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Matric Number: 19/mkool/164

The equation of a line is expressed $y = mx + c$, has a gradient m . $y = m_1x + c_1$ and $y = m_2x + c_2$ are perpendicular if $m_1 m_2 = -1$.

1) $y - 3x - 2 = 0$ and $3y + x + 9 = 0$

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

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

$m = 3$ $m = -1/3$

$m_1 m_2 = 3 \times -1/3$

$m_1 m_2 = -1 \therefore$ The two lines are perpendicular

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

$3y = 2x + 7$ and $y = x + 11$

$y = 2/3x + 7/3$ and $y = x + 11$

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

$m_1 m_2 = 2/3 \times 1$

$m_1 m_2 = 2/3 \therefore$ The two lines are not perpendicular

3) $x^2 + y^2 + 3xy - 11 = 0$ find dy/dx (1, 2)

$x^2 + y^2 + 3xy = 11$

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

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

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

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

$2y + 3x$

Equation of the tangent

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

$2y + 3x$

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

$2y + 3x$

$$m = \frac{-8(2) - 2(1)}{2(2) + 3(1)}$$

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

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

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

$$7y - 14 = -8(x - 1)$$

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

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

Equation of the normal

$$y - y_1 = m_1(x - x_1)$$

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

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

$$8y - 16 = 7(x - 1)$$

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

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