

Firstly, some rearranging:

$$z \frac{dN_\phi}{dz} + N_\phi = z \sec \beta \tan \beta p_n - z \sec \beta p_\phi \quad \text{where } p_n = p_1 + (p_2 - p_1) \frac{(L-z)}{L} = p_2 + \frac{z}{L}(p_1 - p_2)$$

Let $A = \sec \beta \tan \beta$ and $B = \sec \beta$, where A and B are constants.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence: } z \frac{dN_\phi}{dz} + N_\phi &= zAp_n - zBp_\phi = zA(p_2 + \frac{z}{L}(p_1 - p_2)) - zBp_\phi \\ &= z(Ap_2 - Bp_\phi) + z^2 \frac{A}{L}(p_1 - p_2) \end{aligned}$$

Let $C = (Ap_2 - Bp_\phi)$ and $D = \frac{A}{L}(p_1 - p_2)$, where C and D are constants.

$$\text{Hence: } z \frac{dN_\phi}{dz} + N_\phi = Cz + Dz^2$$

After all that, consider the following ODE: $z \frac{dN_\phi}{dz} + N_\phi - Cz - Dz^2 = 0$

Using the same 'exact solution' method (*James, 2001*), the above ODE may be expressed in

the following form: $p(z, N_\phi) \frac{dN_\phi}{dz} + q(z, N_\phi) = 0$

Let $h(z, N_\phi)$ be the exact solution such that $\frac{\partial h}{\partial N_\phi} = p(z, N_\phi)$ and $\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} = q(z, N_\phi)$

$$\text{Thus: } p(z, N_\phi) = z \quad \therefore \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial N_\phi} = z \quad \Rightarrow \quad h = z \int_0^{N_\phi} \partial N_\phi = zN_\phi$$

$$\text{and: } q(z, N_\phi) = N_\phi - Cz - Dz^2 \quad \therefore \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} = N_\phi - Cz - Dz^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad h = \int_0^z (N_\phi - Cz - Dz^2) \partial z = zN_\phi - \frac{1}{2}z^2C - \frac{1}{3}z^3D$$

$$\text{Combining the two: } h(z, N_\phi) = zN_\phi - \frac{1}{2}z^2C - \frac{1}{3}z^3D$$

$$\text{Hence the original ODE becomes: } \frac{d}{dz} (zN_\phi - \frac{1}{2}z^2C - \frac{1}{3}z^3D) = 0$$

and it's general solution is: $zN_\phi - \frac{1}{2}z^2C - \frac{1}{3}z^3D = K$ where K is a constant

Boundary condition: $N_\phi = 0$ when $z = 0 \quad \therefore \quad K = 0$

$$\text{hence: } zN_\phi - \frac{1}{2}z^2C - \frac{1}{3}z^3D = 0$$

$$\text{Thus: } N_\phi(z) = \frac{1}{2}zC + \frac{1}{3}z^2D = \frac{1}{2}z \sec \beta (\tan \beta p_2 - p_\phi) + \frac{1}{3}z^2 \left(\frac{1}{L} \sec \beta \tan \beta (p_1 - p_2) \right)$$

$$\text{or: } N_\phi(z) = \frac{z[\tan \beta (p_2 + \frac{2}{3L}z(p_1 - p_2)) - p_\phi]}{2 \cos \beta} \quad \text{Q.E.D}$$