## 12.9.4.9

Dhawal ee24btech11015, IIT Hyderabad.

January 15, 2025

- Problem
- 2 Solution
  - Theoretical Solution
  - Euler Formula
  - Bilinear transfrom
  - PLot

3 Codes

## Problem Statement

Find the solution of the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin^{-1} x$ .

## Theoretical Solution

Using the given D.E., we get,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin^{-1} x \tag{3.1}$$

Integrate both sides with respect to *x*:

$$y = \int \sin^{-1} x \, dx \tag{3.2}$$

Using integration by parts:

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du \tag{3.3}$$

Let:

$$u = \sin^{-1} x, \ dv = dx \tag{3.4}$$

Then:

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx, \ v = x \tag{3.5}$$

#### Theoretical Solution

Substituting into the integration by parts formula:

$$\int \sin^{-1} x \, dx = x \sin^{-1} x - \int x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx \tag{3.6}$$

For the remaining integral, let  $u = 1 - x^2$ , so du = -2x dx:

$$\int x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \, du \tag{3.7}$$

$$= -\sqrt{u} + C \tag{3.8}$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 - x^2} + C \tag{3.9}$$

Thus, the solution to the differential equation is:

$$y = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C \tag{3.10}$$

#### Euler Formula

Using a classical definition of derivative, we get,

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
 (3.11)

$$\implies f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) \tag{3.12}$$

By increasing x n each iteration by h and let C = 0, we are getting y by,

$$x_0 = 0 \tag{3.13}$$

$$y_0 = 1$$
 (3.14)

$$h = 0.01 (3.15)$$

$$n = 100$$
 (3.16)

Using Euler Method, we get difference equation,

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)}$$
(3.17)

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sin^{-1} x_n (3.18)$$

## Bilinear transfrom

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin^{-1} x \tag{3.19}$$

Taking Laplase of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  and putting  $\sin^{-1} x$  as F(s)

$$sY(s) = F(s) \tag{3.20}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{s} = H(s) \tag{3.21}$$

Now, convert it into Z-transform

$$Y(z) = \frac{h}{2} \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} F(z)$$

$$Y(z)(1-z^{-1}) = \frac{h}{2}(1+z^{-1})F(z)$$
 (3.23)

Applying inverse Z-transform, we get

$$y_n - y_{n-1} = \frac{h}{2} \left( \sin^{-1} x_n + \sin^{-1} x_{n-1} \right)$$
 (3.24)

(3.22)

# Plot

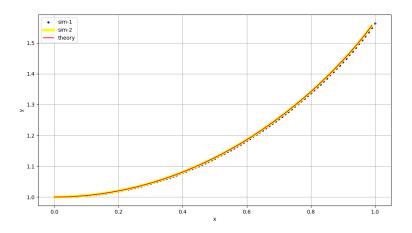


Figure: Plot of the differential equation

#### Codes

https://github.com/Dhawal24112006/EE1003/tree/main/NCERT/Q3/codes