

# Partial Derivatives

## 14.1 Functions of Several Variables

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# Functions of Two Variables

## Definition (Function of Two Variables)

A **function of two variables** is a rule,  $f$ , that assigns to each ordered pair  $(x, y)$  in a set  $D$  a unique real number  $f(x, y)$ . The set  $D$  is the **domain** of  $f$ . The **range** of  $f$  is the set of real numbers that  $f$  takes on; that is,  $\{f(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in D\}$ .



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- ▶ The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are the **independent variables**.
- ▶ The variable  $z$  is the **dependent variable**.



# Functions of Two Variables

## Exercise

Find and sketch the domain of the functions

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

$$g(x, y) = x \ln(y^2 - x)$$

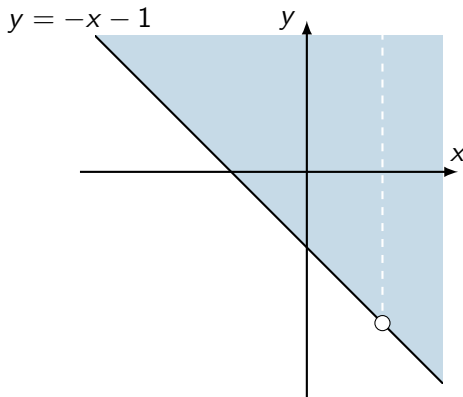


# Functions of Two Variables

## Solution (Part 1)

The domain of  $f$  cut out by  $x \neq 1$  and the inequality

$$0 \leq x + y + 1 \iff -x - 1 < y$$

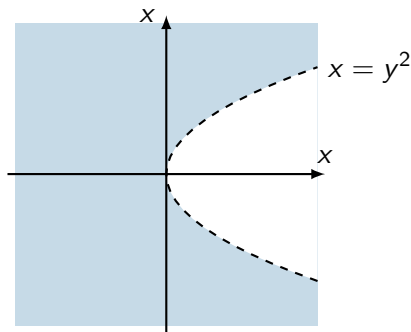


# Functions of Two Variables

## Solution (Part 2)

The domain is cut out by the inequality

$$0 < y^2 - x \iff x < y^2$$





# Functions of Two Variables

## Exercise

Sketch the domain of the function

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



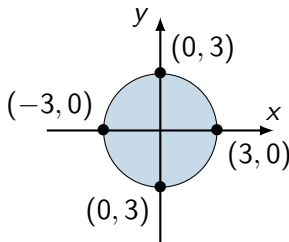
# Functions of Two Variables

## Solution

The domain is cut out by the inequality

$$0 \leq 9 - x^2 - y^2$$

which is the disc of radius 3 about the origin



## Definition (Graph)

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  $D$ .



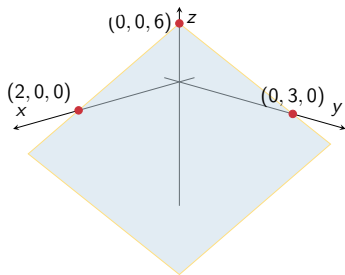
## Exercise

Sketch the graph of the function  $f(x, y) = 6 - 3x - 2y$ .



## Solution

Write  $z = f(x, y) = 6 - 3x - 2y \iff 3x + 2y + z - 6 = 0$  to recognize this as the plane with normal vector  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle$  through  $(2, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 3, 0)$ , and  $(0, 0, 6)$ .



## Exercise

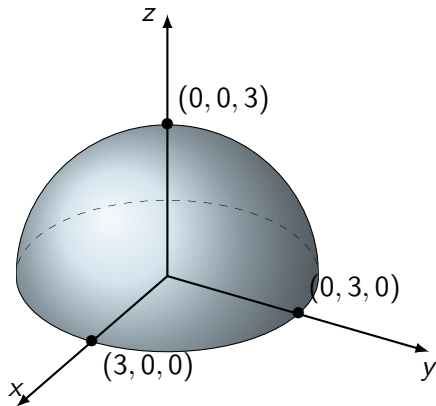
Sketch the graph of  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$ .



# Graphs

## Solution

Write  $z^2 = 9 - x^2 - y^2 \iff x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  to recognize this as the top half of the sphere of radius 3 about the origin



## Example

Find the domain and range of  $f(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2$ . Use a computer to sketch a graph.





## Solution

The domain is  $\mathbb{R}^2 = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ . The range is all real numbers. To visualize this surface, we can use SageMathCell (<https://sagecell.sagemath.org>).



```
# Set variable names
var("x,y,z")
implicit_plot3d(
    z == 4*x^2 + y^2, # Defining equation
    (x,-1,1), # Min/max x
    (y,-1,1), # Min/max y
    (z,0,1)    # Min/max y
)
```



# Level Curves and Contour Maps

## Definition (Level Curve)

A **level curve** of a function  $f$  of two variables is a curve with equation  $f(x, y) = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant in the range of  $f$ .

## Definition (Contour Map)

A collection of level curves is called a **contour map**.



## Exercise

Consider the surface  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 - 1$ . Choose any number  $a \geq 1$  and consider the intersection of this surface with the plane  $z = a$ . What do you see?



## Solution (Part 1)

- ▶ When  $a = 1$ , the level curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$  is the degenerate circle  $(0, 0)$ .



## Solution (Part 1)

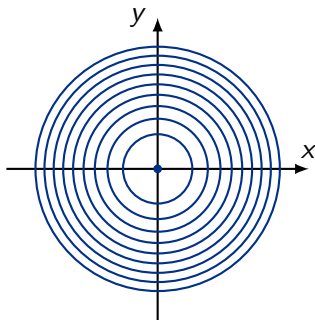
- ▶ When  $a = 1$ , the level curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$  is the degenerate circle  $(0, 0)$ .
- ▶ When  $a > 1$ , the level curve  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 - 1$  is a circle of radius  $\sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ .



# Level Curves

## Solution (Part 2)

From the contour map, which is a collection of concentric circles, we surmise that  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 - 1$  is a circular cone for  $z \geq 1$ . By symmetry, the same is true for  $z \leq -1$ . This tells us  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 - 1$  is a hyperbola of two sheets.



# Functions of More Than Two Variables

## Definition (Function of Three Variables)

A **function of three variables**,  $f$ , is a rule that assigns to each ordered triple  $(x, y, z)$  in a domain  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  a unique real number denoted by  $f(x, y, z)$ .





# Graphs of Functions of More Than Two Variables

## Definition (Level Surface)

A **level surface** of a function of three variables is a surface given by  $f(x, y, z) = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant in the range of  $f$ .



# Graphs of Functions of More Than Two Variables

## Example

The function

$$w = \sqrt{z - x^2 - 2y^2}$$

has the elliptic paraboloid

$$z = x^2 + 2y^2 + a^2$$

as its level surface for each  $a \geq 0$ .



# Graphs of Functions of More Than Two Variables

## Definition (Function of $n$ Variables)

A **function of  $n$  variables**,  $f$ , is a rule that assigns to each ordered  $n$ -tuple  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  a unique real number denoted by  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ .

