## Tam hale gettrilebiler diferensiyel develenler &

Eger P(x,y)dx + On(x,y)dy = O denklem; ton dif. denklem degilse, boten uygun bir n(x,y) fonksiyonu (carponi) ile Gorpilmosi sonucu elde edilen,

A(x,y). P(x,y) dx + A(x,y). Q(x,y) dy = 0 ---/12)

denklemi tom dif denk holine gellir. Denklemi tom dif.

yopon bu A(x,y) fonksiyonung integral corpor, ada verilir.

 $\frac{\partial e}{\partial x}$ :  $x(x,y) = xy^2$  forksiyonunun  $(2y-6x) dx + (3x-4x^2y^{-1}) dy = 0^{-1}$ derkleminin bir integral corponi olduğunu gösteriniz-

 $\frac{9020m}{3y} : P(x,y) = 2y - 6x \qquad Q(x,y) = 3x - 4x^{2}y^{-1}$   $\frac{3p}{3y} = 2 \qquad \neq \qquad \frac{3Q}{3x} = 3 - 8xy^{-1}$ 

oldder derkler bu holl i'le ton dif derk olmodi.

n(xiy) ile esitligin her toratini carpalim.

 $(2xy^{3} - 6x^{3}y^{1})dx + (3x^{3}y^{2} - 4x^{3}y)dy = 0$   $P(x,y) = 2xy^{3} - 6x^{3}y^{2} \qquad Q(x,y) = 3x^{3}y^{2} - 4x^{3}y$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy^{2} - 12x^{2}y \qquad = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 6xy^{2} - 12x^{2}y$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy^{2} - 12x^{2}y \qquad = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 6xy^{2} - 12x^{2}y$  olur. Ve dank ten dif. hale getinimit olur.

$$R = R(x,y)$$
 , (12) deakleminin bir integral corpori obun.

Bu taktirde ;

derklemi ortik tom dif. derklemdir. O holde,

$$\frac{\partial(\lambda P)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial(\lambda Q)}{\partial x}$$
 dir. Veye dono acik olorok.

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} \cdot P + \lambda \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} \cdot \Theta + \lambda \frac{\partial A}{\partial x}$$

$$\chi\left(\frac{3p}{3y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right) = Q \cdot \frac{32}{\partial x} + P \cdot \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = ---(13)$$

elde edilir. Burode elde ediler (13) derklemi & bilinmeyenne göre bir kismi: dif. derklemdir. (13) derklemini gözmek
gerellikle (12) derklemini gözmekten doha zordur. Ancok
bazi hallerde (13) kismi dif. derklemi bir adı dif.

derklene indirgenebilir. ve & koloyea bilunabilin

\* integral apparinin sodece x'in br forksiyonu olmosi holi

n, yalniace x'in br forksiyonu ise O holde;

$$\frac{\partial 2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial 2}{\partial x} , \frac{\partial 2}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{olup} ;$$

(13) kismi dif. denklemi;

$$\gamma\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right) = Q \frac{d\gamma}{dx}$$

$$=) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) \cdot x$$

bigiminde yoralobilin

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = --- (14)$$

ifodesi de yalniza x'in bir fonksiyonudur. O holde

derklemine indirgenmis demektir. Bøyleæ (14) den de

gordon LI, 
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

oy - ox ifodesi yainiz x'in bir fonk-

ola bir integral carpon, vordir.

(13) ifadesinde 
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$
 alinirsar,

$$\lambda \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = Q \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) dx$$
 elde edillr.

Bu Hodede 
$$\frac{1}{9}\left(\frac{3p}{3y} - \frac{39}{3x}\right) = f(x)$$
 secilises

integral alinirsa;

$$|n|/|a| = \int f(x)dx$$
 elde edilir. Buck;  
 $|x(x)| = e^{\int f(x)dx}$  olduğunu verir.

 $\frac{\text{COZUM}}{\text{COZUM}}$ :  $P(x_1y) = x_2y$   $Q(x_1y) = -1$ 

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1 + \frac{\partial 9}{\partial x} = 0$$
 oldden derk ton diff degilder.

(42)

Eger  $\Lambda(x) = \lambda$  sodece x'in bir font. isej

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{3b}{3b} - \frac{3x}{3x} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{dn}{n} = \frac{1}{-1} \left( -1 - 0 \right) dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int dx = \int \ln |x| = x \Rightarrow \left[ x = e^{x} \right] = \int dx$$

Derklemn her terafin ex ile carpolin.

$$(xe^{x} - ye^{x}) dx - e^{x} dy = 0$$

P(x,y) = xex-yex Q(x,y) = -ex

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -e^{x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -e^{x}$$
 old derk for hole;

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = P$$
  $v \in \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = G \Rightarrow U(xy) = \int G(xy) dy + g(x)$ 

$$=) U(xy) = \int -e^{x} dy + g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(x,y) = -y \cdot e^{x} + g(x)$$

$$=) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -ye^{x} + g'(x) = xe^{x} - ye^{x} \Rightarrow g'(x) = x.e^{x}$$

$$\int g'(x) = \int xe^{x} dx$$

$$g(x) = \int xe^{x} dx \qquad x=U \qquad e^{x}dx = dv$$

$$= \left(xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx\right)$$

$$= \left(xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx\right)$$

$$g(x) = xe^{x} - e^{x}$$

$$\frac{\delta e}{\delta}$$
:  $(x-x^2-y^2) dx + y dy=0$  dentemin GOZONOZ.

$$\frac{c\hat{\partial}^2 \lambda m}{\partial x_i}$$
;  $P(x_i y) = x - x^2 - y^2$   $\Theta(x_i y) = y$ 

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2y$$
  $= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$  oldden dent. ton

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3p}{3y} - \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{dn}{n} = \frac{1}{y} \left( -2y - 0 \right) dx$$

$$\int \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = \int -2dx \qquad \Rightarrow |\lambda| |\lambda| = -2x \Rightarrow |\lambda(x)| = e^{-2x}$$

olorok bulunur. Integral Garpon, ile denk hen taratını Garpalım.

$$(xe^{-2x} - x^{2}e^{-2x} - y^{2}e^{-2x}) dx + ye^{-2x} dy = 0$$

$$P(x,y) = xe^{-2x} - x^{2}e^{-2x} - y^{2}e^{-2x} \qquad Q(x,y) = ye^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2ye^{-2x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2ye^{-2x}$$

old der derk ton dir. derk hale geld.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} = \mathcal{Q}(x_i y) = \int \mathcal{Q}(x_i y) dy + g(x_i)$$

=) 
$$U(x,y) = \int y e^{-2x} dy + g(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial x} = P \implies -2\frac{y^2 e^{-2x}}{2} + g'(x) = P(x,y) = xe^{-2x} - xe^{-2x} = ye^{-2x}$$

$$=) \int g'(x) = \int (e^{-1x} - x^2 e^{-1x}) dx$$

$$=) g(x) = \int x e^{-2x} dx - \int x^{2} e^{-1x} dx$$

$$= \int x e^{-2x} dx - \int x^{2} e^{-1x} dx = dx$$

$$= \int x e^{-2x} dx = dx$$

$$= \int x e$$

$$=) g(x) = \left(-\frac{xe^{-1x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\int e^{-1x} dx\right) - \left(-\frac{x^{2}e^{-1x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\int xe^{-1x} dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \left(-\frac{xe^{-1x}}{2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-1x}\right) - \left(-\frac{x^2e^{-1x}}{2} + \left(-\frac{xe^{-1x}e^{-2x}}{2}\right)\right)$$

=) 
$$g(x) = -\frac{xe^{-1/x}}{f} - \frac{e^{-1/x}}{f} + \frac{x^2e^{-1/x}}{f} + \frac{xe^{-1/x}}{f}$$

$$= g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{2}$$

$$=) \left( \mathcal{Q}(x,y) = \frac{y^2 - 2x}{2} + \frac{x^2 - 2x}{2} = 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \quad \text{olup},$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial 2}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial 2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial 2}{\partial x}}{-P} \cdot 2 \quad \text{biaminde yazilabilir.}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$= --- (15)$$

ifadesi de yalnizea y'nin bir fonksiyonudur. O holde,
(12) denkleminin yalnız y'nin bir fonksiyonu olan bir integral

(13) ito desinde 
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0$$
 almirsa;

$$\beta\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right) = -P \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d9}{3} = -\frac{1}{p} \left( \frac{3p}{3y} - \frac{3q}{3x} \right) dy \quad elde \quad edilir.$$

$$f(y) = e^{\int g(y)dy}$$
 elde ædilir. Bu der;  $f(y) = e^{\int g(y)dy}$  oldugunu værir.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$
:  $ydx + (3+3x-y)dy = 0$  denkleminin genel Gózonűnű bulunuz.

$$\frac{Gdz \acute{u}m}{2}: P(x,y) = y \qquad G(x,y) = 3+3x-y$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1$$
  $\pm \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3$  oldden derk ton dif.

Acobo 
$$\lambda = \lambda(x)$$
 midson?

$$\frac{dA}{A} = \frac{1}{Q} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{d3}{3} = \frac{1}{3+3\times 4y} \left(1-3\right) dx = \frac{-2}{3+3\times 4y} dx$$

$$\frac{3+3\times 4y}{3+3\times 4y} \left(1-3\right) dx = \frac{-2}{3+3\times 4y} dx$$

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$$\frac{3+3\times 4y}{3+3\times 4y} \left(1-3\right) dx = \frac{-2}{3+3\times 4y} dx$$

$$\frac{3+3\times 4y}{3+3\times 4y} \left(1-3\right) dx$$

Acobo 
$$n = n(y)$$
 midso?

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = -\frac{1}{p} \left( \frac{3p}{3p} - \frac{3q}{3p} \right) dy$$

$$|n||\lambda| = \int \frac{2}{y} dy = 2 \ln y = \ln y^2 = \sqrt{\lambda = y^2}$$
 elde edling

Deviction integral garpon olan 2=y2 ile her torati ciorpalini.

$$y y^{2} dx + y^{2} (3+3x-y) dy = 0$$
  
 $y^{3} dx + (3y^{2}+3xy^{2}-y^{3}) dy = 0$ 

$$P(x,y) = y^3$$
  $Q(x,y) = 3y^2 + 3xy^2 - y^3$ 

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3y^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3y^2 = 0$$
 olddon derk for dif. Imple geldi. Simdle  $(x,y)$  Gözününü buldın

$$=) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = P(x,y) =) Q(x,y) = \int P(x,y) dx + f(y)$$

=) 
$$u(x,y) = \int y^3 dx + f(y)$$

$$=)Q(x,y) = xy^3 + f(y)$$

$$=) \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial y} = \mathcal{Q}(x,y) =) \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial y} = 3xy^{2} + f'(y) = 3y^{2} + 3xy^{2} - y^{3}$$

$$=) \left(f'(y) = \left(3y^{2} - y^{3}\right)dy\right)$$

$$= \int f'(y) = \int (3y^2 - y^3) dy$$

=) 
$$f(y) = y^3 - \frac{y^4}{44}$$
 olur.

$$|u(x,y)| = xy^3 + y^3 - \frac{y^4}{4} = c$$
 | elde eddir.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6x + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 18x$$
 old den der k tom diff.

Acobe n = n(x)?

$$\frac{da}{dx} = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{\partial D}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4y + gx^2} \left( 6x - (8x) \right) dx$$

 $= \frac{-12x}{4y+9x^2} dx = 0 \mod 1.$ 

$$x = \gamma(y)$$
?

$$\frac{d\Omega}{\Omega} = -\frac{1}{P} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) dy$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{1}{6xy} \left( 6x - 18x \right) dy = \frac{2}{y} dy \quad \text{oldu}.$$

$$\int \frac{d2}{2} = \int \frac{2}{y} dy = \ln x = 2 \ln y$$

$$\ln x = \ln y^2 = \ln x^2 = 1$$

Derk her teration 
$$3/y=y^2$$
 !le copalin.

$$6xy^3 dx + (4y^3 + 9x^3y^2) dy = 0$$

$$P(x_1y) = 6xy^3$$
  $Q(x_1y) = 4y^3 + 9x^2y^2$ 

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 18 \times y^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 18 \times y^2 = 18 \times y^2 = 18 \times y^2$$
 geldi.

$$=) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = P(x,y) =) \qquad (Q(x,y) = \int P(x,y) dx + f(y)$$

$$= \int 6xy^{7} dx + f(y)$$

=) 
$$U(x,y) = 3x^2y^3 + f(y)$$

$$=) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q_1(x,y) =) 9x^2y^2 + f'(y) = 4y^3 + 9x^2y^2$$

$$f'(y) = 4y^3$$

\* integral corponinin \* x.y" nin fonksiyony olmosi hali (49)

P(x,y) dx + B(x,y) dy = 0 denkleminde  $P(x,y) = y \cdot f(xy)$  $Q(x,y) = x \cdot g(xy)$ 

clarek yazılabiliyorsa ve f(xy) # 9(xy) ise denklemin integ-

 $\gamma = - \gamma = \eta(xy) = \frac{1}{xP - y\theta}$  seklinde oronir.

 $(2xy^{2}+y)dx + (x+2x^{2}y-x^{2}y^{3})dy=0 dif. done.$ Cozenia.

Gozon: y(2xy+1)dx + x(1+2xy-xy3)dy=0

 $P(x,y) = y \cdot (2xy+1) = y \cdot f(xy) = 0$  f(xy) = 2xy+1

 $Q(x,y) = X \cdot (1+2xy-x^2y^2) = X - g(xy) = 9(xy) = 1+2xy-x^2y^2$ 

f(xy) + g(xy) oldida derklenn integral carponi,

 $y(xy) = \frac{1}{xP - yg} = \frac{1}{x(2xy^2 + y) - y(x + 2x^2y - x^4y^3)}$ 

 $= \frac{1}{2x^{2}y^{2} + xy^{2} - yy^{2} - 2x^{2}y^{2} + x^{4}y^{5}} = \frac{1}{(xy)^{4}}$  olur.

Bu int Garpon, ile derklemm her torofin garpolim.

 $(2x^{-3}y^{-2} + x^{-4}y^{-3}) dx + (x^{-3}y^{-4} + 2x^{-3}y^{-3} - y^{-1}) dy = 0$   $P(x,y) = 2x^{-3}y^{-2} + x^{-4}y^{-3}$   $Q(x,y) = x^{-3}y^{-4} + 2x^{-2}y^{-3} - y^{-1}$ 

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -4 \times \frac{3}{y}^{-3} - 3 \times \frac{4}{y}^{-4} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -3 \times \frac{4}{y}^{-4} - 4 \times \frac{3}{y}^{-3}$ Old. den denke tom

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = P = \int P(x,y) dx + f(y)$$

=> 
$$u(x,y) = \int (2x^{-3}y^{-2} + x^{-4}y^{-3}) dx + f(y)$$

=) 
$$U(x_1y) = -x^{-2}y^{-2} - \frac{x^{-3}y^{-3}}{3} + f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \Theta \Rightarrow 2x^{2}y^{-3} + x^{-3}y^{-4} + f'(y) = x^{-3}y^{-4} + 2x^{-3}y^{-4} - y^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(y) = -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \int f'(y) = -\int \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$=$$
  $f(y) = -lny$  olur.

$$(O(x,y) = -\frac{1}{x^2y^2} - \frac{1}{3x^3y^3} - \ln y = C$$
 olorek elde edilir.

Cozin: Derklen ton hole genines.

$$P(x,y) = y \cdot f(xy) = y \cdot (2 - xy)$$

$$P(x,y) = y \cdot f(xy) = y \cdot (2 - xy)$$

$$Q(x,y) = x \cdot g(xy) = x \cdot (2 + xy)$$

$$Q(x,y) = x \cdot g(xy) = x \cdot (2 + xy)$$

$$Q(x,y) = x \cdot g(xy) = x \cdot (2 + xy)$$

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$$Q(x,y) = x \cdot g(xy) = x \cdot (2 + xy)$$

$$Q(x,y) = x \cdot g(xy)$$

$$\gamma(xy) = \frac{1}{xP - yQ} = \frac{1}{xy(2-xy) - yx(2+xy)}$$

$$\gamma(xy) = \frac{1}{2xy - x^2y^2 - 2xy - x^2y^2} = \frac{1}{-2(xy)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(xy)^2}$$

bulunur. Bu int. carponi ile derklamin her tonatini Garpersok,

$$y\left(-\frac{1}{Ny^{1}} + \frac{1}{2Ny}\right) dx + x\left(-\frac{1}{Ny^{2}} - \frac{1}{2(Ny)}\right) dy = 0$$

$$\left(-x^{2}y^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-1}\right) dx + \left(-x^{2}y^{2} - \frac{1}{2}y^{-1}\right) dy = 0$$

$$P(x,y) = -x^{2}y^{-1} + \frac{x^{-1}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^{2}y^{-2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x^{2}y^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^{2}y^{-2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x^{2}y^{-2}$$
old den dent tom different polaries golds.
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = P \Rightarrow Q(x,y) = \int P(x,y) dx + f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow = \int \left(-x^{2}y^{-1} + \frac{x^{-1}}{2}\right) dx + f(y)$$

$$Q(x,y) = \int \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}\ln x + f(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = Q \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = -x^{-1}\int_{-1}^{2} + f'(y) = -x^{-1}\int_{-2}^{2} - \frac{y^{-1}}{2}dy$$

$$f(y) = -\frac{1}{2}\ln y = 0$$
of the properties of th

$$\mathcal{Q}(x,y) = \frac{1}{xy} - \frac{1}{2}\ln x - \frac{1}{2}\ln y = C$$

$$\frac{1}{xy} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\ln(x,y)\right) = C$$

$$\frac{1}{xy} = C$$
ologoup

olorak yezilir.

2) 
$$\left(\frac{3-y}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{y^2-2x}{xy^2}\right) dy = 0$$

4) 
$$(x^2 - 4y) dx - x dy = 0$$
 "

P(x,y) dx + O(x,y) dy = 0 deriven: y' = f(x,y)reklinde détenlensin. f(x,y) fonksiyonu O. dereceden homojen oldugunda y'=f(x,y) dif. derk. homojen dif. derk. derin. Bir df. derklemin homojen olduğunu gösterebilmek kin iki forkl, yol mevcuttur. Bulordon ilki P(x,y) ve Q(x,y) polinomlerinin aynı dereceden homojen almalarıdır

$$P(tx, ty) = t^{m} P(x,y)$$
  
 $S(tx, ty) = t^{m} S(x,y)$ 

olmolidir.

Yani,

Inalidir.

2. youten ise 
$$y' = f(x,y) = F(\frac{y}{x})$$
 placede sekilde dizen-
leve bilmelidin Bûtûn bu islemlerin ardınden denklemin
homojen olduğu gösterilmiş olur.