

$$\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial a} = 1$$

$$a) \quad y' = (1-y)(x+1) \Rightarrow$$

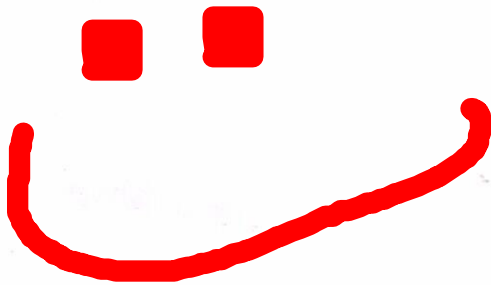
$$\int \frac{dy}{1-y} = \int (x+1) dx \Rightarrow -\ln|1-y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad \underline{y(0)=2} \Rightarrow$$

$$-\ln|1-2| = C \Rightarrow \boxed{C=0}$$

Οπότε έχουμε:

$$-\ln|1-y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C \Rightarrow \ln|1-y| = -\frac{x^2}{2} - C \Rightarrow$$

$$1-y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} - C} \Rightarrow y = 1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} - C}$$



$$(b) \quad xy' = y - \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\text{Ans: } y = vx, \quad y' = v'x + v$$

$$x(v'x + v) = vx - \sqrt{x^2 - v^2x^2} = vx - x\sqrt{1 - v^2}$$

$$v'x + v = v - \sqrt{1 - v^2} \Rightarrow v'x = -\sqrt{1 - v^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}} = - \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \arcsin v = -\ln x + C \Rightarrow$$

$$v = \sin(-\ln x + C) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = vx = x \sin(-\ln x + C)$$