

~~$$\neq \left( -\frac{J_0}{2} (3\sin^2\beta - 1) \right)$$~~

$$(1+x)^L x = Y$$

$$(X^L + 2X^{L-1} + 1) X = Y$$

$$X^3 + 2X^2 + X - Y = 0$$

$$a+b+c = -2$$

$$bc+ca+ab = 1$$

$$abc = -Y$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \left( \frac{r}{a_e} \right)^3 \left( \frac{r}{a_e} - 1 \right) \\ \left( 1 + \frac{\Delta r_{20}}{a_e} \right) \left( \frac{\Delta r_{20}}{a_e} \right) \\ \frac{\Delta r_{20}}{a_e} + \left( \frac{\Delta r_{20}}{a_e} \right)^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{a_e} = 1 - \left( \frac{a_e}{r} \right)^2 J_0 \frac{3\sin^2\beta - 1}{2}$$

$$\left( \frac{r}{a_e} \right)^3 - \left( \frac{r}{a_e} \right)^2 = -J_0 \frac{3\sin^2\beta - 1}{2}$$

$$r = a_e + \Delta r_{20} \quad t_1 = t_2 = L \quad a_e \gg \Delta r_{20}$$

$$t_2 \gg \rightarrow \frac{\Delta r_{20}}{a_e} = -J_0 \frac{3\sin^2\beta - 1}{2}$$

$$\Delta r_{20} = -a_e J_0 \frac{3\sin^2\beta - 1}{2}$$