# <u>Sec. 14.1</u>: Functions of Several Variables

What We Will Go Over In Section 14.1

- 1. Functions of 2 Variables
  - a) What is it?
  - b) Evaluating
  - c) Domain
  - d) Range
  - e) Graphs
  - f) Level Curves
- 2. Functions of 3 or More Variables

## **General Functions**

<u>Ex</u>: Let f be the function that takes an ordered pair of numbers and returns a single number by the following rule... The output is the sum of the 2 input numbers



f(3,5) = 8

## **General Functions**

<u>Ex</u>: Let f be the function that takes an ordered pair of numbers and returns a single number by the following rule... The output is the sum of the 2 input numbers



## **General Functions**

<u>Ex</u>: Let f be the function that takes an ordered pair of numbers and returns a single number by the following rule... The output is the sum of the 2 input numbers

Formula: f(x, y) = x + y

- What is a function?
- **General Functions**

$$\underline{\mathrm{Ex}}: f(x,y) = x + y$$

Domain =  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 

Range =  $\mathbb{R}$ 



- What is a function?
- **General Functions**

$$\underline{\mathrm{Ex}}: f(x,y) = x + y$$



#### **General Functions**



#### 1. Functions of 2 Variables What is it? / Domain / Range

#### Definition

A **function** f of two variables is a rule that assigns to each ordered pair of real numbers (x, y) in a set D a unique real number denoted by f(x, y). The set D is the **domain** of f and its **range** is the set of values that f takes on, that is,  $\{f(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in D\}$ . 1. Functions of 2 Variables What is it?

A <u>2 variable function</u> is a function whose inputs are ordered pairs and whose outputs are single numbers.



1. Functions of 2 Variables Domain of a 2 Variable Function

The <u>domain</u> of a function is the set of all possible inputs of the function.

- In some problems, the domain is given to us.
- Otherwise, the domain is the group of ALL inputs that, when plugged in to the function, give a defined output.
- For a 2 variable function, the domain is a subset of R<sup>2</sup>.

1. Functions of 2 Variables Range of a 2 Variable Function

- The <u>range</u> of a function is the set of all possible outputs of the function.
- For a 2 variable function, the range is a subset of R.
- In problems where the range is hard to find, consider graphing the function first.

1. Functions of 2 Variables  
Ex 1: Let 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sin^{-1}(x+y)}{x+1}$$
.  
a) Find  $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$   
b) Find  $f(2,5)$   
c) Find and sketch the domain of  $f$ 

# 1. Functions of 2 Variables <u>Ex 2</u>: Find and sketch the domain of $\frac{1}{2}$

$$g(x,y) = \frac{1}{\ln(y-x^2)} + \sqrt{100 - 25x^2 - 4y^2}.$$

### 1. Functions of 2 Variables Graphing a Function of 2 Variables

#### Definition

If *f* is a function of two variables with domain *D*, then the **graph** of *f* is the set of all points (x, y, z) in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  such that z = f(x, y) and (x, y) is in *D*.



#### 1. Functions of 2 Variables

Ex 3: Let 
$$h(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$$
.

- a) Find the domain of h
- b) Find the range of h
- c) Sketch the graph of h

1. Functions of 2 Variables <u>Ex 4</u>: Sketch the graph of f(x, y) = 12 - 6x - 4y. 1. Functions of 2 Variables

- <u>Ex 5</u>: Let  $g(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2$ .
- a) Find the domain of g
- b) Find the range of g
- c) Sketch the graph of g

### 1. Functions of 2 Variables Level Curves and Contour Maps

#### Definition

The **level curves** of a function f of two variables are the curves with equations f(x, y) = k, where k is a constant (in the range of f).

Level curves are just traces parallel to the *xy*-plane, projected onto the *xy*-plane.

### 1. Functions of 2 Variables Level Curves and Contour Maps



## 1. Functions of 2 Variables Level Curves and Contour Maps

- A <u>contour map</u> is a collection of level curves drawn for different values of k.
- Usually in a contour map, level curves are drawn for evenly spaced out values of *k*.
- A contour map helps you visualize the graph of the 2 variable equation.

1. Functions of 2 Variables <u>Ex 6</u>: A contour map for the function f is shown below. Use it to estimate f(1,3) and f(4,5).



1. Functions of 2 Variables <u>Ex 7</u>: Draw a contour map for f(x, y) = 6 - 3x - 2y 1. Functions of 2 Variables <u>Ex 8</u>: Draw a contour map for  $g(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$ 

#### 1. Functions of 2 Variables

The graph of  $h(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2 + 1$  is formed by lifting the level curves.



(a) Contour map

(b) Horizontal traces are raised level curves

#### 1. Functions of 2 Variables

Ex 9: Match the function with it's graph.

a. 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$$
  
b.  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2 y^2}$   
c.  $f(x, y) = \ln (x^2 + y^2)$   
d.  $f(x, y) = \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$   
e.  $f(x, y) = |xy|$   
f.  $f(x, y) = \cos (xy)$ 







#### 2. Functions of 3 or More Variables

- A function of 3 or more variables is a rule that assigns to each member of a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a number.
- Inputs are n-tuples
- Outputs are single numbers
- When n is 3 or more, we lose the ability to graph.
- When n = 3, the points where f(x, y, z) = k are called level surfaces.

1. Functions of 2 Variables <u>Ex 10</u>: For the function  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(z - y) + xysin z$ 

a) Find  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, 3, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ b) The domain of f 1. Functions of 2 Variables <u>Ex 11</u>: Find the level surfaces of  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$