

$$a) S_1: z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x, y, z) = 2x \\ f'_y(x, y, z) = 2y \\ f'_z(x, y, z) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$T_f(x_0, y_0, z_0): 2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$T_f(x_0, y_0, z_0): 2x_0x + 2y_0y - z - 2x_0^2 - 2y_0^2 + z_0 = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_{T_f(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (2x_0, 2y_0, -1)$$

$$T_f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \parallel \vec{v}(1, -1, 0) \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{T_f(x_0, y_0, z_0)} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_0 - 2y_0 = 0$$

$$2x_0 = 2y_0$$

$$x_0 = y_0$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S_1 \Rightarrow z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 = x_0^2 + x_0^2 = 2x_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \{(x_0, x_0, 2x_0^2) \mid x_0 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

b)  $S_2$  considered surface

intersect  $l$ :  $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-3}{3} \quad \vec{l}(2,1,3)$

$\parallel \pi: x+z=0$

$\mathcal{C}: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=x^2+y^2 \end{cases}$

$l: \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} \\ \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow l: \begin{cases} x-2 = 2y-2 \\ 3x-6 = 2z-6 \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow l: \begin{cases} x-2y=0 \\ 3x-2z=0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow d_{\lambda,\mu}: \begin{cases} \boxed{x+z=2} \\ x-2y+\mu(3x-2z)=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = \frac{2y-x}{3x-2z}} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+z=2 \\ x-2y+\mu(3x-2z)=0 \\ x^2+y^2=z \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=\lambda \\ x-2y+\mu(3x-2z)=0 \Rightarrow -2y+\mu(-2\lambda)=0 \Rightarrow \\ x^2+y^2=z \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2y = 2\mu\lambda = 0$$

$$2y + 2\mu\lambda = 0$$

$$y + \mu\lambda = 0$$

$$\underline{y = -\mu\lambda}$$

Replace  $x, y, z$

$$0^2 + \mu^2 \lambda^2 = \lambda^2$$

$$\mu^2 \lambda^2 = \lambda^2$$

Replace  $\mu, \lambda$

$$S_2: \left( \frac{2y - x}{3x - 2z} \right)^2 \cdot (x+z)^2 = (x+z)^2$$

(We don't simplify.  
 $x+z$  might be 0.  
 We could factorise, though)

↗  
 Final equation

c) Take  $P(1,1,1)$

$$\left(\frac{2-1}{3-2}\right)^2 \cdot 2^2 = 2^2$$

$$1 \cdot 2^2 = 2^2 \Rightarrow P \in S_2$$

$$1+1=2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow P \notin \Pi$$

$$f(x,y,z) = (x+z)^2 \left( \left( \frac{2y-x}{3x-2z} \right)^2 - 1 \right)$$

$$= (x^2 + 2xz + z^2) \cdot \left( \frac{4y^2 - 4xy + x^2}{9x^2 - 12xz + 4z^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= (x^2 + 2xz + z^2) \cdot \frac{4y^2 - 4xy + x^2 - 9x^2 + 12xz - 4z^2}{9x^2 - 12xz + 4z^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 2xz + z^2)(4y^2 - 4xy - 8x^2 + 12xz - 4z^2)}{9x^2 - 12xz + 4z^2}$$

$$f'_x(1,1,1) = \frac{-144 + 252 - 36 - 32 + 96 - 228 - 120 + 84 + 168 - 40}{1} \\ \frac{-64 - 32 - 80 - 16}{1} = -192$$

$$f'_y(1,1,1) = \frac{(1+2+1)(8-4)}{9-12+4} = \frac{4 \cdot 4}{1} = \underline{\underline{16}}$$

$$f'_z(1,1,1) = \frac{-132 + 280 - 120 - 20 + 120 - 40 - 240 + 40 + 80 + 160 - 80 - 32}{1} = \underline{\underline{16}}$$

$$N_f(1,1,1): \quad \frac{x-1}{-192} = \frac{y-16}{16} = \frac{z-1}{16}$$

Used formula  $N_f(x_0, y_0, z_0): \frac{x-x_0}{f'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{f'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$

Found derivatives with calculator. Didn't write them down, too long. Too little time.