

Ασκησης

1) Να ερωδεί \vec{n} κάθετο διάνυσμα της επιφάνειας S στο $\vec{x}_0 \in S$ και το εφαπτόμενο επίπεδο :

$S = \{(x, y, z) : z = x^2 + y^2\}$ στο $\vec{x}_0 = (1, 1, 2) \in S$.

α) $F(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - y^2$, $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $S = S_0$ ισοβαθμική της F με $c=0$

Κάθετο στο $(1, 1, 2)$ είναι

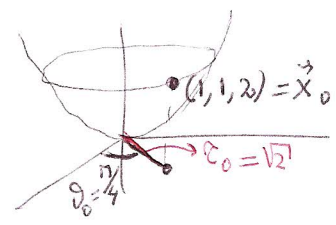
$\vec{N}(1, 1, 2) = \nabla F(1, 1, 2) = (-2, -2, 1)$

α') $S = \{(x, y, z) : f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2\}$, $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $S = \text{γράφια της } f$

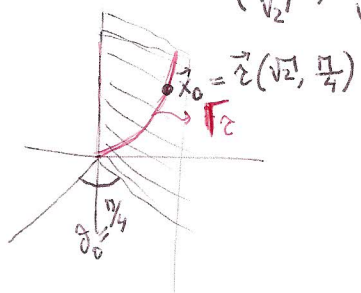
Κάθετο στο $(1, 1, 2)$ είναι $\vec{N}(1, 1, 2) = (-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1), -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 1), +1) = (-2, -2, 1)$

β) $S = \{\vec{r}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r^2) : (r, \theta) \in [0, +\infty) \times [0, 2\pi]\}$

$(1, 1, 2) = \vec{r}(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$

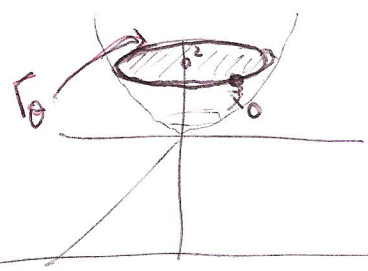


$\Gamma_r : \vec{r}_1(r, \frac{\pi}{4}) = (\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, r^2)$



$\vec{r}'_{r_0}(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}) = (\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, r^2)'_{(r=\sqrt{2})} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2\sqrt{2})$

$\Gamma_\theta : \vec{r}_2(\sqrt{2}, \theta) = (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, \sqrt{2} \sin \theta, 2)$



$\vec{r}'_{\theta}(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}) = (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, \sqrt{2} \sin \theta, 2)'_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = (-1, 1, 0)$

$\vec{N}(1, 1, 2) = \vec{r}'_r(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}) \times \vec{r}'_\theta(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2\sqrt{2}) \times (-1, 1, 0) \Rightarrow$
 $\vec{N}(1, 1, 2) = \sqrt{2}(-2, -2, 1)$

Το εφαπτόμενο επίπεδο είναι $\vec{N}(1,1,2) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) = 0$ (ερω (1,1,2) ∈ S)

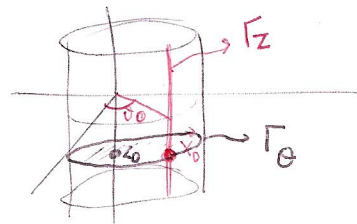
$$2(x-x_0) + 2(y-y_0) - (z-z_0) = 0, \quad (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1,1,2)$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{z = 2x + 2y - 2}} \quad \text{εφ. επίπεδο ως } S \text{ ερω (1,1,2)}$$

2) Να βρεθεί \leftarrow κάθετο διάνυσμα ως $S = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 = a^2\}$ ($a > 0$)
ερω $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$.

$$S = \{ \vec{r}(\vartheta, z) = (a \cos \vartheta, a \sin \vartheta, z) : (\vartheta, z) \in [0, 2\pi] \times \mathbb{R} \}$$



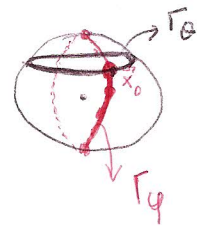
$$\vec{r}_\vartheta(\vartheta_0, z_0) = (-a \sin \vartheta_0, a \cos \vartheta_0, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_z(\vartheta_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{r}_\vartheta(\vartheta_0, z_0) = (-a \sin \vartheta_0, a \cos \vartheta_0, 0) \\ \vec{r}_z(\vartheta_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 1) \end{array} \right\} \vec{N} = \vec{r}_\vartheta(\vartheta_0, z_0) \times \vec{r}_z(\vartheta_0, z_0) = \underline{\underline{(a \cos \vartheta_0, a \sin \vartheta_0, 0)}}$$

όπου $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (a \cos \vartheta_0, a \sin \vartheta_0, z_0)$

3) Να βρεθεί \leftarrow κάθετο διάνυσμα ως $S : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$)
ερω $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$.



$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (a \cos \vartheta_0 \sin \varphi_0, a \sin \vartheta_0 \sin \varphi_0, a \cos \varphi_0)$$

$$S : \vec{r}(\vartheta, \varphi) = (a \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi, a \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi, a \cos \varphi), \quad (\vartheta, \varphi) \in [0, 2\pi] \times [0, \pi]$$

$$\vec{r}_\vartheta(\vartheta_0, \varphi_0) = (-a \sin \vartheta_0 \sin \varphi_0, a \cos \vartheta_0 \sin \varphi_0, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_\varphi(\vartheta_0, \varphi_0) = (a \cos \vartheta_0 \cos \varphi_0, a \sin \vartheta_0 \cos \varphi_0, -a \sin \varphi_0)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{N} = \vec{r}_\vartheta(\vartheta_0, \varphi_0) \times \vec{r}_\varphi(\vartheta_0, \varphi_0) = -a \sin \varphi_0 \vec{r}(\vartheta_0, \varphi_0)}}$$

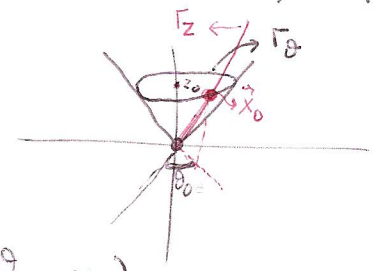
$$(\underline{= c(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, \quad c = \text{σταθερά})$$

4) Να βρεθεί το κάθετο στην $S: z^2 = x^2 + y^2$, στο $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$ με $z_0 \neq 0$.

$\vec{r}(\vartheta, z) = (z \cos \vartheta, z \sin \vartheta, z)$, $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (z_0 \cos \vartheta_0, z_0 \sin \vartheta_0, z_0)$

$\vec{r}_\vartheta(\vartheta_0, z_0) = (-z_0 \sin \vartheta_0, z_0 \cos \vartheta_0, 0)$

$\vec{r}_z(\vartheta_0, z_0) = (\cos \vartheta_0, \sin \vartheta_0, 1)$



$\vec{N} = \vec{r}_\vartheta(\vartheta_0, z_0) \times \vec{r}_z(\vartheta_0, z_0) = (z_0 \cos \vartheta_0, z_0 \sin \vartheta_0, -z_0)$

Συμπίεση Σεις 2), 3), 4) το εφαπτόμενο βρίσκεται ενκοζόμενα με τον α

2) $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2$, $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (2x_0, 2y_0, 0) \perp S$
 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2 = 0\}$ ($\nabla F(\vec{x}_0) \neq \vec{0}$ λόγω $\alpha > 0$)

Άρα το εφ. επίπεδο είναι $2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + 0(z - z_0) = 0$
 $xx_0 + yy_0 = \alpha^2$

3) $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \alpha^2$, $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0) \perp S$
 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \alpha^2 = 0\}$ ($\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ λόγω $\alpha > 0$)

Άρα το εφ. επίπεδο είναι $2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0$
 $xx_0 + yy_0 + zz_0 = \alpha^2$

4) $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$
 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0\}$ ($\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (2x_0, 2y_0, -2z_0) \perp S$ (πρέπει $z_0 \neq 0$ για να έχουμε $\nabla F(\vec{x}_0) \neq \vec{0}$)

Άρα το εφ. επίπεδο είναι $2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) - 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0$
 $xx_0 + yy_0 - zz_0 = 0$

ΣΗΜ Προφανώς εάν $\vec{N} \perp S$ κάθε $\eta \vec{N}$ με $\eta \neq 0$ είναι κάθετο.

Τα $\frac{\vec{N}}{\|\vec{N}\|}$, $-\frac{\vec{N}}{\|\vec{N}\|}$ είναι τα φοναδικά Μοναδιαία Κάθετα.