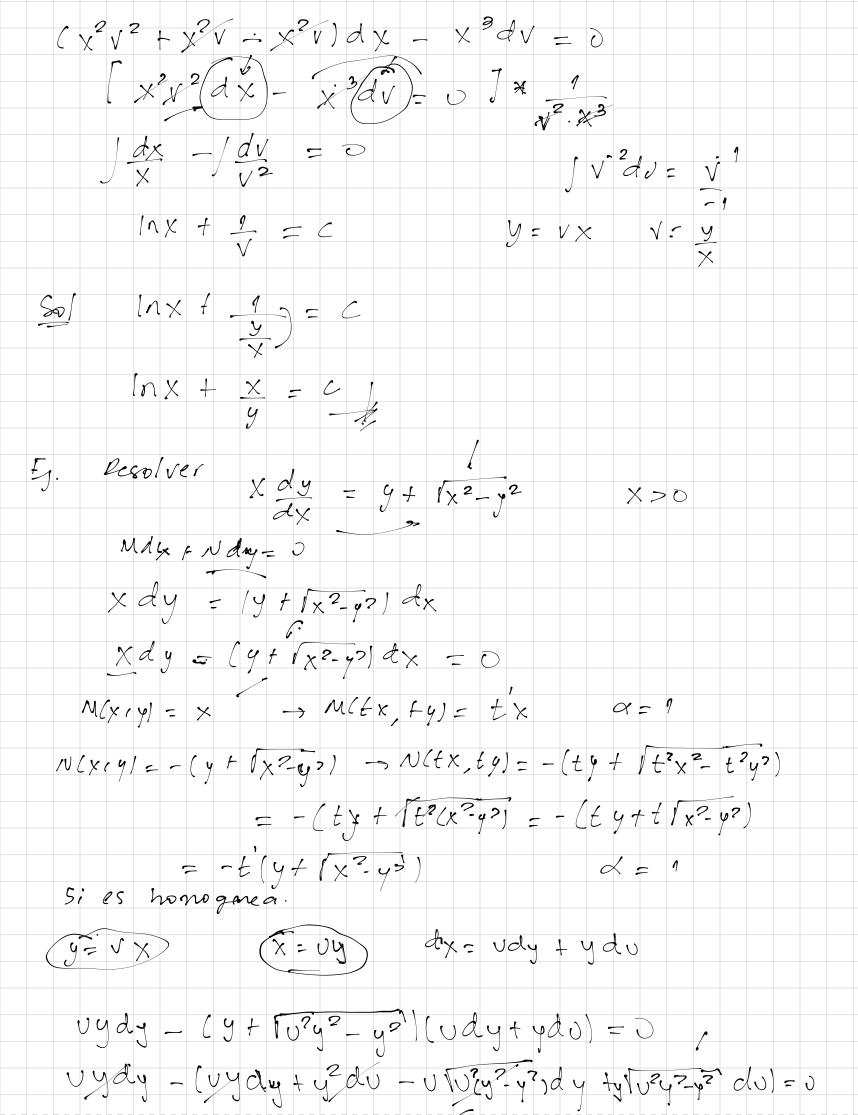
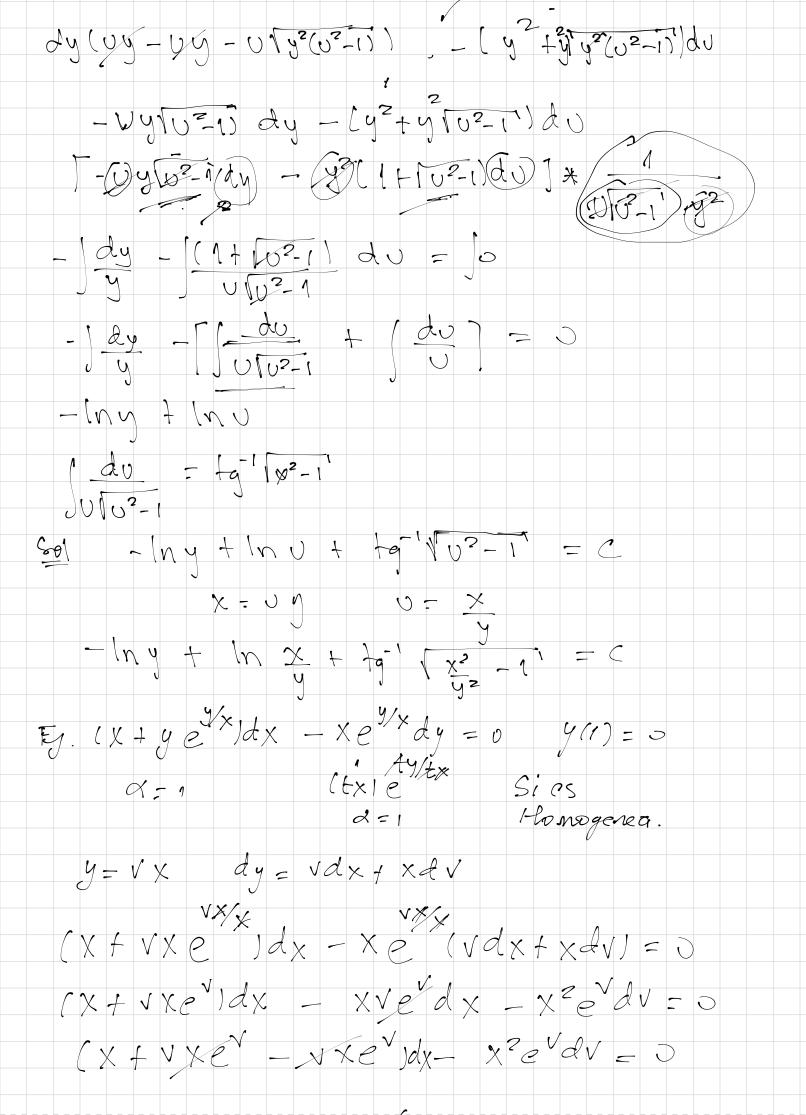
```
Ervaciones Homogeneos
   fución honogena.
    f(x,y) \rightarrow f(tx,y) = t f(x,y) \rightarrow F. f(.
   f/x/y) = x4y2 + x3y3 + xb
  f(t \times t + y) = (t \times y)^{y} (t + y)^{3} + (t \times y)^{5}
          = 66(x442+x343+x6) -> grado 6.
Er. Dyferencial.
M(xry)dx + N(xry)dy = 0
 M(E_X, E_Y) = E^{\gamma} M(X(Y))
                               n=n Ec. diferencial
nomogenea.
 N(+x, \epsilon g) = \epsilon^n N(x, y)
Sustitución 19= VX 1 1dg = Vdx + XdV 3
Se sushituge en la Ec. dif. de kal mavera que la 
Ecucación este expresado en terminos de v y de x.
el resultado de la evación se resuelse por variables
Le paraloles.
se regresa a la sustitución de 19-1x para exprosar
la coloción en terminas de x e y .
y = v \times dy = v d \times t \times dv
    ((vx)^2 + x(vx))dx - x^2(vdx + xdv) = 0
   (2 x2 + x2 y) dx - (x2 v dx + x3 dv) = 0
```





$$\int x \, dx - x^2 e^{y} \, dy = 0$$

$$\int x^2 \, dx - e^{y} \, dy = 0$$

$$\int dx - \int e^{y} \, dy = \int 0$$

$$\int x - e^{y} = 0$$

$$\int x - e^{y$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{v}{dx} = \frac{v}{dx} + \frac{v}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{v}{2}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2} + \frac{$$

Ey. Comiver
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x+2y}{3x+2y+2}$$
 $y(-1) = -1$
 $y = 3x+2y$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac$

$$\frac{1}{5} \left(3(-1) + 2(-1) \right) + \frac{14}{25} \left(\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \right) \right) + \frac{14}{25} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac$$