

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ - m is opt. recip.

Write the equation of the tangent line and normal line for each of the following:

1. $x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3$ at $(8, 1)$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{3}y^{-\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(8)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{3}(1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$3 \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{12}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

tangent line: $y - 1 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 8)$

normal line: $y - 1 = 4(x - 8)$

3. $x^2 y^2 = 9$ at $(-1, 3)$

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

$$3^2 \cdot 2(-1) + (-1)^2 \cdot 2(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$-18 + 6 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$6 \frac{dy}{dx} = 18$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(-1, 3)} = 3$$

tangent line: $y - 3 = 3(x + 1)$

normal line: $y - 3 = -\frac{1}{3}(x + 1)$

2. $x \cos y = 1$ at $\left(2, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$$\cos y \cdot 1 + x \cdot -\sin y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 2 \cdot -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$-\sqrt{3} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(2, \frac{\pi}{3})} = +\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

tangent line: $y - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}(x - 2)$

normal line: $y - \frac{\pi}{3} = -2\sqrt{3}(x - 2)$

4. $y^2 - 2x = 4y + 1$ at $(-2, 1)$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 = 4 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2(1) \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 = 4 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 = 4 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(-2, 1)} = -1$$

tangent line: $y - 1 = -1(x + 2)$

normal line: $y - 1 = 1(x + 2)$