

$$18) A(-1, 3) \in \varepsilon$$

$$i) \varepsilon // \delta: y = -x + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_\varepsilon = \lambda_\delta = -1$$

$$\text{Apa } \varepsilon: y - y_A = \lambda_\varepsilon (x - x_A)$$

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

$$y - 3 = -x - 1$$

$$y = -x + 2$$

$$ii) \varepsilon \perp \delta: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2, \lambda_\delta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_\varepsilon \cdot \lambda_\delta = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_\varepsilon \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_\varepsilon = -2$$

$$\text{Apa } \varepsilon: y - y_A = \lambda_\varepsilon (x - x_A)$$

$$y - 3 = -2(x + 1)$$

$$y - 3 = -2x - 2$$

$$y = -2x + 1$$