$$\mathbf{r}(u,v) = (u+v)\,\mathbf{i} + 2u^2\,\mathbf{j} + (u-v)\,\mathbf{k}\ .$$

$\mathbf{r}_u = \mathbf{i} + 4u\,\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{r}_v = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k}$ , so $\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = -4u\,\mathbf{i} + 2\,\mathbf{j} - 4u\,\mathbf{k}$ . Since the point $(2,2,0)$ corresponds to $u = 1$ , $v = 1$ , a normal vector to the surface at $(2,2,0)$ is $-4\,\mathbf{i} + 2\,\mathbf{j} - 4\,\mathbf{k}$ , and an equation of the tangent plane is $-4x + 2y - 4z = -4$.