Supplementary material for "Computer-assisted global analysis for vibro-impact dynamics: a reduced smooth maps approach"

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I. EXACT MAP DERIVATIONS

Section 2 of the main text summarizes the results in [2] for calculating the exact maps between two consecutive impacts. Ideally, we would like to derive closed-form solutions at the $(j+1)^{\text{th}}$ impact (Z_{j+1}, t_{j+1}) if given the j^{th} impact. The closed-form solutions enable us to study the global dynamics of the VI-EH system. However, we briefly showed in Section 2 of the main text that deriving the closed-form solutions is not feasible. In this section, we expand the solving process for the closed-form analytical expressions for the BTB motion.

BTB motion is composed of maps $P_{TB} \circ P_{BT}$, where map $P_{TB} : (Z_j \in \partial T, \dot{Z}_j, t_j) \mapsto (Z_{j+1} \in \partial B, \dot{Z}_{j+1}, t_{j+1})$ and map $P_{BT}: (Z_j \in \partial B, \dot{Z}_j, t_j) \mapsto (Z_{j+1} \in \partial T, \dot{Z}_{j+1}, t_{j+1})$. The equations are

$$P_{BT}: \quad \dot{Z}_{j+1} = -r\dot{Z}_{j} + \bar{g} \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_{j}) + F_{1}(t_{j+1}) - F_{1}(t_{j}), - \frac{d}{2} = \frac{d}{2} - r\dot{Z}_{j} \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_{j}) + \frac{\bar{g}}{2} \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_{j})^{2} + F_{2}(t_{j+1}) - F_{2}(t_{j}) - F_{1}(t_{j}) \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_{j})$$
(S.1)
$$P_{TB}: \quad \dot{Z}_{j+2} = -r\dot{Z}_{j+1} + \bar{g} \cdot (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1}) + F_{1}(t_{j+2}) - F_{1}(t_{j+1}), \frac{d}{2} = -\frac{d}{2} - r\dot{Z}_{j+1} \cdot (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1}) + \frac{\bar{g}}{2} \cdot (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1})^{2} + F_{2}(t_{j+2}) - F_{2}(t_{j+1}) - F_{1}(t_{j+1}) \cdot (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1})$$
(S.2)

If given $f(t) = F(\pi t + \varphi) = \cos(\pi t + \varphi)$, then $F_1(t) = \frac{1}{\pi}\sin(\pi t + \varphi)$ and $F_2(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi^2}\cos(\pi t + \varphi)$. The maps P_{BT}, P_{TB} can be written as follows:

$$\dot{Z}_{j+1} = -r\dot{Z}_j + \bar{g} \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_j) + \frac{1}{\pi} \Big(\sin(\pi t_{j+1} + \varphi) - \sin(\pi t_j + \varphi) \Big),$$
(S.3)

$$-d = -r\dot{Z}_{j} \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_{j}) + \frac{\bar{g}}{2} \cdot (t_{j+1} - t_{j})^{2} - \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \Big(\cos(\pi t_{j+1} + \varphi) - \cos(\pi t_{j} + \varphi) \Big) - \frac{1}{-(t_{j+1} - t_{j})} \sin(\pi t_{j} + \varphi),$$
(S.4)

$$\dot{Z}_{j+2} = -r\dot{Z}_{j+1} + \bar{g} \cdot (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1}) + \frac{1}{\pi} \Big(\sin(\pi t_{j+2} + \varphi) - \sin(\pi t_{j+1} + \varphi) \Big)$$
(S.5)

$$d = -r\dot{Z}_{j+1} \cdot (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1}) + \frac{\bar{g}}{2} \cdot (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1})^2 - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \Big(\cos(\pi t_{j+2} + \varphi) - \cos(\pi t_{j+1} + \varphi) \Big) - \frac{1}{\pi} (t_{j+2} - t_{j+1}) \sin(\pi t_{j+1} + \varphi) \Big)$$
(S.6)

First, unpack (S.4):

$$\begin{aligned} -d &= -r\dot{Z}_{j}t_{j+1} + r\dot{Z}_{j}t_{j} + \frac{\bar{g}}{2}t_{j+1}^{2} - \bar{g}t_{j+1}t_{j} + \frac{\bar{g}}{2}t_{j}^{2} - \frac{1}{\pi^{2}}\cos(\pi t_{j+1} + \varphi) + \frac{1}{\pi^{2}}\cos(\pi t_{j} + \varphi) \\ &- \frac{1}{\pi}\sin(\pi t_{j} + \varphi)t_{j+1} + \frac{1}{\pi}\sin(\pi t_{j} + \varphi)t_{j} \end{aligned}$$

Sort all terms containing t_{j+1} such that it's a quadratic equation on the LHS and cosine on the RHS:

$$\frac{\bar{g}}{2}t_{j+1}^2 - \left(r\dot{Z}_j + \bar{g}t_j + \frac{1}{\pi}\sin(\pi t_j + \varphi)\right)t_{j+1} + \left(d + r\dot{Z}_jt_j + \frac{\bar{g}}{2}t_j^2 + \frac{1}{\pi^2}\cos(\pi t_j + \varphi) + \frac{t_j}{\pi}\sin(\pi t_j + \varphi)\right) \\ = \frac{1}{\pi^2}\cos(\pi t_{j+1} + \varphi)$$
(S.7)

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Equation (S.7) has a solution if the quadratic function on the LHS and the cosine function on the RHS have an intersection. If t_{j+1} has a closed-form solution, then the expression can be written as a function of \dot{Z}_j and t_j :

$$t_{j+1} = h_1(Z_j, t_j)$$
(S.8)

Observe equation (S.3) that \dot{Z}_{j+1} is a function of \dot{Z}_j, t_{j+1} , and t_j . Apply (S.8) in (S.3), we can rewrite (S.3) as a function of \dot{Z}_j and t_j only:

$$\dot{Z}_{j+1} = h_2(\dot{Z}_j, t_{j+1}, t_j)
= h_2(\dot{Z}_j, h_1(\dot{Z}_j, t_j), t_j)
= h_3(\dot{Z}_j, t_j)$$
(S.9)

By unpacking and regrouping (S.6), the equation can be written as a quadratic equation of t_{j+2} on the LHS and cosine function of t_{j+2} on the RHS as well. This means t_{j+2} can be written as a function of \dot{Z}_{j+1} and t_{j+1} . Apply (S.8) and (S.9), we have

$$t_{j+2} = h_4(\dot{Z}_{j+1}, t_{j+1})$$

= $h_4(h_3(\dot{Z}_j, t_j), h_1(\dot{Z}_j, t_j))$
= $h_5(\dot{Z}_j, t_j)$ (S.10)

by definition of ψ_j , $\psi_{j+2} = \mod(\pi t_{j+2} + \varphi, 2\pi) = h_6(\dot{Z}_j, t_j).$

Applying (S.8), (S.9), (S.10) into (S.5), \dot{Z}_{j+2} can be written as a function of \dot{Z}_j, t_j as well:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Z}_{j+2} &= h_7(\dot{Z}_{j+1}, t_{j+2}, t_{j+1}) \\ &= h_7(h_3(\dot{Z}_j, t_j), h_5(\dot{Z}_j, t_j), h_1(\dot{Z}_j, t_j)) \\ &= h_8(\dot{Z}_j, t_j) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the exact map for BTB case $P_{TB} \circ P_{BT}$ can be written as

$$\dot{Z}_{j+2} = h_8(\dot{Z}_j, t_j)$$

$$\psi_{j+2} = h_6(\dot{Z}_j, t_j)$$

Solving (S.7) which involves finding t_{j+1} that satisfies both the quadratic equation on the LHS and the cosine function on the RHS is the main obstacle in finding the closed form solution for (\dot{Z}_{j+2}, t_{j+2}) . If we had the explicit expression for $t_{j+1} = h_1(\dot{Z}_j, t_j)$, the explicit expressions for $h_i(\dot{Z}_j, t_j), i = 2, 3, ..., 8$ would follow. However, it is not possible to write down an explicit expression for the solution to (S.7). Therefore, we are not able to find the closed form expressions for \dot{Z}_{j+2} and ψ_{j+2} .

II. COEFFICIENTS FOR THE COMPOSITE MAP

In Section 4 of the main text, an algorithm for constructing the composite map is developed. The composite map combines the approximate return maps for each subregion \mathcal{R}_i for i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in Fig. 3(b) of the main text. The approximate return maps are given in terms of the variables (v_k, ϕ_k) that denote the approximate relative impact velocity on ∂B and the corresponding impact phase, respectively, at the k^{th} return to ∂B . In this section, we give the specific coefficients of the approximate maps.

A. Region \mathcal{R}_1

The polynomial approximate map of \mathcal{R}_1 :

$$g_1(v_k,\phi_k) = a_0 + a_1\phi_k + a_2v_k + a_3\phi_k^2 + a_4\phi_kv_k + a_5v_k^2 + a_6\phi_k^2v_k + a_7\phi_kv_k^2 + a_8v_k^3,$$

$$f_1(v_k,\phi_k) = b_0 + b_1\phi_k + b_2v_k + b_3\phi_k^2 + b_4\phi_kv_k + b_5v_k^2 + b_6\phi_k^2v_k + b_7\phi_kv_k^2 + b_8v_k^3,$$
(S.11)

where the coefficients are functions of d.

$$\begin{array}{ll} a_0 = -1.499d^2 + 18.39d + 10.21, & b_0 = -381.7d^2 + 210d - 27.04, \\ a_1 = -196.5d^2 + 146.2d - 51.59, & b_1 = 777.6d^2 - 438.9d + 59.89, \\ a_2 = 81.56d^2 - 47.97d - 28.93, & b_2 = 1036d^2 - 567.3d + 76.38, \\ a_3 = 257.1d^2 - 189.4d + 45.34, & b_3 = -487.7d^2 + 278.1d - 38.23, \\ a_4 = 380.3d^2 - 321.8d + 104.5, & b_4 = -1504d^2 + 860.1d - 121, \\ a_5 = -218.2d^2 + 125.2d + 7.025, & b_5 = -961.4d^2 + 535.5d - 75.31, \\ a_6 = -361d^2 + 268.6d - 59.56, & b_6 = 599.4d^2 - 345.7d + 48.48, \\ a_7 = -84.22d^2 + 91.69d - 35.86, & b_7 = 706.9d^2 - 413.1d + 60.34, \\ a_8 = 167.4d^2 - 111.7d + 14.11, & b_8 = 313.2d^2 - 180d + 26.68. \end{array}$$

B. Region \mathcal{R}_2

The polynomial approximate map of \mathcal{R}_2 :

$$g_2(\phi_k) = a_{20}\phi_k^5 + a_{21}\phi_k^4 + a_{22}\phi_k^3 + a_{23}\phi_k^2 + a_{24}\phi_k + a_{25},$$

$$f_2(v_k) = b_{20}v_k^5 + b_{21}v_k^4 + b_{22}v_k^3 + b_{23}v_k^2 + b_{24}v_k + b_{25},$$
(S.12)

where the coefficients are functions of d.

$$\begin{split} a_{20} &= -314721.3d^5 + 491841.99d^4 - 306600.36d^3 + 95280.8d^2 - 14757.75d + 910.99, \\ a_{21} &= 3254508.65d^5 - 5091024.58d^4 + 3176650.07d^3 - 988128.92d^2 + 153191.85d - 9465.61, \\ a_{22} &= -12716817.41d^5 + 19914833.37d^4 - 12439815.01d^3 + 3873678.24d^2 - 601181.49d + 37187.01, \\ a_{23} &= 23067186.96d^5 - 36172597.397d^4 + 22625380.93d^3 - 7054633.67d^2 + 1096273.23d - 67901.79, \\ a_{24} &= -18352978.56d^5 + 28821687.94d^4 - 18053223.19d^3 + 5636927.09d^2 - 877183.51d + 54409.05, \\ a_{25} &= 4085295.603d^5 - 6431417.18d^4 + 4038349.16d^3 - 1263982.02d^2 + 197165.56d - 12259.01, \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} b_{20} &= -8423791.87d^4 + 10162592.6d^3 - 4551825.9d^2 + 895903.8d - 65176, \\ b_{21} &= 39053115.4d^4 - 47089789.2d^3 + 21089709.9d^2 - 4152787.8d + 302441.7, \\ b_{22} &= -72167960.4d^4 + 86937329.1d^3 - 38914922.6d^2 + 7662387.6d - 558347.5, \\ b_{23} &= 66515161.4d^4 - 80025768.3d^3 + 35789133.6d^2 - 7043852.7d + 513345.19, \\ b_{24} &= -30587995.6d^4 + 36746130.9d^3 - 16414881.8d^2 + 3228420.6d - 235247.1, \\ b_{25} &= 5609812.9d^4 - 6728373.2d^3 + 3001779.6d^2 - 589859.9d + 42967.7. \end{split}$$

C. Region \mathcal{R}_3

The polynomial approximate map of \mathcal{R}_3 :

$$g_{3}(v_{k},\phi_{k}) = a_{300} + a_{301}\phi_{k} + a_{302}v_{k} + a_{303}\phi_{k}^{2} + a_{304}\phi_{k}v_{k} + a_{305}v_{k}^{2} + a_{306}\phi_{k}^{3} + a_{307}\phi_{k}^{2}v_{k} + a_{308}\phi_{k}v_{k}^{2} \\ + a_{309}v_{k}^{3} + a_{310}\phi_{k}^{4} + a_{311}\phi_{k}^{3}v_{k} + a_{312}\phi_{k}^{2}v_{k}^{2} + a_{313}\phi_{k}v_{k}^{3} + a_{314}v_{k}^{4} + a_{315}\phi_{k}^{4}v_{k} \\ + a_{316}\phi_{k}^{3}v_{k}^{2} + a_{317}\phi_{k}^{2}v_{k}^{3} + a_{318}\phi_{k}v_{k}^{4} + a_{319}v_{k}^{5}, \\ f_{3}(v_{k},\phi_{k}) = b_{300} + b_{301}\phi_{k} + b_{302}v_{k} + b_{303}\phi_{k}^{2} + b_{304}\phi_{k}v_{k} + b_{315}v_{k}^{2} + b_{316}\phi_{k}^{3}v_{k}^{2} + b_{316}\phi_{k}v_{k}^{4} + b_{317}v_{k}^{5}, \\ + b_{310}\phi_{k}^{3}v_{k} + b_{311}\phi_{k}^{2}v_{k}^{2} + b_{312}\phi_{k}v_{k}^{3} + b_{313}v_{k}^{4} + b_{315}\phi_{k}^{2}v_{k}^{3} + b_{316}\phi_{k}v_{k}^{4} + b_{317}v_{k}^{5}, \\ (S.13)$$

where the coefficients are constants.

$a_{300} = -4.708 \cdot 10^{-5},$	$a_{310} = 0.02214,$	$b_{300} = 3.311 \cdot 10^{-5},$	$b_{310} = 0.09745,$
$a_{301} = 0.99,$	$a_{311} = -45.86,$	$b_{301} = 0.0002375,$	$b_{311} = 16.8,$
$a_{302} = 3.456,$	$a_{312} = -235.6,$	$b_{302} = 0.4358,$	$b_{312} = 44.31,$
$a_{303} = 0.0483,$	$a_{313} = -323.4,$	$b_{303} = -0.0001751,$	$b_{313} = 29.58,$
$a_{304} = -11.35,$	$a_{314} = -148,$	$b_{304} = 0.268,$	$b_{314} = -8.853,$
$a_{305} = -13.29,$	$a_{315} = 18.32,$	$b_{305} = 1.895,$	$b_{315} = -38.48,$
$a_{306} = -0.06063,$	$a_{316} = 143,$	$b_{306} = 8.499 \cdot 10^{-6},$	$b_{316} = -51.93,$
$a_{307} = 39.33,$	$a_{317} = 331.9,$	$b_{307} = -0.3043,$	$b_{317} = -24.49,$
$a_{308} = 111.7,$	$a_{318} = 308.4,$	$b_{308} = -10.54,$	
$a_{309} = 70.26,$	$a_{319} = 114.2,$	$b_{309} = -12.81.$	

D. Region \mathcal{R}_4

The polynomial approximate map of \mathcal{R}_4 :

$$g_4(\phi_k) = a_{40}\phi_k^4 + a_{41}\phi_k^3 + a_{42}\phi_k^2 + a_{43}\phi_k + a_{44},$$

$$f_4(v_k) = b_{40}v_k^8 + b_{41}v_k^7 + b_{42}v_k^6 + b_{43}v_k^5 + b_{44}v_k^4 + b_{45}v_k^3 + b_{46}v_k^2 + b_{47}v_k + b_{48},$$
(S.14)

where the coefficients are functions of d.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{40} &= -25564661d^5 + 38856593d^4 - 23532532d^3 + 7099885d^2 - 1067289d + 63961, \\ a_{41} &= 187346514d^5 - 284624988d^4 + 172304032d^3 - 51964934d^2 + 7808829d - 467815, \\ a_{42} &= -508479594d^5 + 772240827d^4 - 467346559d^3 + 140905675d^2 - 21168395d + 1267853, \\ a_{43} &= 605074088d^5 - 918738962d^4 + 555892718d^3 - 167571538d^2 + 25170155d - 1507297, \\ a_{44} &= -267117434d^5 + 405554166d^4 - 245366553d^3 + 73959909d^2 - 11108535d + 665192, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} b_{40} &= -33678323446d^4 + 39732483684d^3 - 17535685854d^2 + 3431234055d - 251148526, \\ b_{41} &= 83698133214d^4 - 98744923307d^3 + 43580936553d^2 - 8527653549d + 624188381, \\ b_{42} &= -87552753895d^4 + 103292995807d^3 - 45588589509d^2 + 8920591453d - 652957616, \\ b_{43} &= 50107657144d^4 - 59115843570d^3 + 26090961385d^2 - 5105403132d + 373701618, \\ b_{44} &= -17068153916d^4 + 20136255271d^3 - 8887112566d^2 + 1738997288d - 127289906, \\ b_{45} &= 3522641275d^4 - 4155665872d^3 + 1834037891d^2 - 358869361d + 26267846, \\ b_{46} &= -427643189d^4 + 504439390d^3 - 222608632d^2 + 43555467d - 3187931, \\ b_{47} &= 27780980d^4 - 32762498d^3 + 14455481d^2 - 2827938d + 206958, \\ b_{48} &= -737999d^4 + 869871d^3 - 383650d^2 + 75032d - 5489. \end{split}$$

E. Region \mathcal{R}_5

The polynomial approximate map of \mathcal{R}_5 :

$$g_5(\phi_k) = a_{50}\phi_k^3 + a_{51}\phi_k^2 + a_{52}\phi_k + a_{53},$$

$$f_5(v_k) = |b_{50}v_k^4 + b_{51}v_k^3 + b_{52}v_k^2 + b_{53}v_k + b_{54}|,$$
(S.15)

where the coefficients are functions of d.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{50} &= 2064.98d^4 - 1231.18d^3 - 75.3328d^2 + 138.871d - 19.476, \\ a_{51} &= -19752.202d^4 + 12355.348d^3 + 119.244d^2 - 1133.696d + 166.629, \\ a_{52} &= 61428.79d^4 - 39362.33d^3 + 662.836d^2 + 3177.32d - 485.139, \\ a_{53} &= -62366.62d^4 + 40245.2d^3 - 1078.83d^2 - 3068.1d + 482.49, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} b_{50} &= -3327935009d^4 + 4251589868d^3 - 2036587076d^2 + 433686951d - 34659098\\ b_{51} &= 49128168d^4 - 628668996d^3 + 301980243d^2 - 64578564d + 5193379,\\ b_{52} &= -24532591d^4 + 31293322d^3 - 15007193d^2 + 3211068d - 259329,\\ b_{53} &= 438110d^4 - 552384d^3 + 262235d^2 - 55690.3d + 4496.38,\\ b_{54} &= -5.8882d^4 + 7.2206d^3 - 3.2965d^2 + 0.6646d - 0.0499. \end{split}$$

III. THE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE v SECOND-ITERATE MAP

In Section 6 of the main text, a method using the auxiliary map approach is developed. In regions where the approximate maps are two-dimensional, we decouple the 2D systems into the 1D auxiliary maps. We construct a new composite map $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}^{(N)}$, defined in (6.3), which assists us in identifying the global attracting region of the system. In the meantime, a higher-order iterate map is derived using $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}^{(N)}$ to show the global dynamics and to pinpoint the location of the global absorbing domain.

In the case of v_k , the second iterate map, equation (6.10) in the main text, has a closed-form expression:

$$v_{k+2}(v_k;\phi_{\min},\phi_{\max}) = f_n(f_n(v_k,\phi_{\max}),\phi_{\min})$$

= $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 v_k^1 + \alpha_2 v_k^2 + \alpha_3 v_k^3 + \alpha_4 v_k^4 + \alpha_5 v_k^5 + \alpha_6 v_k^6 + \alpha_7 v_k^7 + \alpha_8 v_k^8 + \alpha_9 v_k^9,$ (S.16)

where $\alpha_i, i = 1, ..., 9$ can be calculated if given the parameters $d, \phi_{\min}, \phi_{\max}$ since $b_1, ..., b_8$ are functions of d. Each coefficient α_i are polynomials with combinations $b_0, b_1, ..., b_9, \phi_{\min}$, and ϕ_{\max} :

- $\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 &= b_0 + b_0 b_2 + b_0^2 b_5 + b_0^3 b_8 + b_1 \phi_{\min} + b_0 b_4 \phi_{\min} + b_0^2 b_7 \phi_{\min} + b_3 \phi_{\min}^2 + b_0 b_6 \phi_{\min}^2 + b_1 b_2 \phi_{\max} + 2b_0 b_1 b_5 \phi_{\max} \\ &+ 3b_0^2 b_1 b_8 \phi_{\max} + b_1 b_4 \phi_{\min} \phi_{\max} + 2b_0 b_1 b_7 \phi_{\min} \phi_{\max} + b_1 b_6 \phi_{\min}^2 \phi_{\max} + b_2 b_3 \phi_{\max}^2 + b_1^2 b_5 \phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_0 b_3 b_5 \phi_{\max}^2 \\ &+ 3b_0 b_1^2 b_8 \phi_{\max}^2 + 3b_0^2 b_3 b_8 \phi_{\max}^2 + b_3 b_4 \phi_{\min} \phi_{\max}^2 + b_1^2 b_7 \phi_{\min} \phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_0 b_3 b_7 \phi_{\min} \phi_{\max}^2 + b_3 b_6 \phi_{\min}^2 \phi_{\max}^2 \end{aligned}$
 - $+ 2b_1b_3b_5\phi_{\max}^3 + b_1^3b_8\phi_{\max}^3 + 6b_0b_1b_3b_8\phi_{\max}^3 + 2b_1b_3b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^3 + b_3^2b_5\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_1^2b_3b_8\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_0b_3^2b_8\phi_{\max}^4 + b_3^2b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_1b_3^2b_8\phi_{\max}^5 + b_3^3b_8\phi_{\max}^6 + 3b_3^2b_6b_8\phi_{\max}^6$
- $\alpha_1 = b_2^2 + 2b_0b_2b_5 + 3b_0^2b_2b_8 + b_2b_4\phi_{\min} + 2b_0b_2b_7\phi_{\min} + b_2b_6\phi_{\min}^2 + b_2b_4\phi_{\max} + 2b_1b_2b_5\phi_{\max} + 2b_0b_4b_5\phi_{\max} + 2b_0b_4b_5\phi_{\max$
 - $+ 6b_0b_1b_2b_8\phi_{\max} + 3b_0^2b_4b_8\phi_{\max} + b_4^2\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max} + 2b_1b_2b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max} + 2b_0b_4b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max} + b_4b_6\phi_{\min}^2\phi_{\max} b_4b_6\phi_{\min}^2\phi_{\max} + b_4b_6\phi_{\min}^2\phi_{\max} b_4b_6\phi_{\max}^2\phi_{\max} b_4b_6\phi_{\max} b_4b_6\phi_{\max}^2\phi_{\max} b_4b_6\phi_{\max}^2\phi_{\max} b_4b_6\phi_{\max}^$
 - $+ 2b_2b_3b_5\phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_1b_4b_5\phi_{\max}^2 + b_2b_6\phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_0b_5b_6\phi_{\max}^2 + 3b_1^2b_2b_8\phi_{\max}^2 + 6b_0b_2b_3b_8\phi_{\max}^2 + 6b_0b_1b_4b_8\phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_1b_4b_5\phi_{\max}^2 + b_2b_6\phi_{\max}^2 + b_2b_6$
 - $+ 3b_0^2b_6b_8\phi_{\max}^2 + b_4b_6\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_2b_3b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_1b_4b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^2 + 2b_0b_6b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^2 + b_6^2\phi_{\min}^2\phi_{\max}^2 + b_6^2\phi_{\max}^2 +$

 - $+ 2b_3b_4b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^3 + 2b_1b_6b_7\phi_{\min}\phi_{\max}^3 + 2b_3b_5b_6\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_2b_3^2b_8\phi_{\max}^4 + 6b_1b_3b_4b_8\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_1^2b_6b_8\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_1b_6b_8\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_1b_8b_8\phi_{\max}^4 + 3b_1b$
 - $+ 6 b_0 b_3 b_6 b_8 \phi_{\max}^4 + 2 b_3 b_6 b_7 \phi_{\min} \phi_{\max}^4 + 3 b_3^2 b_4 b_8 \phi_{\max}^5 + 6 b_1 b_3 b_6 b_8 \phi_{\max}^5 + 3 b_3^2 b_6 b_8 \phi_{\max}^6$

 $= b_5^3 b_5$