12.1) Functions of Several Variables

6,7 Specify the domains of the given functions.

(a6)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-y^2}}$$

- * The denominator must be nonzero.
- * The number in squareroot must be ≥ 0 .

So f is defined if
$$x^2-y^2 > 0 = x^2 > y^2 = x^2 > y$$

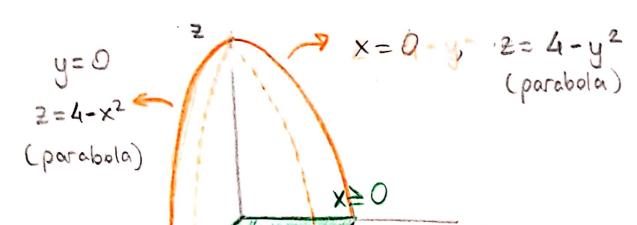
Dom(f) = $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| > |y| \}$

So,
$$1+xy>0 \Rightarrow xy>-1$$

141 Sketch the grouph of

$$f(x,y) = 4 - x^2 - y^2$$

$$f(x,y) = 4-x^2-y^2 \quad (x^2+y^2 \le 4, x \ge 0, y \ge 0)$$



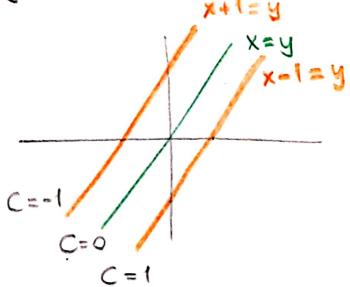
x2+y2 = 4 Domain of f

The graph consists of orange parabolas drawn from z=4 to the green quarter circle.

1920 Sketch some of the level curves of the given functions

Q19) f(xy) = x-y.

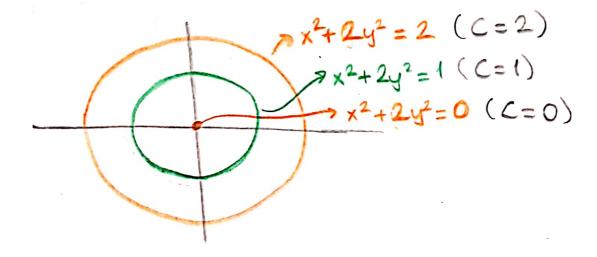
Consider the curves X-y= C In xy-plane for some CER:



$$Q20)f(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2$$

$$*x^2 + 2y^2 = 0$$
 (origin)

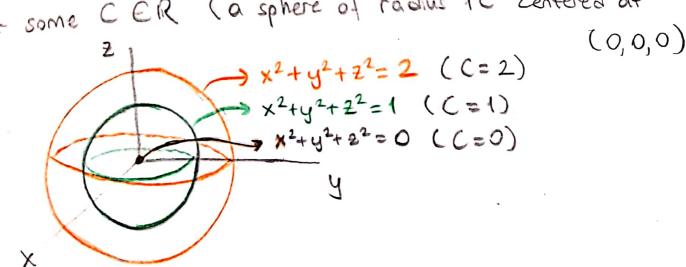
$$*x^2+2y^2=2$$
 (ellipse) $x=7\sqrt{2}$ $y=71$ intercepts



[37 39] Describe the level surfaces of the given functions.

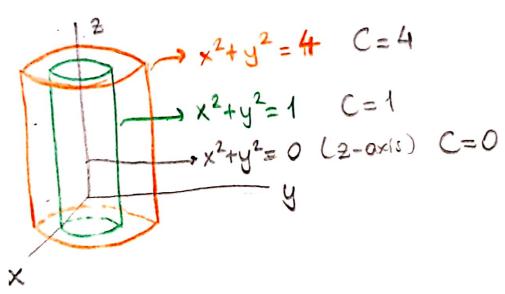
Q37)
$$f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

Consider the surfaces $x^2+y^2+z^2=C$ in xyz-space for some $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (a sphere of radius FC centered at



Q39) $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2$

2 arbitrary, x2+y2=C gives a circular cylinder of radius 10 along the 2-axis.



12.2) Limits and Continuity

19-12 Evaluate the indicated limit or explain why it does not exist.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

From different paths,

* Path:
$$x=0$$
From different paths,

 $\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\sin(0.y)}{0+y^2} = 0 \longrightarrow f(x,y) \text{ approaches different numbers.}$

So, the limit does not exist.

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^4} \leq \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2} = y^2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } y \rightarrow 0$$
By squeeze theorem, $\lim_{(x,y)\rightarrow(0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^4} = 0$

Q12) lim
$$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$$
 $\frac{x^2y^2}{2x^4+y^4}$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{3x^4} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 From different paths

* Path:
$$y=0$$

Lim $\frac{x^4.0}{2x^4+0}=0$

From different paths

f(x,y) approaches different

numbers.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^4 \cdot 0}{2x^4 + 0} = 0$$

So, the limit does not exist.