

# Orbital Mechanics for Engineers

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# Chapter 1

## Geometry

### 1.1 Area

#### 1.1.1 Derivation

$$r = \frac{l}{e \cos \theta + 1}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} r^2 d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{l}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)^2 d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{1}{(e \cos \theta + 1)^2} d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{(1 - e^2)}{(1 - e^2)(e \cos \theta + 1)^2} d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{e \cos \theta + 1 - e^2 - e \cos \theta}{(1 - e^2)(e \cos \theta + 1)^2} d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{e \cos \theta + 1}{(1 - e^2)(e \cos \theta + 1)^2} - \frac{e^2 + e \cos \theta}{(1 - e^2)(e \cos \theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1 - e^2)} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{1}{e \cos \theta + 1} - \frac{e^2 + e \cos \theta}{(e \cos \theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1 - e^2)} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{e(\cos^2(\frac{\theta}{2}) - \sin^2(\frac{\theta}{2})) + 1} - e \cdot \frac{e + \cos \theta}{(e \cos \theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{2(1+e)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-e)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+e)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-e)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{e(1-\tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}) + \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} - e \cdot \frac{e(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) + \cos\theta}{(e\cos\theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}}{(1+e)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1+e)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-e)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{e - e \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2} + 1 + \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}} - e \cdot \frac{e \cos^2\theta + \cos\theta + e \sin^2\theta}{(e\cos\theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{2}{(1+e)^{-1}(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+e) + (1-e) \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}} - e \cdot \frac{(e\cos\theta + 1)(\cos\theta) + (e\sin\theta)(\sin\theta)}{(e\cos\theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-e}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{1 + \frac{1-e}{1+e} \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}} - e \cdot \frac{(e\cos\theta + 1)(\cos\theta) + (e\sin\theta)(\sin\theta)}{(e\cos\theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-e}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)^2} - e \cdot \frac{(e\cos\theta + 1)(\cos\theta) + (e\sin\theta)(\sin\theta)}{(e\cos\theta + 1)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} u = \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & v = e\cos\theta + 1 & w = \sin\theta \\ du = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) d\theta & dv = -e\sin\theta d\theta & dw = \cos\theta d\theta \\ d\theta = 2\sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) du & d\theta = \frac{-\csc\theta}{e} dv & d\theta = \sec\theta dw \end{array}$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)^2} d\theta - \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \cdot e \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{(e\cos\theta + 1)(\cos\theta) + (e\sin\theta)(\sin\theta)}{(e\cos\theta + 1)^2} d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{1}{1+u^2} du - \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \cdot e \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{(v)(dw) - (dv)(w)}{(v)^2} d\theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\arctan(x)] = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f}{g}\right] = \frac{(g)\frac{d}{dx}[f] - \frac{d}{dx}[g](f)}{(g)^2} dx$$

$$A = \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} [\arctan(u)]_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} - \frac{\textcolor{red}{l}^2}{2(1-e^2)} \cdot e \left[\frac{w}{v}\right]_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \arctan(u)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \frac{ew}{v} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \arctan(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan(\frac{\theta}{2}))}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

### 1.1.2 Elliptical Trajectories

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$1 - e^2 > 0$$

$$e^2 < 1$$

$$e < 1$$

### 1.1.3 Hyperbolic Trajectories

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\operatorname{arctanh} x = \frac{1}{i} \arctan(ix)$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \arctan \left( \sqrt{-1 \left( \frac{e-1}{e+1} \right)} \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right)}{\sqrt{-1(e^2-1)}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \arctan \left( i \sqrt{\frac{e-1}{e+1}} \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right)}{i \sqrt{e^2-1}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \sqrt{\frac{e-1}{e+1}} \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right)}{\sqrt{e^2-1}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$e^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$e^2 > 1$$

$$e > 1$$

### 1.1.4 Parabolic Trajectories

L'Hospital's Rule: if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(a)}{g(a)} = \frac{0}{0}$

or  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(a)}{g(a)} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

then:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(a)}{g(a)} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2(1-e^2)} \left( \frac{2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{e \cos \theta + 1} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{e \sin \theta}{(1-e^2)(e \cos \theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)(e \cos \theta + 1)}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(e \cos \theta + 1)} - \frac{e \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2}}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(e \cos \theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)(e \cos \theta + 1) - e \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2}}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(e \cos \theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)(e \cos \theta + 1) - e \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2}}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(e \cos \theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-1}{1+1}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)(\cos \theta + 1) - e \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-1}}{(1-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}(\cos \theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2 \arctan(0 \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right))(\cos \theta + 1) - e \sin \theta \cdot 0}{0^{\frac{3}{2}}(\cos \theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{0-0}{0} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

L'Hospital 1:

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\frac{d}{de} \left[ 2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)(e \cos \theta + 1) - \sin \theta \cdot (e \sqrt{1-e^2}) \right]}{\frac{d}{de} [(1-e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(e \cos \theta + 1)]} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2 \cdot \left[ \frac{\frac{(-1)(1+e) - (1-e)(1)}{(1+e)^2} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)(e \cos \theta + 1)}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}} + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)(\cos \theta) \right] - \sin \theta \cdot \left[ \sqrt{1-e^2} + \frac{-2e^2}{2\sqrt{1-e^2}} \right]}{\left[ \frac{3}{2}(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(-2e)(e \cos \theta + 1) + (1-e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(\cos \theta) \right]} \right)^{\theta_2}_{\theta_1}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2 \cdot \left[ \frac{(-(1+e) - (1-e)) \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)(e \cos \theta + 1)}{2(1+e)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \cdot \left(1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)^2\right)} + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)(\cos \theta) \right] - \sin \theta \cdot \left[ \frac{1-e^2}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} + \frac{-e^2}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \right]}{\sqrt{1-e^2} [-3e(e \cos \theta + 1) + (1-e^2)(\cos \theta)]} \right)^{\theta_2}_{\theta_1}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\frac{(-1-e-1+e) \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)(e \cos \theta + 1)}{(1+e)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \cdot \left(1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)^2\right)} + 2 \cos \theta \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) - \sin \theta \cdot \left(\frac{1-2e^2}{\sqrt{1-e^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{1-e^2} (-3e(e \cos \theta + 1) + (1-e^2)(\cos \theta))} \right)^{\theta_2}_{\theta_1}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)(e \cos \theta + 1)}{\sqrt{1-e^2} \cdot \left((1+e) + (1-e) \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{2 \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} - \sin \theta \cdot \left(\frac{1-2e^2}{\sqrt{1-e^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{1-e^2} (-3e^2 \cos \theta - 3e + (1-e^2) \cos \theta)} \right)^{\theta_2}_{\theta_1}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{e \cos \theta + 1}{(1+e) + (1-e) \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + 2 \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) - \sin \theta \cdot (1-2e^2)}{(1-e^2) (-3e^2 \cos \theta - 3e) + (1-e^2)^2 \cos \theta} \right)^{\theta_2}_{\theta_1}$$

L'Hospital 2:

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \lim_{e \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\frac{d}{de} \left[ -2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{e \cos \theta + 1}{(1+e) + (1-e) \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + 2 \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) - \sin \theta \cdot (1-2e^2) \right]}{\frac{d}{de} [(1-e^2) (-3e^2 \cos \theta - 3e) + (1-e^2)^2 \cos \theta]} \right)^{\theta_2}_{\theta_1}$$

$$A = \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{\left[ -2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))(\cos\theta) - (1-\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))(e\cos\theta+1)}{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))^2} \right]}{(-2e)(-3e^2\cos\theta-3e) + (1-e^2)(-6e\cos\theta-3) + 2(1-e^2)(-2e)\cos\theta} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2\cos\theta \cdot \left( \frac{\frac{(-1)(1+e)-(1-e)(1)}{(1+e)^2} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{1-e^2} \frac{1}{1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)^2}} + \frac{-2e}{2\sqrt{1-e^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right) - \sin\theta(-4e^2)}{(-2e)(-3e^2\cos\theta-3e) + (1-e^2)(-6e\cos\theta-3) + 2(1-e^2)(-2e)\cos\theta} \right] \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))(\cos\theta) - (1-\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))(e\cos\theta+1)}{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))^2}}{6e^3\cos\theta + 6e^2 - 6e\cos\theta - 3 + 6e^3\cos\theta + 3e^2 - 4e\cos\theta + 4e^3\cos\theta} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2\cos\theta \cdot \left( \sqrt{1-e} \cdot \sqrt{1+e} \frac{(-1)(1+e)-(1-e)(1)\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2(1+e)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \left(1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)^2\right)} + \frac{-2e}{2\sqrt{1-e^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right) + 4e^2\sin\theta}{6e^3\cos\theta + 6e^2 - 6e\cos\theta - 3 + 6e^3\cos\theta + 3e^2 - 4e\cos\theta + 4e^3\cos\theta} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{(\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})-1)(e\cos\theta+1)}{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))^2} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))(\cos\theta)}{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))^2}}{16e^3\cos\theta + 9e^2 - 10e\cos\theta - 3} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2\cos\theta \cdot \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2(1+e)\left(1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)\right)} + \frac{-2e}{2\sqrt{1-e^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right) + 4e^2\sin\theta}{16e^3\cos\theta + 9e^2 - 10e\cos\theta - 3} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{(\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})-1)(e\cos\theta+1)}{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))^2} - \frac{2\cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})} - \frac{2\cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})} - \frac{2e(\cos\theta)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) + 4e^2\sin\theta}{16e^3\cos\theta + 9e^2 - 10e\cos\theta - 3} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{(\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})-1)(e\cos\theta+1)}{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}))^2} - \frac{4\cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})} - \frac{2e \cdot \cos\theta}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) + 4e^2\sin\theta}{16e^3\cos\theta + 9e^2 - 10e\cos\theta - 3} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

Substitution 1:



$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(\cos\theta+1)}{((1+1)+(1-1)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right))^2} - \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+1)+(1-1)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} - \frac{2 \cos\theta}{\sqrt{1-1}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-1}{1+1}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) + 4 \sin\theta}{16 \cos\theta + 9 - 10 \cos\theta - 3} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \\
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(\cos\theta+1)}{((2)+(0)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right))^2} - \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(2)+(0)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} - \frac{2 \cos\theta}{\sqrt{0}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{0}{2}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) + 4 \sin\theta}{6 \cos\theta + 6} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \\
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(\cos\theta+1)}{2^2} + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{2 \cos\theta \cdot \arctan(0)}{0} - 4 \sin\theta}{-6(\cos\theta+1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \\
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) (\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(\cos\theta+1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \frac{0}{0} - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta+1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}
\end{aligned}$$

only the arctan term doesn't exist at  $e = 1$ . L'Hospital 3:

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(e \cos\theta+1)}{((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right))^2} - \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + 4 \sin\theta e^2 - \frac{2e(\cos\theta)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)}{16e^3 \cos\theta + 9e^2 - 10e \cos\theta - 3} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \\
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) (\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(\cos\theta+1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta+1)} + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \frac{d}{de} \left[ e \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right]}{\frac{d}{de} [ \sqrt{1-e^2} (-32e^3 \cos\theta - 18e^2 + 20e \cos\theta + 6) ]} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \\
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) (\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(\cos\theta+1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \left[ \frac{\frac{(-1)(1+e)-(1-e)(1)}{(1+e)^2} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}}} + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right]}{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)^2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\frac{-e}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} (-32e^3 \cos\theta - 18e^2 + 20e \cos\theta + 6) + \sqrt{1-e^2} (-96e^2 \cos\theta - 36e + 20 \cos\theta)}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \frac{i^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) (\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)-1)(\cos\theta+1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \left[ \frac{-2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2(1+e)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \cdot (1 + \frac{1-e}{1+e} \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right))} + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right]}{\frac{-e}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} (-32e^3 \cos\theta - 18e^2 + 20e \cos\theta + 6) + \sqrt{1-e^2} (-96e^2 \cos\theta - 36e + 20 \cos\theta)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 1\right) (\cos\theta + 1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \sqrt{1-e^2} \left[ \frac{-\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1+e}\sqrt{1-e}((1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right))} + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right]}{\sqrt{1-e^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} (32e^4 \cos\theta + 18e^3 - 20e^2 \cos\theta - 6e) + \sqrt{1-e^2} (-96e^2 \cos\theta - 36e + 20 \cos\theta) \right)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 1\right) (\cos\theta + 1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \left[ \frac{-\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+e)+(1-e)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + \sqrt{1-e^2} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right]}{(32e^4 \cos\theta + 18e^3 - 20e^2 \cos\theta - 6e) + (1-e^2)(-96e^2 \cos\theta - 36e + 20 \cos\theta)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

Substitution 2:

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 1\right) (\cos\theta + 1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \left[ \frac{-\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{(1+1)+(1-1)\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + \sqrt{1-1} \cdot \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-1}{1+1}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right]}{(32 \cos\theta + 18 - 20 \cos\theta - 6) + (1-1)(-96 \cos\theta - 36 + 20 \cos\theta)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 1\right) (\cos\theta + 1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \left[ \frac{-\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2+0 \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + \sqrt{0} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{0}{2}} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \right]}{(12 \cos\theta + 12) + (0)(-96 \cos\theta - 36 + 20 \cos\theta)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 1\right) (\cos\theta + 1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} + \frac{4 \cos\theta \cdot \frac{-\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2}}{12 \cos\theta + 12} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 1\right) (\cos\theta + 1) + 4 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} + \frac{2 \cos\theta \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$A = \frac{l^2}{2} \left( \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 1\right) (\cos\theta + 1) + 6(\cos\theta) \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - 8 \sin\theta}{-12(\cos\theta + 1)} \right)_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}$$

$$e = 1$$