

We now want to solve this for $\beta(x)$. Since

$$\frac{d\alpha}{d\beta} = 1 - \epsilon \cos \beta$$

is never zero for $0 < \epsilon < 1$, this expression is invertible. So we expand β in a Fourier series

$$\beta - \alpha = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \sin n\alpha$$

and u_n is of course given by $u_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\beta(x) - \alpha] \sin n\alpha \, d\alpha$

$$= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\beta(x) - \alpha] d \cos n\alpha \quad \text{Integrate by parts to get}$$

$$-\frac{2}{n\pi} [\beta(x) - \alpha] \cos n\alpha \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos n\alpha \, d[\beta(x) - \alpha]$$

When $\alpha = \pi$ we have $\pi = \beta - \epsilon \sin \beta$. $\beta = \pi$ is a solution. So to this and because $d\beta/d\alpha > 0$ it is the only solution. So

$\beta(\pi) - \pi = 0$. Similarly for $\alpha = 0$.

$$u_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos n\alpha \, d\beta(x) - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos n\alpha \, d\alpha$$

since $n \geq 1$