

Solution

I) $F = x^2 + y^2 + z$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$

At $(1, 2, 4)$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$ So Normal vector
 $= 2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$

To get tangent plane $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-2 \\ z-4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$2(x-1) + 4(y-2) + 1(z-4) = 2x - 2 + 4y - 8 + z - 4 = 0$

$2x + 4y + z = 14$ is the equation of the tangent plane

II) $z = x \cos y - y e^x$, so $F = z - x \cos y + y e^x$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\cos y + y e^x$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x \sin y + e^x$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$

At $(0, 0, 0)$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -1$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$ Normal vector $= -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$

Tangent plane: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-0 \\ z-0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$-x + y + z = 0$

III) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ at $(1, 1, 1)$, $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z$ At $(1, 1, 1)$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2$

Normal vector is $2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$

Tangent plane $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-1 \\ z-1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$2(x-1) + 2(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0$

$2x + 2y + 2z = 6$

$x + y + z = 3$

IV) $x + y + z = 1$ at $(0, 1, 0)$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$

Normal vector $= \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$

Tangent plane: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-1 \\ z-0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$x + (y-1) + z = 0$

$x + y + z = 1$

- equation of tangent plane.