

Obs: En green, se dice goe 
$$y \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
 es un vector tangente a  $S$  en  $r(u_0, v_0)$  si  $\exists f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  tal gue  $f = f(Ea,b)$  es uno (uwa gue gate sobre  $S$ , pala ger el plo  $r(u_0, v_0)$   $y$  tag existe  $c \in Ca_1b$ ) tag  $f'(U) = v$ .

Obs: on general, se dice gue  $v \in \mathbb{R}^2$  or un vector tangente a  $S$  on  $r(u_0, v_0)$  is existe  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  tag  $\mathbb{R}^2$  tages on our  $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$  tages  $v \in \mathbb{R}$ 

tangende as en (1, 1, 3)

Pava obdoner to rectors directors defined as 
$$(u, v) = (2u, v, 1)$$
  $\frac{av}{av}$   $(u, v) = (0, 2v, 2)$ 

$$(0) \quad \text{ectores} \quad \text{directores} \quad \text{def}$$

$$(1, v) = (2u, 0, 1) \qquad \qquad \frac{\text{ar}}{\text{av}} \quad (u, v) = (0, 2v)$$

ec normal al  $\frac{ar}{au}(1,1) \times \frac{ar}{av}(1,1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, -4, 4)$ Ec normal ortogonally al votor normal

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ z \end{pmatrix} > = \begin{pmatrix} -2(x-1) - 4(y-1) + 4(z-3) \\ = 4z - 4y - 2x - 6$$

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

42 - 4y - 2x - 6

$$(\lambda, \lambda, 3) = r(4,4)$$

 $\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta u}$  (1,1) = (2,0,1)

 $\frac{ar}{aV}(1,1) = (0,2,2)$