

引き続き z のまま積分の中身を変形する。

$$\frac{z^{n+m-1}}{1+z^{2n}} = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{z_{n,k}^{n+m}}{z-z_{n,k}} = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{z_{n,k}^{n+m}}{z-z_{n,k}} + \frac{z_{n,2n+1-k}^{n+m}}{z-z_{n,2n+1-k}} \right)$$

ここで

$$\theta_{n,2n+1-k} = \frac{2(2n+1-k)-1}{2n}\pi = 2\pi - \frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi = 2\pi - \theta_{n,k}$$

より $z_{n,2n+1-k} = z_{n,k}^{-1}$ であり

$$\begin{cases} z_{n,k} + z_{n,2n+1-k} = 2\cos\theta_{n,k} \\ z_{n,k}z_{n,2n+1-k} = 1 \end{cases}$$

である。また

$$\begin{aligned} z_{n,k}^{n+m} z_{n,2n+1-k} + z_{n,2n+1-k}^{n+m} z_{n,k} &= z_{n,k}^{n+m-1} + z_{n,k}^{-(n+m-1)} \\ &= e((n+m-1)\theta_{n,k}) + e(-(n+m-1)\theta_{n,k}) = 2\cos(n+m-1)\theta_{n,k} \end{aligned}$$

より分母を通分して

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z^{n+m-1}}{1+z^{2n}} &= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2z\cos(n+m)\theta_{n,k} - 2\cos(n+m-1)\theta_{n,k}}{z^2 - 2\cos\theta_{n,k}z + 1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{(2z - 2\cos\theta_{n,k})\cos(n+m)\theta_{n,k}}{z^2 - 2\cos\theta_{n,k}z + 1} + 2 \frac{\cos\theta_{n,k}\cos(n+m)\theta_{n,k} - \cos(n+m-1)\theta_{n,k}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{z - \cos\theta_{n,k}}{\sin\theta_{n,k}} \right)^2 + 1 \right\} \sin^2\theta_{n,k}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

ここで加法定理より

$$\cos(n+m-1)\theta_{n,k} = \cos\theta_{n,k}\cos(n+m)\theta_{n,k} + \sin\theta_{n,k}\sin(n+m)\theta_{n,k}$$

であるから第 2 項の分子は

$$\cos\theta_{n,k}\cos(n+m)\theta_{n,k} - \cos(n+m-1)\theta_{n,k} = -\sin\theta_{n,k}\sin(n+m)\theta_{n,k}$$

と変形できる。 z を x に戻して、見やすいようにいくつか積の順番を入れ替えると (1) と合わせて

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^{\frac{m}{n}}\theta d\theta &\stackrel{x=\tan^{\frac{1}{n}}\theta}{=} -\frac{n}{2n} \int \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\cos(n+m)\theta_{n,k} \frac{2x - 2\cos\theta_{n,k}}{x^2 - 2x\cos\theta_{n,k} + 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2 \frac{-\sin\theta_{n,k}\sin(n+m)\theta_{n,k}}{\sin^2\theta_{n,k}} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x - \cos\theta_{n,k}}{\sin\theta_{n,k}} \right)^2 + 1} \right] dx \end{aligned}$$