

GATE:2022 - CE 48

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I. QUESTION

Consider the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4(x + 2) - y$$

For the initial condition $y = 3$ at $x = 1$, the value of y at $x = 1.4$ obtained using Euler's method with a step-size of 0.2 is ? (round off to one decimal place) (GATE CE 2022)

Solutions :

Symbols	Description	Values
R	Residue Formula	$\frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{ds^{m-1}} ((s-a)^m f(s) e^{st})$
$\phi(x)$	Transformation of $y(x)$	$y(x+1)$
$g(x)$	Euler's Approximated function of $f(x)$	$g_{(n-1)}(x) + hf'(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$
h	Step-size	0.2

TABLE I
PARAMETERS, DESCRIPTIONS, AND VALUES

1) Solution of the differential:

Applying the transformation from table I and laplace transform

$$s\mathcal{L}(\phi(x)) - \phi(0) = 4\left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{3}{s}\right) - \mathcal{L}(\phi(x)) \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\phi(x)) = \frac{3}{s+1} + 4\left(\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} + \frac{3}{s(s+1)}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{-5}{s+1} + \frac{8}{s} + \frac{4}{s^2} \quad (3)$$

2) Inverse Laplace Transform:

Using Bromwich integrals and extension of Jordans lemma :

$$\phi(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} \mathcal{L}(\phi(x)) e^{st} dt, c > 0 \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} \left(\frac{-5}{s+1} + \frac{8}{s} + \frac{4}{s^2} \right) e^{st} dt \quad (5)$$

Here, the poles $s = -1$ (non repeated, $m = 1$) and $s = 0$ (repeated, $m = 2$) lie inside a semicircle for some $c > 0$. Using method of residues from I:

$$R_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \left((s+1) \left(\frac{-5}{s+1} \right) e^{st} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$= -5e^{-t} \quad (7)$$

$$R_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left((s) \left(\frac{8}{s} \right) e^{st} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$= 8 \quad (9)$$

$$R_3 = \frac{1}{(1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left((s)^2 \left(\frac{4}{s^2} \right) e^{st} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$= 4t \quad (11)$$

$$\phi(t) = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \quad (12)$$

$$= -5e^{-t} + 8 + 4t \quad (13)$$

Reverting to $y(x)$, we get :

$$y(x) = -5e^{-x+1} + 4 + 4x \quad (14)$$

Now, approaching to $y(1.4)$ using euler's approximation from I

$$g_{(1.2)} = 3 + (0.2) f' (1, 3) \quad (15)$$

$$= 4.8 \quad (16)$$

$$g_{(1.4)} = 4.8 + (0.2) f' (1.2, 4.8) \quad (17)$$

$$= 6.4 \quad (18)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(1.4) \approx 6.4 \quad (19)$$

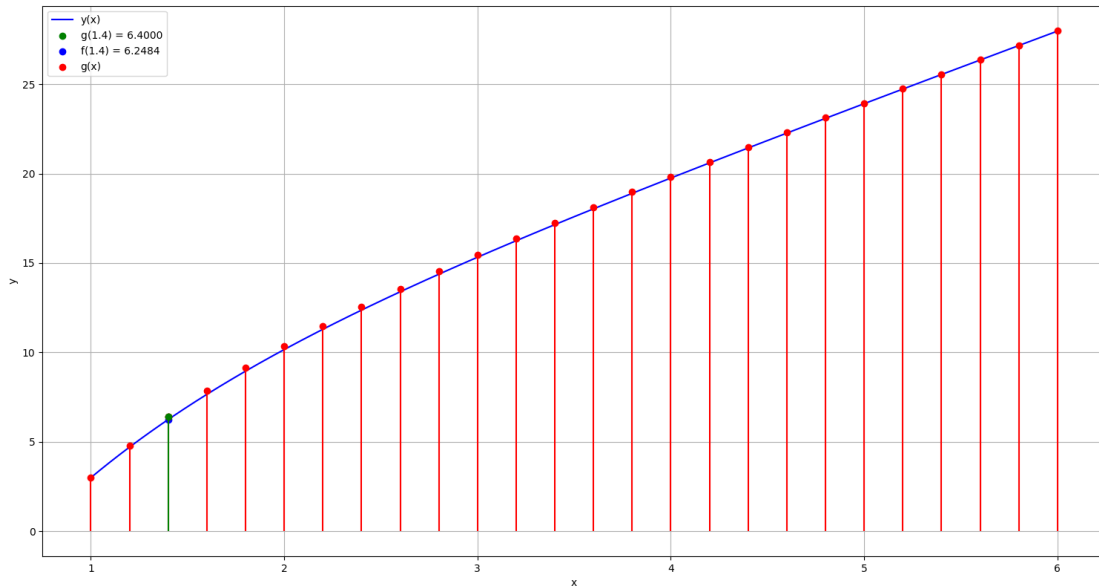


Fig. 1. Euler's approximated function vs Original function