

Είναι

$$2xF(x) = f(x) \stackrel{x=1}{\Rightarrow} 2F(1) = f(1) \stackrel{F(1)=\frac{e}{2}}{\Rightarrow} f(1) = e$$

Ακόμη $F'(x) = f(x)$. Έτσι έχουμε

$$2xF(x) = f(x) \stackrel{x \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} 2F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{\text{παραγωγίζουμε}}{\Rightarrow} 2f(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$2x^2f(x) = xf'(x) - f(x) \Rightarrow (2x^2 + 1)f(x) = xf'(x) \stackrel{x \neq 0, f(x) \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 2x + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow [\ln f(x)]' = (x^2 + \ln x)' \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = x^2 + \ln x + c \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Όμως } (1) \stackrel{x=1}{\Rightarrow} \ln f(1) = 1^2 + \ln 1 + c_1 \stackrel{f(1)=e}{\Rightarrow} \ln e = 1 + c_1 \Rightarrow c = 0 \quad (2)$$

Οπότε

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = x^2 + \ln x \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{x^2 + \ln x} \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot e^{\ln x} \Rightarrow f(x) = xe^{x^2}$$