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

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

5)
$$(x-x^2y) dy + (y+xy^2) dx = 0$$
 11 11.

P(x,y) dx + O(x,y) dy = 0 derklem 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. denklemin homojen olduğunu gösterebilmek kin iki forkl, yol mevcuttur. Bulordon ilki P(x,y) ve G(x,y) polinomlarinin ayni dereceden homogen almalaridir Yani, polinomlarinin ayni dereceden homogen almalaridir Polinomlarinin ayni dereceden homogen ayni dereceden homogen ayni dereceden ayni de

$$P(tx, ty) = t^{m} P(x,y) \rightarrow tx - t \rightarrow t^{\frac{1}{2}}(x-y)$$

$$P(tx, ty) = t^{m} P(x,y) \rightarrow tx + ty \rightarrow t^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+y)$$

$$P(tx, ty) = t^{m} P(x,y) \rightarrow tx + ty \rightarrow t^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+y)$$

olmolidir.

2. yéntem ise
$$y' = f(x,y) = F(\frac{y}{x})$$
 placok sekilde dizen-
leve bilmelidin Bitin by islemierin ardinder denklemin
homojen oldugu gösterilmis olur.

Homojen bir dif, denklemin Gözümü 1411 y=ux de $-\frac{53}{3}$ gisten degistirmesi yapılarak denk, degistenlerine ayrılabilir

bir dif, denkleme dönüsmüş olur. $\frac{1}{3} \times -\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ bir dif, denkleme dönüsmüş olur. $\frac{1}{3} \times -\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times$

 $P(tx,ty) = tx-ty = t(x-y) = t \cdot P(x,y)$ $P(tx,ty) = tx-ty = t(x+y) = t \cdot P(x,y)$ $P(tx,ty) = tx-ty = t(x+y) = t \cdot P(x,y)$ $P(tx,ty) = tx-ty = t \cdot P(x,ty)$ $P(tx,ty) = tx-ty = t \cdot P(x,ty)$ $P(tx,ty) = tx-ty = t \cdot P(x,ty)$ $P(tx,ty) = tx-ty = t \cdot P(x,ty)$

 $\frac{(x+y)dx + (x+y)dy = 0}{(x+y)dy} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{x+y} = \frac{x(\frac{y}{x}-1)}{x(1+\frac{y}{x})}$ $= \mp (\frac{y}{x})$

seklinde yazılabildiğinden derklen homojendir. O holde y=ux değisken değistimes yapalım. dy=udx+xdu

 $=) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{udx + xdy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{x} - 1}{1 + \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{\frac{ux}{x} - 1}{1 + \frac{ux}{x}}$

 $=) u + \times \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-1}{u+1}$

 $=) \times \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{u-1}{u+1} - u = \frac{u-1-u^2-u}{u+1} = \frac{(1+u^2)^2}{u+1}$

$$x, \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-(1+u^2)}{u+1} = \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{u+1}{-(1+u^2)}du$$

$$=) \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{u+1}{1+y^2} dy = 0$$

=)
$$\int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{4}{1+4^2} du + \int \frac{1}{1+4^2} du = 0$$

$$|11| \times |1 + \frac{1}{2} |11| + |11| + |11| + |11| = C$$

olarak bulunur.

$$(x^2+y^2) dx - 2xydy = 0 dif. denk. Gözünüz.$$

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

= F(Z) oldu.da dere homogender.

$$P(+x,+y) = t^{1}x^{2} + t^{1}y^{2} = t^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})$$

$$= t^{2}P(x,y)$$

$$\Theta(tx,ty) = -2tx,ty = -2t^2xy = t^2. -2xy = t^2\Theta(x,y)$$

Hen P(x,y) hande Q(x,y) 2. derecedes

derk homogender. O halde y=ux dénssome yapalim. dy = udx +x du

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+(\frac{1}{x})^2}{2\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{u\,dx + x\,dy}{dx} = \frac{7+u^2}{2u}$$

=)
$$u + x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2}{2u}$$
 =) $x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2}{2u} - u$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\times \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2-2u^2}{2u} = \frac{1-u^2}{2u}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2y}{1-u^2} du = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{2y}{u^2-1} du = 0$$

$$=) \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{2u}{u^2-1} du = \int d(c)$$

$$x.(u^2-1) = C$$

$$\left(\frac{(y)^2-1}{x}\right)=c$$
 elde edillr.

$$\frac{\delta e}{\delta x}$$
; $(y + \sqrt{x^2-y^2}) dx - x dy = 0$ denk, Giózvinez

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

$$= + (y+\sqrt{x^{2}-y^{2}})$$

$$= + P(x,y)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
S(t*,ty) &=& -t \times = +(-x) \\
&=& +(-x)
\end{array}$$

Hen P(x,y), hen de Q(x,y) 1, dereceden old, don (56) denk, homojen dif denklandir.

y=ux } degisten degistimesi yopolim. dy=udx+xdu }

 $\left(ux + \sqrt{x^2 - u^2 x^2} \right) dx - x \cdot \left(udx + xdu \right) = 0$ $ux dx + x \sqrt{1 - u^2} dx - xu dx - x^2 du = 0$ $\left(x \cdot \sqrt{1 - u^2} \right) dx - x^2 du = 0$ $\frac{x \cdot \sqrt{1 - u^2} dx}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - u^2}} - \frac{x^2}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - u^2}} du = 0$ $\int \frac{dx}{x} - \left(\frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \right) = dC$

InIx - arcsinu = C

Inlx1- arcsin (4)=c edilin