Ho Yesthere naterns of Xort not within 4.

(9:  $\frac{4\lambda}{4\lambda} = \times \epsilon_{\lambda}$ 

$$\int \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \int \times \partial x$$

 $1/\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} + C$ 

$$-\frac{x^2}{2}$$

 $y = \frac{x^2}{2} + (\frac{1}{2}y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow (=0)$ 

Nice sob Ron.

$$e^{-1} = -(\frac{x^2}{2} + (), for x=0, y=0, we have (=-1)$$

$$+$$
  $= -log \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} + l \right)$ 

Then since y(d) =0,