Curve C:
$$y = \frac{x^3 + \sqrt{x}}{x}$$
, $\alpha > 0$

only $y = \frac{x^3 + \sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{x^2}{x} = x^2 + x^2$

so $\rho = 2$, $\rho = 2$,

 $x=1, y=\frac{1+1}{1}=2$.

Step 2 find graduent of tengent at x=x,=1.

step3 find gradiant of normal: mtxmn=-1

Step 4 Use equation for a line to find equation for normal:

$$y-y_1 = m_n(x-x_1) \qquad (x_1,y_1) \text{ is a point}$$

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on the line.

$$\Rightarrow y-2 = -\frac{1}{3}(x-1)$$
Can leave answer like this foften questions ask for a particular form:
$$y-2 = -\frac{1}{3}(x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(y-2) = -2(x-1)$$

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$$\Rightarrow 3y - b - 2 + 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y + 2x - 8 = 0$$
Same thing, just rearranged.

$$\Rightarrow 3y + 2x - 8 = 0$$
C)
$$\Rightarrow 3y + 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 1$$

(6)
c) So $\frac{d^2y}{dn^2}$ 70 for all stationary points and a maximum point must satisfy $\frac{d^2y}{dn^2} \leq 0$.

So circle C hos to maximum points.