4) y'= f(ax+by+c), a, b, c ell, b to fx continua en I.

a) Hostrar que a mudança de variabel 2= ax+by+c transformor a EDO dado munna EDO de variaveis separaveis.

y= f(ax+by+c) my 2-a = f(2) (=) 2-a=bf(2) (=) 2=a+bf(2) == ax+by+c => 2'= (ax+by+c)'(=> 2'=a+by'(=) =1 = y

 $(c=) \frac{d\epsilon}{dx} = a+bf(\epsilon) (=) \left| \frac{1}{a+bf(\epsilon)} d\epsilon = dx \right| = 0$

when the graph of the court --- the court was Integrands (1/2 dz= 5 dx (=) arctg2 = x+c, c e12 (=) 2= tg(x+c), ce12) y=(x+9+1)2 - 2-1=22 (=) 2=1+22 (=) d= =1+22 (=) 1 de=dx Was a mondança de variable: == x+y+1 ~~ 2= 1+y' (=) 2'-1=y' b) Aesolver a E00 y'= (x+y+1)2

2 (1) = 1 2+4+1= tg (x+c), cell (=) 4=tg (x+c) -x-1, cell

3)
$$y' = \frac{x+y+4}{x-y-6}$$
 $a_1 = 1$ $b_2 = 1$ $a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 = 1x(-1) - 1x1 = -2 \neq 0$

(m=/6 = m= 6] laga+62/8+62=0 Audança de Variabel: {x= u+a ande a e 3 são soluções de sistema {a,a+b,18+c,=0 $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + 4 = 0 & c = 3 \\ \alpha - \beta - 6 = 0 \end{cases} = 3 \begin{cases} c = 3 \\ -3 - 4 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} = 3 \begin{cases} c = 3 \\ \beta = -5 \end{cases} = 4 = 4$

(=) (W) = (M+W) Então y'= x+y+4 ~ w'= 4+1+w-5+4

to Vesticar em T.P.C. que à luma EDO homogénica

Nova mudança de variablel

 $w' = \frac{\mu + \omega}{\mu - \omega}$ $\frac{2}{\mu + 2} = \frac{\mu + 2\mu}{\mu - 2\mu}$ $\langle z \rangle = \frac{\mu(1+2)}{\mu(1-2)}$ $\langle z \rangle = \frac{1+2}{1+2} - \frac{2}{1+(1-2)}$ Le w= 2 m ~ w= = 2 m+2

(=) $2^{1}M = \frac{1+2-2+2^{2}}{1-2}$ <=> $2^{1}M = \frac{1+2^{2}}{1-2}$ EDO de Variaveis separavieis

(=) de xu = 1+22 (=) 1-2 de = 1, du

(1-2 de = [2 du c=) (1/2 de - 2/2 de = [2 du c=) arctg(e) - 2 ln (1+22) = ln |u| + c, ceir

Audanços de variatios inversos: Z= W = 4+5 mo arch (4+5) - 1/2 lm (4+ (4+5) 2) = lm |x-1+c, cell