

Answer on Question #78966 - Math - Calculus

If $x \cdot \sin(y) = \sin(p+y)$, p belongs to \mathbb{R} ,

show that $\sin(p) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \sin^2(y) = 0$.

Solution

Given that $x \cdot \sin(y) = \sin(p+y) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sin(p+y)}{\sin(y)}$.

Now differentiating both side of equation,

$$\text{we get } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\sin(y) \cdot \cos(p+y) - \sin(p+y) \cdot \cos(y)}{\sin^2(y)} = \frac{\sin(y - (p+y))}{\sin^2(y)} = \frac{\sin(-p)}{\sin^2(y)} = -\frac{\sin(p)}{\sin^2(y)}.$$

If simplify to the linear equation, we get the proofing identity :

$$-\sin(p) * \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin^2(y);$$

$$\sin^2(y) + \sin(p) * \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

Proved. Problem is done