## Equations reducible to standard types

(i) Solve  $x p + y^2 q^2 = 2^2$ 

S 01:

Dividing behoushout by 22, we set

$$\frac{3}{36} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{x^{b}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{2}{y^{q}}\right)^{2} = 1 = 3 \times \left(\frac{2}{x^{b}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{2}{x^{b}}\right)^{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{3x}{92} = \frac{5}{1} \frac{9x}{95}$$

$$\frac{3a}{3\Delta} = \frac{3}{1} \frac{9a}{95}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \varphi$$
, when  $\varphi = \frac{37}{27}$ 

The given Pde becomes

$$x^{2} p^{2} + y^{2} q^{2} = 1$$
 (Type 3)

=> 
$$y^2p^2 = \alpha^2 = 1 - y^2q^2$$

Now, 
$$N^2P^2=\alpha=$$
  $P^2=\frac{\alpha^2}{N^2}=$   $P=\frac{\alpha}{N}$ 

Simboly 
$$1-y^2y^2=a^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{1-a^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1-a^$$