

$$M(x, y) + N(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

COEFICIENTES HOMOGÉNEOS

$$M(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^m M(x, y)$$

$$N(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^n N(x, y) \quad m = n$$

$$y(x) = \mu(x) \cdot x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \mu(x) \cdot 1 + x \frac{d\mu}{dx}$$

} VS.

$$\mu(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x}$$

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

$$\left( \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + y \right) - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$M(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + y$$

$$N(x, y) = -x$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{(\lambda x)^2 - (\lambda y)^2} + \lambda y = \sqrt{\lambda^2 x^2 - \lambda^2 y^2} + \lambda y$$

$$= \sqrt{\lambda^2 (x^2 - y^2)} + \lambda y$$

$$= \sqrt{\lambda^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + \lambda y$$

$$= \lambda \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + \lambda y$$

$$= \lambda (\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + y) \quad m=1$$

$N(x, y)$

$$\hookrightarrow -(\lambda x) = \lambda(-x)$$

$n=1$

$$y(x) = \mu(x) \cdot x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \mu(x) + x \frac{d\mu}{dx}$$

$$\left( \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + y \right) - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \mu(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x}$$

$$\left( \sqrt{x^2 - (\mu x)^2} + \mu x \right) - x \left( \mu + x \frac{d\mu}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\left( \sqrt{x^2 - \mu^2 x^2} + \mu x \right) - \mu x - x^2 \frac{d\mu}{dx} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2(1 - \mu^2)} + \mu x - \mu x - x^2 \frac{d\mu}{dx} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 - \mu^2} - x^2 \frac{d\mu}{dx} = 0$$

$$x \sqrt{1 - \mu^2} - x^2 \frac{d\mu}{dx} = 0$$

$$x^2 \frac{d\mu}{dx} = x \sqrt{1 - \mu^2}$$

$$\int \frac{d\mu}{\sqrt{1 - \mu^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{d\mu}{\sqrt{1 - \mu^2}} = \int \frac{-\operatorname{sen} \alpha \, d\alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} \Rightarrow -\int d\alpha = -\alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\mu}{1} \quad d\mu = -\operatorname{sen} \alpha \, d\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \mu^2}}{1}$$

$$\operatorname{ang} \operatorname{sen}(y) = \ln x + C$$

$$\operatorname{ang} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln x + C$$

$$\operatorname{ang} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \ln x = C$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \operatorname{sen}(\ln x + C)$$

$$y = x \operatorname{sen}(\ln x + C)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{3x^2 - y^2}$$

$$(3x^2 - y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$$

$$-2xy + (3x^2 - y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$-2(\lambda x)(\lambda y) = \lambda^2 (-2xy) \quad m=2$$

$$3(\lambda x)^2 - (\lambda y)^2 = 3\lambda^2 x^2 - \lambda^2 y^2$$

$$= \lambda^2 (3x^2 - y^2) \quad n=2$$

$$y(x) = u(x) \cdot x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = u(x) + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$-2x(ux) + (3x^2 - (ux)^2) \left(u + x \frac{du}{dx}\right) = 0$$

$$-2x^2u + (3x^2 - u^2x^2) \left(u + x \frac{du}{dx}\right) = 0$$

$$-2x^2u + 3ux^2 - u^3x^2 + 3x^3 \frac{du}{dx} - u^2x^3 \frac{du}{dx} = 0$$

$$x^2(-2u + 3u - u^3) + (3 - u^2)x^3 \frac{du}{dx} = 0$$

$$x^2(u - u^3) = -(3 - u^2)x^3 \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{(3 - u^2)}{u - u^3} du$$

$$v = u - u^3 \quad \int \frac{(3 - u^2) du}{u - u^3} = -\int \frac{dx}{x} + C$$

$$dv = (1 - 3u^2) du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(1 - 3u^2) du}{u - u^3} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{8 du}{u - u^3} = -\ln(x) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln(u - u^3) + \frac{8}{3} \int \frac{du}{u - u^3} = -\ln(x) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{u - u^3} = \frac{A}{u} - \frac{B}{(u-1)} - \frac{C}{(u+1)}$$

$$(u+1)(u-1) = u^2 - 1$$

$$1 = A(1 - u^2) - B(u^2 + u) - C(u^2 - u)$$

$$1 = u^2(-A - B - C) + u(-B + C) + (A)$$

$$A = 1$$

$$-A - B - C = 0 \quad -B - C = 1 \quad -2B = 1 \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-B + C = 0 \quad -B + C = 0 \quad C = B \quad C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u - u^3} = \int \frac{du}{u} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln u + \frac{1}{6} \ln(u+1) + \frac{1}{6} \ln(u-1)$$