

1. $y = 2x^2$ pt point (1, 2)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x \rightarrow 1} = 4$$

$$m = 4$$

$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 2 = 4(x - 1)$$

$$y - 2 = 4x - 4$$

$$y - 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of tangent} = y - 4x + 2$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-1}{m_1} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$(y - 2) = \frac{-1}{4}(x - 1)$$

~~$$4y - 8 = -x + 1$$~~

$$4y - 8 = -x + 1$$

$$4y + x - 9 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of the normal} =$$

$$4y + x - 9$$

2. $y = 3x^2 - 2x$ pt point (2, 8)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - 2$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x \rightarrow 2} = 6 \cdot 2 - 2$$

$$= 10$$

$$m = 10$$

$$(y - 8) = 10(x - 2)$$

$$y - 8 = 10x - 20$$

$$y - 10x + 12 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{the equation of tangent} = y - 10x + 12$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-1}{m_1} = \frac{-1}{10}$$

$$(y - 8) = \frac{-1}{10}(x - 2)$$

$$10y - 80 = -x + 2$$

$$10y + x - 82 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{the equation of the normal} =$$

$$10y + x - 82$$

3. $y = \frac{x^3}{2}$ pt point $(-1, \frac{-1}{2})$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{2}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x \rightarrow -1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$2y + 1 = 3x + 3$$

$$2y - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of tangent} =$$

~~$$2y - 3x - 2$$~~

$$2y - 3x - 2$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

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

$$3y + \frac{3}{2} = -2x - 2$$

~~$$3y + 2x + \frac{7}{2} = 0$$~~

$$\therefore \text{equation of normal}$$

4) $y = 1 + 2x - 2$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - 2$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x \rightarrow 2} =$$

$$m = 5$$

$$y + 5 = 5(x - 2)$$

$$y + 5 = 5x - 10$$

$$y - 5x + 15 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of normal}$$

$$y - 5x + 15$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-1}{m_1}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{5}$$

$$y + 5 = \frac{-1}{5}(x - 2)$$

$$5y + 25 = -x + 2$$

$$5y + x - 23 = 0$$

$$\text{equation of normal}$$

$$5y + x - 23$$

5. $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$m = 1$$

$$(y - \frac{1}{3}) = 1(x - 1)$$

$$y - 1 = x - 1$$

$$y - x = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of normal} = 3y + 2x + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$4.) y = 1 + x - x^2 \text{ at point } (-2, -5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - 2x$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x \rightarrow -2} = 5$$

$$m = 5$$

$$y + 5 = 5(x + 2)$$

$$y + 5 = 5x + 10$$

$$y - 5x - 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of tangent} =$$

$$y - 5x - 5$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{1}{m_1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$y + 5 = -\frac{1}{5}(x + 2)$$

$$5y + 25 = -x - 2$$

$$5y + x + 27 = 0$$

$$\text{equation of normal} =$$

$$5y + x + 27$$

$$5. y = \frac{1}{x} \quad \left(3, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$m = -1$$

$$\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right) = -1(x - 3)$$

$$y - \frac{1}{3} = -x + 3$$

$$y + x - \frac{10}{3} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of tangent} =$$

$$y - x - \frac{10}{3}$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

$$m_1 = -1$$

$$\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right) = -1(x - 3)$$

$$y - \frac{1}{3} = -x + 3$$

$$y + x - \frac{10}{3} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{equation of normal} =$$

$$y + x - \frac{10}{3}$$