

Question: Find the domain and range $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x+y) + xy \tan(z)$

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Find the domain and range $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x+y) + xy \tan(z)$

Expert Answer



Anonymous answered this
2,923 answers

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$$f(x, y, z) = \ln(x+y) + xy \tan(z)$$

For $f(x, y, z)$ to be defined

$$x+y > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad z \neq \pm (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

So,

$$\text{Domain: } \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x+y > 0, z \neq \pm (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

For range

Consider the values from domain such that $y=0, x>0$

$$\text{then } f = \ln(x+0) + x \cdot 0 \cdot \tan(z)$$

$$f = \ln x + 0$$

$$f = \ln x, \quad x > 0$$

$$-\infty < \ln x < \infty$$

$$-\infty < f < \infty$$

$$\therefore \text{Range of } f(x, y, z) : -\infty < f(x, y, z) < \infty$$

Question: Evaluate $\iiint_Q z \, dv$: Where Q is enclosed by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and the plane $z = 4$.

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Evaluate $\iiint_Q z \, dv$: Where Q is enclosed by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and the plane $z = 4$.
 dv is the Jacobian for either spherical or cylindrical coordinates.

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Expert Answer



Narendra Vaddella answered this
3,521 answers

Was this answer helpful?



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Using cylindrical co-ordinates

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = z$$

we have that

$$dV = dx dy dz$$

$$= r dr d\theta dz$$

$$\text{and } z = x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= r^2$$

Observe that $z = x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ is a paraboloid opens up.

Find the intersection point of this and the plane $z = 4$.

$$4 = r^2 \Rightarrow r = 2$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E z dV &= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^2 \int_{z=r^2}^4 z \cdot r dr d\theta dz \\ &= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^2 \left(\int_{z=r^2}^4 z dz \right) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right)_{r^2}^4 r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^2 (16 - r^4) r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left(\int_{r=0}^2 (16r - r^5) dr \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left(8r^2 - \frac{1}{6} r^6 \right)_0^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{32}{3} \cdot 2\pi \\ &= \boxed{\frac{64\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

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