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① $y - 3x - 2 = 0$ and $3y + x + 9 = 0$
for perpendicular lines, $m_1 m_2 = -1$

$$y - 3x - 2 = 0$$
$$y = 3x + 2 \quad \left(\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \right)$$

$$\therefore m_1 = 3$$

$$3y + x + 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{-x - 9}{3}$$

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

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

$$m_1 m_2 = 3 \times \frac{-1}{3} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$$

Therefore, $y - 3x - 2 = 0$ & $3y + x + 9 = 0$ are perpendicular

② $3y - 4 = 2x + 3$ and $y - 5 = x + 6$
for perpendicular lines, $m_1 m_2 = -1$

$$3y - 4 = 2x + 3$$

$$3y = 2x + 3 + 4$$

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

$$y = \frac{2x + 7}{3} \quad \left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\therefore m_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y - 5 = x + 6$$

$$y = x + 6 + 5$$

$$y = x + 11 \quad \left(\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \right)$$

$$\therefore m_2 = 1$$

Therefore, the lines $3y - 4 = 2x + 3$ and $y - 5 = x + 6$ are NOT PERPENDICULAR.

3. $x^2 + y^2 + 3xy = 11 = 0$ at $x = 1, y = 2$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 3(y + x \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0$$

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

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

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

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{-2(1) - 3(2)}{2(2) + 3(1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 - 6}{4 + 3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{8}{7}$$

$$\therefore m = -8/7$$

Equation of tangent

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

$$y - 2 = -\frac{8}{7}(x - 1)$$

$$7(y - 2) = -8(x - 1)$$

$$7y - 14 = -8x + 8$$

$$7y + 8x - 14 - 8 = 0$$

$$7y + 8x - 22 = 0$$

Equation of normal

$$y - y_1 = -1/m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 2 = -1 / (-8/7)(x - 1)$$

$$y - 2 = 7/8(x - 1)$$

$$8y - 16 = 7x - 7$$

$$8y - 7x - 9 = 0$$