



$$\cancel{2R_1} = \frac{\lambda}{\phi_1} - \phi_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{\phi_1}$$

$$2RR_1 = -\frac{\lambda}{\phi_1} \left( \lambda^2 + \dots \right)$$

$$2RR_1 + 2R_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \phi_1'' - \frac{1}{2} \phi_1' \cdot \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \phi_1'$$

$$2RR_1 = -\frac{\lambda}{\phi_1} \phi_1'(\lambda)$$

$$R_2 = -\frac{\lambda}{\phi_1} \phi_1(\lambda)$$

$$R(s)$$

$$\overline{R'(s)}$$

$$s = \lambda$$

$$\overline{R' = sR''}$$

$$\lambda^3 - k(\alpha + \beta) \lambda^2 + 2\alpha\beta \lambda = \lambda [2\lambda^2 - k(\alpha + \beta + \lambda)]$$

$$+ \beta^2 y^2 (1-\alpha) [1 - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + (\beta\gamma^2 \alpha - \alpha^2 \beta^2 \gamma)]$$

$$1 - \beta - \gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha(\beta + \gamma) - 2\alpha\beta\gamma$$

$$1 - (\alpha^2) [1 - \beta + \gamma - 2\beta\gamma] + \beta^2 (1-\alpha) \cdot (1-\alpha) \dots$$

$$1 - \beta^2 (1-\gamma)(1-\alpha) + \beta^2 \gamma (1-\alpha) \cdot (1-\alpha) (1-\beta) (1-\gamma)$$

$$1 - b^2 c^2 + bc$$

$$= \alpha \sqrt{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} \cdot \sqrt{bc}$$

$$\alpha \sqrt{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} =$$

$$-4 \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \dots$$

$$R_1 \equiv \lambda R''$$

$$a = \alpha \sqrt{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}$$

a b c

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$