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The equation of a line is expressed as $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b, c are constants and a, b are not both zero. The gradient of a line is $m = -a/b$.

1) $y - 5x - 2 = 0$ and $3y + x + 7 = 0$

$a_1 = 5, b_1 = -2$ and $a_2 = 1, b_2 = 3$

$m_1 = 2/5$ and $m_2 = -1/3$

$m_1 \cdot m_2 = 2/5 \times -1/3 = -2/15$

$m_1 \cdot m_2 \neq -1$; The lines are not perpendicular.

2) $3y - 4 = 2x + 5$ and $y - 5 = x + 6$

$3y = 2x + 9$ and $y = x + 11$

$y = 2/3x + 3$ and $y = x + 11$

$m_1 = 2/3$ and $m_2 = 1$

$m_1 \cdot m_2 = 2/3 \times 1 = 2/3$

$m_1 \cdot m_2 \neq -1$; The two lines are not perpendicular.

3) $x^2 + y^2 + 5x - 11 = 0$

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$2x + 2y + 5 = 0$; $[x^2 + y^2 + 5x - 11 = 0]$

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x - 5$; equation of tangent

$2y + 5 = 0$

$2y = -5$

$y = -5/2$

$m = -5(2) - 2(5)$

$2(2) + 3(5)$

$$m = \frac{-6-2}{4+3} = \frac{-8}{7}$$

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

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

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

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

$$7y + 8x - 22 = 0 \quad (\text{Equation of the tangent})$$

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

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

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

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

$$8y - 7x - 16 + 7 = 0$$

$$8y - 7x - 9 = 0 \quad (\text{Equation of the normal})$$