



21. $y(x)y(\omega(x)) = b^2$, **where** $\omega(\omega(x)) = x$.

Solution:

$$y(x) = \pm b \exp[\Phi(x, \omega(x))],$$

where $\Phi(x, z) = -\Phi(z, x)$ is any antisymmetric function of two arguments.

Reference

Polyanin, A. D. and Manzhirov, A. V., *Handbook of Integral Equations: Exact Solutions (Supplement. Some Functional Equations)* [in Russian], Faktorial, Moscow, 1998.