

# **Homogeneous Differential Equation**

**SUBJECT : Mathematics**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 09**

**CHAPTER NAME : Differential Equations**

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# Homogeneous Differential equation of the first order and first degree

## Definition of Homogeneous Function

A function  $f(x, y)$  is said to be a homogeneous function of degree  $n$  if  $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^n f(x, y)$ .

**Example:** Test the homogeneity of the function  $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - 2y^2 + 7xy$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\lambda x, \lambda y) &= 3(\lambda x)^2 - 2(\lambda y)^2 + 7(\lambda x)(\lambda y) \\
 &= \lambda^2(3x^2 - 2y^2 + 7xy) = \lambda^2 f(x, y)
 \end{aligned}$$

### Remember:

- If the sum of powers of  $x$  and  $y$  in each term is the same, then the function is homogeneous.
- If  $f(x, y)$  is a homogeneous function of degree  $n$ , then we write

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

# Homogeneous Differential equation of the first order and first degree

## Definition of Homogeneous Differential equation

A differential equation of the form  $f(x, y)dx + g(x, y)dy = 0 \dots \dots \dots (i)$

Is said to be homogeneous if  $f(x, y)$  and  $g(x, y)$  are homogeneous functions of the same degree.

Equation (i) can be written as  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)} = F(x, y) \dots \dots \dots (ii)$

Equation (ii) is a homogeneous differential equation if  $F(x, y)$  is a homogeneous function of degree 0.

To solve equation (ii), put  $y = vx$ , where  $v$  is a function of  $x$ .

## Example

Show that the differential equation  $(x^2 - 2y^2)dx + 2xydy = 0$  is homogeneous and solve it.

## Example

Show that the differential equation  $x \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = y \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x$  is homogeneous and solve it.

## Example

Show that the differential equation  $(x - y) \frac{dy}{dx} = x + 2y$  is homogeneous and solve it.

# Assignment

Show that the differential

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