

4.  $y = 12x - 2$  at the point  $(2, 5)$

$m_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = 12$

$m_2 = -\frac{1}{12}$

$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{12}(x - 2)$

$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{12}x + \frac{1}{6}$

$y - 5 + \frac{1}{12}x = \frac{1}{6}$

$y - 5 + \frac{1}{12}x - \frac{1}{6} = 0$

$y - 5 + \frac{1}{12}x - \frac{2}{12} = 0$

$y - 5 + \frac{1}{12}x - \frac{1}{6} = 0$

The equation of the normal is

$y - 5 + \frac{1}{12}x - \frac{1}{6} = 0$

5.  $y = 2x + 1$  at the point  $(3, 7)$

$m_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = 2$

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

$y - 7 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 3)$

$y - 7 = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

$y - 7 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} = 0$

$y - 7 + \frac{1}{2}x - 1.5 = 0$

$y - 8.5 + \frac{1}{2}x = 0$

The equation of the normal is

$y - 8.5 + \frac{1}{2}x = 0$

6.  $y = 3x - 2$  at the point  $(-1, -5)$

$m_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = 3$

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

$y - (-5) = -\frac{1}{3}(x - (-1))$

$y + 5 = -\frac{1}{3}(x + 1)$

$y + 5 = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$

$y + 5 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

$y + 5 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

The equation of the normal is

$y + 5 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

7.  $y = 4x + 2$  at the point  $(1, 6)$

$m_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = 4$

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

$y - 6 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$

$y - 6 = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$

$y - 6 + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$

$y - 6 + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$

The equation of the normal is

$y - 6 + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$

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ASSIGNMENT

For the curve in problem 1, at the point  $(1, 2)$ , find the equation of the tangent and the equation of the normal.

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

For equation of tangent

$y = 2x^2$

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

at  $x = 1$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4(1) = 4$

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

$y - 2 = 4x - 4$

$y = 4x - 2$

The equation of the normal is  $y = 4x - 2 = 0$

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - 2$  at  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 8$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6(2) - 2 = 10$

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

$y - 8 = 10x - 20$

$y = 10x - 12$

The equation of the normal is

$y - 10x + 12 = 0$