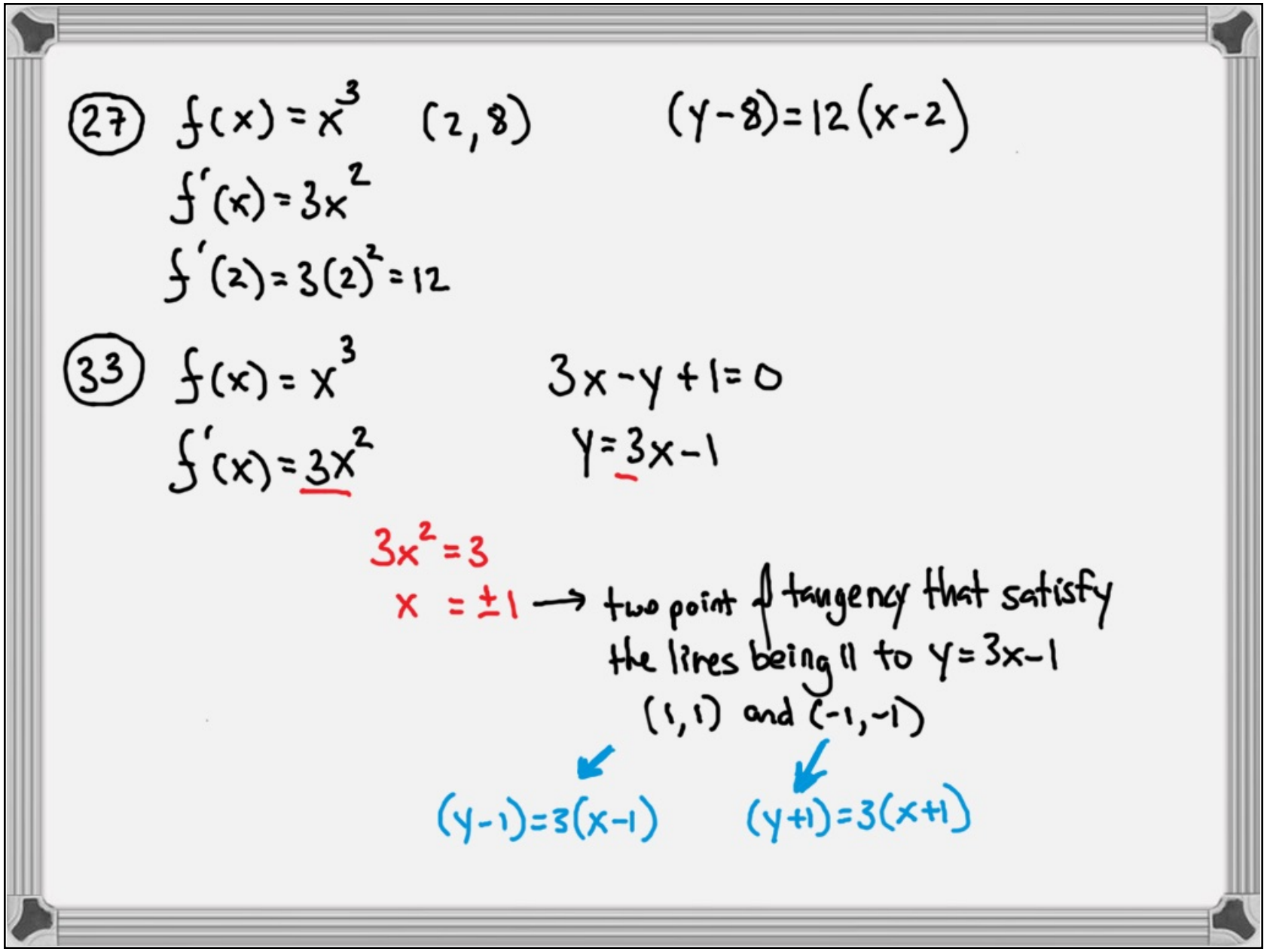
(27) $f(x)=x^3$ (2,8) $(y-8)=12(x-2)$
$f'(x)=3x^2$
$f'(2)=3(2)^2=12$
(33) $f(x)=x^3$ $3x-y+1=0$
$f'(x)=3x^2$ $y=3x-1$
$3x^2=3$
$x=\pm 1$ → two point of tangency that satisfy the lines being ll to $y=3x-1$
(1,1) and (-1,-1)
$(y-1)=3(x-1)$
$(y+1)=3(x+1)$

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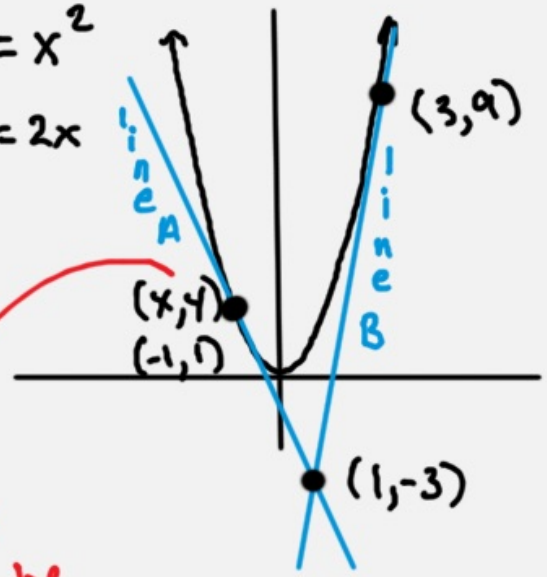
$f(x) = x^2$

$f'(x) = 2x$



can be written as (x, x^2)

$$2x = \frac{y+3}{x-1}$$

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

$$2x^2 - 2x = x^2 + 3$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = -1 \quad x = 3$$

line A

$(y-1) = -2(x+1)$

line B

$(y-9) = 6(x-3)$