6
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{x^{2}}{\partial y} + \frac{6x}{\partial y} - \frac{4}{\partial y}$$

 $y = \frac{1}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{3x}{\partial y} - \frac{4}{\partial y}$ (General)

(1)
$$y + \partial = \frac{1}{2}x^{3} + 3x$$

(2) $y + \partial = \frac{1}{2}(x^{3} + 6x)$
(3) $y + \partial_{+} \frac{9}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x^{3} + 6x + 9)$
(3) $y + \partial_{+} \frac{9}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x^{3} + 6x + 9)$
(4) $6x = 3$
(5) $6x = 9$
(5) $6x = 9$
(7) $6x = 3$
(8) $9x = 3$
(8) $9x = 3$
(9) $9x = 3$

(4)
$$y + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{9}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(x + 3)^{3}$$

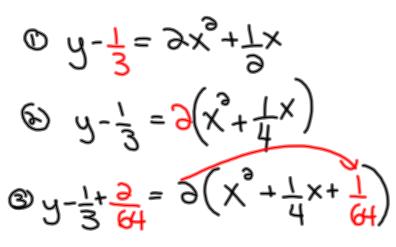
 $y + \frac{13}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(x + 3)^{3}$

(Standard)
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^{2} - \frac{13}{2}$$
 (Standard)

$$y - \frac{13}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(x+3)^{2}$$

 $\left(2\left(y-13\right)=(x+3)^{3}\right)$ (Transformational)

When dividing fractions you multiply by the reciprocal



 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{64}\right)^{2}$

(f) $y - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \partial \left(X + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{3}$ $y - \frac{32}{96} + \frac{3}{96} = 2(x + \frac{1}{8})^{3}$ $y - \frac{\partial 9}{96} = \partial (x + \frac{1}{8})^{2}$

 $y = \partial (x + \frac{1}{8})^{2} + \frac{29}{96}$

 $\left(y-\frac{2\pi}{4c}\right)=\partial(x+k)$ = { (y- = (X+ k))