Teórica 16: Planos tangentes à Superficies

(o todo lo que no entró en la teórica 15)

Esta sí Es la sítima teórica

Prem el parchal.

abre los es. 33, 34 g 35

de la 6vía 4.

Parte final de la sección 14.6

del libro de Stewart

(pij. 940 en adelante).

Represe tenenos un a superficie dede por Z = f(x,y)The superficient Z = f(x,y) Z = f(x,y)

$$T_1' | t \rangle = \frac{d}{dt} (x_0 + t, Y_0, f(x_0 + t, Y_0))$$

$$= (1, 0, f_x(x_0 + t, Y_0), 1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n} (0) = (1, 0, f_x(x_0, Y_0))$$
And logarente
$$T_2' (0) = (0, 1, f_y(x_0, Y_0))$$
from $T_1' (0) g_{x_0}(0)$ nor $l. l.$

 $\Gamma_{2}^{\prime}(0) = (0, 1, f_{\gamma}(x_{0}, \delta))$ $= (\alpha + x_{0}, \beta + y_{0})$ Come $\Gamma_{1}^{\prime}(0) g \Gamma_{2}^{\prime}(0) mn$ l.i.

results an generodor, and plane

for $(x, y, z) = (\alpha + x_{0}, \beta + y_{0})$ tongent a la superfice $\ln (x_{0}, \delta, \overline{z}_{0})$ $\chi = \alpha + \chi_{0} \rightarrow \alpha$ $\chi = \alpha + \chi_{0} \rightarrow \alpha$ $\chi = \alpha + \chi_{0} \rightarrow \alpha$

Si llamamos II al planotongenti, el mis mo ra à Tenes leno e m poro metrico $T: \propto (1,0,f_{\chi}(x_0,\chi_1))+\beta(0,1,f_{\chi}(x_0,\chi_1))$ $+ (x_0,y_0,Z_0)$ $= (x+x_0,\beta+y_0)$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_1)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta(x_0,\chi_0)+\zeta_0$ $f(x_0,\chi_0)+\beta$

Z=~fx(x,2)+fx(x,2)+20

$$\frac{1}{f(x_0, x_0)} = \int_{x_0}^{x_0} (x_0, x_0) (x_0 - x_0) + \int_{y_0}^{y_0} (x_0, x_0) (y_0 - x_0) + \int_{y_0}^{y_0} (x_0, x_0) (y_0 - x_0) + (z_0 - z_0) = 0$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{y_0} (x_0, x_0) (x_0 - x_0) - \int_{y_0}^{y_0} (x_0, x_0) (y_0 - x_0) + (z_0 - z_0) = 0$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{y_0} (x_0, x_0) - \int_{y_0}^{y_0} (x_0, x_0) + \int_{y_0$$

Superficies dedes de forma implicite $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[F(xit), y/H, Z/H) \right] = 0.$ S={F(x, y, Z) = k} = {(x, y, Z) \in R3/F(x, y, Z) = k}. Fx ((()) · x | le) + Fy ((()) . Y / () (x, , 7, , 2,) & S (2, dein F(x, 6, 2,)=k) + \(\bullet (\bullet (\bullet)) \cdot \(\mathcal{Z}' | \begin{array}{c} | \mathcal{Z}' | \mathc Queremos en contras el plomo tongentra S Evoluo en t=0 E(x, x, 2) x 10) + F(x, x, Z, 2) Y 10) (xo, 70, 20). + = (x, %, %) 2/0) = 0 (Fx(x,1,1,2),Fy(x,7,2,5),Fz(x,7,2). · (x'(0), y'(0), 2'(0)) = 0 ► (x (+), y (+), ≥ (+)) F(x14), y14), Z14) = & 7+

>7F(x, 7, Z,) _ [10)

duejo, como T(t) s molquier aure que poro por (xo, Yo, Zo) Conduimo que VF(xo, xo, Zo) IS en el junto (xo, Yo, Zo) Are En consecuence, VF(X6, X6, Z6) es el recto mormol el plano tongents a S en (Xo, Yo, Zo)

 $\frac{x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{9} = 3}{4}$ Po=(-2, 1, -3) Holla el plano tongente e la ruperje c'e en il punto Po. Les $F(x, 7, 2) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{9}$ VF(x,7,2)=(Fx,F,F2) $=\left(\frac{X}{2}, \frac{2\gamma}{9}, \frac{2Z}{9}\right)$ $\sqrt{F(x_0, y_0, z_0)} \cdot (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = 0$ VF(-2,173)=(-1,2,-2)=N. N. (x+2, y-1, 2+3) = 0 $(-1, 2, -\frac{2}{3})(x+2, y-1, z+3)=0$ -x+2y-\frac{2}{3} = 6. Relación entre sup. Implícites y Gráficos

> F(x, 7, 2) = R Sup. Implicibe Z = f(x, 7) gréfico

Todo gróf we suma rep. implicto.

F(x,y,z) = z - f(x,y) = 0

(xo, 76, 20) en la sup. (Zo=f(xo, 6))

=> por lo visto poro gréfio,

el recto mormal a la rup.

 $en (x_0, y_0, z_0) es (-f_x(x_0, y_0), -f_y(x_0, z_0), 1)$

L'ohore Trotomos e le rup. Como implicto, reoltere $N = \nabla F(x_0, Y_0, Z_0)$ $\nabla F = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$

= (-fx, -fy, 1)
que, como era de speras, es el
mismo vertos normal que sats.

Solve la condicion $\nabla F(x_0, Y_0, Z_0) \neq (0,0,0)$. Luego le rup-implcto F(x,7,2)=kSi VF(x, x, z,) + (0,0,0), entra algune Coincide (Irolment) de f_x, F_y, F_z en (x₀, x₀) reré ‡ 0. Con el juéjor de Cf. Sup. Jue Fz (Xo, 8, Zo) \$ 0. Como es el plano to ujente S={ F(x,7,2)=k}, (x,70,20) & Sn al profiw de q la (Xo, E, Zo) à F₂(x0,76,120) ≠0. El vectos normal al plano Bo el T.F.I., puedo despetos Z tongent es de la leux ción F(x,7,2)=k $N = (- (x_0, x_0), - (y_0(x_0, x_0), 1)$ Obtenjo fue Z= (X,7) com $\Psi(X_0, \chi) = Z_0.$

$$\frac{f_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0})}{f_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})} = -\frac{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}$$

$$\frac{f_{y}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0})}{f_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})} = -\frac{F_{y}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}$$

$$= N = \left(-f_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0}) - f_{y}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, \gamma_{0}), 1\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})} - \frac{F_{y}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}, 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})} \left(\frac{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})} - \frac{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}{F_{x}(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}\right)$$

$$\frac{\nabla F(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}{\nabla F(x_{0}, \gamma_{0}, z_{0})}$$