

$$2\eta^2(a^2+x^2) - 4a\eta(a^2-x^2) + (a^2-x^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\eta = \frac{a(a^2-x^2)}{a^2+x^2} \pm \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}(a^2+x^2)}$$

$$A = \int_0^a (\eta' - \eta'') dx = 2 \int_0^a \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}(a^2+x^2)} dx \quad \text{for area on the right}$$

$$2A = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^a \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx$$

$$2A = 2\sqrt{2} a^2 \int_0^a \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx - 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^a \frac{x^2(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx$$

$$x^2 = a^2 + x^2 - a^2$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} a^2 \int_0^a \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx - 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^a \frac{(a^2+x^2-a^2)(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} a^2 \int_0^a \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx - 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^a (a^2-x^2)^{3/2} dx$$

$$- 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^a (a^2-x^2)^{3/2} dx = -2\sqrt{2} \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 = \frac{-\pi a^2 \sqrt{2}}{2} = \text{part of result}$$

Now taking up the first term leaving off for present the factor

$$4\sqrt{2} a^2, \text{ let us find } \int_0^a \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx$$

Assume $x = a \sin \phi$, when $x=0, \phi=0$ & when $x=a, \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\int_0^a \frac{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}{a^2+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^3 (1-\sin^2 \phi)^{3/2}}{1+\sin^2 \phi} \cdot a \cos \phi d\phi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^4 \cos^4 \phi}{1+\sin^2 \phi} d\phi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^4 \cos^4 \phi}{1+\sin^2 \phi} d\phi$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^4 \cos^4 \phi}{1+\sin^2 \phi} d\phi - \int_0^{\pi/2} a^4 \cos^4 \phi d\phi = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^4 \cos^4 \phi}{1+\sin^2 \phi} d\phi - \frac{\pi a^4}{2}$$

Restoring the coefficient to the last term, we have

$$- 4\sqrt{2} a^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ for a second part of result.}$$

$$\text{Adding the } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ \& } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ parts we have } -5\sqrt{2} a^2 \frac{\pi}{2}$$