

The Computation

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$$X(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2}} \left[\frac{-r'}{r} \right] + \int_0^\theta r \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2} d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{\frac{r'}{r} \frac{r''}{r^2} r - (r')^2}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} r + \frac{r'}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2}} = \alpha \left(\frac{r'^2 (r'' r - (r')^2)}{r^3 \left(1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{r''}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2}} + r \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$-\frac{\frac{r'}{r} \frac{r''}{r^2} r - (r')^2}{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2} + r' = \alpha \left(\frac{r'^2 (r'' r - (r')^2)}{r^3 \left(1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2\right)} - r'' + r \left(1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2\right) \right) \quad (3)$$

$$-\frac{r'' r' r - r'^3}{r^2 + r'^2} + r' = \alpha \left(\frac{r'^2 (r'' r - r'^2)}{r (r^2 + r'^2)} - r'' + (r^2 + r'^2) 1/r \right) \quad (4)$$

$$-r'' r' r^2 + r r'^3 + r' (r^2 + r'^2) = \alpha \left(r'^2 (r'' r - r'^2) - r'' r (r^2 + r'^2) + (r^2 + r'^2)^2 \right) \quad (5)$$

$$r'' (\alpha r^3 - r' r^2) + r r'^3 + r' (r^2 + r'^2) = \alpha \left(r'^2 (-r'^2) + (r^2 + r'^2)^2 \right) \quad (6)$$

$$r'' (\alpha r^3 - r' r^2) + r r'^3 + r' r^3 + r r'^3 = \alpha (r^4 + 2r^2 r'^2) \quad (7)$$

$$r'' = \frac{\alpha (r^4 + 2r^2 r'^2) - r' r^3 - 2r r'^3}{\alpha r^3 - r' r^2} \quad (8)$$

For numerical solving, we use the system:

$$r' = o \quad (9)$$

$$o' = \frac{\alpha (r^4 + 2r^2 o^2) - o r^3 - 2r o^3}{\alpha r^3 - o r^2} \quad (10)$$

The equation becomes: