

Qum.  $p^2x + q^2y = z$  ——— (1)

$$\frac{dx}{2px} = \frac{dy}{2qy} = \frac{dz}{2p^2x + 2q^2y} = \frac{dp}{-p^2 + p} = \frac{dq}{-q^2 + q}$$

$$q = \left( \frac{b}{\sqrt{y}} + 1 \right)$$

$$dz = p dx + q dy \quad \frac{a^2 + b^2}{\phantom{a^2 + b^2}} \quad F(x, y, z, \underline{a, b})$$

$$\underline{z = 2a\sqrt{x} + x + 2b\sqrt{y} + y + c}$$

$$p = \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right)$$

(11)

Ques.  $z^2 = pqxy$  ①

$$\frac{dx}{xyq} = \frac{dy}{xyp} = \frac{dz}{2xypq} = \frac{dp}{-pay+2qz} = \frac{dq}{-pax+2qz}$$

$$\frac{x dp + p dx}{+ 2paz} = \frac{y dq + q dy}{+ 2qyz}$$

$$\frac{d(px)}{px} = \frac{d(qy)}{qy}$$

$$\frac{aqy}{x} = p$$

①  $\Rightarrow q = \frac{z}{y\sqrt{a}}$

$$p = \frac{za}{x}$$

$$dz = p dx + q dy.$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{z^a}{x} dx + \frac{z}{ay} dy.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{a}{x} dx + \frac{1}{ay} dy.$$

On integrating, we get the sol<sup>n</sup>.

Que.  $(p+y)^2 + (q+x)^2 = 1$  — (1)

$$dz = p dx + q dy$$

$$\frac{dx}{2(p+y)} = \frac{dy}{2(q+x)} = \frac{dz}{2(p^2+q^2+py+qx)} = \frac{-dp}{2(q+x)} = \frac{-dq}{2(p+y)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{2(p+y)} = \frac{-dq}{2(p+y)} \quad (1) \Rightarrow (2)$$

$$(p+y)^2 + (c-x)^2 = 1$$

$$(p+y)^2 = 1 - c^2$$

~~$$p = c - y$$~~

$$(p+y)^2 = 1 - c^2$$

$$p+y = (1 - c^2)^{1/2}$$

$$dx + dq = 0$$

$$x + q = c \Rightarrow q = c - x$$

$$p = \sqrt{1 - c^2} - y$$

$$dz = (\sqrt{1-c^2} - y)dx + (c-x)dy.$$

$$= \sqrt{1-c^2} dx + cdy - (ydx + xdy)$$

$$= \quad \quad \quad - d(xy)$$

$$z = x\sqrt{1-c^2} + cy - xy + b.$$

$$dz = p dx + q dy$$

$$z = xy + ay - bx$$

$$Q_{ur} - \boxed{z = pq}$$

$$(p = y - c)$$

$$q = \frac{z}{y-c}$$

$$(q = x - c)$$

Que-  $pxy + p^2 + ay - y^3 = 0.$

$$\frac{dp}{0} = \frac{dx}{( )}$$

$$dp = 0$$

$$p = a$$

$$q = \frac{y(3-ax)}{a+y}.$$

$$Mz = p dx + q dy.$$

$$dz = a dx + \frac{y(3-ax)}{(a+y)} dy.$$

$$dz - a dx = \frac{y(3-ax)}{(a+y)} dy$$

$$\frac{dz - a dx}{3 - ax} = \left( \frac{y}{a+y} \right) dy$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{a}{a+y} \right) dy$$

On int. we get the sol.