



Tangents and Normals Ex 16.2 Q14

The equation of the given curve is  $y = \frac{1}{x-3}$ ,  $x \neq 3$ .

The slope of the tangent to the given curve at any point  $(x, y)$  is given by,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{(x-3)^2}$$

If the slope of the tangent is 2, then we have:

$$\frac{-1}{(x-3)^2} = 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)^2 = \frac{-1}{2}$$

This is not possible since the L.H.S. is positive while the R.H.S. is negative.

Hence, there is no tangent to the given curve having slope 2.

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The slope of the tangent to the given curve at any point  $(x, y)$  is given by,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(2x-2)}{(x^2-2x+3)^2} = \frac{-2(x-1)}{(x^2-2x+3)^2}$$

If the slope of the tangent is 0, then we have:

$$\frac{-2(x-1)}{(x^2-2x+3)^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2(x-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\text{When } x = 1, y = \frac{1}{1-2+3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

∴ The equation of the tangent through  $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  is given by,

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = 0(x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, the equation of the required line is  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Tangents and Normals Ex 16.2 Q16

The equation of the given curve is  $y = \sqrt{3x-2}$ .

The slope of the tangent to the given curve at any point  $(x, y)$  is given by,

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

The equation of the given line is  $4x - 2y + 5 = 0$ .

$$4x - 2y + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2x + \frac{5}{2} \text{ (which is of the form } y = mx + c \text{)}$$

∴ Slope of the line = 2

Now, the tangent to the given curve is parallel to the line  $4x - 2y - 5 = 0$  if the slope of the tangent is equal to the slope of the line.

$$\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x-2}} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3x-2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*