9 A curve is such that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - 1$ and $P(9, 5)$ is a point on the curve.

(i) Find the equation of the curve. [4]

(ii) Find the coordinates of the stationary point on the curve. [3]

(iii) Find an expression for $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and determine the nature of the stationary point. [2]

(iv) The normal to the curve at P makes an angle of $\tan^{-1} k$ with the positive x-axis. Find the value of k. [2]