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1)  $y = 2x^2$  (1, 2)  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x$   
 at  $x = 1$

$m = 4$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} \big|_{x=1} = 4$   
 $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$   
 $y - 2 = 4(x - 1)$   
 $y - 2 = 4x - 4$

$y - 4x + 2 = 0$  (Equation of tangent)

For Equation of Normal

$y - y_1 = -\frac{1}{m}(x - x_1)$   
 $y - 2 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$   
 $y - 2 = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$   
 $4y - 8 = -x + 1$

$4y + x - 9 = 0$  is the equation of the normal

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

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

at  $x = 2$

$m = 6(2) - 2$

$m = 10$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \big|_{x=2} = 10$

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

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

$y - 8 = 10x - 20$

$y - 10x + 12 = 0$

Equation of tangent



$$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m_1}(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 8 = \frac{1}{16}(x - 2)$$

$$16y - 128 = x - 2$$

$$16y - x - 126 = 0 \text{ is the equation of the normal}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{3 \times 3 \times 2^2 - 3^3}{2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 2^2 - 27}{2} = \frac{24 - 27}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{x=1} = \frac{6(1) - 27}{2} = -\frac{21}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{-\frac{21}{2}} = -\frac{2}{21}$$

$$y + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{2}{21}(x + 1) \text{ (Divide through by 2)}$$

$$2y + 1 = -\frac{2}{21}(x + 1)$$

$$2y - 32x = 0$$

$$2y - 32x = 0$$

$\therefore$  Equation of the tangent is  $2y - 32x = 0$

$$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m_1}(x - x_1)$$

$$y + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{2}{21}(x + 1)$$

$$2y + 1 = -\frac{2}{21}(x + 1)$$

$$2y + 21x + 7 = 0$$

Divide through by 2

$6y + 42x + 7 = 0$  is the equation of the normal

$$y = 1 + x - 2x^2 \quad (-2, -5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - 4x$$

$$m = -2(-2) + 1 \text{ when } x = -2$$

$$m = 4 + 1 = 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{x=-2} = 5$$



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

$$y + 6 = 5(x + 2)$$

$$y + 6 = 5x + 10$$

$y - 5x + 6 = 5x + 10$  is the equation of the tangent.

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

$$y + 5 = -\frac{1}{6}(x + 2)$$

$$6y + 25 = -1(x + 2)$$

$$6y + 25 = -x - 2$$

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

$5y + x + 27 = 0$  is the equation of the normal.

5

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad (5, \frac{1}{5})$$

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

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

$$m_1 = (5)^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{x=5} = -\frac{1}{25}$$

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

$$y - \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{1}{25}(x - 5)$$

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

$25y + x - 10 = 0$  is the equation of the tangent.

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

$$\therefore y - \frac{1}{5} = -(-\frac{1}{25})(x - 5)$$

$$y - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{25}(x - 5)$$

$$25y - 5 = x - 5$$

$$25y - 1 = x - 5$$

$25y - x + 4 = 0$  is the equation of the normal.