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IB Math HL2 Homogeneous Equations:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

 $y = vx$ (substitution)

$$v = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

 \Rightarrow

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = F(v) \quad (\text{Solve by separating variables}).$$

Example one) $\frac{(x^2 + y^2)dx + 2xydy}{dx} = 0$

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = xv$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + y^2) + 2xy \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

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

(continue on attached)

Example two) $\frac{(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx}{dx} = 0$

$$v = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y = x - v$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\frac{(x+y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + (x-y)}{x} = 0$$

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

$$(1 + v) \left[v + x \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \right] + (1 - v) = 0$$

$$\frac{(1+v)(v + x \cdot \frac{dv}{dx})}{1+v} = \frac{v-1}{v+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(1 + v^2) + 2v \left(v + x \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \right) = 0}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2v} (v + x \frac{dv}{dx})}{\cancel{2v}} = \frac{-(v^2 + 1)}{2v}$$

$$-\cancel{v} + \frac{x \cdot dv}{dx} = \frac{-(v^2 + 1)}{2v} - v$$

$$\frac{x}{dx} \cdot dv = \frac{-v^2 - 1 - 2v^2}{2v}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{dx} \right) = \left(\frac{-3v^2 - 1}{(2v) dv} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{-(2v) \cdot dv}{3v^2 + 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 3v^2 + 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} du = v dv \end{array}$$

$$\ln x = -\frac{2}{6} \ln(3v^2 + 1) + C$$

$$\boxed{\ln x + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(3 \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2 + 1 \right) = C}$$

$$\ln \left(x \cdot \sqrt[3]{3 \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2 + 1} \right) = C$$

$$v + \frac{x \cdot dv}{dx} = \frac{v-1}{v+1} - v$$

③

$$\frac{x}{dx} \cdot dv = \frac{v-1 - v(v+1)}{v+1}$$

$$\frac{x}{dx} = \frac{v-1 - v^2 - v}{(v+1) \cdot dv}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{-(v+1)dv}{v^2+1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln x = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(v^2+1) - \arctan v + C$$

$$\ln x + \ln \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + 1} + \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = C$$