

# NCERT 9.4.3

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**Question:** Find the solution for the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1$  using trapezoidal rule.  
**Solution:**

## I. TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD

From the question

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - y \quad (1)$$

Let

$$f(x, y) = 1 - y \quad (2)$$

$$y(0) = 0 \quad (3)$$

From Forward Euler method:

$$\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{h} = f(x_n, y_n) \quad (4)$$

From Backward Euler method:

$$\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{h} = f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \quad (5)$$

On adding both equation (4) and (5), We get the Trapezoidal Method

$$\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{h} = \frac{1}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})] \quad (6)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})] \quad (7)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} [1 - y_n + 1 - y_{n+1}] = y_n + \frac{h}{2} [2 - y_n - y_{n+1}] \quad (8)$$

On rearranging, we get the difference equation

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{2-h}{2+h} y_n + \frac{2h}{2+h} \quad (9)$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + h \quad (10)$$

## II. LAPLACE TRANSFORM

Take the Laplace transform of both sides,

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{dy}{dx}\right\} = \mathcal{L}\{1 - y\} \quad (11)$$

Using the Laplace transform properties,

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{dy}{dx}\right\} = sY(s) - y(0), \quad \mathcal{L}\{1\} = \frac{1}{s}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s) \quad (12)$$

On rearranging,

$$sY(s) - y(0) = \frac{1}{s} - Y(s) \quad (13)$$

$$sY(s) + Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} + y(0) \quad (14)$$

$$Y(s)(s + 1) = \frac{1}{s} + y(0) \quad (15)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s + 1)} + \frac{y(0)}{s + 1} \quad (16)$$

Taking the inverse laplace transform

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(s)) = y(x) \quad (17)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s(s + 1)}\right) = 1 - e^{-x} \quad (18)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{y(0)}{s + 1}\right) = y(0) e^{-x} \quad (19)$$

$$y(x) = 1 - e^{-x} + y(0) e^{-x} \quad (20)$$

As  $y(0) = 0$  The solution is

$$y(x) = 1 - e^{-x} \quad (21)$$

### III. BILINEAR TRANSFORM

Let the laplace transform of  $f(x, y) = 1 - y$  be  $X(s)$

$$X(s) = \mathcal{L}(f(x, y)) \quad (22)$$

Applying laplace transform on both sides of equation

$$sY(s) = X(s) \quad (23)$$

Let  $H(s)$  be defined such that

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} \quad (24)$$

$$H(s) = 1/s \quad (25)$$

Applying bilinear transform which converts s-domain to z-domain

$$s = \frac{2}{h} \left( \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1}} \right) \quad (26)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \right) \quad (27)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \right) X(z) \quad (28)$$

$$(29)$$

On rearranging,

$$zY(z) - Y(z) = \frac{h}{2} (zX(z) + X(z)) \quad (30)$$

Applying Z inverse transform,

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) + f(x_n, y_n)) \quad (31)$$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{h}{2} (1 - y_{n+1} + 1 - y_n) \quad (32)$$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{h}{2} (2 - y_{n+1} - y_n) \quad (33)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (2 - y_{n+1} - y_n) \quad (34)$$

Equation (34) is the same difference equation obtained in equation (8)

