

NAME: PRINCEWILL OBEWATE ANDREA

DEPARTMENT: MBBS

COURSE: MATHS 104

MATRIC NO: 19/MHS01/385

Examine whether or not these pair of lines are perpendicular to each other

$$y - 3x - 2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 3y + x + 9 = 0$$

where $y = mx + c$ where $m_1 = 3$

$$y - 3x - 2 = 0 \quad \dots \text{eqn 1}$$

$$y = 3x + 2$$

$$3y + x + 9 = 0 \quad \dots \text{eqn 2}$$

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

$$\therefore y = \frac{-x-9}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}x - 3$$

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

where $m_1 m_2 = -1$ $\left[3 \times -\frac{1}{3} = -1 \right]$

\therefore The line $y - 3x - 2 = 0$ and $3y + x + 9 = 0$ are perpendicular

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

$$3y - 4 = 2x + 3 \quad \dots \text{eqn 1}$$

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

$$3y = 2x + 7$$

$$y = \frac{2x+7}{3} \quad \therefore m_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y - 5 = x + 6 \quad \dots \text{eqn 2}$$

$$y = x + 6 + 5 \quad \therefore y = x + 11 \quad \therefore m_2 = 1$$

$$m_1 m_2 = 1 \quad [\text{perpendicularity}]$$

$$\frac{2 \times 1}{3} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

\therefore The lines $3y - 4 = 2x + 3$ and $y - 5 = x + 3$ are not perpendicular

3. For the equations of the tangent and normal to the curve

$$x^2 + y^2 + 3xy - 11 = 0 \quad \text{at the point } x=1, y=2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 3xy - 11 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

where x is equal to 1 and y equal to 2

$$m = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(1) - 3(2)}{2(2) + 3(1)} = \frac{-2 - 6}{4 + 3} = \frac{-8}{7} \quad \therefore m = -\frac{8}{7}$$

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

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

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

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

$7y + 8x - 22 = 0$ is the equation of the tangent

For the equation of the normal

$$m_1 m_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{-8}{7} m_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{-8m_2}{-8} = \frac{-7}{-8} \quad \therefore m_2 = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$y - y_1 = m_2(x - x_1)$$

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

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

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

$8y - 7x - 9 = 0$ is the equation of the normal.