

9/29/Calc3

13.1

Last time

Functions of  
2 functions

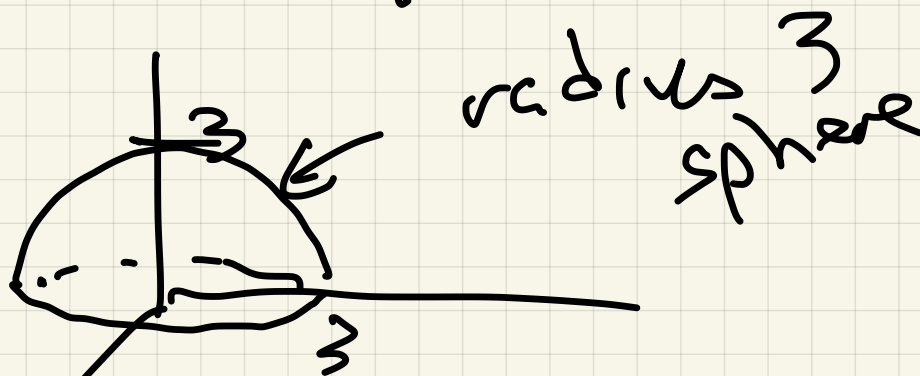
$$z = f(x, y)$$

Domain/graph/range

Ex 0  $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$

Domain:  $\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$

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

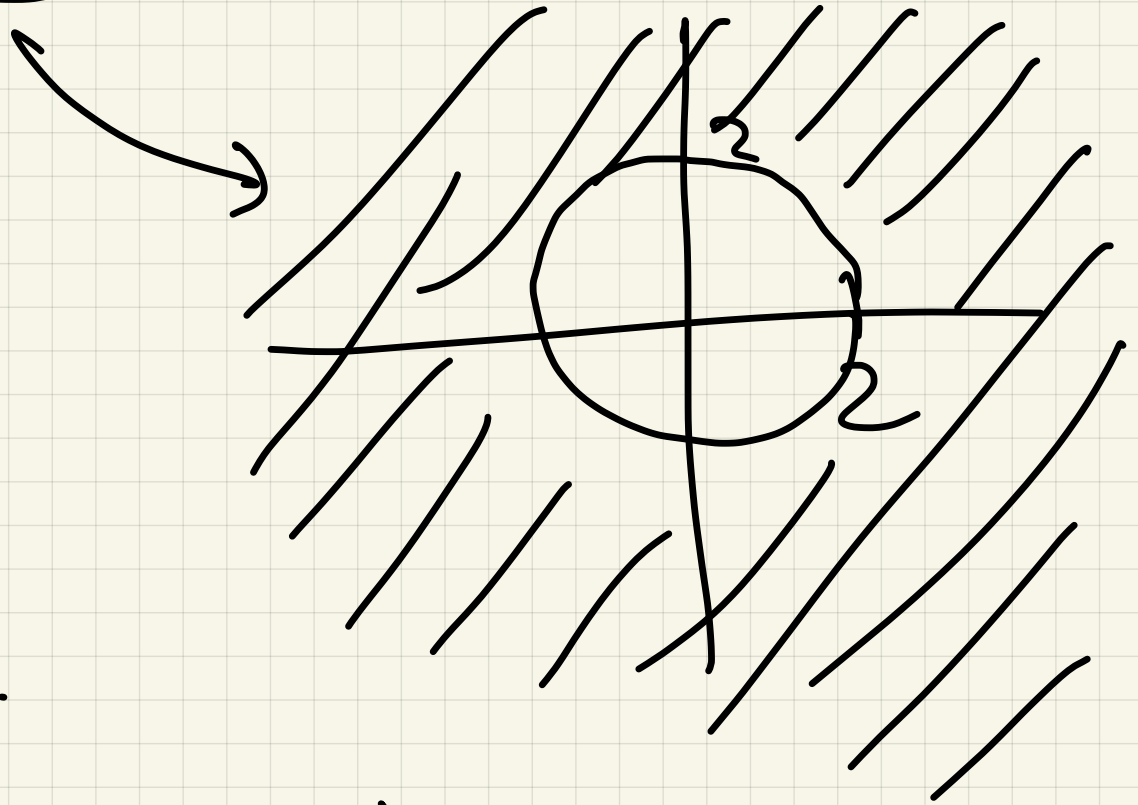


Range =  $[0, 3]$

Ex 1  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}}$

Domain =  $\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 > 4\}$

~~Graph~~



Graph:

Can make a "contour map"  
by sketching

$$\{(x, y) : z = f(x, y) = \text{constant}\}$$

Level sets

$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}}$$

$z = 0$  empty

$z = 1 \quad x^2 + y^2 = 5$

$1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}}$

$z = 5 \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4 + \frac{1}{25}$

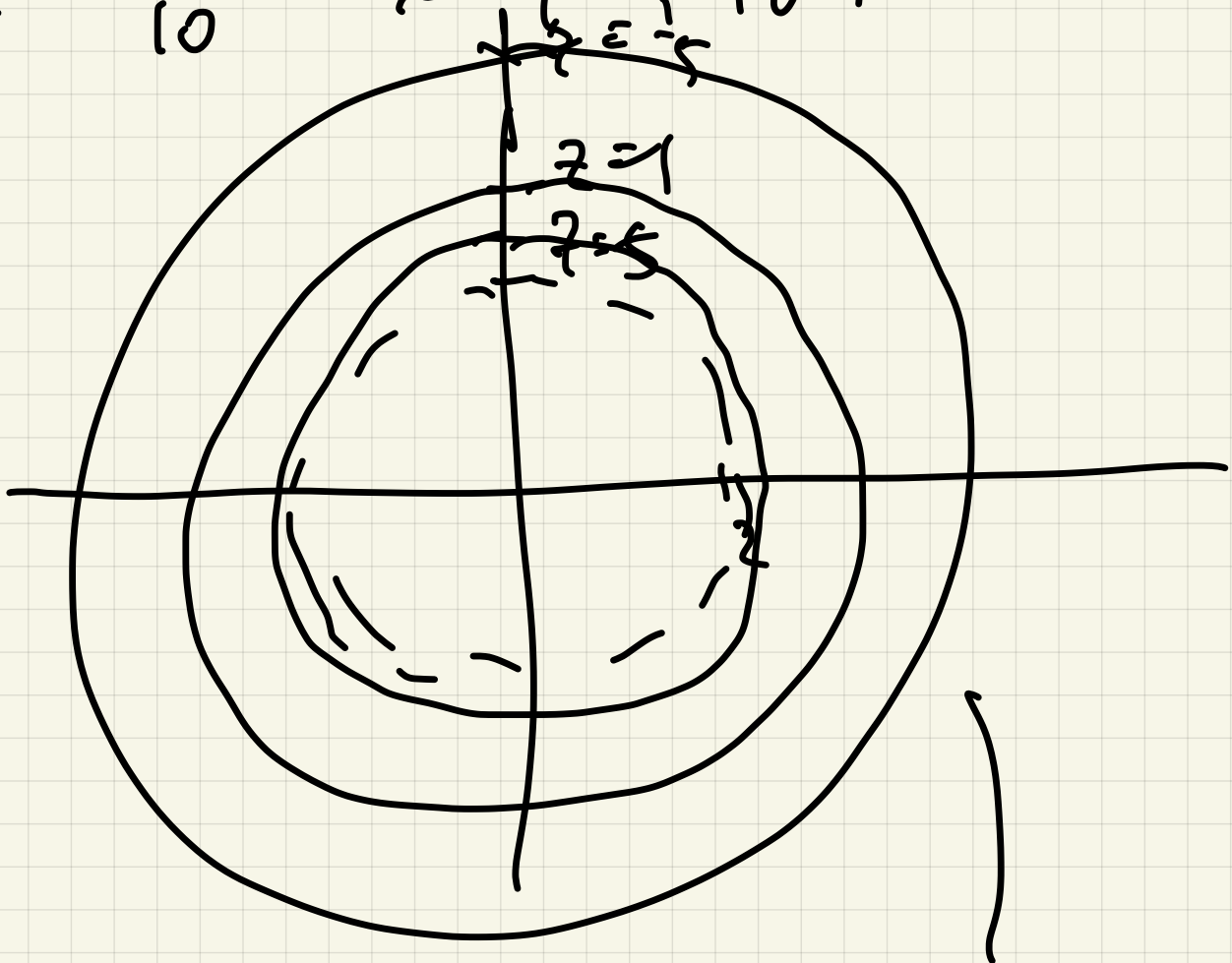
$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4} = 1$

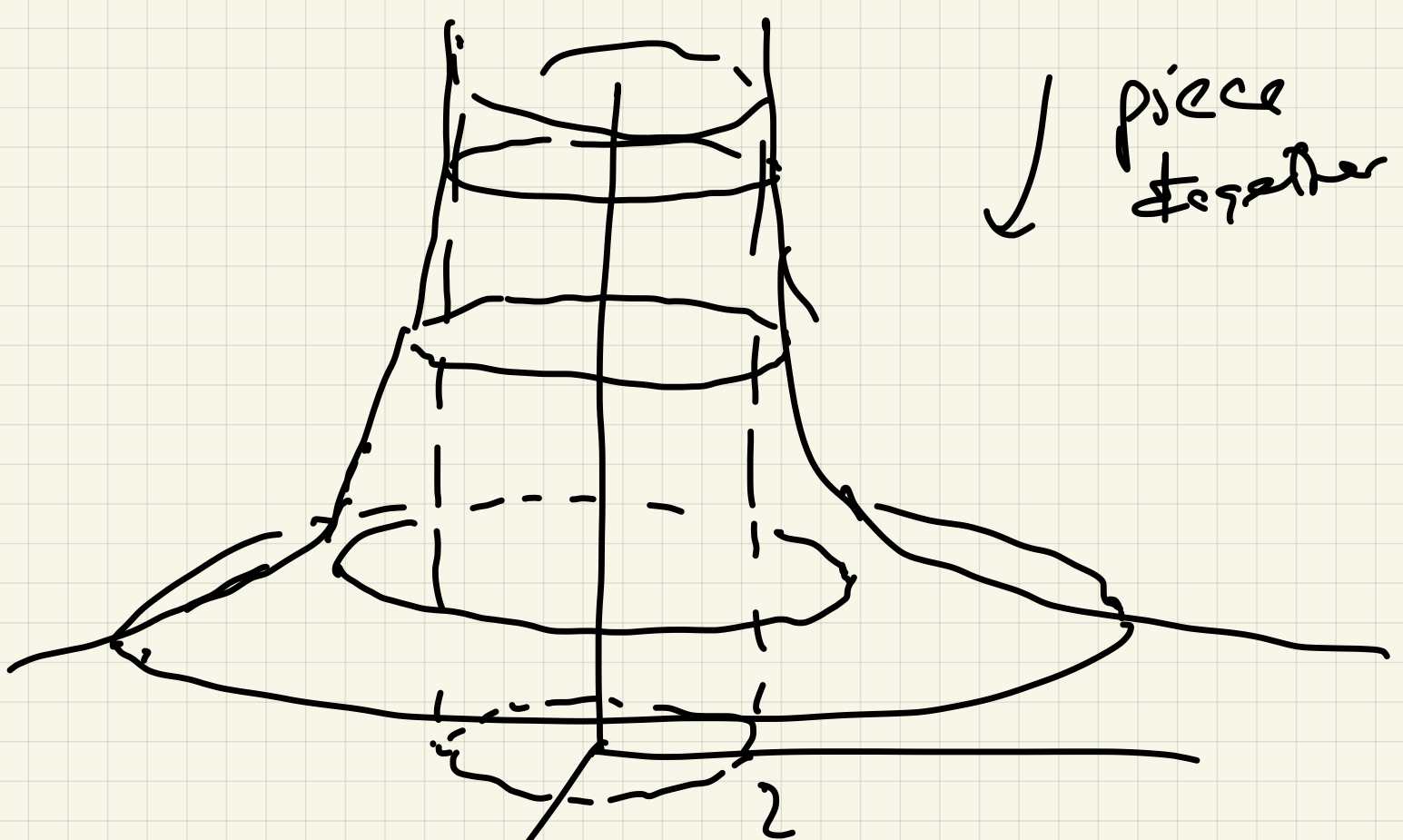
$z = 10 \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4 + \frac{1}{100}$

$x^2 + y^2 = 5$

$z = \frac{1}{5} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 29$

$z = \frac{1}{10} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 109$





piece together

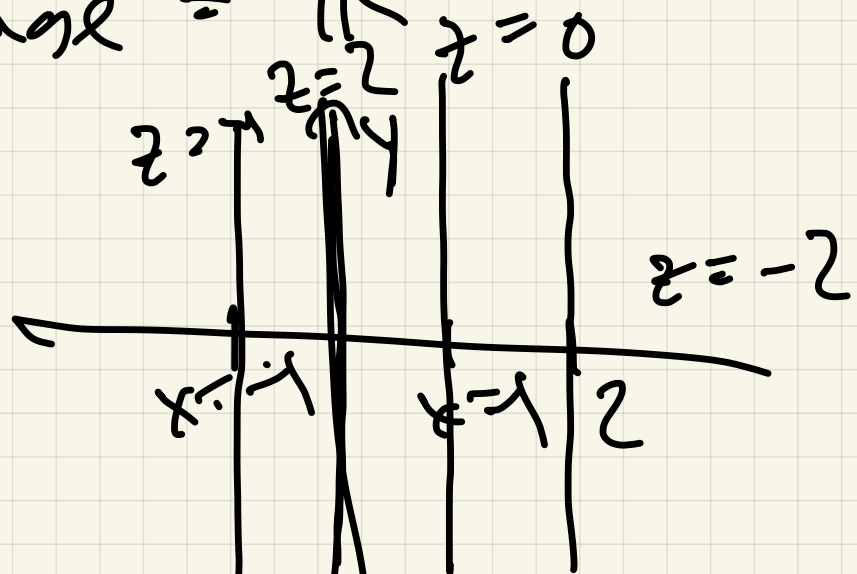
$$\text{Range} = (0, \infty)$$

Ex 2  $z = f(x, y) = -2x + 2$

Domain =  $\mathbb{R}^2 = \text{all } (x, y)$

Range =  $\mathbb{R}$

Sketch level sets:

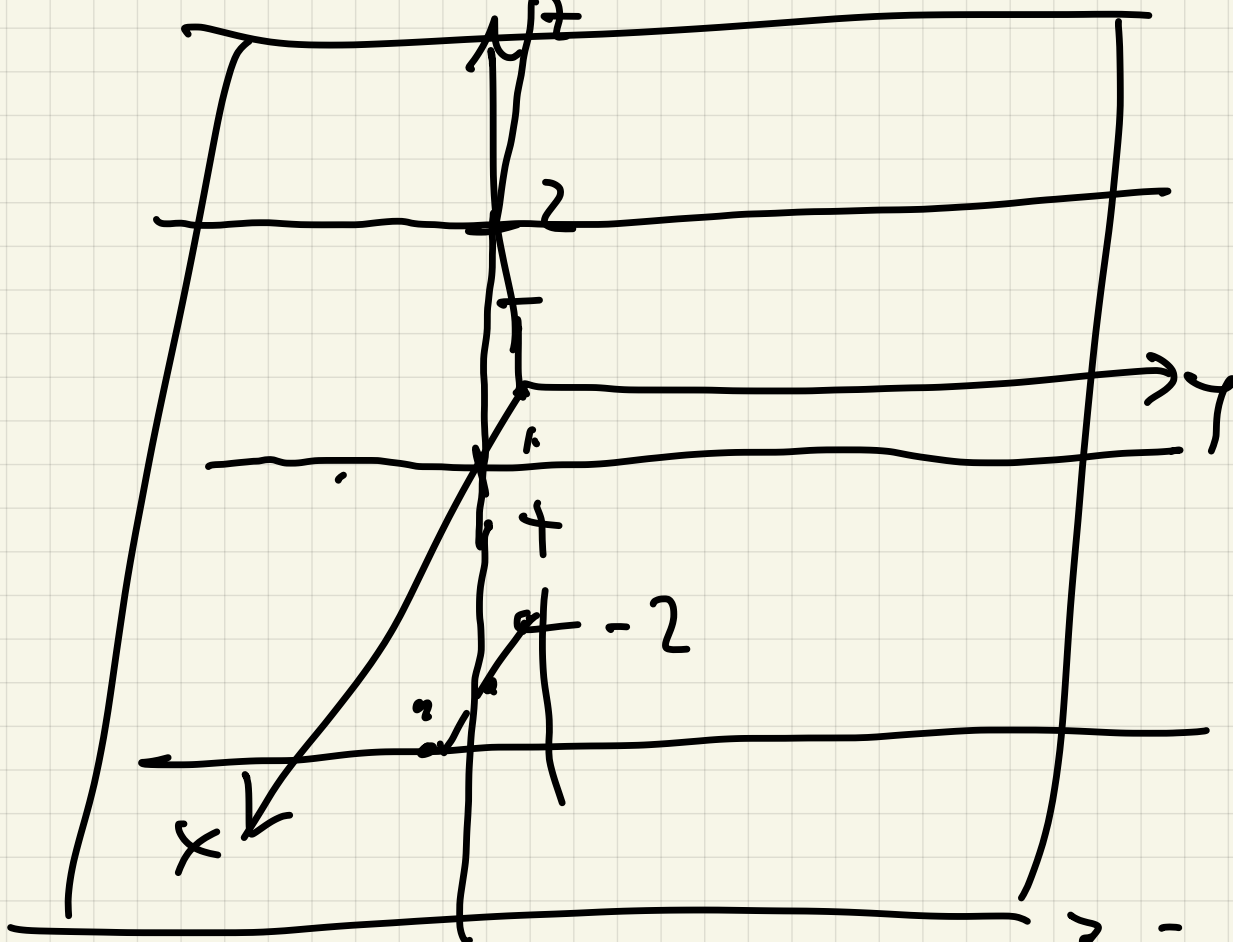


$$z=0 \quad \therefore -2x+2=0$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} z=1 \quad \therefore 1 = -2x+2 \\ \quad \quad \quad -1 = -2x \\ \quad \quad \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$z=2$

$$x=0$$



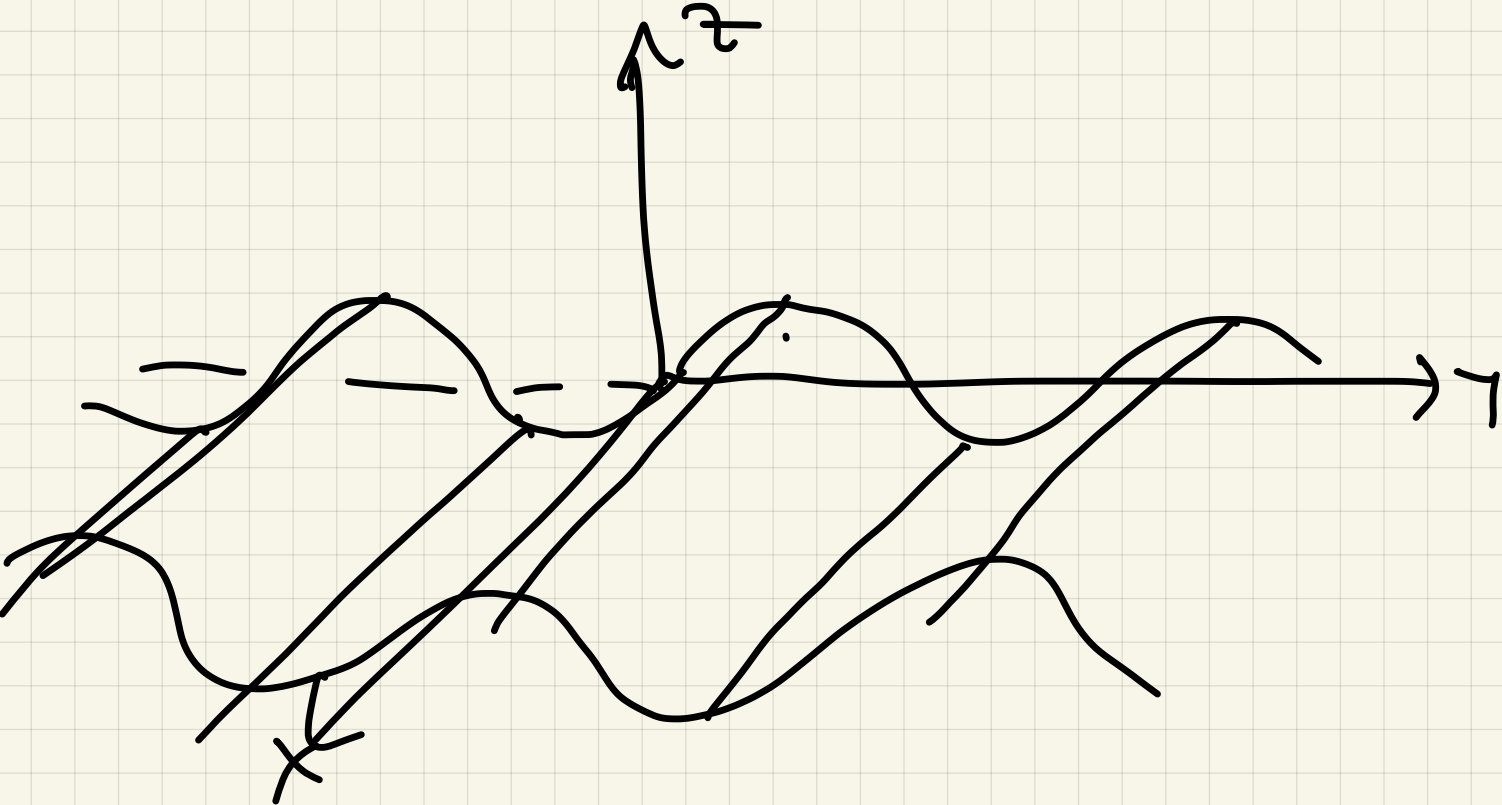
$$z = -2x + 2$$

$$2x + z = 2$$

Ex 3 (a)  $z = \sin(y)$

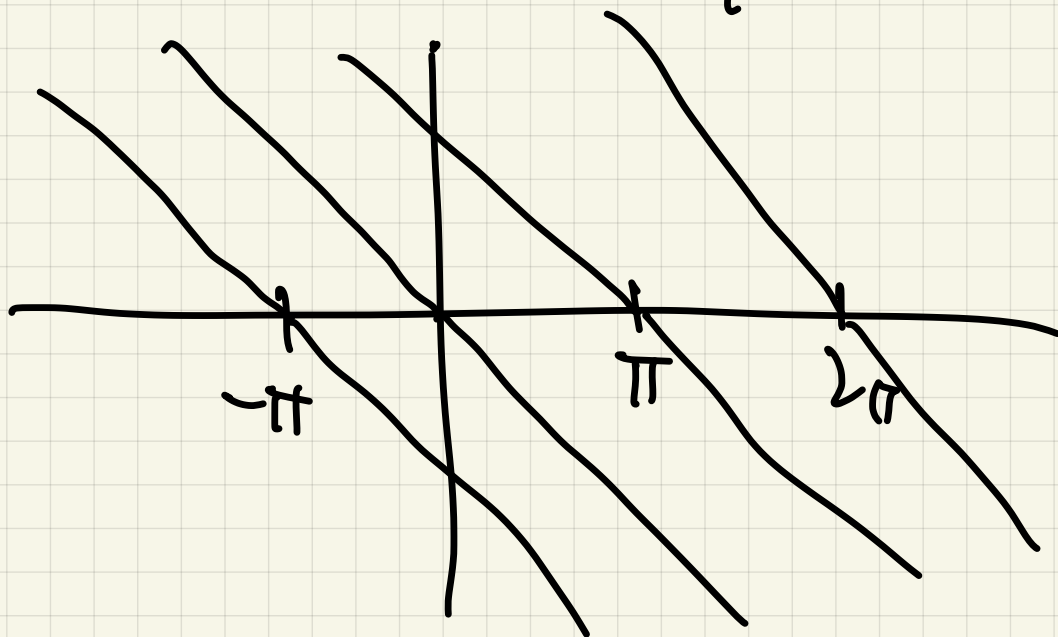
domain =  $\mathbb{R}^2$

range =  $[-1, 1]$



$$(h) \quad z = \sin(x+y)$$

$$z = \text{const} \Rightarrow x+y = \text{constant}$$



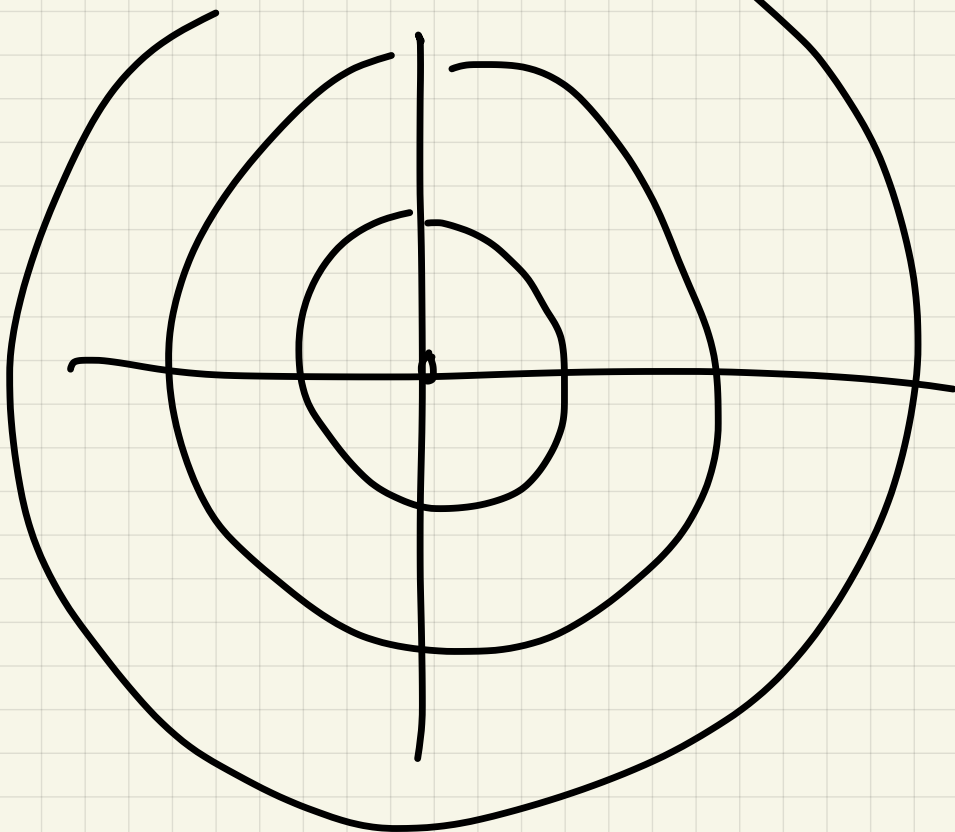
level sets are lines of  
slope  $-1$  ( $x+y = \text{const}$ )

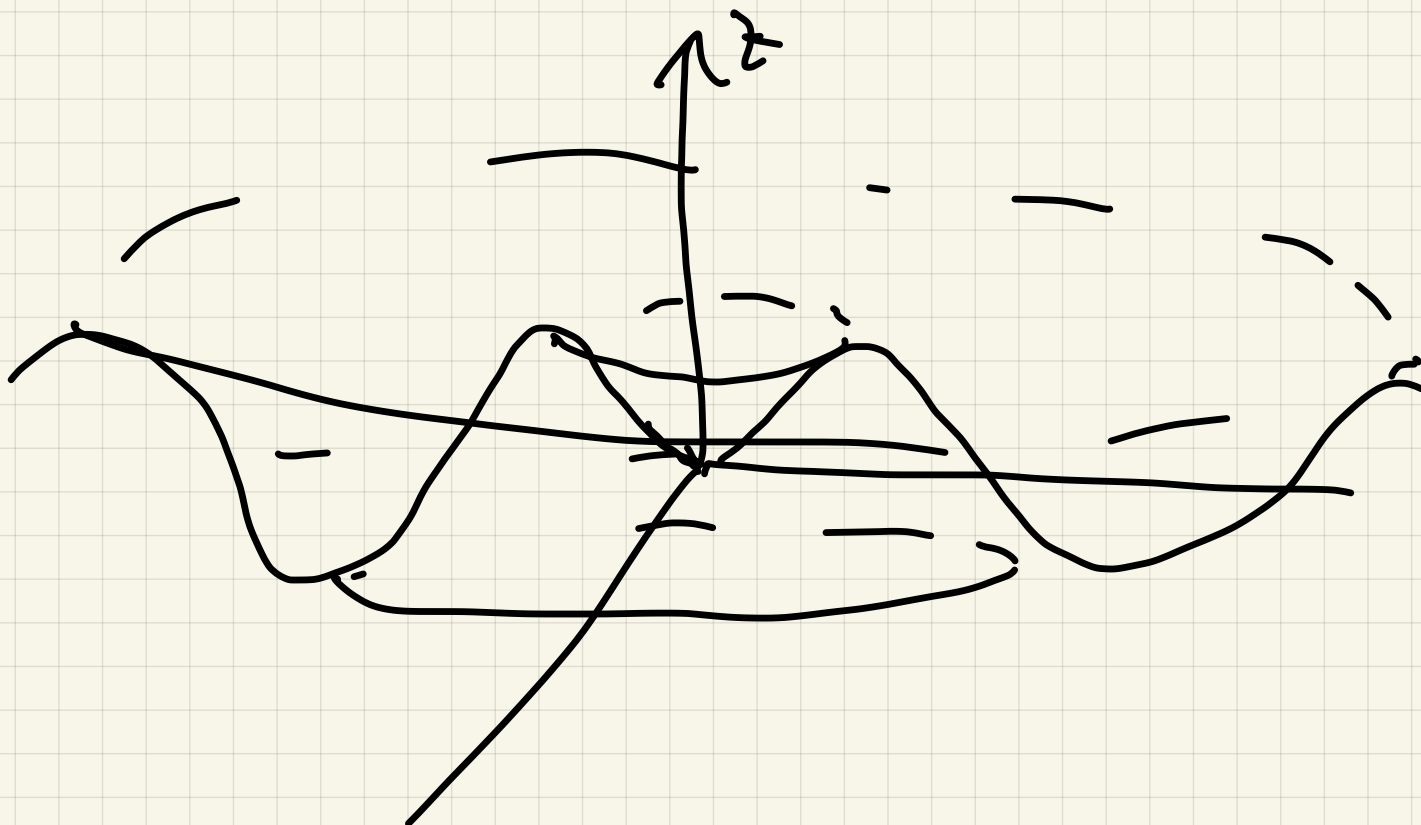


$\text{Dom} = \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\text{range} [-1, 1]$

(c)  $z = \sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

$z = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots$



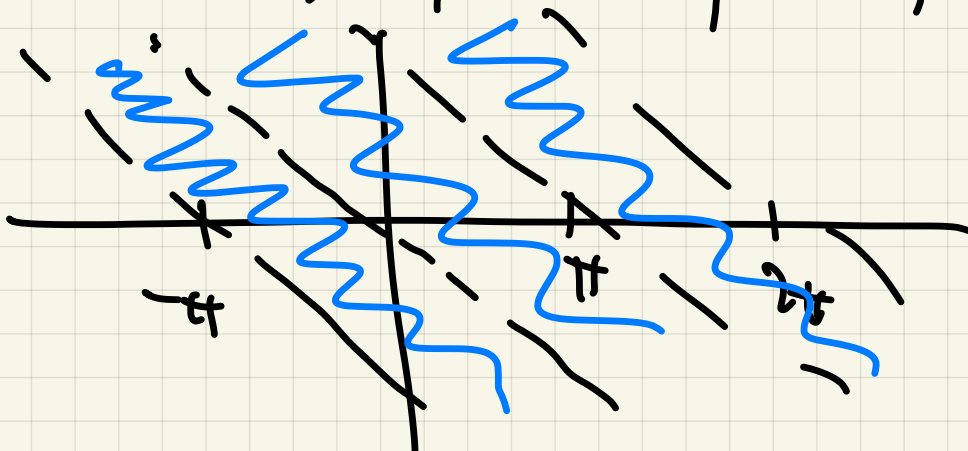


Ex 4 Find domain & range

(a)  $z = \frac{1}{\sin(x+y)} = \csc(x+y)$

Domain  $\sin(x+y) \neq 0$

$$x+y \neq 0, \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi, \pm 3\pi$$

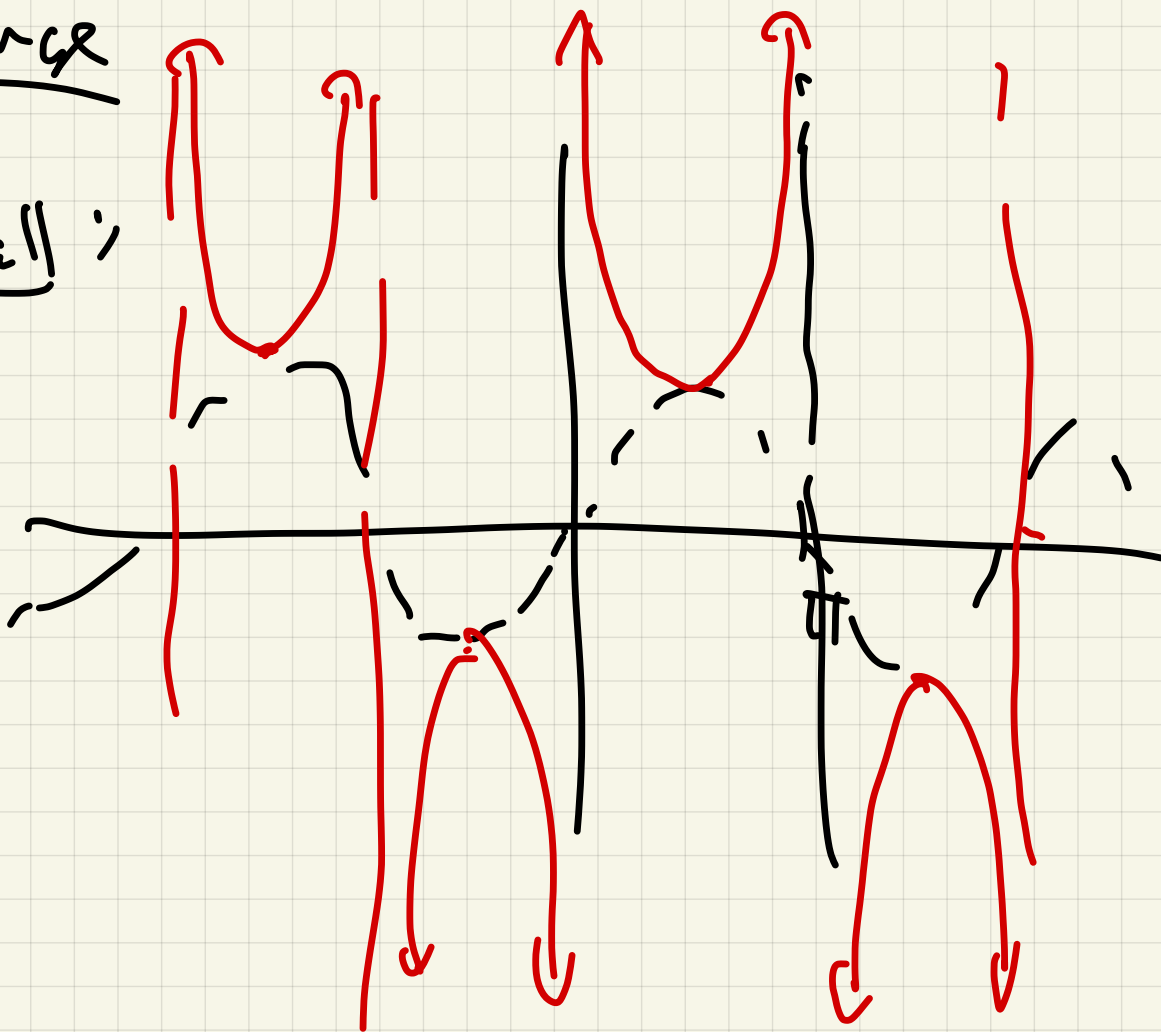




$$\text{Domain} = \{(x, y) : x + y \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

range

Recall:



range  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

(b)  $z = \sqrt{\sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}$

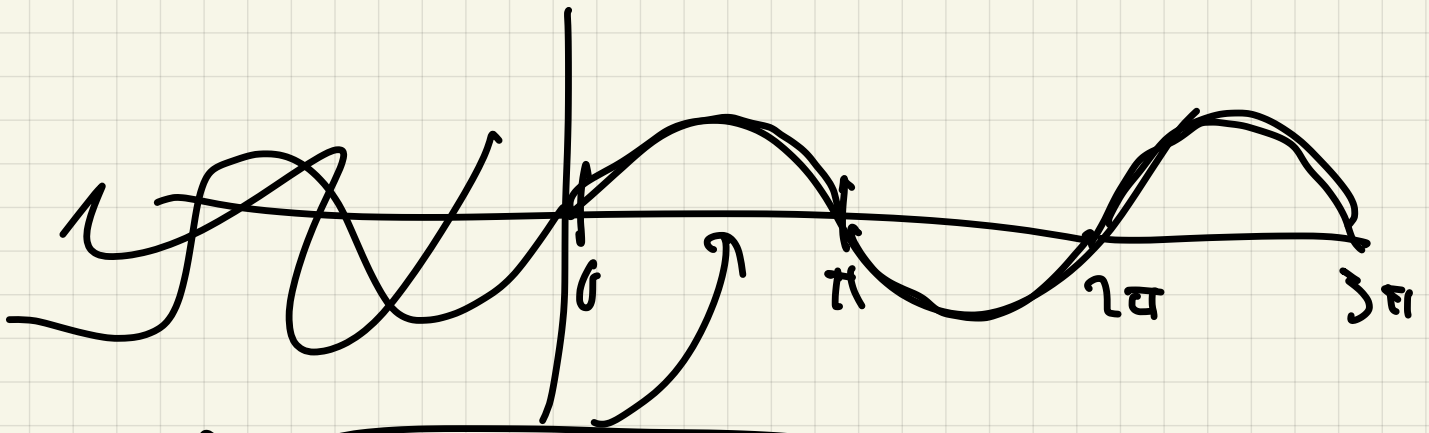
Domain

Need

$$\sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0$$

where  $r$

$$\sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0$$

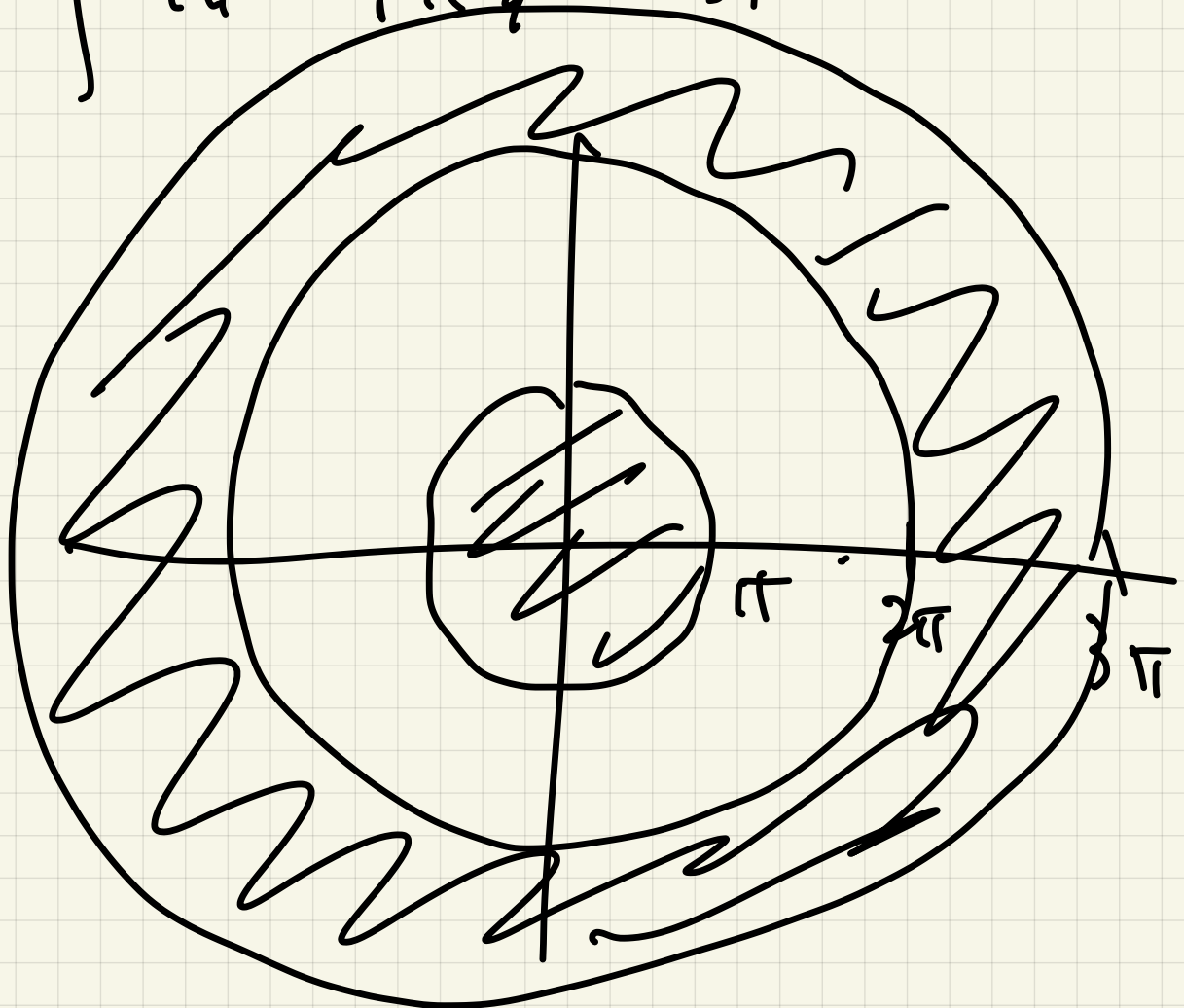


$$0 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq \pi$$

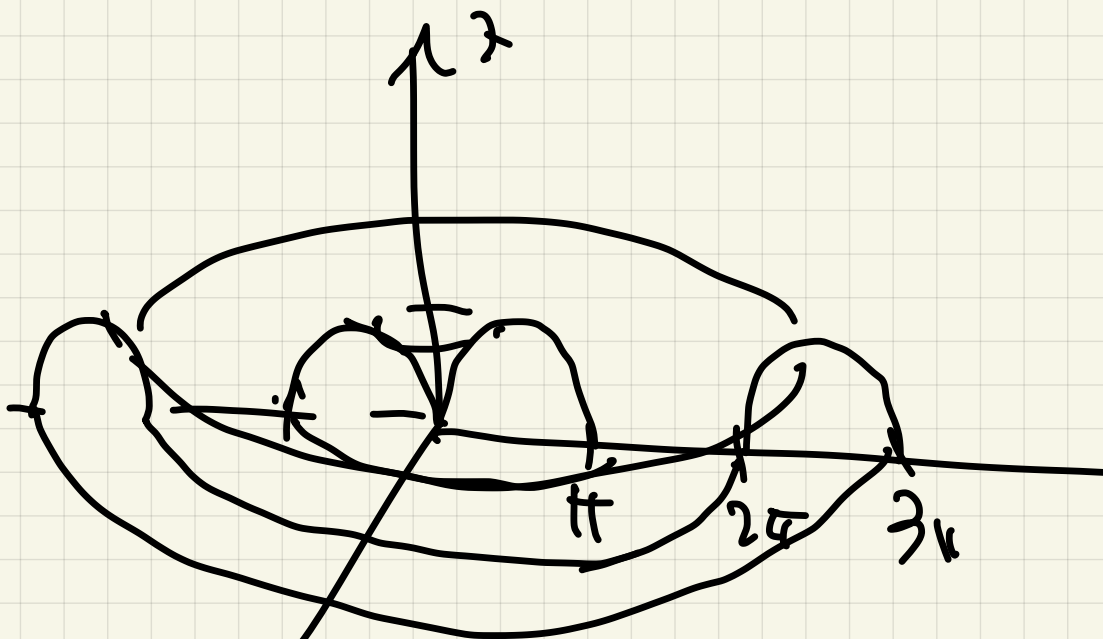
~~domain~~

$$2\pi \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 3\pi$$

$$4\pi \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 5\pi$$

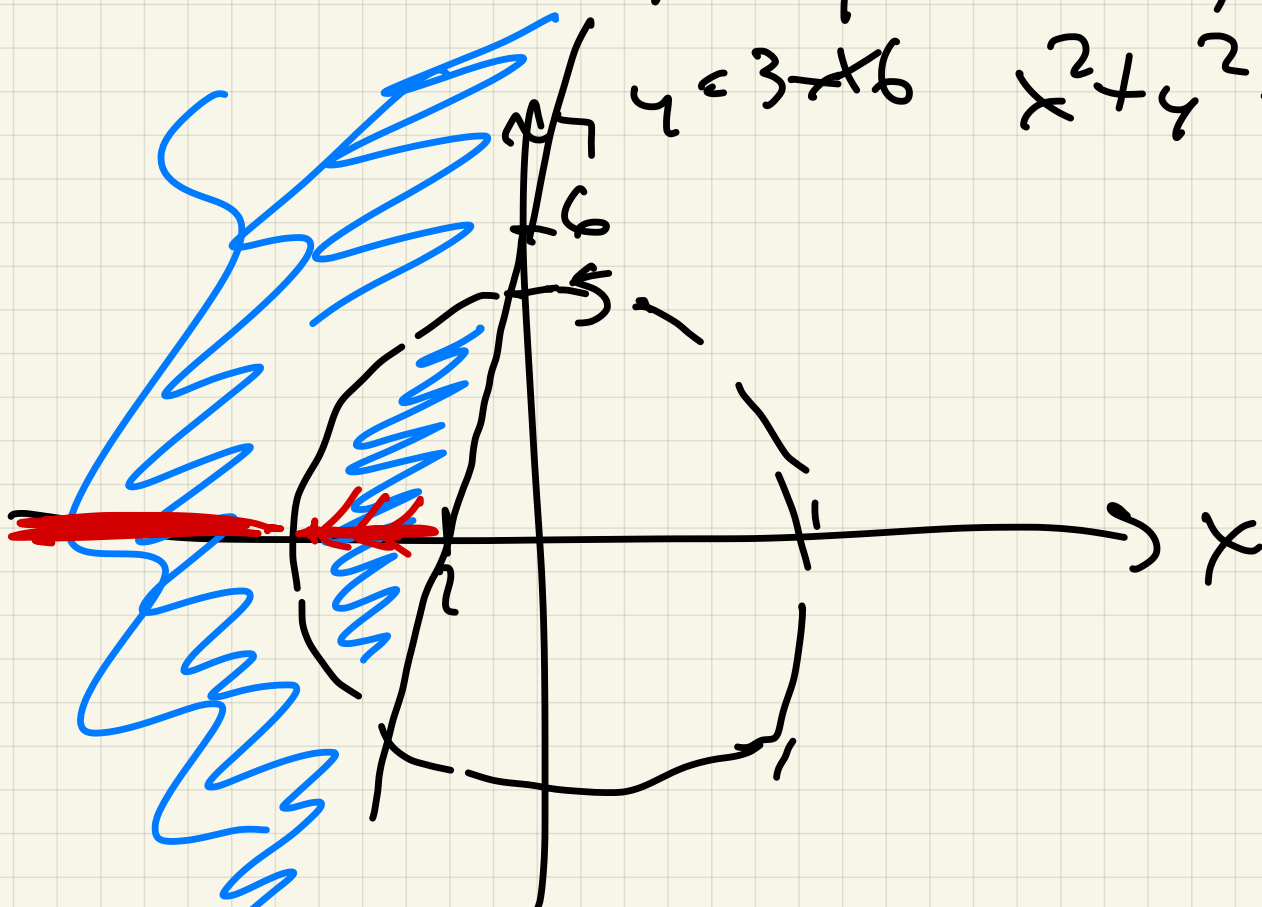


Range =  $[0, 1]$



61 
$$z = \frac{\sqrt{y - 3x - 6}}{25 - x^2 - y^2}$$

Domain =  $\{(x, y) : y \geq 3x + 6, \text{ and } x^2 + y^2 \neq 25\}$



range:  $z = \frac{\sqrt{4-3x-6}}{25-x^2-y^2}$

Set  $z=0$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{-3x-6}}{25-x^2}$$

Inside circle  $-5 \leq x \leq -2$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow z = 0$$

What happens as  $x \rightarrow -5^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} \frac{\sqrt{-3x-6}}{25-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{-3x-6}}{(5-x)(5+x)}$$

$0^+$   $\parallel$   $-10$

$+\infty$

$(0, \infty)$

Outside circle:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} \frac{\sqrt{-3x-6}}{25-x^2} = \infty$

$$(-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\frac{f}{0^-}$$

$$s_0 \text{ range} = (-\infty, \infty)$$

More variables:

$$w = f(x, y, z)$$

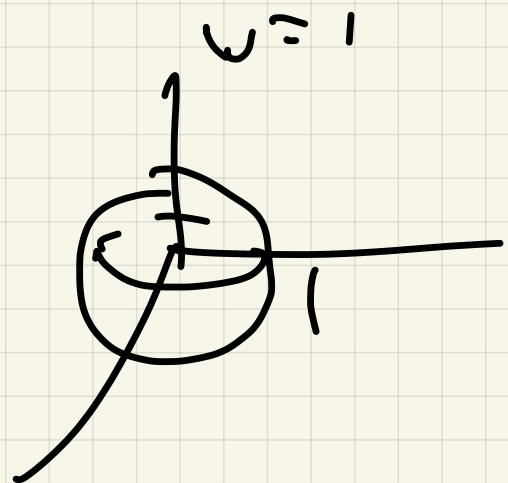
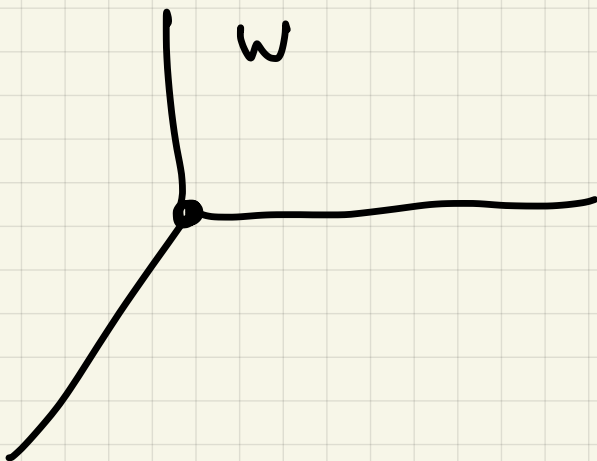
Sketch level sets

$$(a) \quad w = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

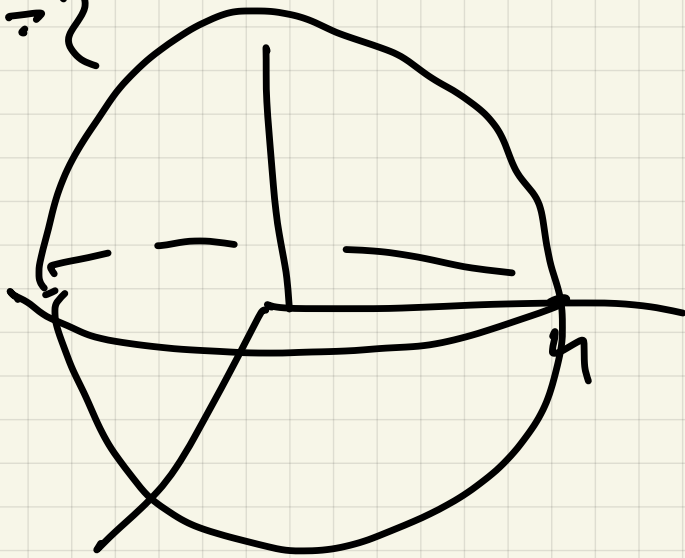
$$w = 0 \quad (0, 0, 0)$$

$$w = 1 \quad 1 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$w = 2 \quad 2 = \sqrt{\quad}$$



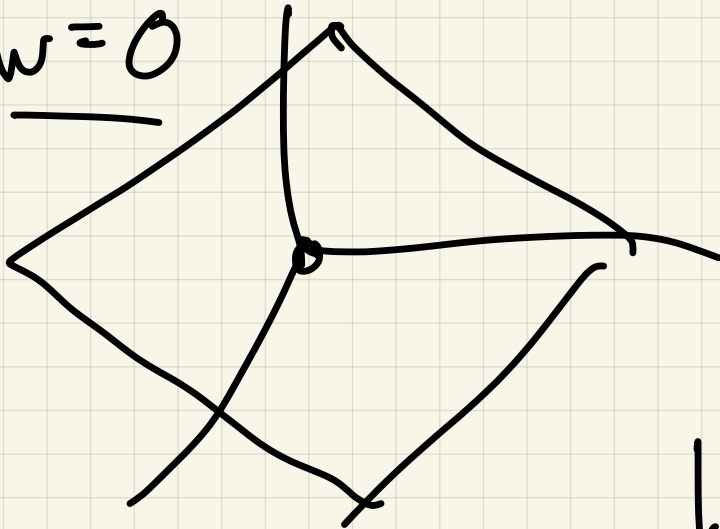
$$w=2$$



level set  
are spheres

(b)  $w = x + 2y + 3z$

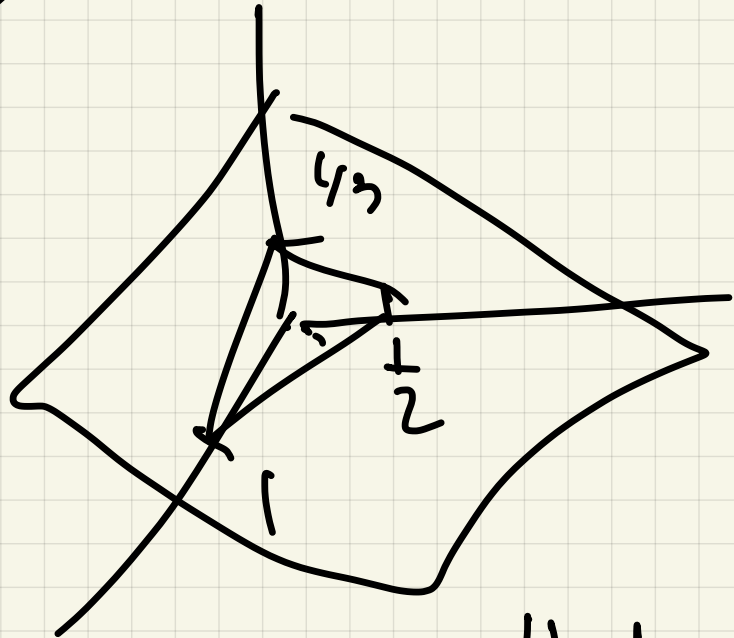
$$w=0$$



$$x + 2y + 3z = 0$$

$$w=1$$

$$1 = x + 2y + 3z$$

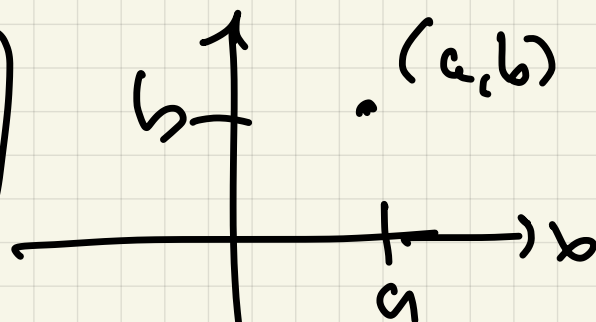


level set are parallel  
planes

## §13.2 Limits and Continuity

Defn

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = L$$



if we can make  
 $|f(x,y) - L|$  arbitrarily small  
by choosing  $(x,y)$  close  
enough to  $(a,b)$

"Obvious" limits work as  
usual:

Ex  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,3)} (x^2 + 3xy + 17)$

$$5(2)^2 + 3(2)(3) + 17$$

$$20 + 18 + 17 = 55$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,5)} \arctan\left(\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x+y^2}}\right)$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2+25}}\right) =$$

$$\arctan\frac{3}{3\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$\arctan\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \pi/6$$

Ex 2  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x+3y}{x+y}$