## EE24BTECH11005 - Arjun Pavanje

**Question:** Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y^2 + y + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = 0$ , with initial conditions y(0) = 0 **Solution:** 

## **Theoretical Solution:**

This is a linear differential equation of the first order.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 + y + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^2 + y + 1} = -\frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} \tag{2}$$

Integrating on both sides,

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2 + y + 1} = -\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} \tag{3}$$

Completing the square,

$$\int \frac{dy}{\left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = -\int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \tag{4}$$

We know that  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ 

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2y+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c \tag{5}$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2y+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = c \tag{6}$$

We know  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)$ 

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x + 2y + 2}{2 - 4xy - 2x - 2y}\right) = c \tag{7}$$

On simplifying we get,

$$(x + y + 1) = A(1 - x - y - 2xy)$$
(8)

Where A is a constant. On substituting initial conditions we get,

$$(x + y + 1) = (1 - x - y - 2xy)$$
(9)

$$y = \frac{-x}{1+x} \tag{10}$$

## **Computational Solution:**

By first principle of derivatives,

$$y'(t) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{y(t+h) - y(t)}{h}$$
 (11)

$$y(t+h) = y(t) + hy'(t)$$
 (12)

If we repeat the above process iteratively, we obtain the points to plot. Taking smaller step-size h will give more accurate plots. On discretizing the process we get,

$$y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n) + hy'(x_n)$$
(13)

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + h \tag{14}$$

If we denote  $y(x_n)$  as  $y_n$ , the equation (14) becomes,

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hy_n' (15)$$

The above equation is the general difference equation.

In the given question,

$$y' = -\frac{y^2 + y + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \tag{16}$$

Difference Equation can be written as,

$$y_{n+1} = y_n - h\left(\frac{y_n^2 + y_n + 1}{x_n^2 + x_n + 1}\right) \tag{17}$$

Below is a comparission between Simulated Plot and Theoretical Plot.

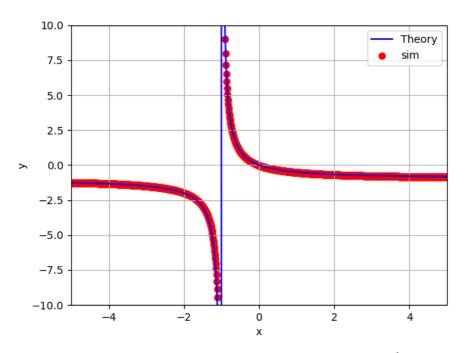


Fig. 1: Computational vs Theoretical solution of  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 + y + 1}{x^2 + x + 1}$