```
PAS 1 y' + P(x)y = 0 - y' = -P(x)y - y' = -P(x) P(x) = \frac{-2}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}-1} Q(x) = 0
3y'(x^{2}-1) - 2xy = 0 - y = \frac{2xy}{x^{2}-1} - y' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}-1} - y' = \frac{2}{3} 
\int \frac{y}{y} dx = \int \frac{z}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}-1} dx = \int \frac{y}{y} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x}{x^{2}-1} dx = \ln y = \frac{z}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln |x^{2}-1| = \ln y = \frac{1}{3} \ln |x^{2}-1| + \ln c - \frac{1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2 \times 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right) + C
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  L > u = x^2 - 1
Curs 3 - Temá 1 Ex b.)
 6 + 2xy -x3 = 0 NEOMOGENÁ
g + 2 xy = 0 OMOGENÁ ASOCIATÁ
PAS 1
 8' + 2×y=0 -> 8' = -2×y -> 8' = -2×
\int \frac{y}{y} dx = \int -2x dx \rightarrow \int \frac{y}{y} dx = -2 \int x dx \rightarrow \ln y = -2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{z} \rightarrow \ln y = -x^2 + \ln c \rightarrow y = e^{-x^2 + \ln c} \rightarrow y = e^{-x^2 + \ln c
PAS 3 | Se face pentru có este o ecustic meomogenó 

C = C(x) \longrightarrow 0 = c(x) \cdot e^{-x^2} \longrightarrow 0 = e^{-x^2 + c(x)} \longrightarrow 0 = e^{-x^2 + c(x)} \cdot (c(x) - x^2)' \longrightarrow 0 = e^{-x^2 + c(x)} \cdot (c(x)' - 2x)
          Inlocuim y si y' în ecuația de start
           y' + 2xy - x^{3} = 0 \implies e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} \cdot (c(x)' - 2x) + 2x \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} - x^{3} = 0 \implies c(x)' \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} - 2x \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} + 2x \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} - x^{3} = 0 \implies c(x)' \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} - 2x \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} + 2x \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} - x^{3} = 0 \implies c(x)' \cdot e^{-x^{2} + c(x)} + 2x \cdot e^{-x^{2} +
    C(x)' \cdot e^{-x^2 + C(x)} = x^3 - C(x)' = \frac{x^3}{e^{-x^2 + C(x)}} - C(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{e^{-x^2 + C(x)}} & dx + C \\ \frac{x}{e^{-x^2 + C(x)}} & dx + C \end{cases}
        c_{y} = e^{-x^{2} + C(x)} 
portugion
e^{-x^{2} + C(x)} dx
                                                   Lo Solutie partialorá a ecustiei neomogenee g'+PCx)+Q(x)=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               _> Solutia generalà a constiei omogene (g'+ P(x)=0
```