

22/02/2024

Έστω f, g παραγωγίσιμη

$$f'(x) = g'(x) \quad x \in (0,1)$$

(Εδώ δεν μπορούμε να ολοκληρώσουμε γιατί δεν ξέρουμε αν η f είναι ολοκληρωσίμη).

$$\Leftrightarrow (f(x) - g(x))' = 0$$

$$\text{Θ.Μ.Τ} \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) - g(x) = c \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$\text{Ολοκλήρωση: } x, x_1 \in (0,1) \quad \int_x^{x_1} (f(s) - g(s))' ds = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) - g(x) - (f(x_1) - g(x_1)) = 0$$

ΟΜΟΓΕΝΕΙΣ Δ.Ε:

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 1:

Να λυθεί $y'(x) = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$ (είναι ομογενής γιατί $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda y - \lambda x = \lambda(y-x) = \lambda f(x-y)$).

Λύση:

Θέτουμε $\frac{y}{x} = z \Leftrightarrow y(x) = xz(x) \quad x > 0$
 $\Rightarrow y'(x) = z(x) + xz'(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta.Ε \quad z(x) + xz'(x) &= \frac{xz(x) - x}{xz(x) + x} \\ &= \frac{z(x) - 1}{z(x) + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$xz'(x) = \frac{z(x) - 1}{z(x) + 1} - z(x)$$

$$= \frac{z^2(x) + 1}{z(x) + 1}$$

= ...

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ α.

Να λυθεί $y'(x) = \frac{y-x-1}{y+x-3}$ (ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΟΜΟΓΕΝΕΙΣ).

Λύση:

Θα ελαττώσουμε αρχικά το σύστημα $y-x-1=0$ | \Leftrightarrow | $y_0=2$
 $y+x-3=0$ | $x_0=1$

Θέτουμε $y(x) = 2 + z(w)$

$$x = 1 + w$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} z(w) \\ &= \frac{dz}{dw} \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} \\ &= \dot{z}(w) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{z}(w) = \frac{2+z-(1+w)-1}{2+z+1+w-3} \Leftrightarrow \dot{z}(w) = \frac{z-w}{z+w}$$

ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑ Δ-Ε:

$$f(x, y) + g(x, y) \cdot y'(x) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{"}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [F(x, y(x))] = 0 \Rightarrow F[x, y(x)] = 0$$

$$\text{Αν υπάρχει τότε } \frac{d}{dx} [F(x, y(x))] = \frac{dF}{dx}(x, y(x)) + \frac{dF}{dy}(x, y(x)) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= F_x(x, y(x)) + F_y(x, y(x)) \cdot y'(x)$$

$$\text{Οπότε ισχύει: } \frac{d}{dx} F(x, y) = f(x, y)$$

①

$$\frac{d}{dy} F(x, y) = g(x, y)$$

②

Θ. ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΜΒΑΤΗΣΗ:

$$H(x, y) = 0 \rightarrow y = y(x)$$

$$H(x_0, y_0) = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{H(x_0, y_0) = 0} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \quad (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) : y = y(x)$$

$$\frac{dH}{dy}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

Αν f 2 φορές συνεχώς παραγωγισιμη:

$$\frac{d}{dy} \frac{d}{dx} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{dy} f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cdot \frac{d}{dy} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{dx} g(x, y)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dy dx} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{dy} f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx dy} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{dx} g(x, y)$$

$$F \in C^2 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx dy} F = \frac{d^2}{dy dx} F$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

$$\text{Να βρούμε } ax + y^2(x) + 2xy \cdot y'(x) = 0$$

Λύση:

$$f(x, y) = 2x + y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy} (2x + y^2) = 2y$$

$$g(x, y) = 2xy \Rightarrow \frac{dg}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (2xy) = 2y$$

$$\text{Θα βρούμε την } F: f_x(x, y) = 2x + y^2 \\ = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + xy^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [F(x, y) - x^2 - xy^2] = 0$$

$$F(x, y) - x^2 - xy^2 = \varphi(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = x^2 + xy^2 + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} = 2xy + \varphi'(y) \\ = 2xy$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(y) = c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + xy^2(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x^2 + xy^2 = c$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} G(x, y) = 0$$

$$G(x, y) - G(x_0, y) = (x - x_0) \frac{d}{dx} G(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x, y) = c(y)$$

ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΨΗ:

27/02/2024

(1) $y' + g(t)y = h(t)$ ωςχ. Euler

$$(\mu(t) \cdot y(t))' = \mu(t) \cdot h(t)$$

(2) Χωριζόμενων μεταβλητών

$$y' = Q(y(t)) \quad G(t) \stackrel{?}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{y(t)}{Q(y(t))} = G(t)$$

(3) Ομογενής Δ.Ε

$$y' = \frac{f(t, y)}{g(t, y)}$$

$$f(\lambda t, \lambda y) = \lambda^m f(t, y) \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$g(\lambda t, \lambda y) = \lambda^m g(t, y) \quad \frac{y}{t} = z$$

\Rightarrow οδηγούμαστε σε χωριζόμενων μεταβλητών.

$$(4) y'(t) = \frac{f(t, y)}{g(t, y)} \Leftrightarrow f(t, y) - g(t, y) \cdot y'(t) = 0$$

ΠΛΗΡΗΣ ΑΚΡΙΒΗΣ:

Όταν μισρώ να ολοκληρώσω $\frac{d}{dt} F(t, y(t)) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ μια σταθερά $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ώστε: $F(t, y(t)) = c$

Είδαμε: $F_t(t, y(t)) + F_y(t, y(t)) \cdot y'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow F, f, g$ συνδέονται.

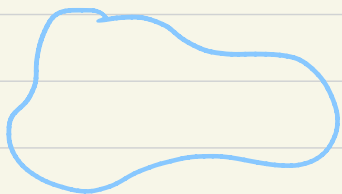
$$\frac{d}{dt} F(t, y) = f(t, y) \quad \text{όπου } \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} F(t, y) = g(t, y)$$

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ Green:

$$\int_{\partial D} (p dx + Q dy) = \iint_D (Q_x(x, y) - P_y(x, y)) dx dy$$

Έχουμε ένα φραγμένο χωρίο το οποίο ορίζεται όταν υαθε 2 σπείρα του με μια κομμάτιση που είναι βρίσκεται μέσα στο χω. ριο



το χωρίο είναι "αγία" συνεκτικό

Το χωρίο είναι συνεκτικό αλλά όχι "αγία" συνεκτικό.

$$f, g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} \frac{d}{dt} F(t, y) = \frac{d}{dy} f(t, y)$$

||

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dy} F(t, y) = \frac{d}{dt} g(t, y) \quad \text{άρα θα ορίσει} \quad \boxed{\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{dg}{dt}}$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

$$\text{Να λυθεί } \underbrace{y \cos x + 2x e^y}_f + \underbrace{(\sin x + x^2 e^y - 1)}_g \cdot y'(x) = 0$$

(Να βρεθεί ένα ολοκλήρωμα της Δ.Ε)

Πως:

$$f(x, y) = y \cos x + 2x e^y \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dy}(x, y) = \cos x + 2x e^y$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{dg}{dx}$$

$$g(x, y) = \sin x + x^2 e^y - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dg}{dx}(x, y) = \cos x + 2x e^y$$

\Rightarrow Η Δ.Ε είναι ωλήρης

$$\frac{d}{dx} F(x, y) = f(x, y) = y \cos x + 2x e^y$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} F(x, y) = g(x, y) = \sin x + x^2 e^y - 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} F(x, y) = y \cos x + 2x e^y = \frac{d}{dx} (y \sin x + x^2 e^y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{(F(x, y) - y \sin x - x^2 e^y)}_{Q(x, y)} = 0$$

$$\text{Θ.Μ.Τ } Q(x, y) - Q(x_0, y) = (x - x_0) \frac{d}{dx} Q(\xi, y)$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dx}(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow Q(x, y) = Q(0, y) = A(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) - y \sin x - x^2 e^y = \underbrace{f(0, y) - y \cdot \sin 0 - 0^2 \cdot e^y}_{\varphi(y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = y \sin x + x^2 e^y + \varphi(y) \quad \text{Παροχυσιώνη}$$

$$\text{Έχουμε οπότε: } \frac{df}{dy}(x, y) = \sin x + x^2 e^y - 1 \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} (y \sin x + x^2 e^y + \varphi(y)) = \sin x + x^2 e^y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x + x^2 e^y + \varphi'(y) = \sin x + x^2 e^y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = -1 = -(y)_y$$

$$(\varphi(y) + y)_y = 0$$

$$\varphi(y) + y = \varphi(0) = e$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = y \sin x + x^2 e^y - y$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R}: y(x) \sin x + x^2 e^{y(x)} + y(x) = e$$

ΘΕΜΕΝΙΩΔΕΙ ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ ΑΠΕΙΡΟΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΥ:

$$\int_a^b g'(f) df = g(b) - g(a)$$

Η g' πρέπει να είναι Riemann ολοκληρώσιμη. Δηλαδή η g' να είναι συνεχής στο $[a, b]$

$$\textcircled{*} F(x) = \int_a^b f(t, x) dt$$

Τότε η f είναι διαφοροποιήσιμη;

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ:

Αν $f: [a, b] \times \mathbb{R}$ ολοκληρώσιμη και εδωπόθετα $\exists \frac{d}{dx} f(b, x)$
συνεχής συνάρτηση

$\textcircled{*} \Rightarrow F$ είναι διαφοροποιήσιμη και ισχύει $F'(x) = \int_a^b \frac{df}{dx}(t, x) dt$

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ:

Γιατί αν $f, g \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ και $\frac{df}{dy}(x, y) = \frac{dg}{dx}(x, y) \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

τότε $\exists F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ τέτοια ώστε $\frac{dF}{dx}(x, y) = f(x, y) \quad \frac{dF}{dy}(x, y) = g(x, y)$

Απόδειξη:

$$\text{Επιλέξω } \frac{d}{dx} F(x, y) = f(x, y) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{x_0}^x f(t, y) dt \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(F(x, y) - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y) dt \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y) dt = F(x_0, y) - \int_{x_0}^{x_0} f(t, y) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = F(x_0, y) + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} F(x, y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F(x_0, y) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{df}{dy}(t, y) dt \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} F(x_0, y) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{dg}{dx}(t, y) dt \end{aligned}$$

Θέτουμε επίσης $\frac{dF}{dy}(x, y) = g(x, y)$

$$\frac{dF}{dy}(x, y) = \frac{dF}{dy}(x_0, y) + \underbrace{\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dg}{dt}(t, y) dt}_{g(x, y) - g(x_0, y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dF}{dy}(x, y) = g(x, y)} \quad \rightarrow \frac{dF}{dy}(x_0, y) = g(x_0, y)$$

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ:

Τι κάνουμε αν ΔΕΝ είναι ωνήρης;

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ:

Να βρούμε πολλαπλασιαστή ώστε να γίνει ωνήρης;

$$F(x, y) + g(x, y) \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\exists \mu = \mu(x, y) : \mu(x, y) \cdot F(x, y) + \mu(x, y) \cdot g(x, y) \cdot y' = 0$$

Να γίνει ωνήρης

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}(\mu F) = \frac{d}{dx}(\mu g)$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dy} F - \mu \frac{dF}{dy} = \frac{d\mu}{dx} g + \mu \frac{dg}{dx}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{d\mu}{dy} F - \frac{d\mu}{dx} g = \mu \left(\frac{dg}{dx} - \frac{dF}{dy} \right)}$$



Όταν $\frac{dg}{dx} - \frac{df}{dy} g(x,y)$ είναι συνάρτηση του x .

ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ:

$$\mu = \mu(x)$$

$$-\mu'(x) \cdot g(x,y) = \mu \left(\frac{dg}{dx} - \frac{df}{dy} \right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\mu'(x)}{\mu(x)} = \frac{\frac{dg}{dx} - \frac{df}{dy}}{g(x,y)}$$

$$\mu = \mu(y) \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \frac{\mu'(y)}{\mu(y)} = \frac{\frac{dg}{dx} - \frac{df}{dy}}{f(x,y)} = 0$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

Να λυθεί $3xy + y^2 + (x^2 + xy)y'(x) = 0$ εάν είναι γνωστό ότι ένας ολοκληρωτής
αυτού είναι $\frac{1}{xy(2x+y)} (3xy + y^2 + (x^2 + xy) \cdot y') = 0$

Λύση:

$$\frac{1}{xy(2x+y)} (3xy + y^2 + (x^2 + xy) \cdot y') = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3xy + y^2}{xy(2x+y)} + \frac{x^2 + xy}{xy(2x+y)} y'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x+y}{\underbrace{x(2x+y)}_{f(x,y)}} + \frac{x+y}{\underbrace{y(2x+y)}_{g(x,y)}} y'(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dy}(x, y) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{3x+y}{2x^2+xy} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{dy} (3x+y) (2x^2+xy) - (3x+y) \frac{d}{dy} (2x^2+xy)}{(2x^2+xy)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 + xy - 3x^2 - xy}{(2x^2+xy)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{(2x+xy)^2}$$

$$\frac{dg}{dx}(x, y) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x+y}{2x+y^2} \right) = \frac{(2x - (xy) \cdot 2y)}{(2xy+y^2)^2}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{dF}{dx}(x, y) = f(x, y) = \frac{3x+y}{x(2x+y)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x+y} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln x (2x+y) \right)$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy}(x, y) = g(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{y(2x+y)}$$

$$\frac{3x+y}{x(2x+y)} = \frac{A(y)}{x} + \frac{B(y)}{2x+y} = \frac{(2x+y) \cdot A(y) + B(y)}{x(2x+y)}$$

$$B + 2A_3 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$y A(x) = y \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (F(x, y)) - \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+y) = 0$$

$$F(x, y) = \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+y) + g(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{dy} = \frac{1}{2(2x+y)} + g'(y)$$

$$= \frac{x+y}{y(2x+y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(y) = \frac{x+y}{y(2x+y)} - \frac{1}{2(2x+y)}$$

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{2x} + y}{2y(\cancel{2x} + y)} = \frac{1}{2y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{2y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(y)$$

$$\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+y) + \frac{1}{2} \ln y = e$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x \cdot (2x+y)^{1/2} y^{1/2} = e$$

$$x (2x+y)^{1/2} \cdot y^{1/2} = k \Rightarrow \boxed{x^2(2x+y)y = e}$$

$$f(x, y) + g(x, y) \cdot g'(x) = 0$$

Είναι χρήσιμος αν $\frac{df}{dy}(x, y) = \frac{dg}{dx}(x, y)$ τότε $\exists F(x, y)$:

$$\frac{dF}{dx}(x, y) = f(x, y) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{x_0}^x f(t, y) dt \right)$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy}(x, y) = g(x, y)$$

$$(0. Green) \quad F(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} (g, f) d\vec{r} = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} g dx + f dy$$

Αν δεν είναι χρήσιμος εστιάζουμε:

$$\mu(x, y) f(x, y) + \mu(x, y) \cdot g(x, y) \cdot c' = 0$$

$$dy(\mu f) = dx(\mu g)$$

$$\mu_y f - \mu_x g = \mu(g_x - f_y)$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

$$\text{Να γυθεί } \underbrace{(3xy+6y^2)}_{\text{ομογένειας 2}} + \underbrace{(2x^2+9xy)}_{\text{ομογένειας 2}} y'(x) = 0 \quad (\text{ομογενείς})$$

Λύση:

Εάν είναι γνωστό ότι υπάρχει ομογενής διαφορέας της μορφής:

$$\mu(x, y) = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{f=y/x}{\Rightarrow} dy (f(f)(3xy+6y^2)) = dx (f(f)(2x^2+9xy))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f) \frac{df}{dy} (3xy+6y^2) + f(f)(3x+12y) = f'(f) \frac{df}{dx} (2x^2+9xy)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f) x (3xy+6y^2) + f(f)(3x+12y) = f'(f) y (2x^2+9xy) + f(f)(4x+9y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f)(3x^2y+6xy^2-2x^2y-9xy^2) = f(f)(4x+9y-3x-12y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f)(x^2y-3xy^2) = f(f)(x-3y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f) xy(x-3y) = f(f)(x-3y)$$

$$f(f) = f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f f'(f)(x-3y) = f(f)(x-3y)$$

$$\text{Επιλέγω } f f'(f) = f(f) \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{f'(f)}{f(f)} = \int \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \ln(f(f)) = \ln f$$

$$xy(3xy+6y^2) + (2x^2+9xy) y'(x) = 0$$

$$3x^2y^2 + 6xy^3 + (2x^2y+9x^2y^2) \cdot y'(x) = 0$$

Είναι επίσης: $dy(3x^2y^2 + 6xy^3) = 6x^2y + 18xy^2$

$$dx(2x^3y + 9x^2y^2) = 6x^2y + 18xy^2$$

Θα βρούμε $F(x, y)$ ώστε: ① $F_x(x, y) = 3x^2y^2 + 6xy^3 = dx(x^3y^2 + 3x^2y^3)$

$$F_y(x, y) = 2x^3y + 9x^2y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(F(x, y) - x^3y^2 - 3x^2y^3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = x^3y^2 - 3x^2y^3 = \varphi(y)$$

$$F(x, y) = x^3y^2 - 3x^2y^3 = \varphi(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} F(x, y) = 2x^3y + 9x^2y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}(x^3y^2 + 3x^2y^3 + \varphi(y)) = 2x^3y + 9x^2y^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^3 + 9x^2y^2 + \varphi'(y) = 2x^3y + 9x^2y^2 \Leftrightarrow \varphi'(y) = 0$$

$$F(x, y) = x^3y^2 + 3x^2y^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x^3y^2(x) + 3x^2y^3(x)) = \boxed{3x^2y^2} + \boxed{2x^3y(x)} \cdot y'(x) = 0$$
$$\boxed{6xy^3} + \boxed{9x^2y^2(x)} \cdot y'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x^3y^2(x) + 3x^2y^3(x) = 0}$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

Να γυθεί $y + (y-x)y'(x) = 0$ αν είναι γνωστό ότι έχει ολοκληρωτική της μορφής $\mu(x, y) = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

Λύση:

$$f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot (y-x) \cdot y'(x) = 0$$

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

$$f_y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f_x = -\frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$dy (f(f)y) = dx (f(f)(y-x))$$

$$f'(f) f_y y + f(f) = f'(f) f_x (y-x) + f(f) (-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f) \frac{y}{x} + f(f) = f'(f) \left(-\frac{y}{x}\right) \left(\frac{y-x}{x}\right) - f(f)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f) \cdot f + f(f) = f'(f) \cdot (-f) \cdot (f-1) - f(f)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f) \cdot f (1+f-1) = -2f(f)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(f) f^2 = -2f(f)$$

$$\frac{f'(f)}{f(f)} = -\frac{2}{f^2} \Rightarrow \ln f(f) = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow f(f) = e^{2/3}$$

$$\Delta E: e^{2 \frac{x}{y}} y + e^{\frac{2x}{y}} (y-x) \cdot y'(x) = 0$$

$$f_x(x, y) = y \cdot e^{\frac{2x}{y}}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = e^{\frac{2x}{y}} (y-x)$$