\theta)}{\sin(\theta) p} \quad (8)$$

$f := \text{Vector}(1..3); f[1] := \text{simplify}(\text{convert}(\text{series}(u[2] \cdot h \cdot \text{Lambda}[1] \cdot \sin(\text{theta}), \text{epsilon}, 2), \text{polynom}), \text{assume} = [\sin(\text{theta}) > 0]);$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{q (2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - \sin(\theta))}{\sin(\theta)} \quad (9)$$

$f[2] := \text{simplify}\left(\text{convert}\left(\text{series}\left(\left(u[2]^2 + \frac{\text{epsilon} \cdot \text{psi} \cdot h}{2}\right) \cdot h \cdot \text{Lambda}[2] \cdot \sin(\text{theta}), \text{epsilon}, 2\right), \text{polynom}\right), \text{assume} = [\sin(\text{theta}) > 0]);$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{4 \sin(\theta) b \epsilon q^2 - \epsilon p^3 \psi + 2 \epsilon p q^2 - 2 q^2 \sin(\theta)}{p \sin(\theta)} \quad (10)$$

$f[3] := \text{simplify}(\text{convert}(\text{series}(u[2] \cdot (u[3] + \text{epsilon} \cdot \omega \cdot h) \cdot h \cdot \text{Lambda}[2] \cdot \sin(\text{theta}), \text{epsilon}, 2), \text{polynom}), \text{assume} = [\sin(\text{theta}) > 0]);$

$$-\frac{q r (2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - \sin(\theta))}{\sin(\theta) p} \quad (11)$$

$\text{with}(\text{VectorCalculus}) : M := \text{Jacobian}([f[1], f[2], f[3]], [p, q, r]);$

$$\left[ \left[ -\frac{q \epsilon}{\sin(\theta)}, -\frac{2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - \sin(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)}, 0 \right], \right. \quad (12)$$

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{-3 \epsilon p^2 \psi + 2 \epsilon q^2}{p \sin(\theta)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{4 \sin(\theta) b \epsilon q^2 - \epsilon p^3 \psi + 2 \epsilon p q^2 - 2 q^2 \sin(\theta)}{p^2 \sin(\theta)}, \right.$$

$$\left. -\frac{1}{2} \frac{8 \sin(\theta) b \epsilon q + 4 \epsilon p q - 4 q \sin(\theta)}{p \sin(\theta)}, 0 \right],$$

$$\left[ -\frac{q r \epsilon}{\sin(\theta) p} + \frac{q r (2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - \sin(\theta))}{\sin(\theta) p^2}, -\frac{r (2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - \sin(\theta))}{\sin(\theta) p}, \right.$$

$$\left. \left. -\frac{q (2 b \epsilon \sin(\theta) + \epsilon p - \sin(\theta))}{\sin(\theta) p} \right] \right]$$

$\text{with}(\text{LinearAlgebra}) : E := \text{simplify}(\text{Eigenvalues}(M), \text{assume} = [\sin(\text{theta}) > 0]);$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ \left[ -\frac{q \left( 2 b \varepsilon \sin(\theta) + \varepsilon p - \sin(\theta) \right)}{\sin(\theta) p}, \right. \right. \\
& \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p \sin(\theta)} \left( 4 \sin(\theta) b \varepsilon q + 3 \varepsilon p q - 2 q \sin(\theta) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \sqrt{-\varepsilon p^2 \left( 8 \sin(\theta) b \varepsilon p \psi + 4 \varepsilon p^2 \psi - 4 \sin(\theta) p \psi - \varepsilon q^2 \right)} \right) \right], \\
& \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p \sin(\theta)} \left( 4 \sin(\theta) b \varepsilon q + 3 \varepsilon p q - 2 q \sin(\theta) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \sqrt{-\varepsilon p^2 \left( 8 \sin(\theta) b \varepsilon p \psi + 4 \varepsilon p^2 \psi - 4 \sin(\theta) p \psi - \varepsilon q^2 \right)} \right) \right] \Big]
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& E[3] \\
& -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p \sin(\theta)} \left( 4 \sin(\theta) b \varepsilon q + 3 \varepsilon p q - 2 q \sin(\theta) \right. \\
& \left. + \sqrt{-\varepsilon p^2 \left( 8 \sin(\theta) b \varepsilon p \psi + 4 \varepsilon p^2 \psi - 4 \sin(\theta) p \psi - \varepsilon q^2 \right)} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$