x-dg+g=0 |-g |.dx x.dg=-g.dx |:x |:g 3)  $2x \cdot y + y = 0$   $2 \cdot x \cdot dy + y = 0 \quad |-y| \cdot dx | y \quad |-y| \cdot |-y| \cdot$  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{9}{x+1} \left| \cdot dx \right| \cdot (x+1) \left| : y \right| \cdot (x+1) - \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{(x+1)}$   $\int_{3}^{1} dy = -\int_{x+1}^{1} dx = \ln |y| + \ln |x+1| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln$ = 3 dg = - dx = Sig dg = - Six ds = >

en (191) = ln (1(1)=1) + C | E |

yh(x) = en(1-x) + C = gh(x) = 1x · C = gh(x)= \(\frac{7}{\text{x}}\)