Friday, November 26, 2021

4:14 PM

$$(0)(3^2+4)y=x^2(6)x$$

$$m = \pm 2c$$

$$P\hat{I} = \frac{1}{D^2+4} \times \frac{1}{Type 5}$$

= R.P.4
$$\frac{1}{D^2+4}$$
 $\frac{2}{TVD}$

 $\mathcal{J}(x^2) = 2x$

 $\mathcal{D}^{2}(x^{2})=2$

$$= RPaf e^{ix} \left(\frac{1}{0+i} + x^2 \right)$$

= R.P of
$$e^{ix}$$
 $\left(\frac{1}{D^2 + 2Di + 3}x^2\right)$

$$= RP = \frac{e^{ix}}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1+ \frac{1}{3}} \right) x^{2}$$

= R.P of
$$\frac{ix}{3} \left[1 + \left(\frac{D^2 + 2Di}{3} \right) \right] x^2$$

= P.P
$$q = \frac{e^{i\chi}}{3} \left[1 - \frac{D^2}{3} - \frac{2Di}{3} + \frac{D^4}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \frac{D^2}{3} + \frac{4D^3i}{3} \right] \chi^2$$

= R.P
$$4 = \frac{ix}{3} \left[x^2 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2xi}{3} - \frac{8}{9} \right]$$

= R-P of
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 (lasx + i sinx) $(x^2 - \frac{14}{9} - \frac{2xi}{3})$

$$P\widehat{I} = \frac{1}{3}\left[\left(x^2 - \frac{4}{7}\right) \left(43x + 2x \sin x\right)\right]$$