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MBBS

MAT 104

19/mhs01/208.

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

Let $A = y - 3x - 2 = 0$

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

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

$3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 + 0 = 0$

$3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = 0$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{3}$

$-A + B$

i.e. $y - 2x - 2 = 0$ is perpendicular to $3y + x + 9 = 0$.

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

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

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

$3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3}$

Let $B = y - 5 = x + 6$

$\frac{dy}{dx} - 0 = 1 + 0$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$

$\therefore A \neq B$

i.e. $3y - 4 = 2x + 3$ and $y - 5 = x + 6$ is not perpendicular

3. $x^2 + y^2 + 3y - 11 = 0$ at point $(1, 2)$

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

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

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

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

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

When $x = 1$ and $y = 2$

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

$$= \frac{2 + 6}{4 + 3}$$

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

$$m = \frac{-8}{7}$$

9. Equation of the tangent to a curve

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Equation of the normal to a curve

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

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

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

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

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

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

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