



5. $y^\lambda(x)y\left(\frac{a-x}{1+bx}\right) = f(x).$

This is a special case of equation 5, Subsection 2.3.

Reference

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