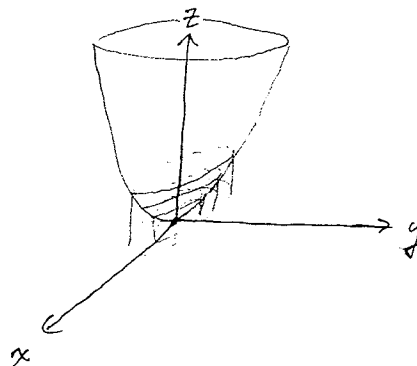
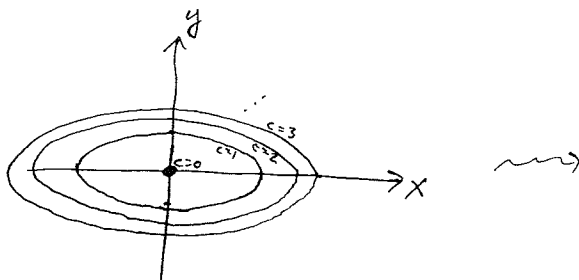


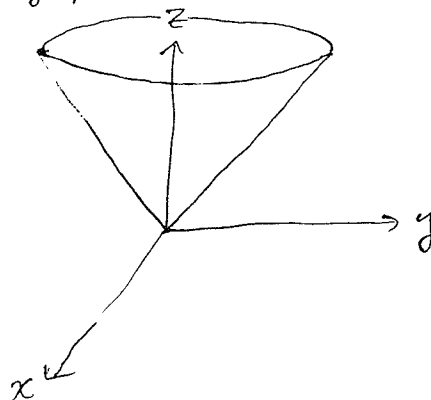
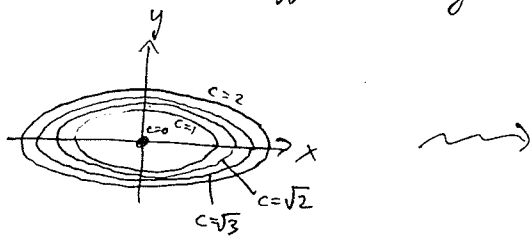
- 1) $x^2 + 3y^2 = c$ is an ellipse when $c > 0$,
the point $(0,0)$ when $c = 0$,
 \emptyset when $c < 0$.

The graph of f is a paraboloid (with elliptic cross-sections).

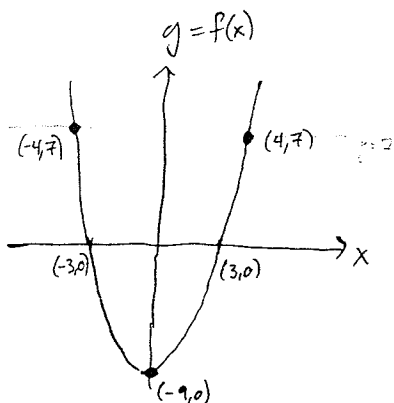


- 2) $\sqrt{x^2 + 3y^2} = c$ if $c < 0$, \emptyset ;
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + 3y^2 = c^2$ if $c = 0$, $(x,y) = (0,0)$;
if $c > 0$, get an ellipse.

These are the same cross-sections in (1), but they correspond to different values of c , i.e. different heights in the graph.



- 3) graph(f):



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } c=7: \quad x^2 - 9 &= 7 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 &= 16 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= \pm 4 \end{aligned}$$

The level set corresponding to $c=7$ is the pair of points $-4, 4$.

$$4) \quad x^2 + 2y^2 + 5z^2 - 3 = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2y^2 + 5z^2 = c + 3.$$

if $c + 3 > 0$, this is an ellipsoid

.. $c + 3 = 0$, --- the point $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$

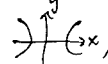
.. $c + 3 < 0$, --- \emptyset

The graph is $3+1=4$ -dimensional.

$$5) \quad x^2 - y^2 + 10 = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 = c - 10$$

if $c - 10 \neq 0$, this is a hyperbola

(if $c - 10 > 0$, opens )

if $c - 10 < 0$, opens );

if $c - 10 = 0$, this is the pair of lines $y = x$ & $y = -x$



The graph of f is a hyperbolic paraboloid.

6, 7) Think about these a bit; we'll answer them in the next couple of weeks...