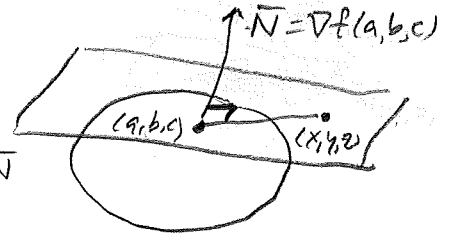


Lös. 2.49

a) Tangentplan till ytan $\underbrace{x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}_{f(x,y,z)} = 20$ i punkten $(a,b,c) = (3,-2,-1)$

(Test att punkten i ytan: $F(3,-2,-1) = 9+8+3=20$ ok.)

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = (2x, 4y, 6z) \Rightarrow \nabla f(3,-2,-1) = (6,-8,-6) = \vec{N}$$



$$(x,y,z) \text{ i planet} \Leftrightarrow \vec{N} \cdot (x-a, y-b, z-c) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(6,-8,-6) \cdot (x-3, y+2, z+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 6(x-3) - 8(y+2) - 6(z+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underline{6x - 8y - 6z = 18 + 16 + 6 = 40} \Leftrightarrow \underline{3x - 4y - 3z = 20}$$

b) Tangentplan till $z = \underbrace{x^2 y}_{f(x,y)}$ i $\underbrace{(-2, 1, 4)}_{(a,b,c)}$ [$x=-2, y=1 \Rightarrow z=x^2 y = 4$ ok]

TVÅ sätt:

1. Planet är $z = f(a,b) + f'_x(a,b)(x-a) + f'_y(a,b)(y-b)$

$$f'_x = 2xy, f'_y = x^2 \Rightarrow \underline{z = \underbrace{f(-2,1)}_4 + \underbrace{f'_x(-2,1)}_{-4}(x+2) + \underbrace{f'_y(-2,1)}_4(y-1)} =$$
$$= 4 - 4(x+2) + 4(y-1) = \underline{-4x + 4y - 8}$$

2. Sätt $g(x,y,z) = z - x^2 y \Rightarrow$ ytan är nivåyta $g=0$ med normal ∇g

$$\nabla g(x,y,z) = (-2xy, -x^2, 1) \Rightarrow \nabla g(a,b,c) = \nabla g(-2,1,4) = (4, -4, 1) = \vec{N} \Rightarrow$$

planet fås av $\vec{N} \cdot (x-a, y-b, z-c) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$(4, -4, 1) \cdot (x+2, y-1, z-4) = 0 \Rightarrow 4(x+2) - 4(y-1) + z-4 = 0 \Rightarrow$$
$$\underline{4x - 4y + z = -8}$$