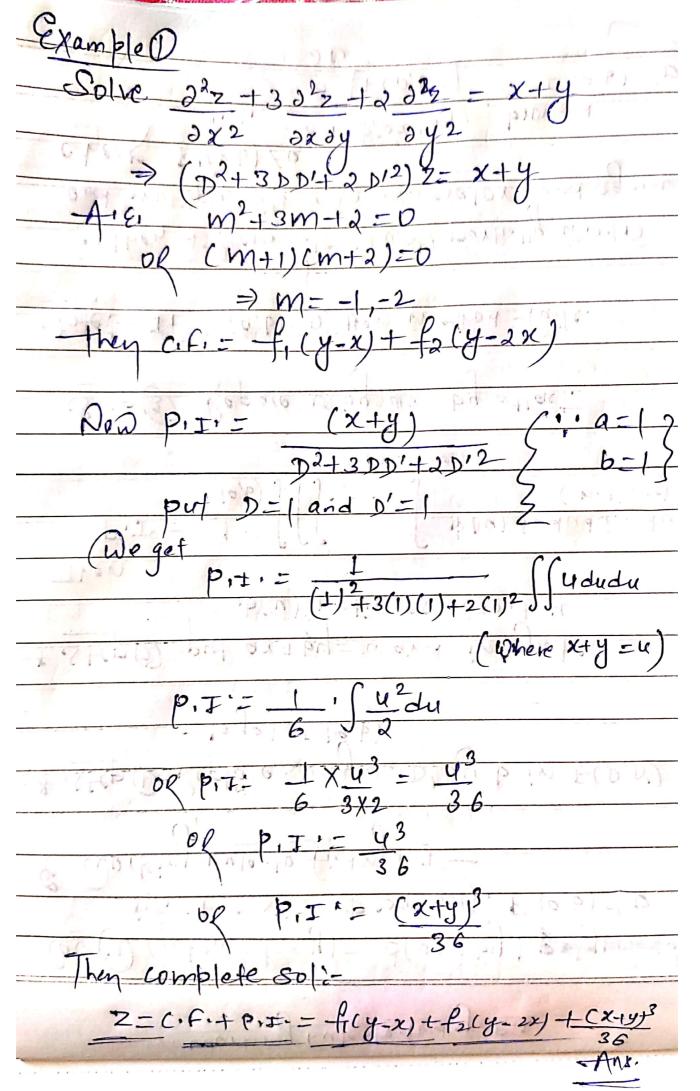
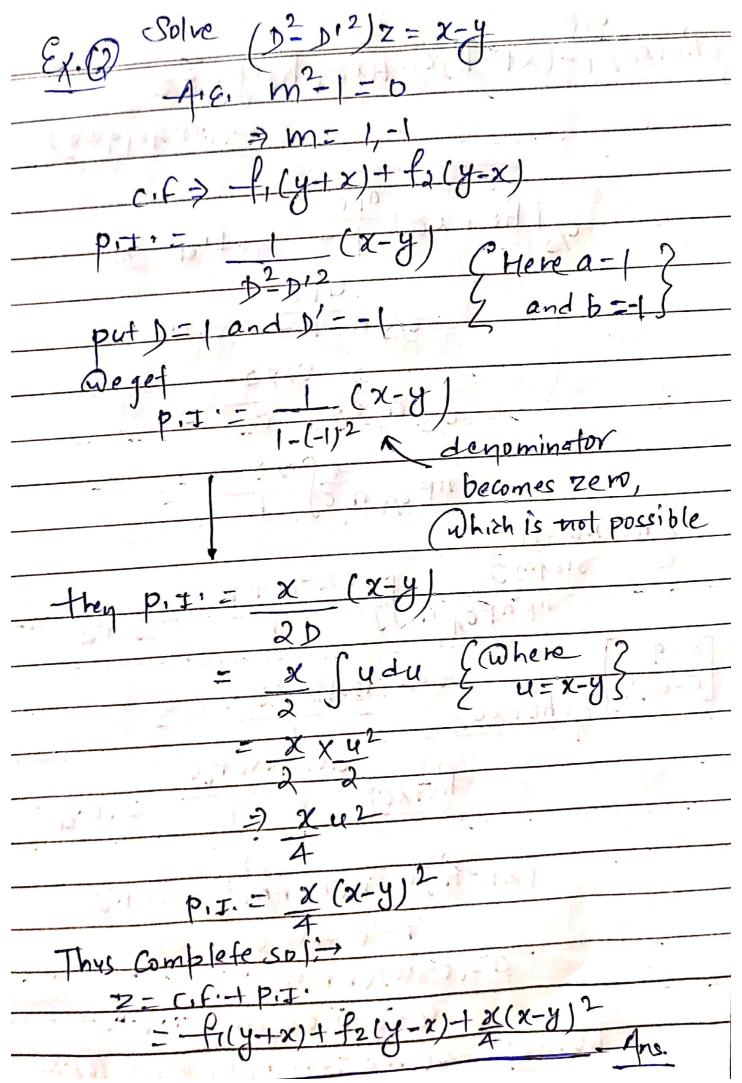
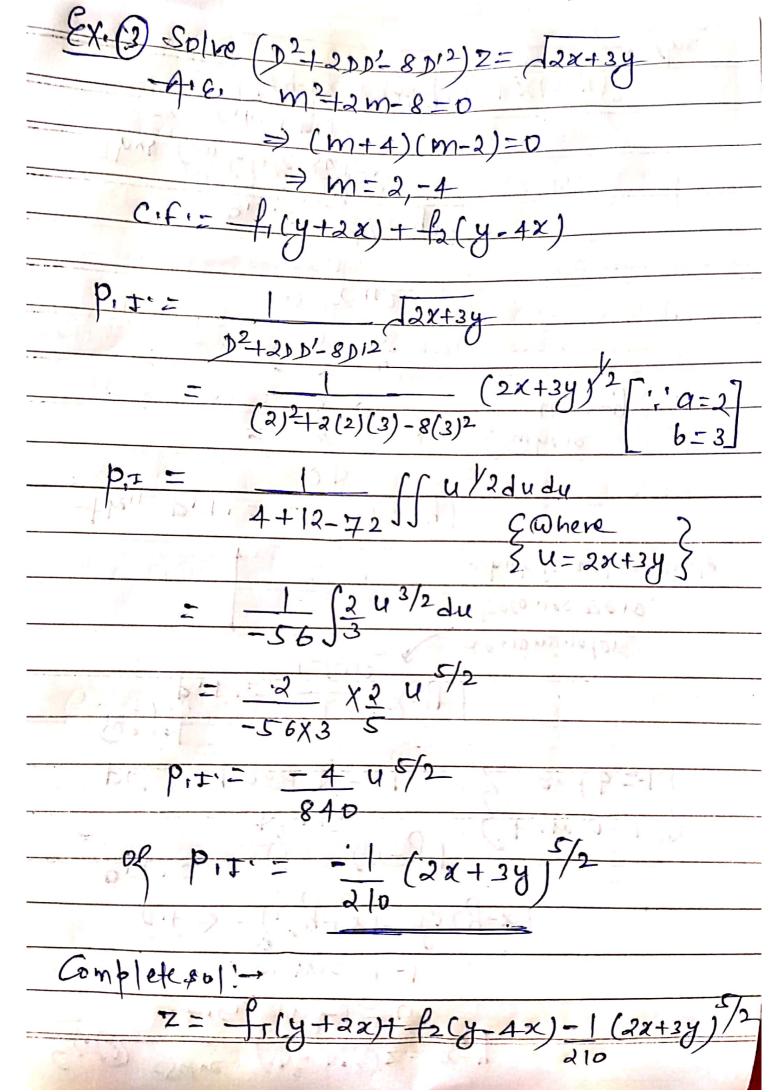
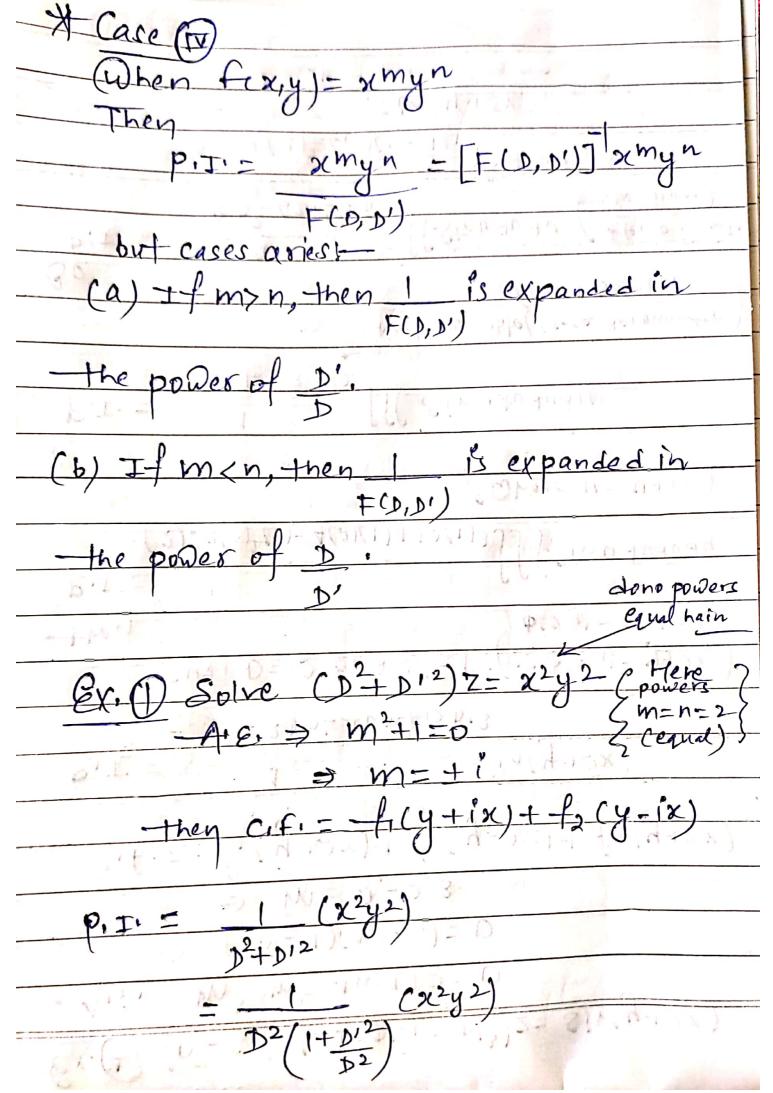
Working Rule to finding P.I.
Gse(TT) (When f(x,y) = o(ax+by), F(a,b) = D i.e. F(D,D') Z= p(ax+by), F(a,b) = D @ Working Rule to finding p. I -
Working Rule to finding p. I
* Step () Replace D by a, D' by b in F(D, N) -to jet F(9,b)
Then Then
Then (CC (b(u) dududu du
P.I. = 1 ff fu) dududu du restimes) F(a,b) ff fu) dududu du (n-times)
Step 3) Roplace u by ax + by atlast.
Note: If F(a,b)=0, then method fails.
Note: If $F(a,b)=0$, then method fails. Then differentiate $F(0,b')$ partially w . $r+D$ and multiply with x in numerator and again Check $F'(a,b)\neq 0$ I'le x y
check $F'(a_jb)\neq 0$ i.e. χ · $\phi(a\chi+by)$ $\phi(a_jb)\neq 0$ $\varphi(a_jb)\neq 0$
$\frac{\partial \left[F(D,D')\right]}{\partial D} \frac{F'(a_1b)}{\partial D} \neq 0$







Solve 3020'-400'2+12013)2=Sin(4+2x $(m^2-4)(m-3)=0$ M = 2, -2, 3_Sin(y+2x) D3 3 12 1- 40 1/4 12 0/3 $(2)^{\frac{3}{3}}(2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1) - 4(2)(1) + 17($ Sin ydydudu 8-12-8+12 Not possible (since denominator Can't be zero 80 Sinududu -6DD-4D12 -Sinu



$$\frac{1}{D^{2}} \left(1 + \frac{D'^{2}}{D^{2}}\right)^{-1} (x^{2}y^{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{D^{2}} \left[1 + \frac{D'^{2}}{D^{2}}\right]^{-1} (x^{2}y^{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{D^{2}} \left[1 + \frac{D'^{2}}{D^{2}}\right]^$$

