

(1)

$$(4x^2 - 2y^2) dx = (2xy) dy \rightarrow \text{Dividimos } dx \rightarrow 4x^2 - 2y^2 = 2xy \cdot y'$$

$$y' = \frac{4x^2 - 2y^2}{2xy}$$

$$V = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow y = Vx \rightarrow y' = V' \cdot x + V \cdot 1 \rightarrow y' = V'x + V$$

$$V'x + V = \frac{4x^2 - 2(Vx)^2}{2x(Vx)} \rightarrow V'x + V = \frac{4x^2 - 2V^2x^2}{2x^2V} = \frac{\cancel{x^2}(4 - 2V^2)}{\cancel{x^2}(2V)}$$

$$V'x + V = \frac{-2V^2 + 4}{2V} \rightarrow V'x = \frac{-2V^2 + 4}{2V} - \frac{V}{1} = \frac{-2V^2 + 4}{2V} - \frac{2V^2}{2V}$$

$$V'x = \frac{-2V^2 - 2V^2 + 4}{2V} \rightarrow \left(V'x = \frac{-4V^2 + 4}{2V} \right)$$

 $\ln|x| + C$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} x = \frac{-4v^2 + 4}{2v} \rightarrow \frac{2v}{-4v^2 + 4} dv = \frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow \int \frac{2v}{-4v^2 + 4} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4 \cdot 2v}{-4v^2 + 4} dv = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|-4v^2 + 4| + C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(-4v^2 + 4)' = -8v$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln|-4v^2 + 4| = \ln|x| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln\left|-4\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + 4\right| = \ln|x| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Esta expresión define de forma implícita las soluciones y de la ecuación diferencial

$$3 = y(2)$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln\left|-4(3)^2 + 4\right| = \ln|2| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln|32| = C \rightarrow -0,86$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln\left|-4\left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right) + 4\right| = \ln|x| - 0,86$$

Esta expresión define de forma implícita las soluciones y del problema de condiciones iniciales