1.
$$r: \Re \to \Re^3$$

$$C: r(t) = (r_1(t), r_2(t), r_3(t)) = (x, y, z)$$

$$r_1:\Re\to\Re$$

$$r_2: \Re \to \Re$$

$$r_3:\Re\to\Re$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4=x^2+4y^2:$$
 Describe un elipse con centro en $(0,0)\\ 2=z-x:$ Describe un plano $\Pi \end{array} \right.$

$$4 = x^2 + 4y^2 \equiv 1 = \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{1^2} \equiv \begin{cases} x = 2\cos(t) \\ y = 1\sin(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in \{0, 2\pi\} : \star$$

$$\Pi: z = 2 + x \stackrel{\star}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$z = 2 + 2\cos(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$C: r(t) = \begin{cases} r_1(t) = 2\cos(t) \\ r_2(t) = \sin(t) \\ r_3(t) = 2 + 2\cos(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in \{0, 2\pi\} \Rightarrow$$

$$C: r(t) = (2\cos(t), \sin(t), 2 + 2\cos(t)) \text{ con } t \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

2.
$$a)$$
 $P = (2,0,4) \in C \Leftrightarrow$

$$\exists k \in \{0, 2\pi) : r(k) = (2, 0, 4) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} r_1(k) = 2\cos(k) = 2 \\ r_2(k) = \sin(k) = 0 \\ r_3(k) = 2 + 2\cos(k) = 4 \end{cases} \quad k \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

$$r_2(k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow k \in (0,\pi) : \star$$

$$r_1(k) = 0 \land \star \Leftrightarrow k = 0$$

$$r_3(0) = 2 + 2\cos(0) = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(0) = (2,0,4) \Rightarrow (2,0,4) \in C$$

b) Quiero hallar L es la recta tangente a C en el punto P

r esta compuesta por funciones trigonometricas continuas y derivables \Rightarrow

$$\exists r'(k) \land L = \lambda \cdot r'(0) + P$$

$$r'(k) = (-2\sin(k), \cos(k), -2\sin(k))$$

$$\Rightarrow r'(0) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \lambda \cdot (0, 1, 0) + (2, 0, 4)$$