(8) Obtener la ecuación del plano tangente a la superficie de nivel de la función f que pasa por el punto dado.

(a)
$$f(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2z + z^2x$$
, en $(1, -1, 1)$.
 $f_{\kappa}(\kappa, y, \bar{\epsilon}) = 2\kappa y + \bar{\epsilon}^2 \implies f_{\kappa}(4, -1, 4) = -2 + 4 = -4$
 $f_{\gamma}(\kappa, y, \bar{\epsilon}) = \kappa^2 + 2y\bar{\epsilon} \implies f_{\gamma}(4, -1, 4) = 4 + (-2) = -4$

$$f_{2}(K,Y,z) = Y^{2} + 2KZ$$
 \Rightarrow $f_{2}(A,-A,1) = A+2 = 3$

(b)
$$f(x, y, z) = \cos(x + 2y + 3z)$$
, en $(\pi/2, \pi, \pi)$.

$$f_{\kappa}(\kappa, \gamma, z) = -\operatorname{sen}(\kappa + 2\gamma + 3z) \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad f_{\kappa}(\pi/2, \pi, \pi) = -\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2 + 2\pi + 3\pi) = -\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2) = -(-1) = 1$$

$$f_{\gamma}(\kappa, \gamma, z) = -\operatorname{sen}(\kappa + 2\gamma + 3z) \cdot z \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad f_{\gamma}(\pi/2, \pi, \pi) = -\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2 + 2\pi + 3\pi) \cdot z = -\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2) \cdot z = -(-1) \cdot z = z$$

$$f_{z}(\kappa, \gamma, z) = -\operatorname{sen}(\kappa + 2\gamma + 3z) \cdot z \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad f_{z}(\pi/2, \pi, \pi) = -\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2 + 2\pi + 3\pi) \cdot z = -\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2) \cdot z = -(-1) \cdot z = z$$