

# Seminari 13

## MATEMATIČKE METODE ZA INFORMATIČARE

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Damir Horvat

FOI, Varaždin

# Sadržaj

prvi zadatak

drugi zadatak

treći zadatak

četvrti zadatak

peti zadatak

**prvi zadatak**

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## Zadatak 1

Zadana je funkcija  $f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$ .

- Prikažite grafički domenu funkcije  $f$ .*
- Odredite nivo-linije funkcije  $f$  i specijalno nacrtajte nivo-liniju za vrijednost  $z = \ln 5$ .*
- Odredite nultočke funkcije  $f$ .*
- Odredite parcijalne derivacije funkcije  $f$ .*
- Odredite  $\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$ .*

a) **Rješenje**

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

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$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$x + y^2 > 0$$

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$$x + y^2 > 0$$

$$y^2 > -x$$

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crtamo krivulju

$$y^2 = -x$$



a) Rješenje

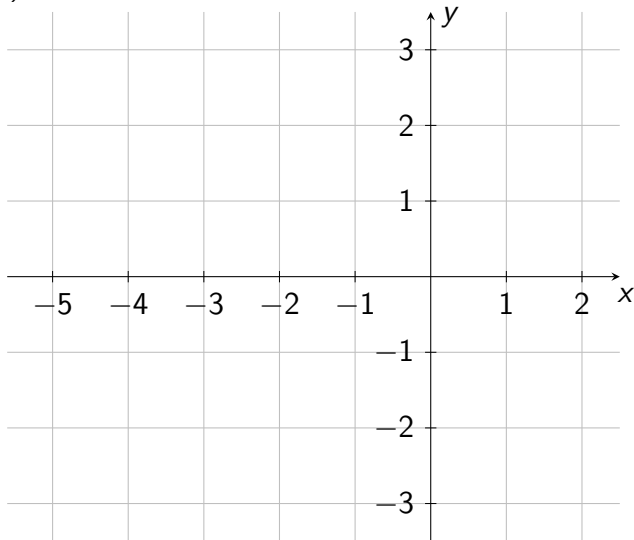
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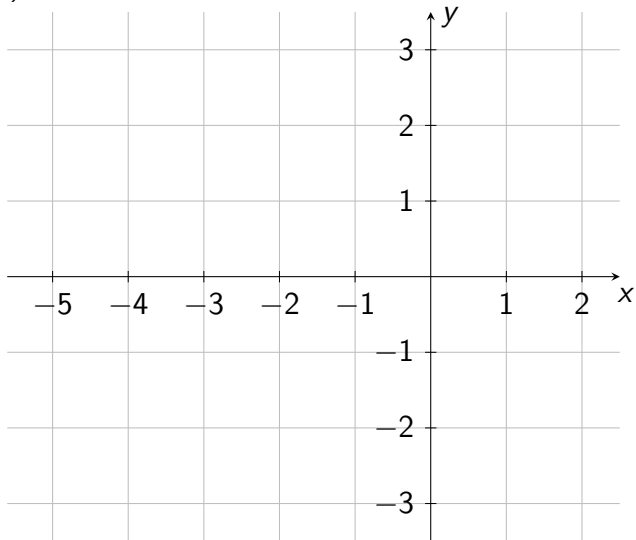
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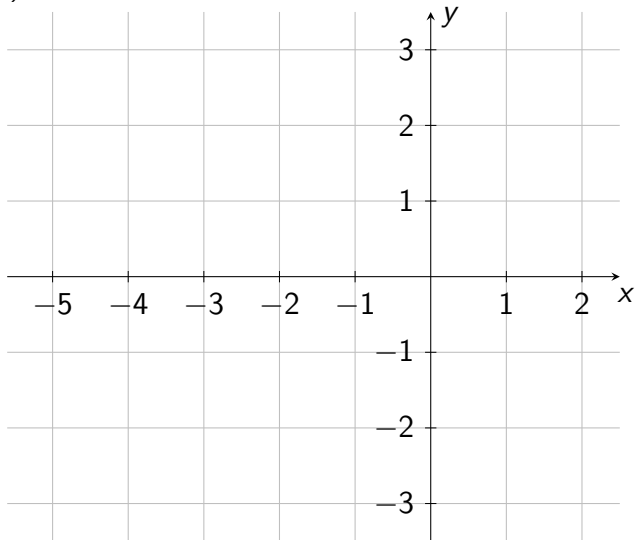
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x				

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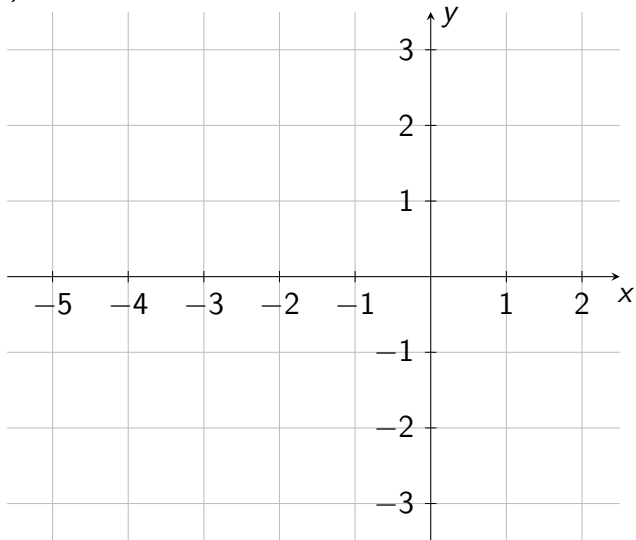
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y	-2				
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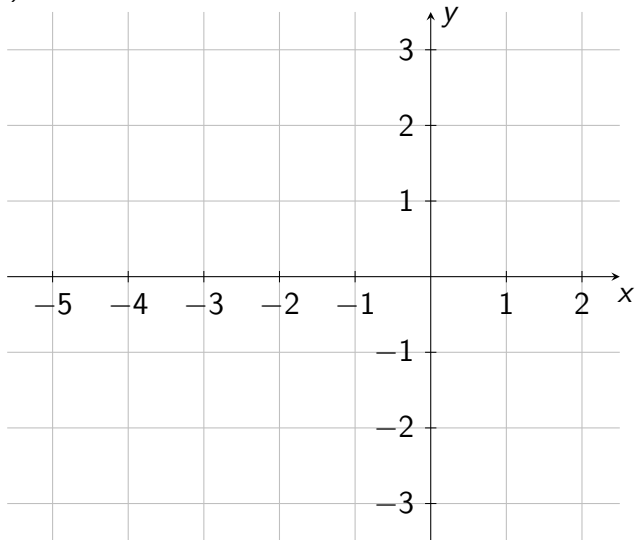
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y	-2				
x	-4				

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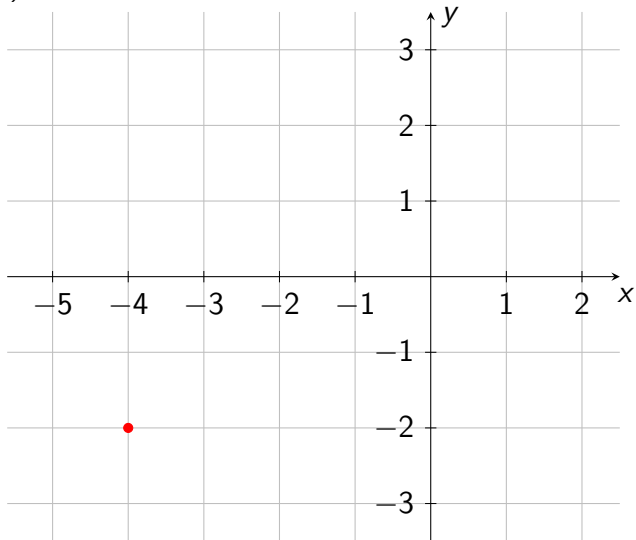
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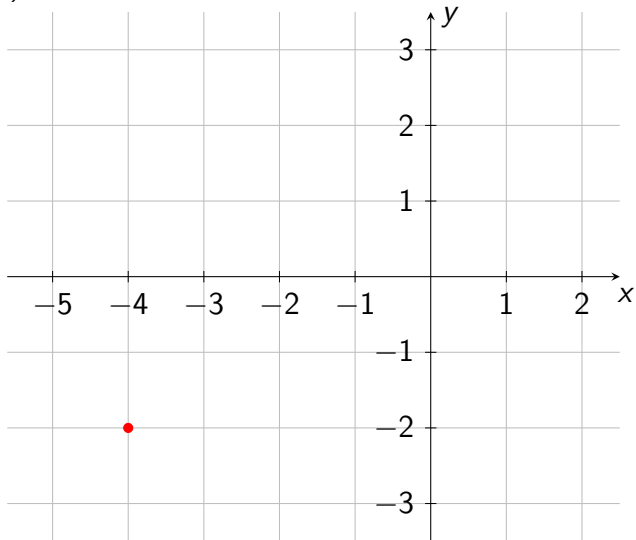
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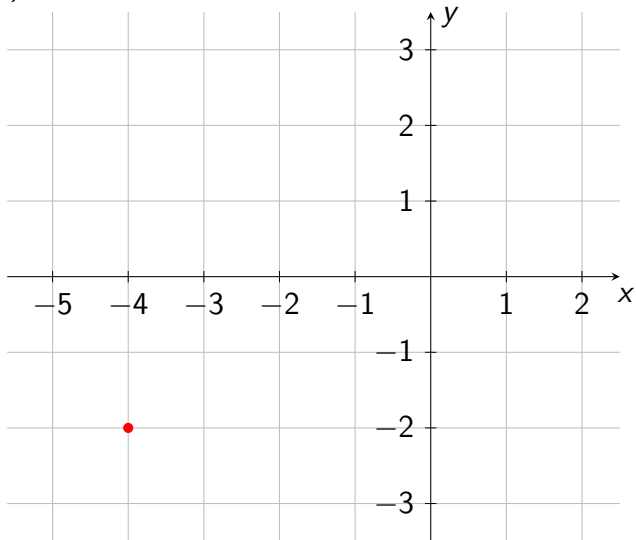
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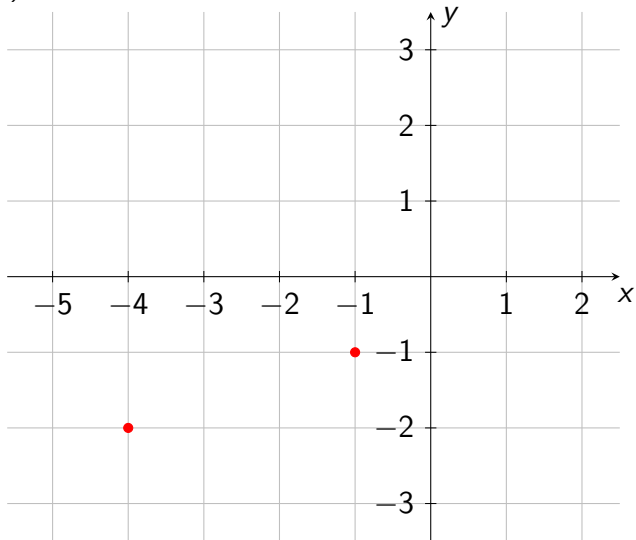
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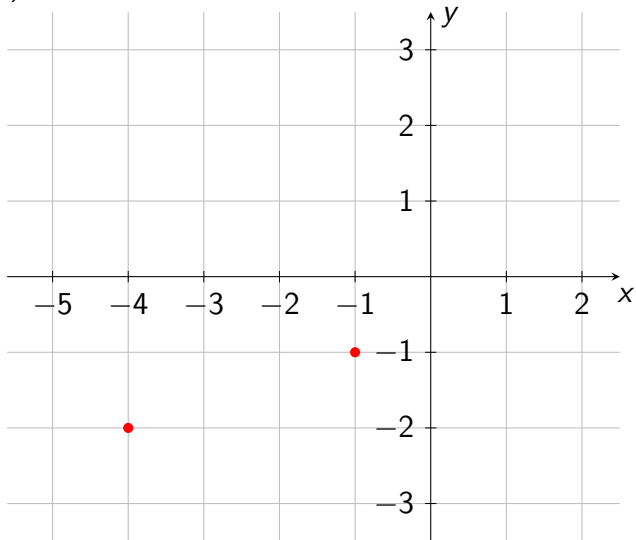
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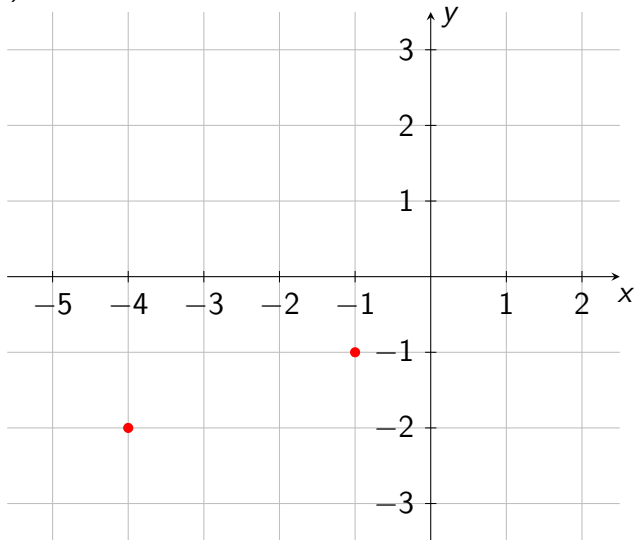
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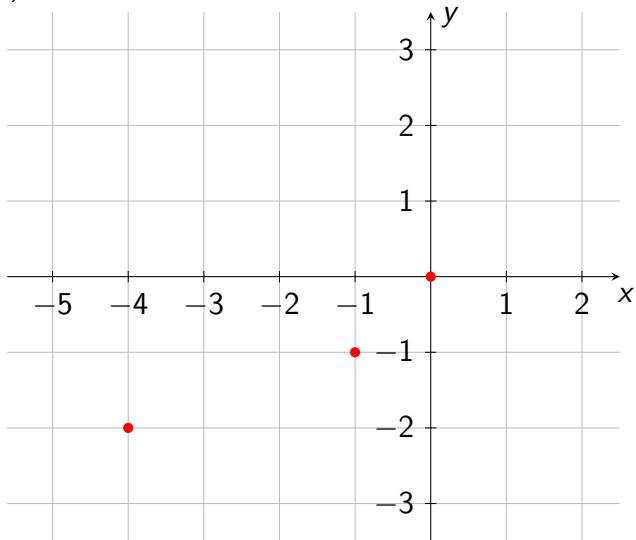
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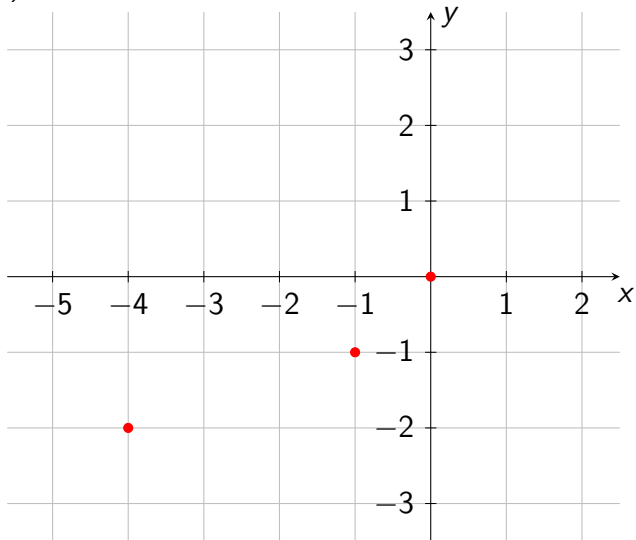
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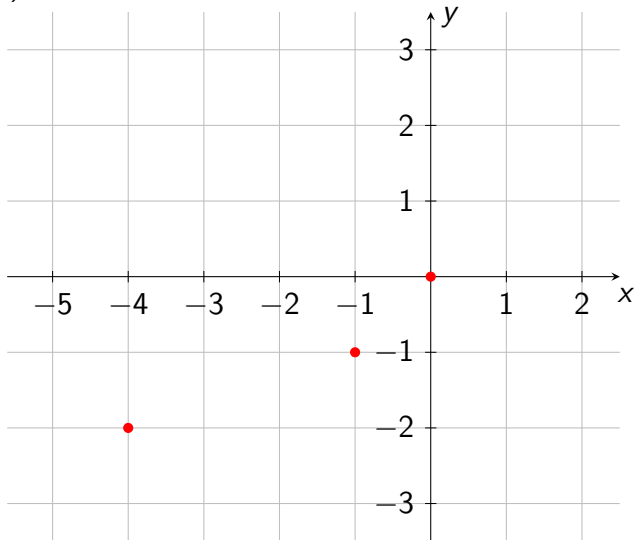
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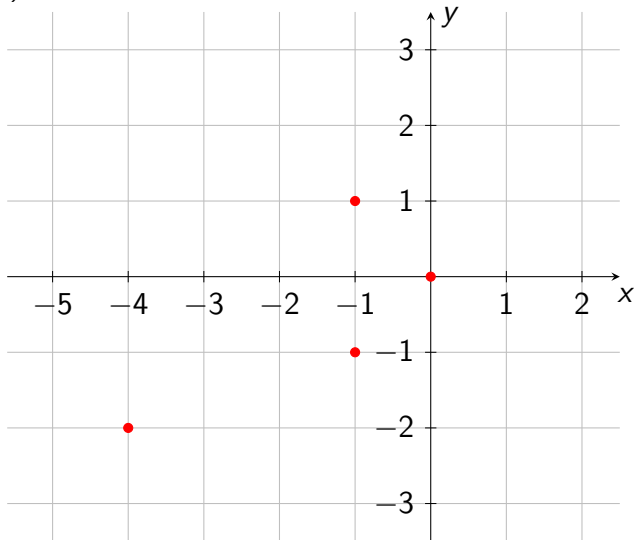
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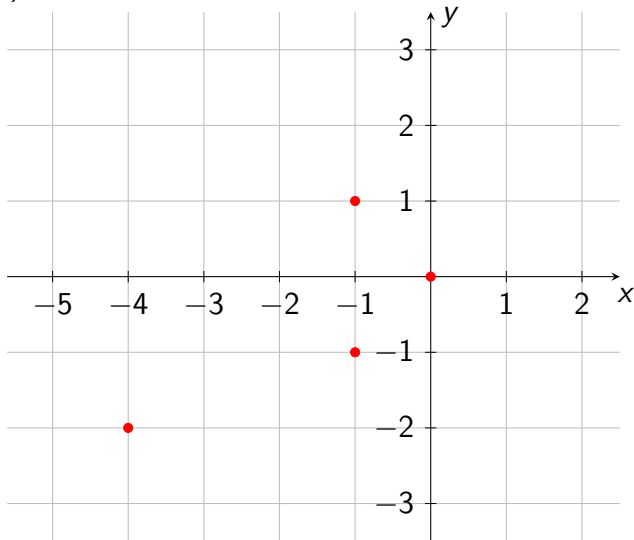
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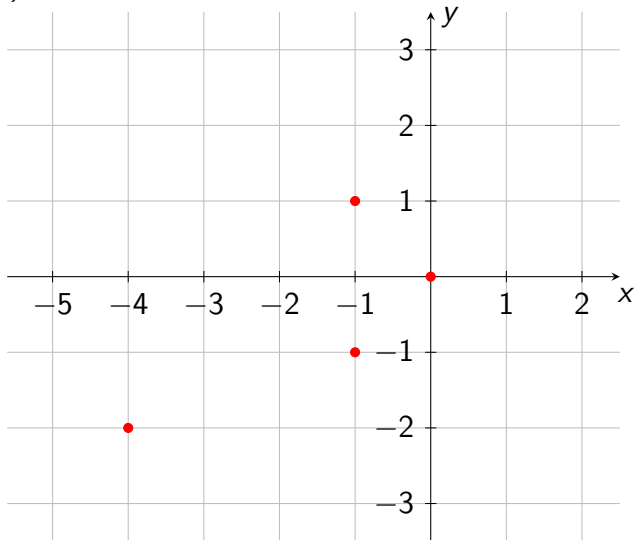
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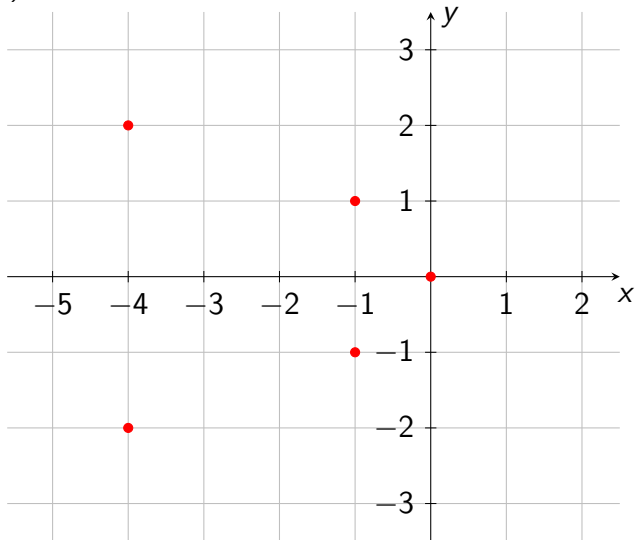
$$x = -y^2$$



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$x$	-4	-1	0	-1	-4

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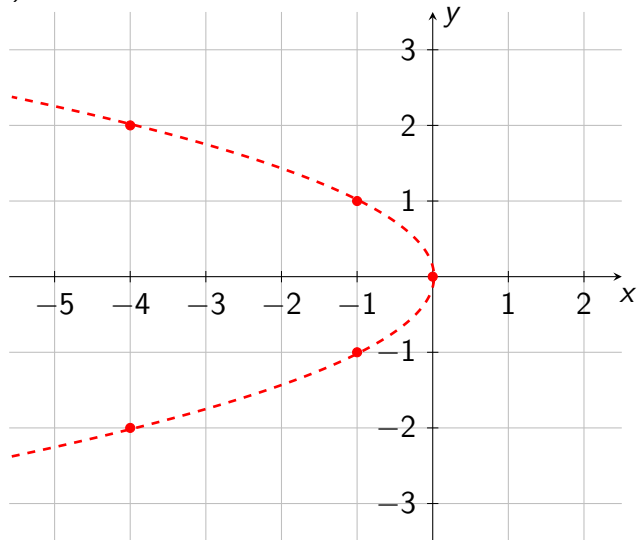
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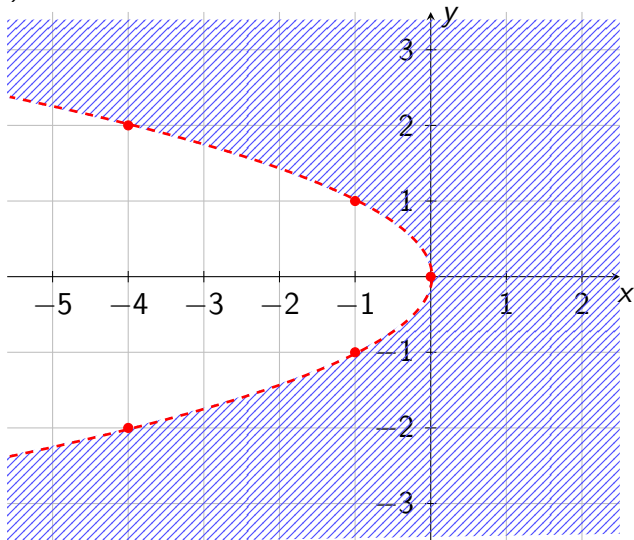
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nivo-linije

su parabole

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nivo-linije  
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$$C = \ln 5$$

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nivo-linije  
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$$C = \ln 5$$

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nivo-linije  
su parabole

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$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$



b)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

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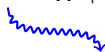
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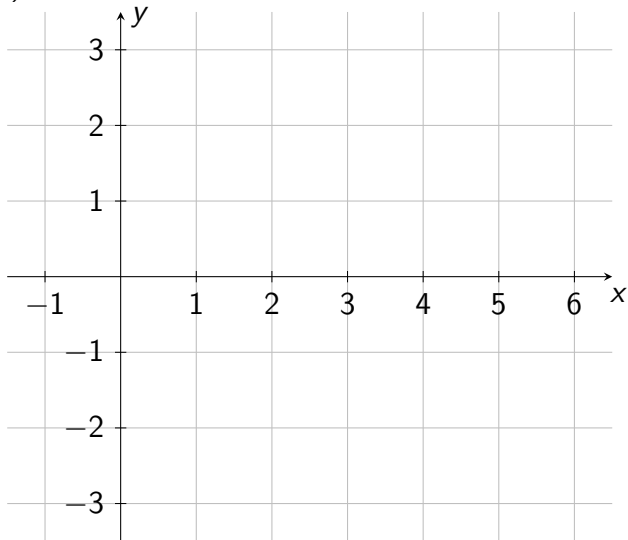
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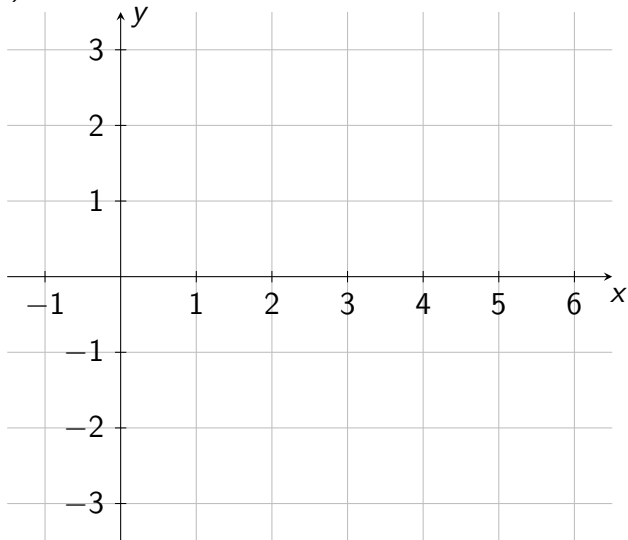
nivo-linije  
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nivo-linije  
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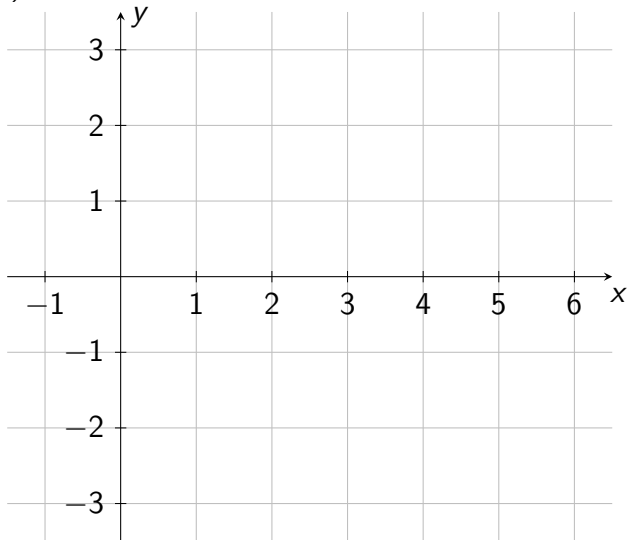
$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

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$$x = 5 - y^2$$

b)



y	-2				
x					

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nivo-linije  
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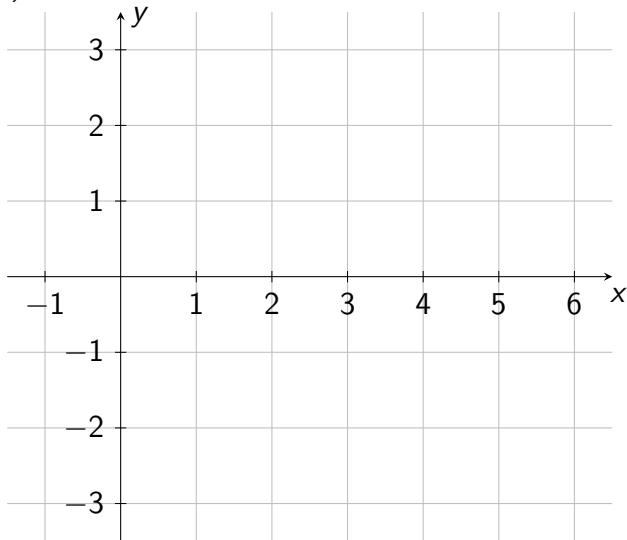
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b)



y	-2				
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nivo-linije  
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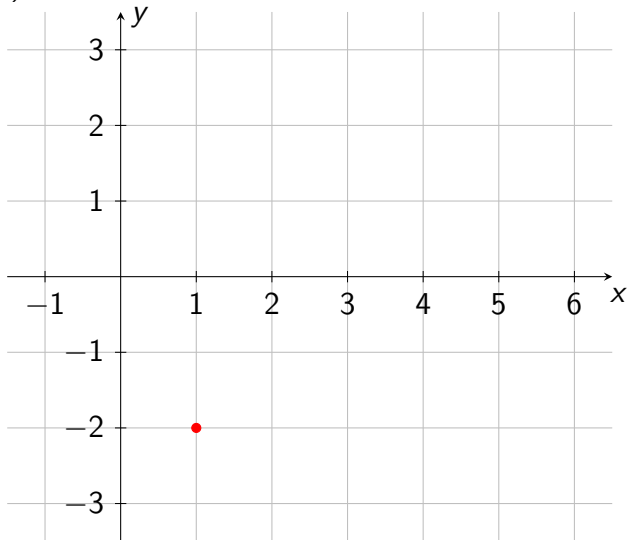
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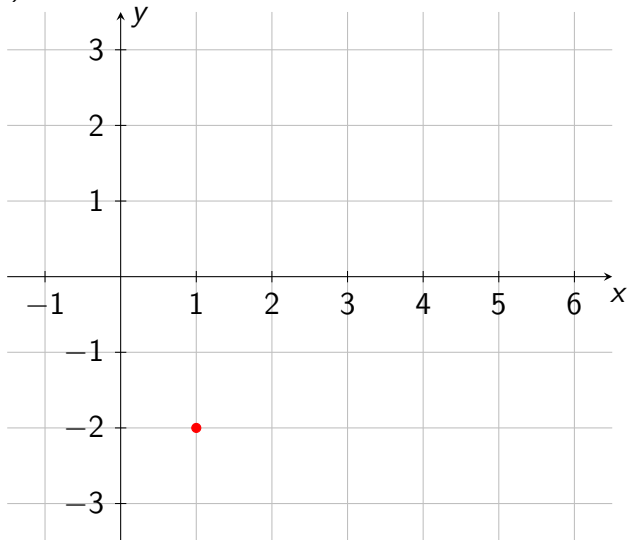
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b)



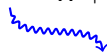
$y$	-2	-1			
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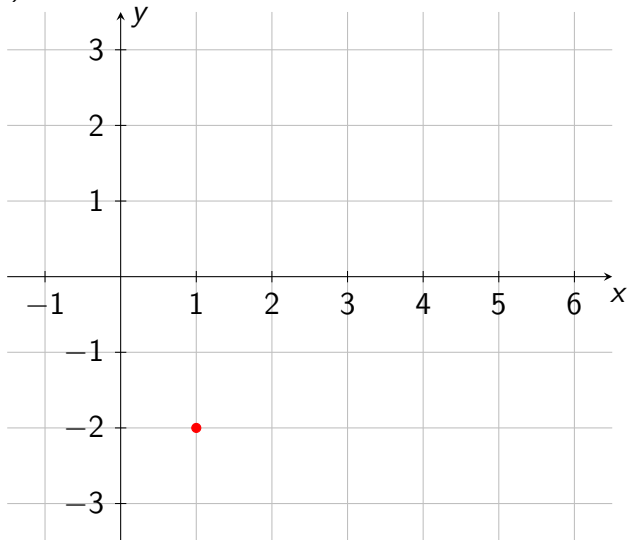
$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



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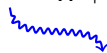
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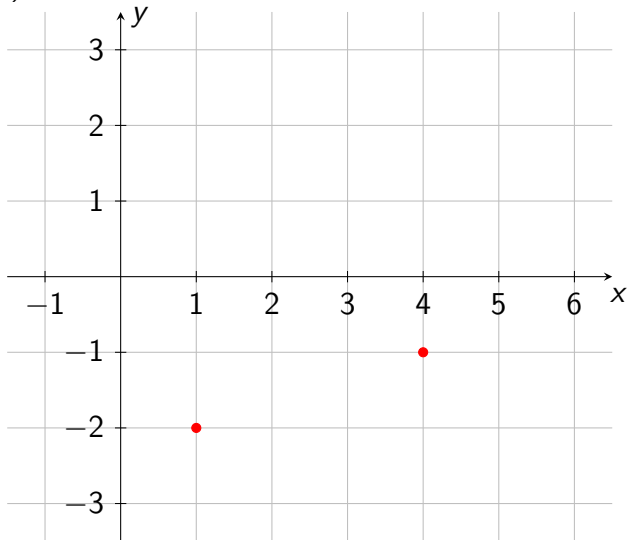
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b)



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$x$	$1$	$4$			

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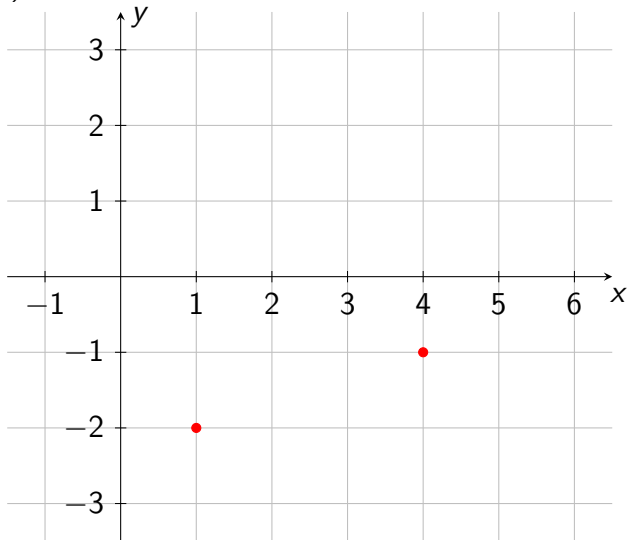
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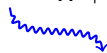
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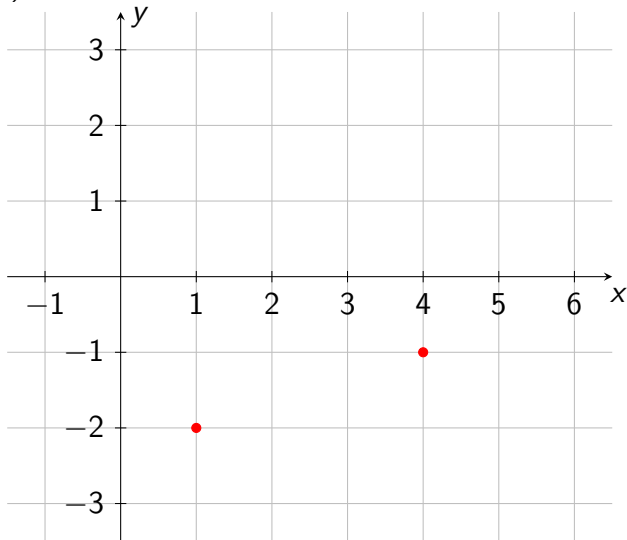
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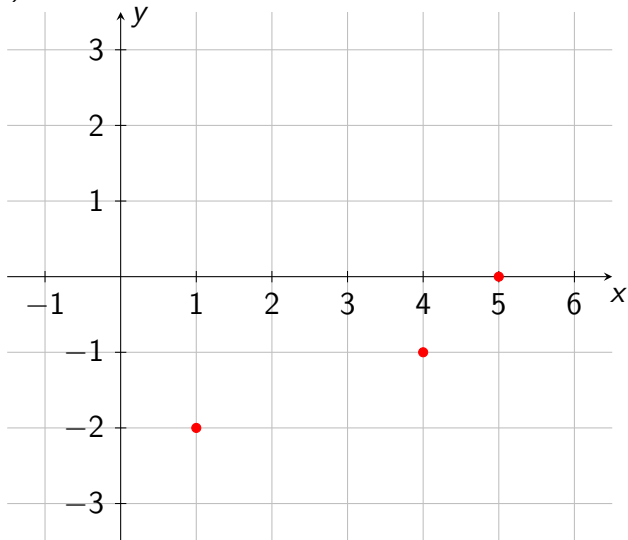
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$y$	-2	-1	0		
$x$	1	4	5		

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

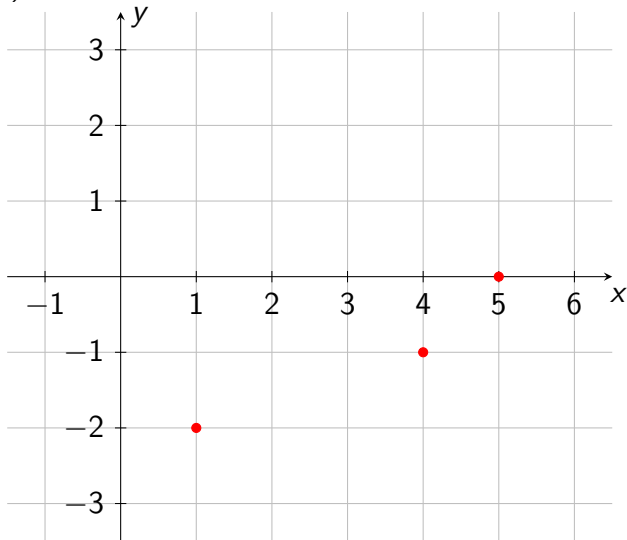
$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$

b)



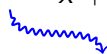
$y$	-2	-1	0	1	
$x$	1	4	5		

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

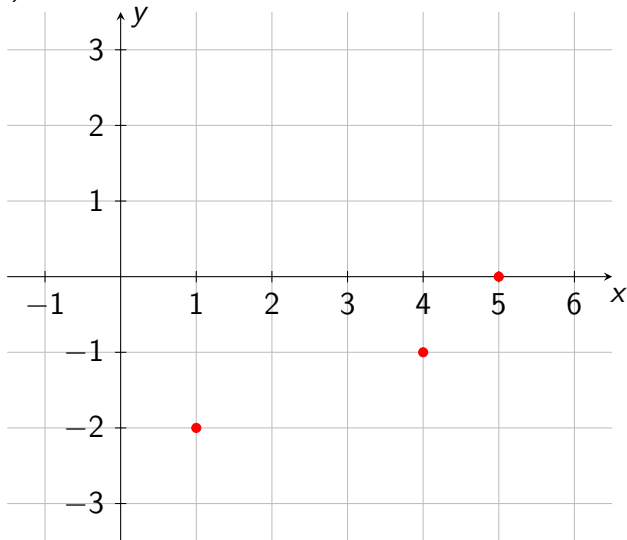
$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$

b)



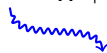
$y$	-2	-1	0	1
$x$	1	4	5	4

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

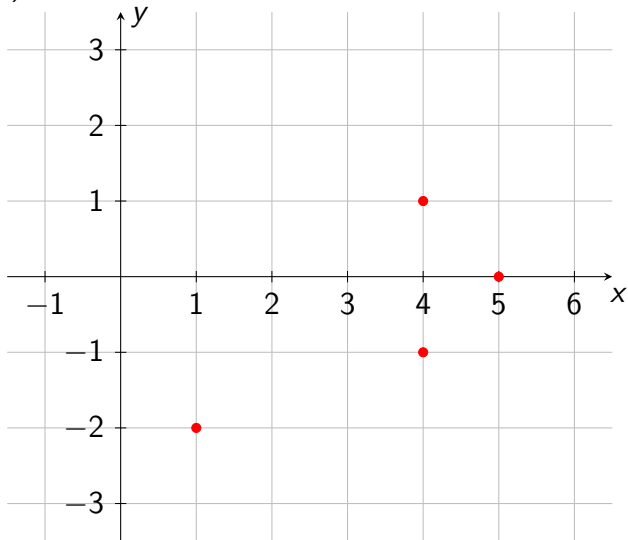
$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$

b)



$y$	-2	-1	0	1
$x$	1	4	5	4

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

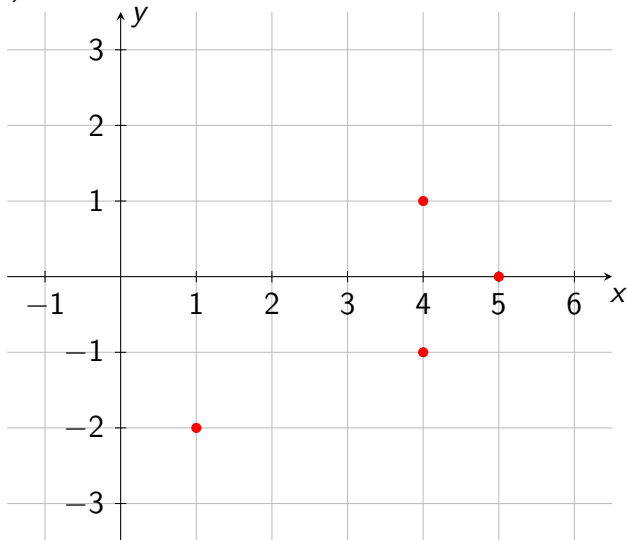
$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$



b)



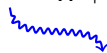
$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	1	4	5	4	

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

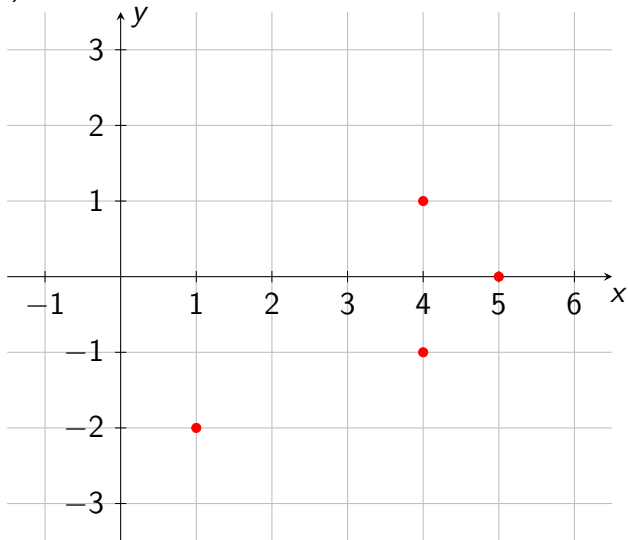
$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$

b)



$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	1	4	5	4	1

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

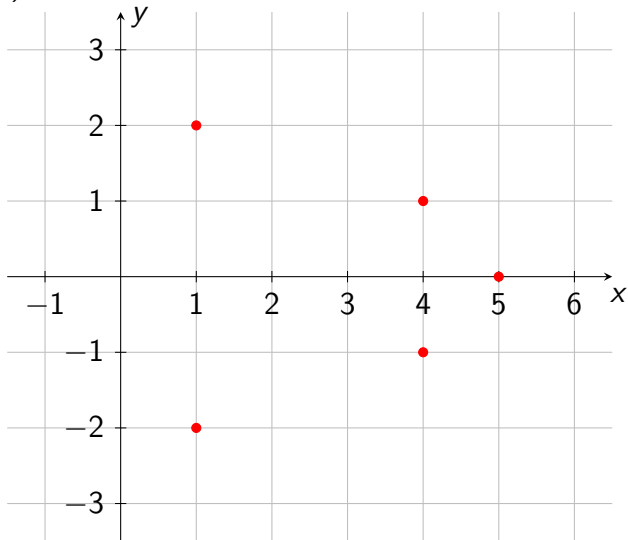
$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$

b)



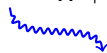
$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	1	4	5	4	1

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

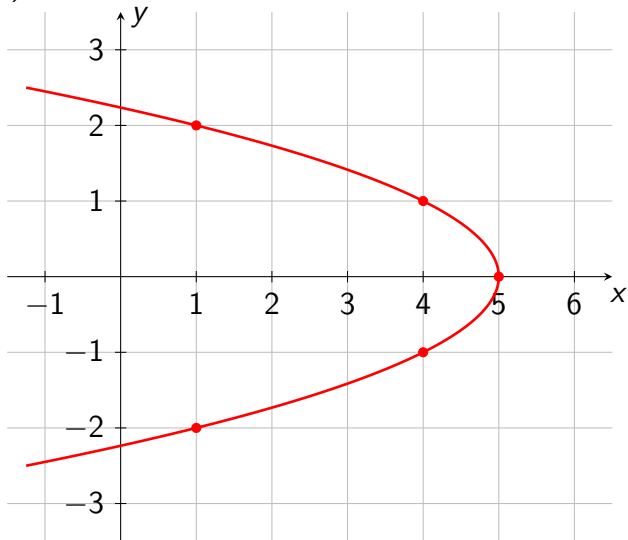
$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$

b)



$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	1	4	5	4	1

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$\ln(x + y^2) = C$$

$$x + y^2 = e^C$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



nivo-linije  
su parabole

$$C = \ln 5$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^{\ln 5}$$

$$y^2 = -x + 5$$



$$x = 5 - y^2$$

c)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

c)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočke

c)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočke  $C = 0$

c)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$



c)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

c)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

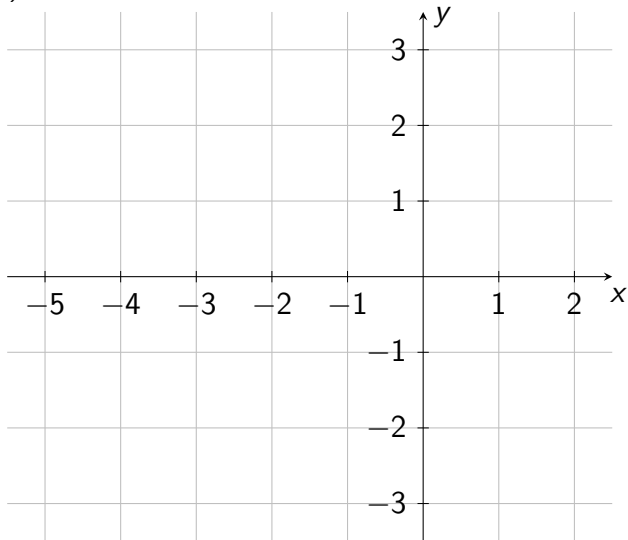
$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

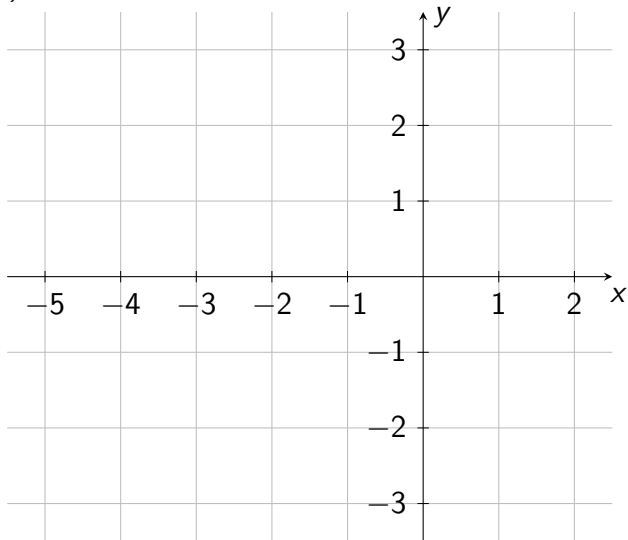
$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočky  $C = 0$

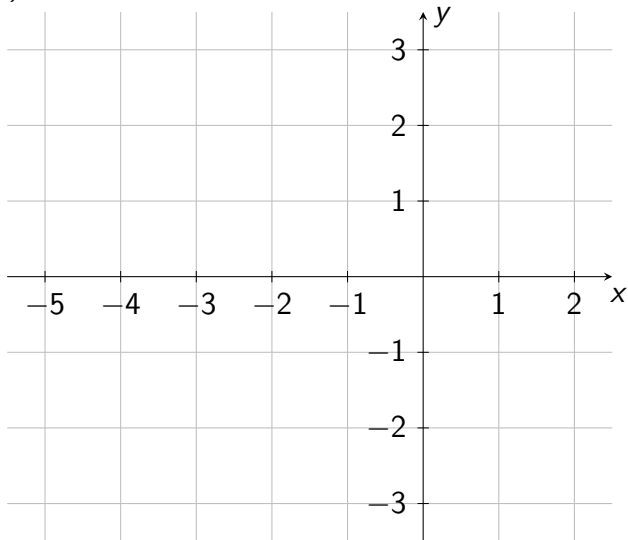
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

y				
x				

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočky  $C = 0$

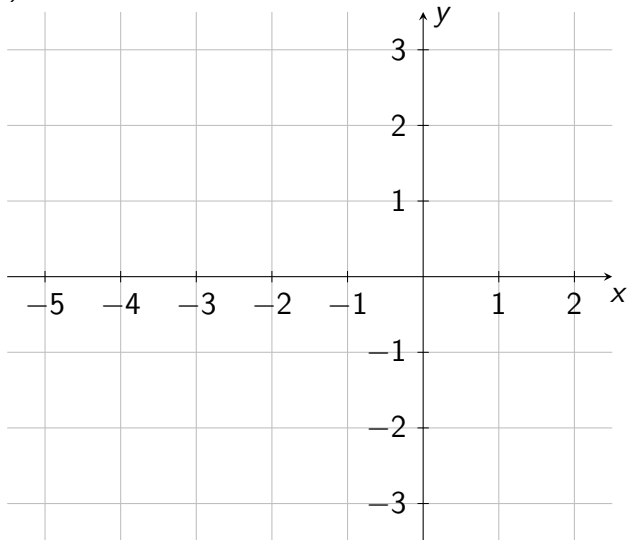
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

y	-2				
x					

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočky  $C = 0$

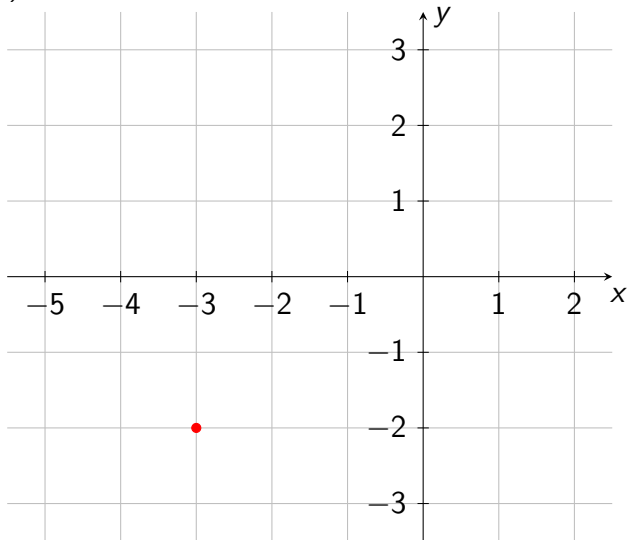
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

y	-2				
x	-3				

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

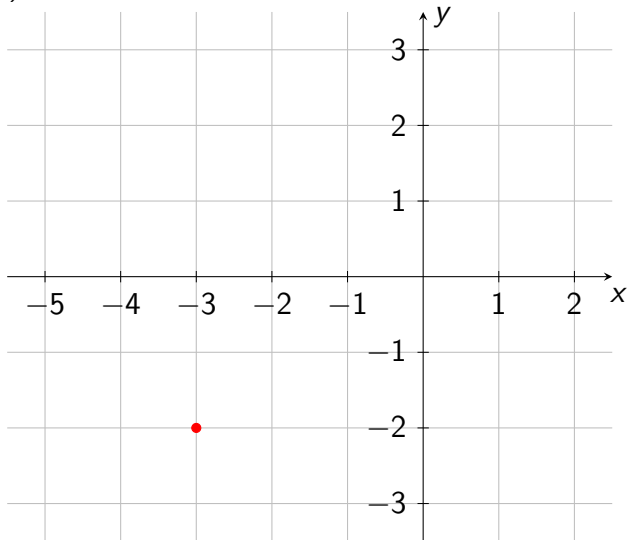
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2				
$x$	-3				

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

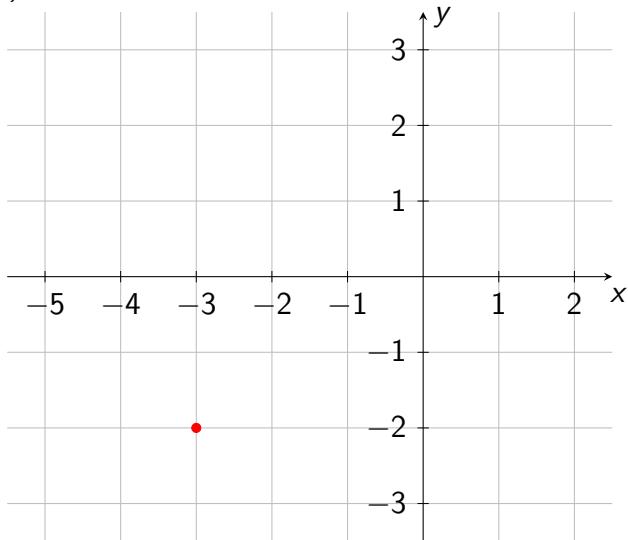
$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1			
$x$	-3				



c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

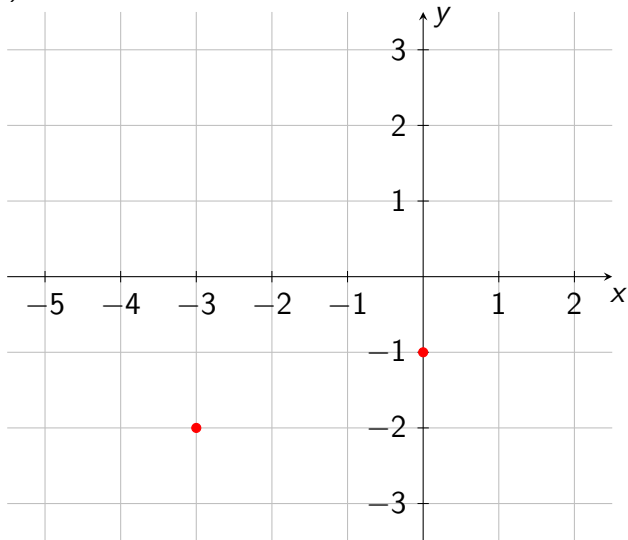
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

y	-2	-1			
x	-3	0			

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

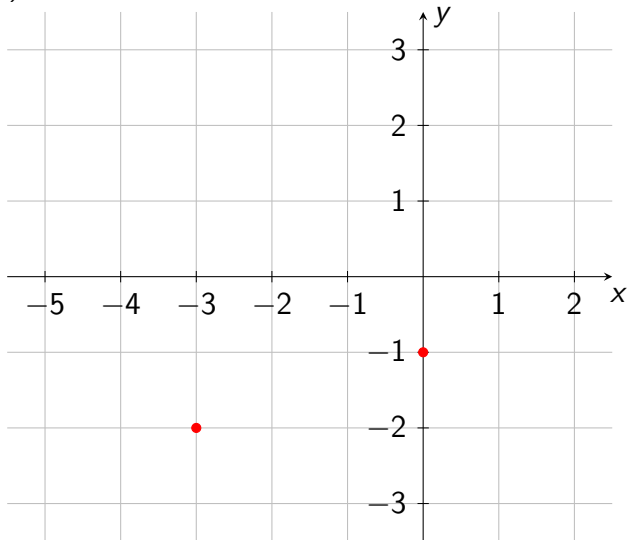
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

y	-2	-1			
x	-3	0			

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočky  $C = 0$

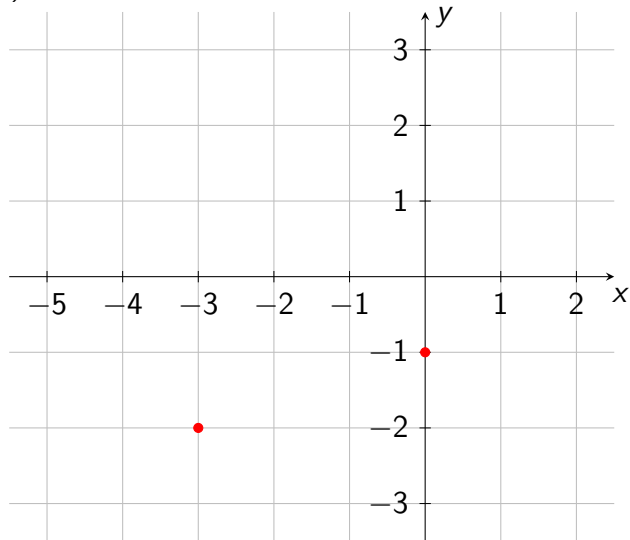
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

y	-2	-1	0		
x	-3	0			

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

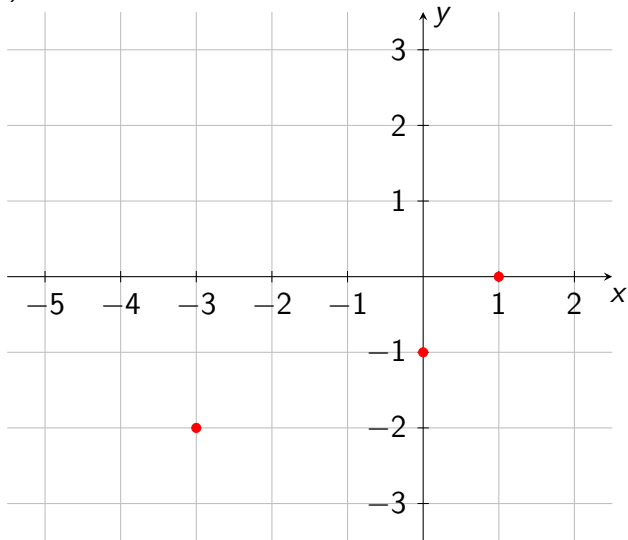
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0		
$x$	-3	0	1		

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočky  $C = 0$

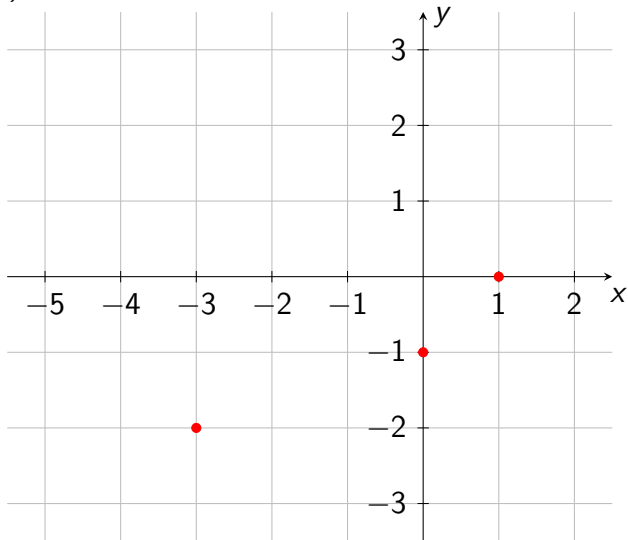
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0		
$x$	-3	0	1		

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočke  $C = 0$

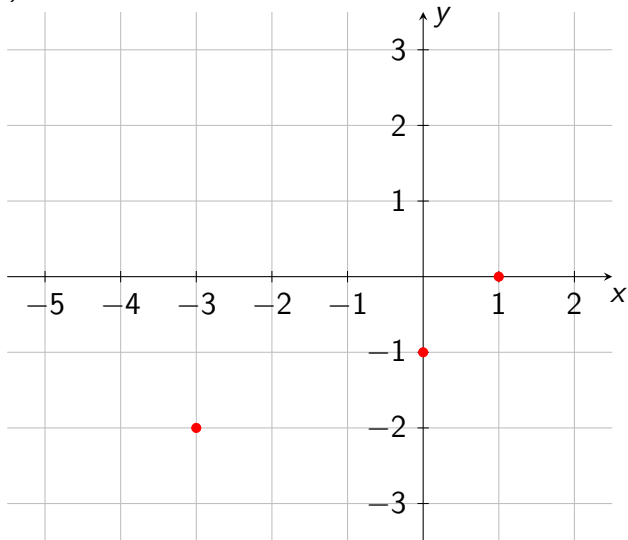
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0	1	
$x$	-3	0	1		

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočky  $C = 0$

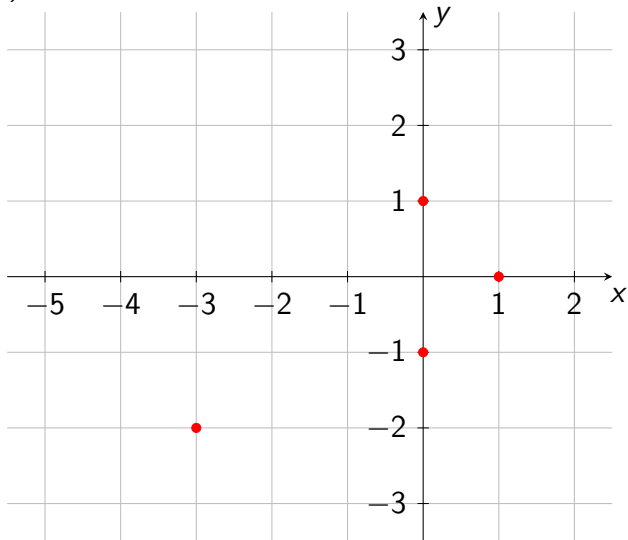
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0	1
$x$	-3	0	1	0

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočka  $C = 0$

$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

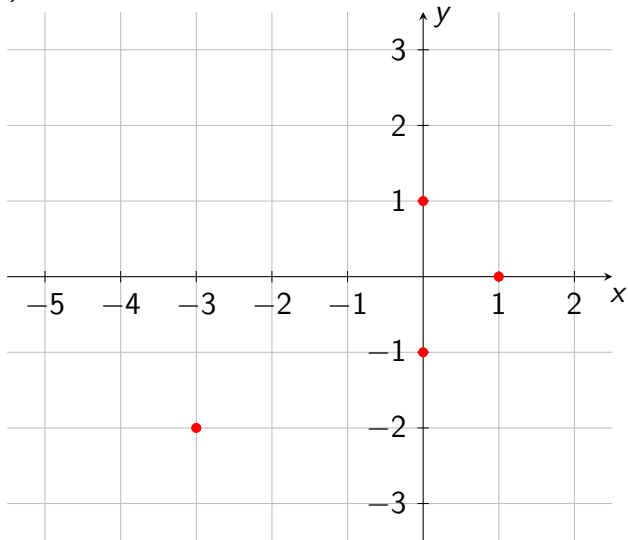
$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0	1
$x$	-3	0	1	0



c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočky  $C = 0$

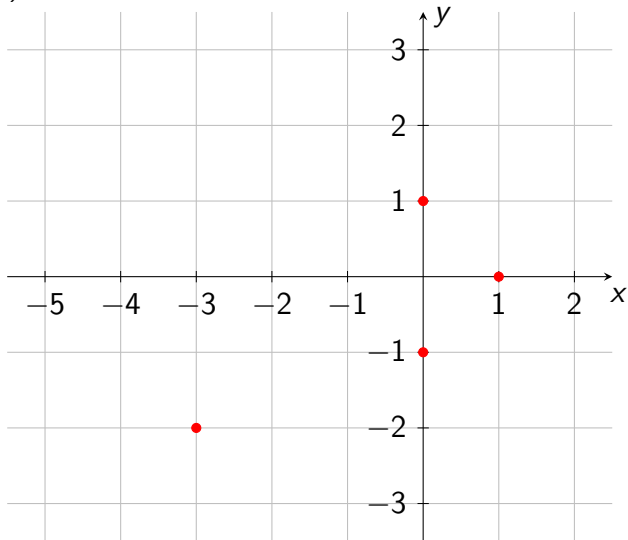
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	-3	0	1	0	

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočke  $C = 0$

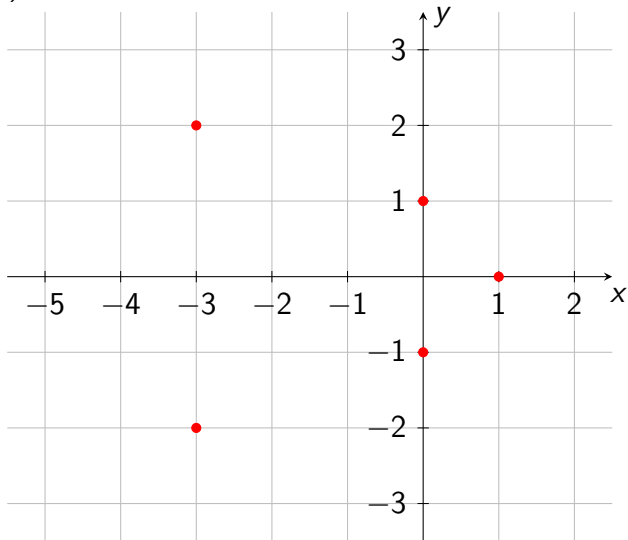
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	-3	0	1	0	-3

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

nultočke  $C = 0$

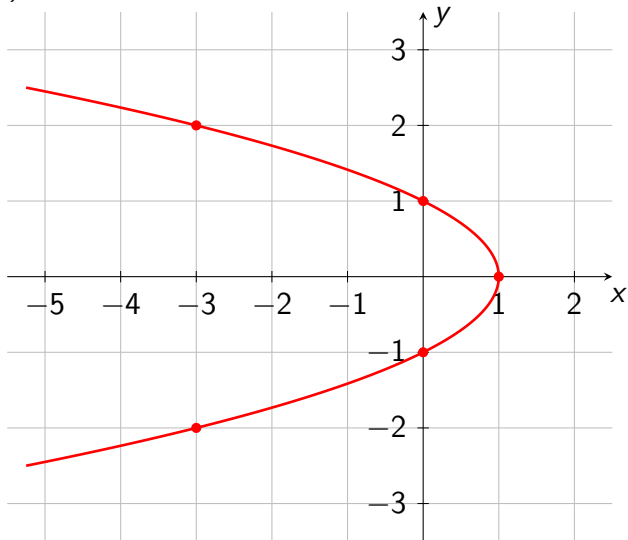
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	-3	0	1	0	-3

c)



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$y^2 = -x + e^C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

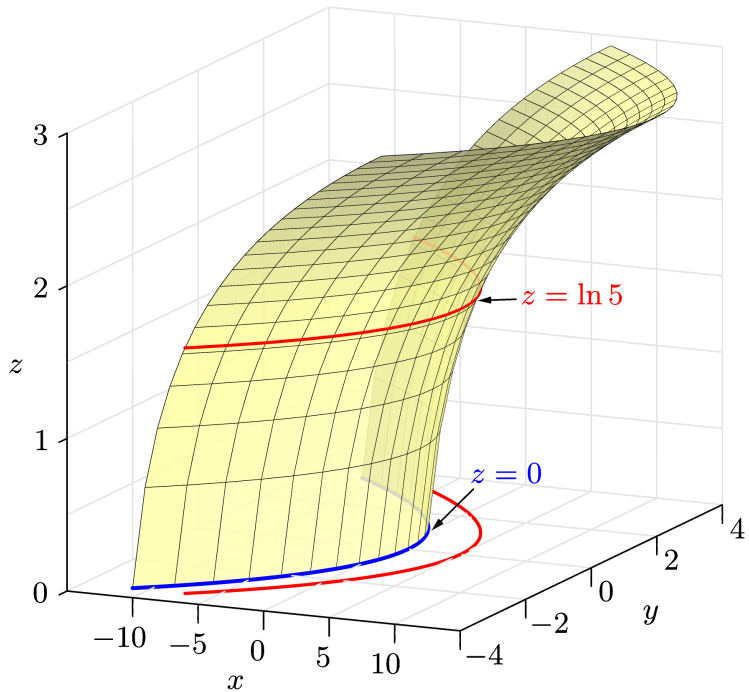
nultočky  $C = 0$

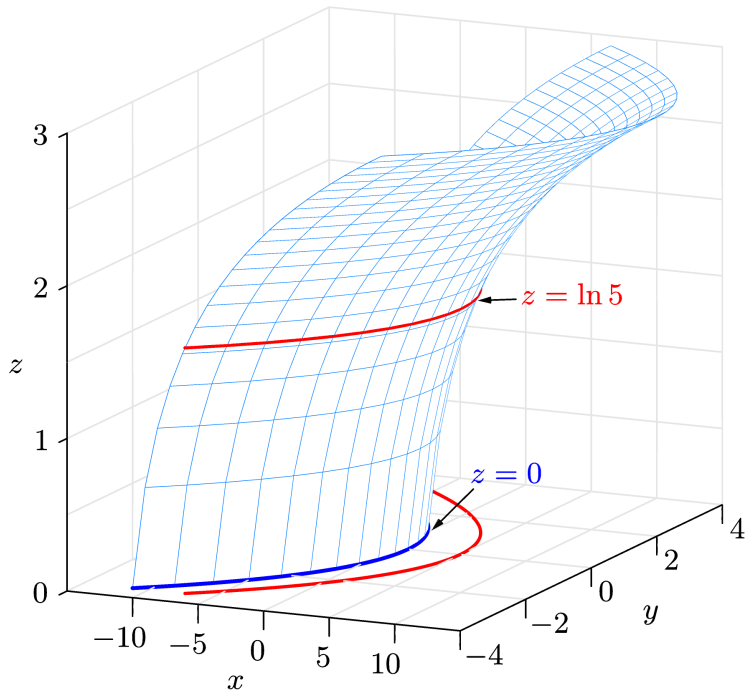
$$y^2 = -x + e^0$$

$$y^2 = -x + 1$$

$$x = 1 - y^2$$

$y$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	-3	0	1	0	-3





$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} =$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} =$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_y$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_y = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$



$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_y = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 2y$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_y = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 2y = \frac{2y}{x + y^2}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_y = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 2y = \frac{2y}{x + y^2}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^3 \partial y} \rightarrow f_{xxxxy}$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

e)

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x + y^2)$$

d)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot (x + y^2)'_x = \frac{1}{x + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x + y^2}$$

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**drugi zadatak**

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## Zadatak 2

Zadana je ploha  $z = x^3 + y^3$ .

- a) *Odredite na zadanoj plohi sve točke kojima je  $x$ -koordinata jednaka 1 i u kojima su tangencijalne ravnine plohe okomite na ravninu  $x + y + 51z = 0$ .*
- b) *U svim tako pronađenim točkama napišite jednadžbe tangencijalnih ravnina i jednadžbe normala zadane plohe.*

## Rješenje

$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3$$

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$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

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$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma$$



## Rješenje

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$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

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## Rješenje

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$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2,$$

## Rješenje

$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

## Rješenje

$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

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$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$



## Rješenje

$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

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$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

## Rješenje

$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

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$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0}$$

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$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0}$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0}$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51$$

## Rješenje

$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

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$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

## Rješenje

$$\text{a) } z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

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$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$



## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 =$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 =$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$



## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

## Rješenje

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

---

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

## Rješenje

b)

$$a) \quad z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) T_1(1, 4, 65) \quad \vec{n}_{t_1} = (3, 48, -1)$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) T_1(1, 4, 65) \quad \vec{n}_{t_1} = (3, 48, -1)$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$



## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) \quad T_1(1, 4, 65) \quad \vec{n}_{t_1} = (3, 48, -1)$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_1(1, 4, 65) & \vec{n}_{t_1} = (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_1(1, 4, 65) & \vec{n}_{t_1} = (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$3(x - 1) + 48(y - 4) - 1 \cdot (z - 65) = 0$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_1(1, 4, 65) & \vec{n}_{t_1} = (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

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$$\Pi_1 \dots 3x + 48y - z - 130 = 0$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

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## Rješenje

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$$n_1 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-4}{48} = \frac{z-65}{-1}$$

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$$3(x - 1) + 48(y + 4) - 1 \cdot (z + 63) = 0$$

$$\Pi_2 \dots 3x + 48y - z + 126 = 0$$

$$n_2 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{\phantom{x-1}}{48} = \frac{\phantom{x-1}}{-1}$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

$$(3x^2, 3y^2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 51) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 51 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) \begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_1(1, 4, 65) \end{matrix} \quad \vec{n}_{t_1} = \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$3(x - 1) + 48(y - 4) - 1 \cdot (z - 65) = 0$$

$$\Pi_1 \dots 3x + 48y - z - 130 = 0$$

$$n_1 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-4}{48} = \frac{z-65}{-1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_2(1, -4, -63) \end{matrix} \quad \vec{n}_{t_2} = \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$3(x - 1) + 48(y + 4) - 1 \cdot (z + 63) = 0$$

$$\Pi_2 \dots 3x + 48y - z + 126 = 0$$

$$n_2 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+4}{48} = \frac{\quad}{-1}$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

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$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) \begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_1(1, 4, 65) \end{matrix} \quad \vec{n}_{t_1} = \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$3(x - 1) + 48(y - 4) - 1 \cdot (z - 65) = 0$$

$$\Pi_1 \dots 3x + 48y - z - 130 = 0$$

$$n_1 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-4}{48} = \frac{z-65}{-1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_2(1, -4, -63) \end{matrix} \quad \vec{n}_{t_2} = \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$3(x - 1) + 48(y + 4) - 1 \cdot (z + 63) = 0$$

$$\Pi_2 \dots 3x + 48y - z + 126 = 0$$

$$n_2 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+4}{48} = \frac{z+63}{-1}$$

## Rješenje

$$a) z = x^3 + y^3, \quad T(1, y, z)$$

$$\Sigma \dots x + y + 51z = 0$$

$$\Pi_t \perp \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{n}_\Sigma = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (3x^2, 3y^2, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Sigma = (1, 1, 51)$$

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$$x = 1 \quad 3y^2 = 48 \rightsquigarrow y^2 = 16$$

$$y_1 = 4, \quad y_2 = -4, \quad z_1 = 1^3 + 4^3 = 65, \quad z_2 = 1^3 + (-4)^3 = -63$$

$$T_1(1, 4, 65)$$

$$T_2(1, -4, -63)$$

$$b) \begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_1(1, 4, 65) \end{matrix} \quad \vec{n}_{t_1} = \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$3(x - 1) + 48(y - 4) - 1 \cdot (z - 65) = 0$$

$$\Pi_1 \dots 3x + 48y - z - 130 = 0$$

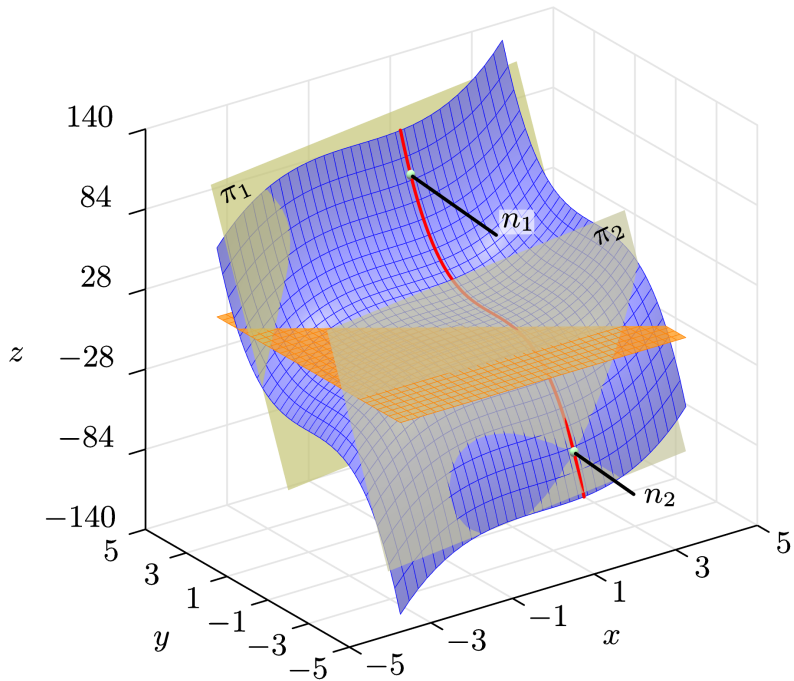
$$n_1 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-4}{48} = \frac{z-65}{-1}$$

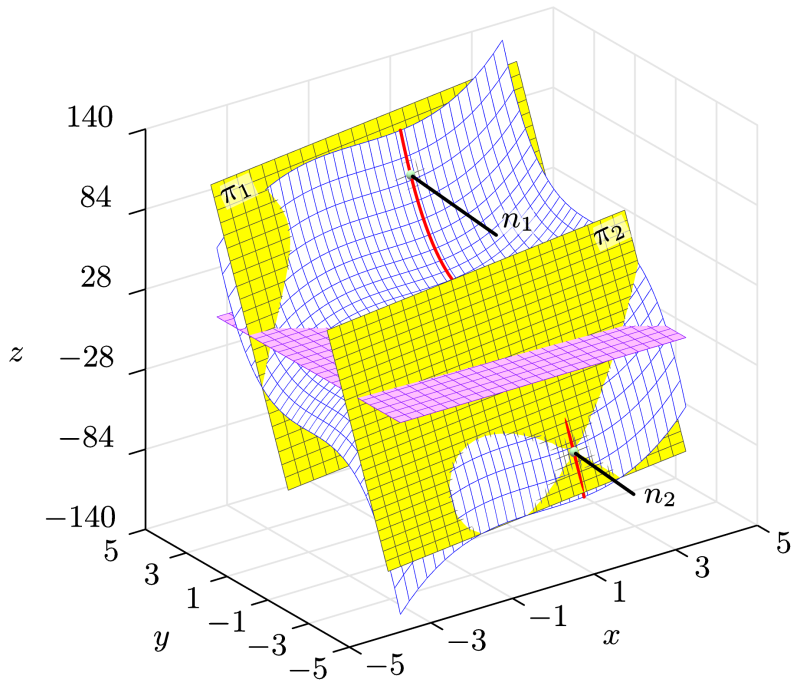
$$\begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ T_2(1, -4, -63) \end{matrix} \quad \vec{n}_{t_2} = \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ (3, 48, -1) \end{matrix}$$

$$3(x - 1) + 48(y + 4) - 1 \cdot (z + 63) = 0$$

$$\Pi_2 \dots 3x + 48y - z + 126 = 0$$

$$n_2 \dots \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+4}{48} = \frac{z+63}{-1}$$







## treći zadatak

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### Zadatak 3

Zadana je ploha  $x^2z + y^2z = 9$  i pravac

$$p \dots \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1}.$$

Odredite jednadžbe tangencijalnih ravnina i normala na zadanu plohu u točkama u kojima zadani pravac siječe tu plohu.

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$\frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y + 2}{1} = \frac{z + 1}{1}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

}

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = t + 1 \\ \end{array} \right.$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plove

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$



## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) +$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plove

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(\quad\quad\quad)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$



## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plove

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 \quad \quad \quad )$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + \quad)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plove

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)($$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plove

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plove

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$



## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)($$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$



## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$2t^3$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$2t^3 - 2t^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$2t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$2t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 2t^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$2t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 2t^2 + 2t$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$2t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 2t^2 + 2t - 5$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

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$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$



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presjek pravca i plohe

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$$1, -1,$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$1, -1, 2, -2, 7, -7, 14, -14$$

2	-4		
---	----	--	--

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2	-4	7
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2				

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$$(t-2)$$

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$$1, -1, 2, -2, 7, -7, 14, -14$$

	2	-4	7	-14
2	2	0	7	0

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(t-2)(2t^2 + 0 \cdot t + 7) = 0$$

$$(t-2)(2t^2 + 7) = 0$$

$$t = 2$$

$$2t^2 + 7 = 0$$

nema realnih  
rješenja

## Rješenje

presjek pravca i plohe

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$(t+1)^2(t-1) + (t-2)^2(t-1) = 9$$

$$(t-1)((t+1)^2 + (t-2)^2) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 - 4t + 4) = 9$$

$$(t-1)(2t^2 - 2t + 5) = 9$$

$$2t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 2t^2 + 2t - 5 - 9 = 0$$

$$2t^3 - 4t^2 + 7t - 14 = 0$$

$$1, -1, 2, -2, 7, -7, 14, -14$$

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$$S(3, 0, 1)$$

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nema realnih  
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presjek pravca i plohe

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nema realnih  
rješenja

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$



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$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

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$$x^2z + y^2z - 9 = 0$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$x_0 \ y_0 \ z_0$$
$$S(3, 0, 1)$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

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$$S(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
  
$$S(3, 0, 1)$$

$$F_x =$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

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$$F(x, y, z) = x^2z + y^2z - 9$$

$$F_x = 2xz$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ S(3, 0, 1) \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2z + y^2z = 9$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

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$$x_0 \ y_0 \ z_0$$

$$S(3, 0, 1)$$

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2z + y^2z - 9$$

$$F_x = 2xz, \quad F_y =$$



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$$S(3, 0, 1)$$

$$F_x = 2xz, \quad F_y = 2yz, \quad F_z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (F_x, F_y, F_z), \quad \vec{n}_t = ($$

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$x_0$   $y_0$   $z_0$

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$$\vec{n}_t = (6, 0, 9) = 3 \cdot (2, 0, 3)$$

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$$2 \cdot (x - 3) + 0 \cdot (y - 0) + 3 \cdot (z - 1) = 0$$

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$$\vec{n}_t = (6, 0, 9) = 3 \cdot \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} (2, 0, 3)$$

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$$\Pi_t \dots 2x + 3z - 9 = 0$$



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$$n \dots \text{---} = \text{---} = \text{---}$$

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$$n \dots \frac{x - 3}{2} = \frac{\quad}{0} = \frac{\quad}{3}$$

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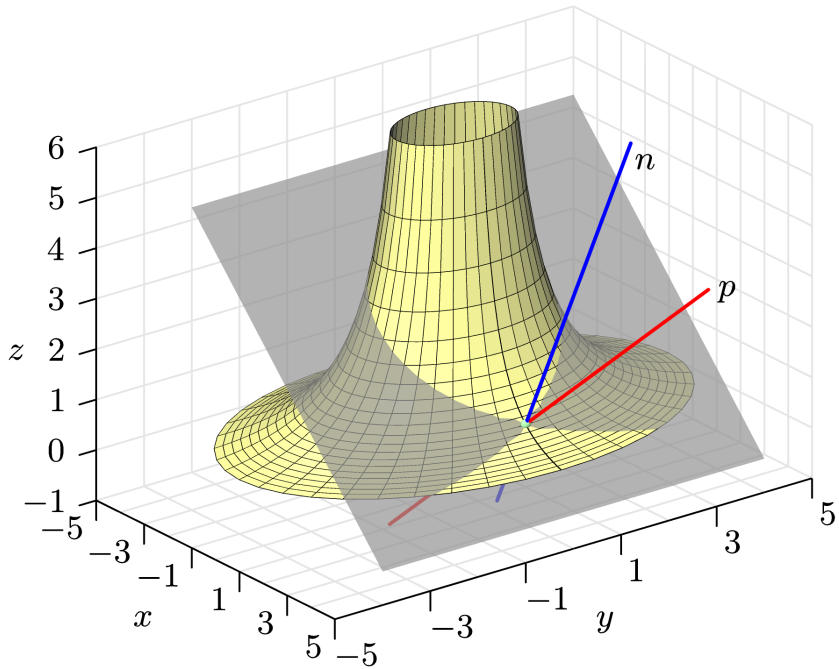
$$\vec{n}_t = (F_x, F_y, F_z), \quad \vec{n}_t = (2xz, 2yz, x^2 + y^2)$$

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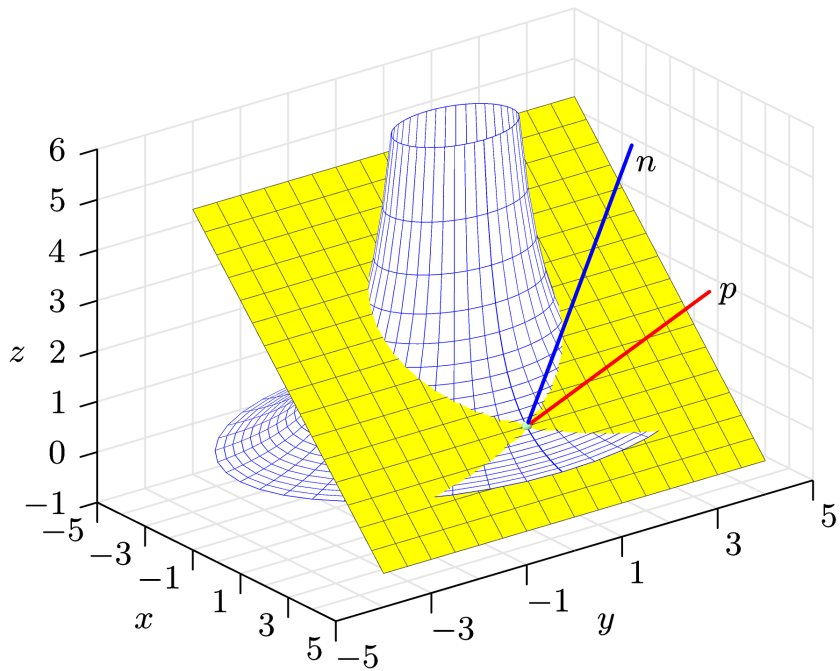
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$$\Pi_t \dots 2x + 3z - 9 = 0$$

$$n \dots \frac{x - 3}{2} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z - 1}{3}$$







$$z = f(x, y)$$

# Napomena

$$z = f(x, y) \leftarrow \text{eksplicitni oblik jednadžbe plohe}$$

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$$F_x = f_x, \quad F_y =$$

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$$f(x, y) - z = 0 \leftarrow \text{implicitni oblik jednađbe plohe}$$

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

$$F_x = f_x, \quad F_y = f_y$$

# Napomena

$$z = f(x, y) \leftarrow \text{eksplicitni oblik jednađbe plohe}$$

$$f(x, y) - z = 0 \leftarrow \text{implicitni oblik jednađbe plohe}$$

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# Napomena

$$z = f(x, y) \leftarrow \text{eksplicitni oblik jednađbe plohe}$$

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$$F_x = f_x, \quad F_y = f_y, \quad F_z = -1$$

# Napomena

$$z = f(x, y) \leftarrow \text{eksplicitni oblik jednađbe plohe}$$

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

$$F_x = f_x, \quad F_y = f_y, \quad F_z = -1$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (f_x, f_y, -1)$$

# Napomena

$$z = f(x, y) \leftarrow \text{eksplicitni oblik jednadžbe plohe}$$

$$f(x, y) - z = 0 \leftarrow \text{implicitni oblik jednadžbe plohe}$$

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

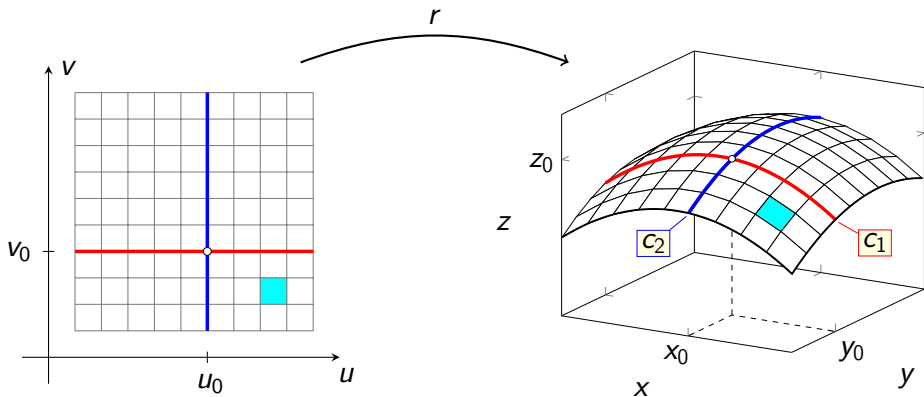
$$F_x = f_x, \quad F_y = f_y, \quad F_z = -1$$

$$\vec{n}_t = (f_x, f_y, -1) \leftarrow \text{vektor normale tangencijalne ravnine}$$

## čtvrti zadatak

---

# Parametrizacija plohe



$$r(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$$

$$r(u_0, v_0) = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$c_1(u) = r(u, v_0) \leftarrow \text{parametarska } u\text{-crta}$$

$$c_2(v) = r(u_0, v) \leftarrow \text{parametarska } v\text{-crta}$$



## Zadatak 4

Zadana je ploha

$$r(u, v) = (\sin u, \sin v, \sin(u + v))$$

i točka  $A$  na toj plohi s parametrima  $u = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $v = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

- Odredite Kartezijeve koordinate točke  $A$ .
- Odredite dva vektora koji razapinju tangencijalnu ravninu zadane plohe u točki  $A$ .
- Nadite jednadžbu tangencijalne ravnine plohe u točki  $A$ .

## Rješenje

$$A \rightsquigarrow u = \frac{\pi}{3}, v = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$r(u, v) = (\sin u, \sin v, \sin(u + v))$$

a)

## Rješenje

$$A \rightsquigarrow u = \frac{\pi}{3}, v = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$r(u, v) = (\sin u, \sin v, \sin(u + v))$$

a)

$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$$

## Rješenje

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a)

$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3}, \sin \frac{\pi}{6}, \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$$

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$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \right)$$

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## Rješenje

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$$A\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

b)



## Rješenje

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b)

$$r_u =$$

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b)

$$r_u = (\cos u, 0,$$

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$$\text{b) } r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

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$$A\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$b) \quad r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_v =$$

## Rješenje

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## Rješenje

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$$b) \quad r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

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## Rješenje

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$$\text{b) } r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_v = (0, \cos v, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_u\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$$

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$$\text{b) } r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_v = (0, \cos v, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_u\left(\overset{u}{\frac{\pi}{3}}, \overset{v}{\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2},\right)$$

## Rješenje

$$A \rightsquigarrow u = \frac{\pi}{3}, v = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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$$\text{b) } r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_v = (0, \cos v, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_u\left(\overset{u}{\frac{\pi}{3}}, \overset{v}{\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \right)$$

## Rješenje

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$$r_v = (0, \cos v, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_u\left(\overset{u}{\frac{\pi}{3}}, \overset{v}{\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right)$$

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$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad A\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$b) \quad r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_v = (0, \cos v, \cos(u + v))$$

$$r_u\left(\overset{u}{\frac{\pi}{3}}, \overset{v}{\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right)$$

$$r_v\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$$

## Rješenje

$$A \rightsquigarrow u = \frac{\pi}{3}, v = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad A\left(\begin{matrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{matrix}\right)$$

$$b) \quad r_u = (\cos u, 0, \cos(u + v))$$

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$$c) \quad r_u\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \times r_v\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left(0, 0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \overset{A}{0} \overset{B}{0} \overset{C}{1}$$

$$\Pi_t \dots A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$



## Rješenje

$$A \rightsquigarrow u = \frac{\pi}{3}, v = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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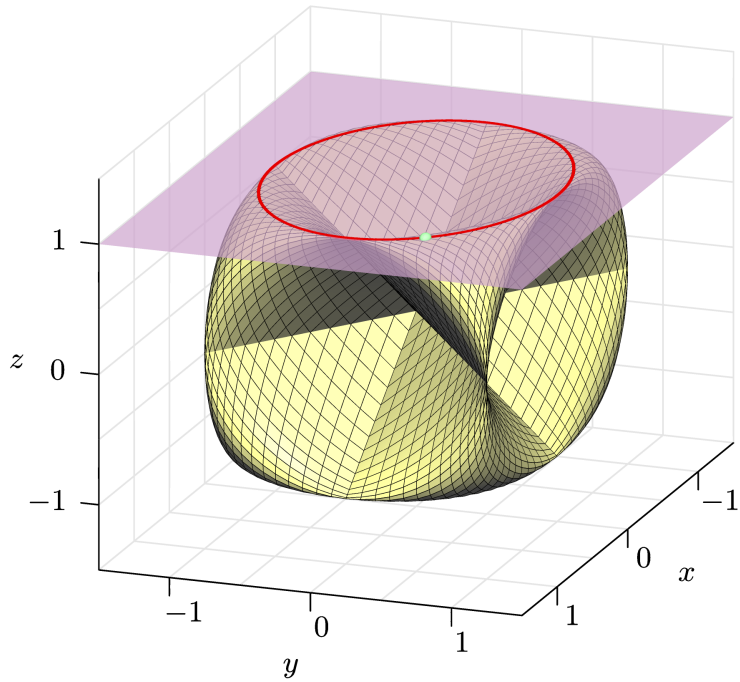
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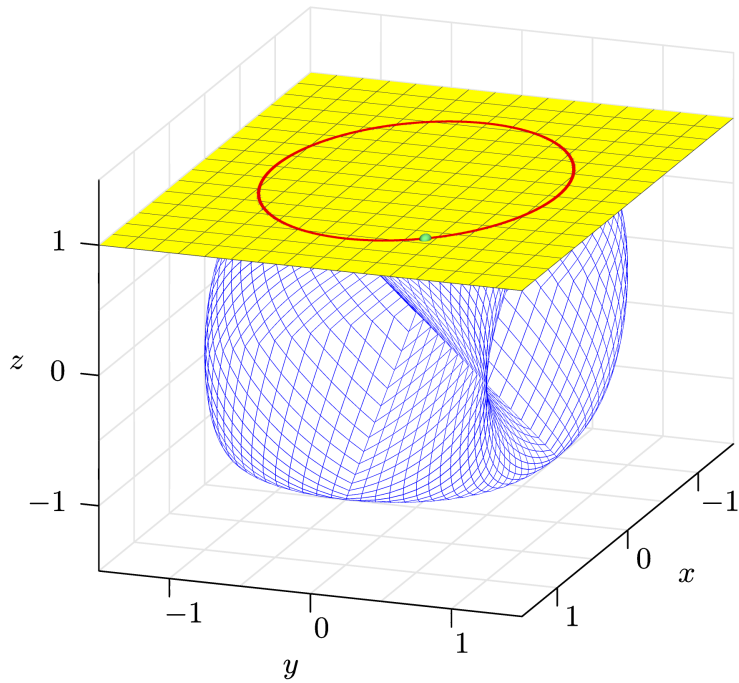
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**peti zadatak**

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## Zadatak 5

*Susjedne stranice pravokutnika imaju duljine 10 cm i 24 cm. Kako će se promijeniti duljina dijagonale tog pravokutnika ako prvu stranicu produljimo za 4 mm, a drugu stranicu skratimo za 1 mm? Usporedite približnu promjenu dobivenu pomoću diferencijala sa stvarnom promjenom.*

## Zadatak 5

*Susjedne stranice pravokutnika imaju duljine 10 cm i 24 cm. Kako će se promijeniti duljina dijagonale tog pravokutnika ako prvu stranicu produljimo za 4 mm, a drugu stranicu skratimo za 1 mm? Usporedite približnu promjenu dobivenu pomoću diferencijala sa stvarnom promjenom.*

## Rješenje

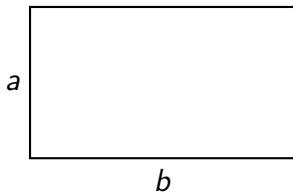




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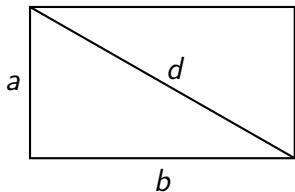
## Rješenje



## Zadatak 5

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## Rješenje

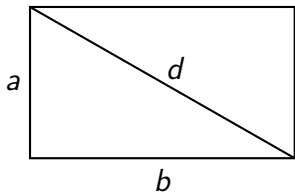


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## Rješenje

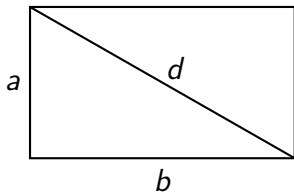
$$d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$



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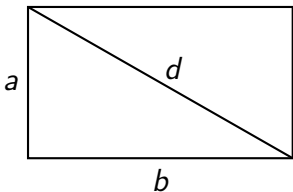
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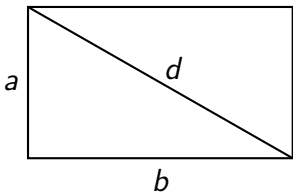
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$x = 10 \text{ cm,}$$

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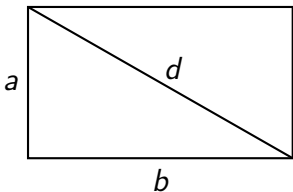
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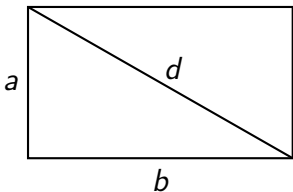
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$$(10, 24)$$

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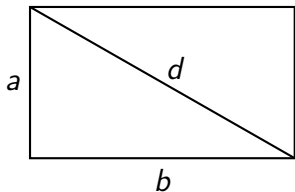
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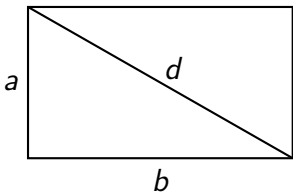
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$$\Delta x = 0.4 \text{ cm},$$

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$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$x = 10 \text{ cm}, \quad y = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ (10, & 24) \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta x = 0.4 \text{ cm}, \quad \Delta y = -0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = 10, \quad y = 24, \quad \Delta x = 0.4, \quad \Delta y = -0.1$$

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točna promjena dijagonale

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točna promjena dijagonale

$$\Delta f =$$

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$$\Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)$$

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točna promjena dijagonale

$$\Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) -$$

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$$\Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$



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$$\Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$\Delta f = f(10.4, 23.9)$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = 10, \quad y = 24, \quad \Delta x = 0.4, \quad \Delta y = -0.1$$

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$$\Delta f = \sqrt{10.4^2 + 23.9^2}$$



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točna promjena dijagonale

$$\Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$\Delta f = \sqrt{679.37}$$

$$\Delta f = f(10.4, 23.9) - f(10, 24)$$

$$\Delta f = \sqrt{10.4^2 + 23.9^2} - \sqrt{10^2 + 24^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = 10, \quad y = 24, \quad \Delta x = 0.4, \quad \Delta y = -0.1$$

točna promjena dijagonale

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$$\Delta f = f(10.4, 23.9) - f(10, 24)$$

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$$\Delta f = \sqrt{679.37} - \sqrt{676}$$

$$\Delta f =$$

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$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = 10, \quad y = 24, \quad \Delta x = 0.4, \quad \Delta y = -0.1$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} =$$

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$$\Delta f \approx \text{_____}$$

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$$\Delta f \approx \frac{10}{\dots}$$

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$$\Delta f \approx \frac{10}{\sqrt{10^2 + 24^2}}$$

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$$\Delta f \approx \frac{10}{\sqrt{10^2 + 24^2}} \cdot 0.4 + \frac{24}{\sqrt{10^2 + 24^2}} \cdot (-0.1)$$

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$$\Delta f \approx \frac{10}{\sqrt{10^2 + 24^2}} \cdot 0.4 + \frac{24}{\sqrt{10^2 + 24^2}} \cdot (-0.1)$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = 10, \quad y = 24, \quad \Delta x = 0.4, \quad \Delta y = -0.1$$

točna promjena dijagonale

$$\Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$\Delta f = f(10.4, 23.9) - f(10, 24)$$

$$\Delta f = \sqrt{10.4^2 + 23.9^2} - \sqrt{10^2 + 24^2}$$

$$\Delta f = \sqrt{679.37} - \sqrt{676}$$

$$\Delta f = 0.064727 \dots$$

$$df = f_x dx + f_y dy$$

približna promjena dijagonale

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

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