

CH 2 Function of several Variables

• function $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid \text{~~~~~}\}$

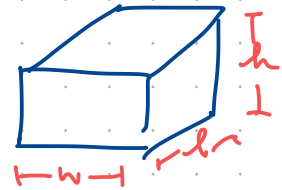
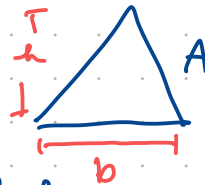
$$y = f(x)$$

↑ independent variable

$\rightarrow$ ဂ.၇.၅၀၄ ပုံစံလှေကား $A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$

→ volume of a box $V = w \times l \times h$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$



ฟังก์ชันลอการิธึม

$$z = f(x, y)$$

oishikana
(dependent variable)

- ថាវិញប្រភព ២
(independent variable)

$$w = f(\underline{x, y, z})$$

↑
ศิริปรารถนา

↑ ၆၅၁၂၅၇၂

$$u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

Domain of function

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \quad \text{auf } [2,5]$$

Domain:

$$x+1 \geq 0$$

$x \gg 1$



Restricted domain
[2,5]

Natural domain

$[-1, \infty)$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

→ $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$

Domain ของฟังก์ชันลอการิทึม:
 1. ฐานของลอการิทึมต้องเป็นบวก且不等于 1
 2. ตัวประกอบของลอการิทึมต้องเป็นบวก

$$f(1,1) = (1)^2 + (1)^2 = 2$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}, 3) = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 3^2 = 2 + 9 = 11$$

Functions of several variables

1. Functions of several variables

There are many familiar formulas in which a given variable depends on two or more other variables. For example, the area A of a triangle depends on the base length b and height h by the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$; the volume V of a rectangular box depends on the length l , the width w , and the height h by the formula $V = lwh$; and the arithmetic average $\bar{x}$ of n real numbers, $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$, depends on those numbers by the formula

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

Thus, we say that

A is a function of the two variables b and h ;

V is a function of the three variables l , w , and h ;

$\bar{x}$ is a function of the n variables $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$.

The terminology and notation for functions of two or more variables is similar to that for functions of one variable. For example, the expression

$$z = f(x, y)$$

means that z is a function of x and y in the sense that a unique value of the dependent variable z is determined by specifying values for the independent variables x and y . Similarly

$$w = f(x, y, z)$$

expresses w as a function of x, y and z , and

$$u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

expresses u as a function of $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$.

Definition 1 A function f of two variables, x and y , is a rule that assigns a unique real number $f(x, y)$ to each point (x, y) in some set D in the xy -plane.

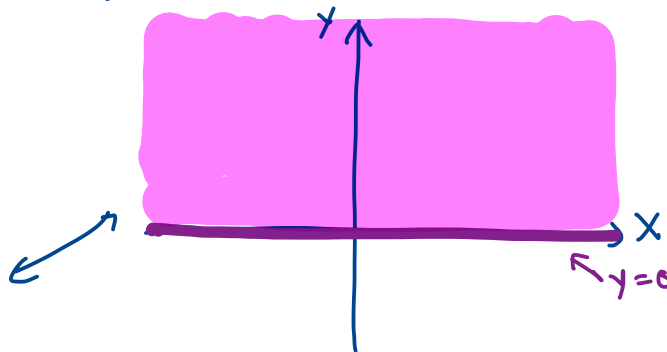
Definition 2 A function f of three variables, x, y and z , is a rule that assigns a unique real number $f(x, y, z)$ to each point (x, y, z) in some set D in three-dimensional space.

Example 1 Let $f(x, y) = 5x^2\sqrt{y} - 1$. Find $f(1, 4)$ and sketch the natural domain of f .

$$\begin{aligned} f(1, 4) &= 5(1^2)\sqrt{4} - 1 \\ &= 5 \cdot 2 - 1 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_f: \text{ισούλογισμός } \sqrt{y} \Leftrightarrow y \geq 0$$

$$D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid y \geq 0\}$$



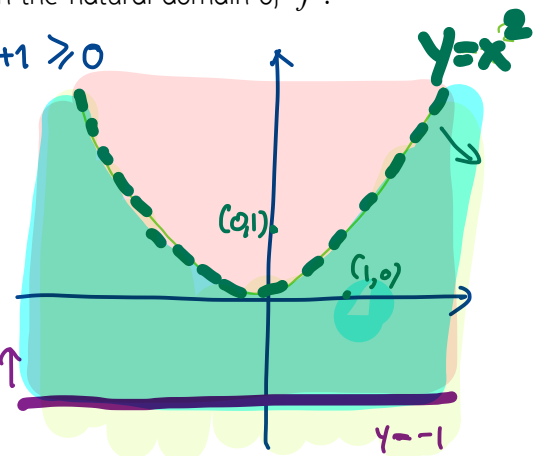
Example 2 Let $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y+1} + \ln(x^2 - y)$. Find $f(e, 0)$ and sketch the natural domain of f .

$$\begin{aligned} f(e, 0) &= \sqrt{0+1} + \ln(e^2 - 0) \\ &= \sqrt{1} + \ln e^2 \\ &= 1 + 2 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_f: & \textcircled{1} \sqrt{y+1}: y+1 \geq 0 \\ & \textcircled{2} \ln(x^2 - y) \\ & x^2 - y > 0 \\ & y < x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2}$

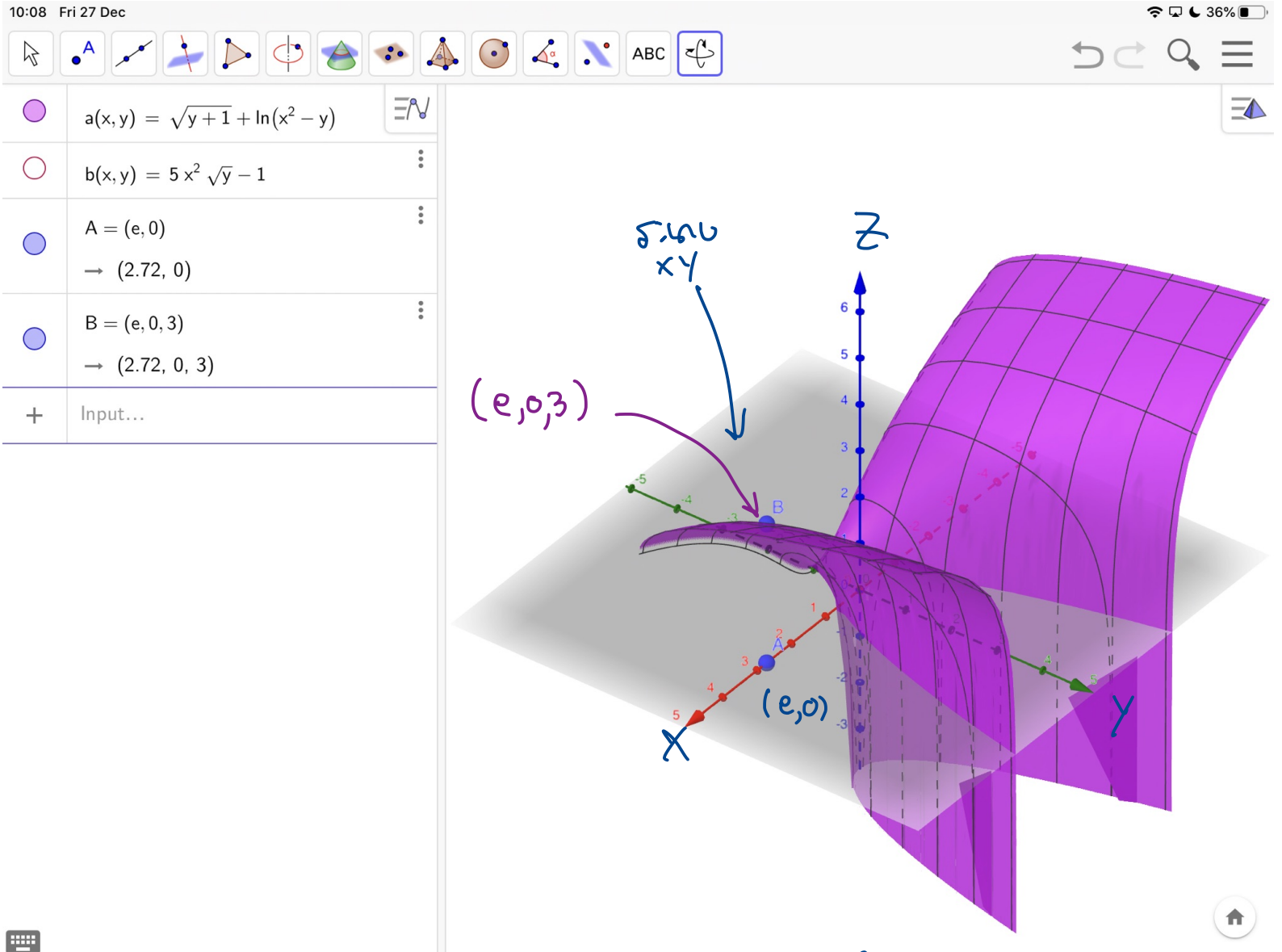
$$\begin{aligned} D_f &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid y+1 \geq 0\} \cap \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid y < x^2\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid y+1 \geq 0 \wedge y < x^2\} \end{aligned}$$



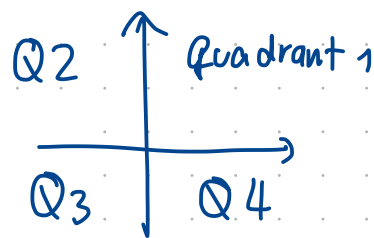
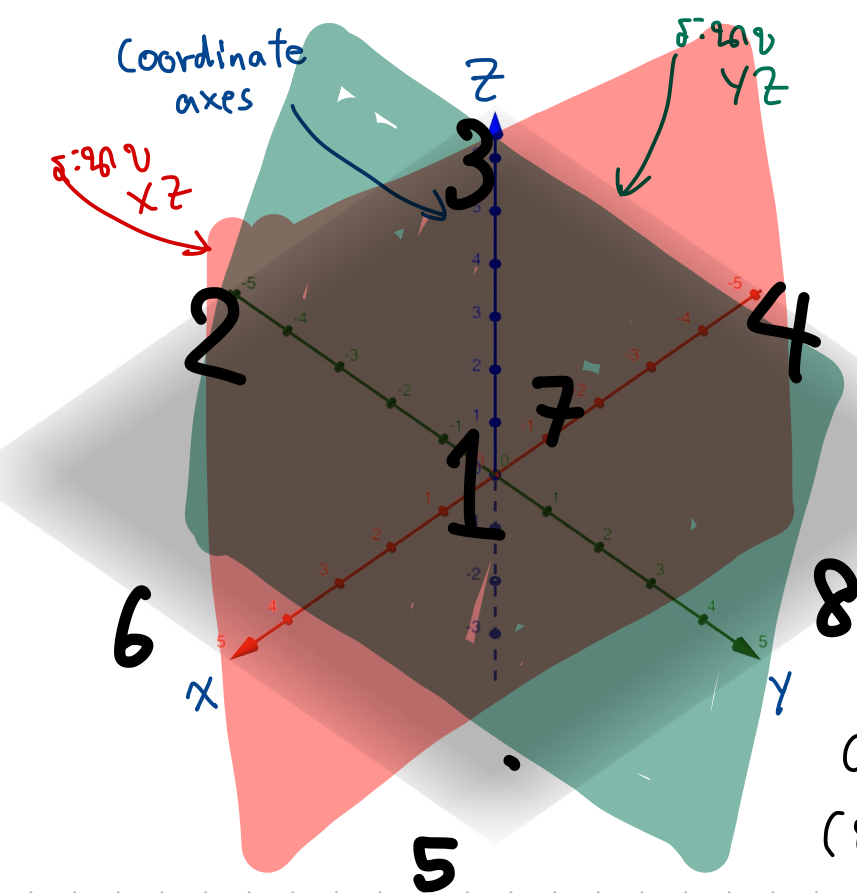
Example 3 Let $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2}$. Find $f(0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ and the natural domain of f .

$$\begin{aligned} f(0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) &= \sqrt{1 - 0^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 - (-\frac{1}{2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{natural domain: } \begin{aligned} 1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 &\geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$



8.បង្កើតតំបន់



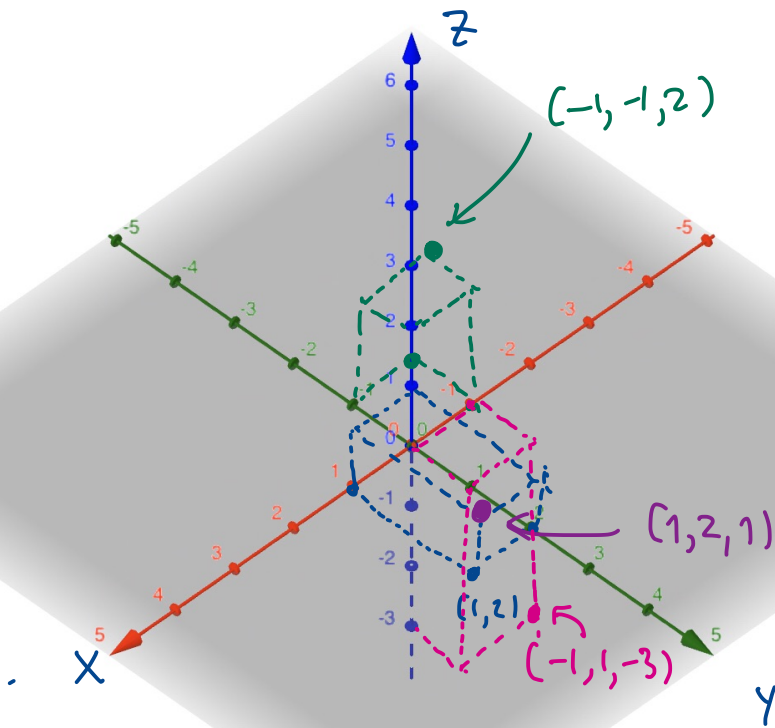
กรณีแสดงจุดในสามมิติ : triple.

จุด (x, y, z)

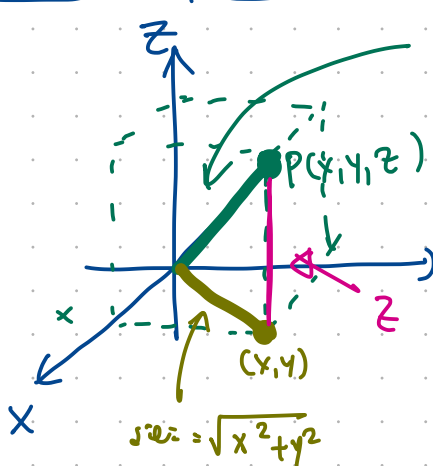
Ex $(1, 2, 1)$

$(-1, -1, 2)$

$(-1, 1, 3)$



ระยะทางระหว่างจุดกำเนิดกับจุด P(x, y, z)



$$d = \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 + z^2}$$

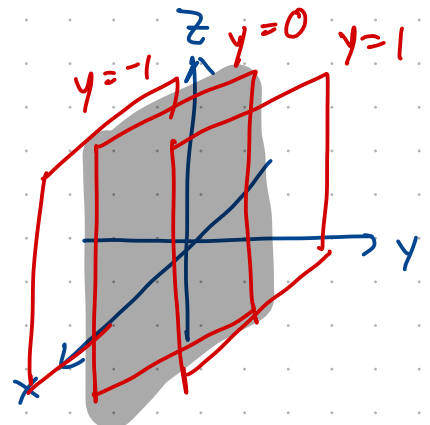
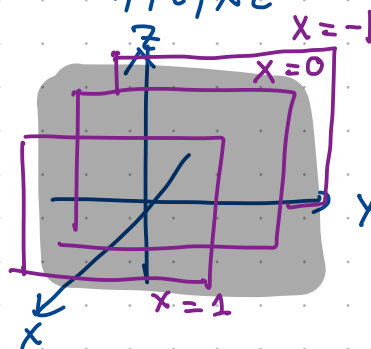
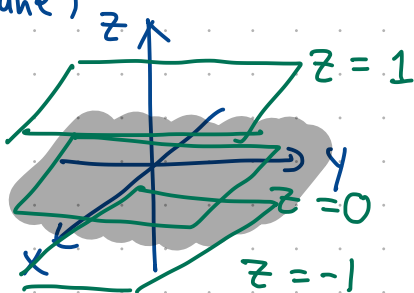
$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

จุด $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$, จุด $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

ระยะทางระหว่างจุด P_1, P_2 คือ $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$

วัตถุพื้นฐานใน 3 มิติ

① ระนาบ (plane) ② ระนาบที่ขนานกับระนาบ xy, yz, xz



[2] Plane ที่ผ่านจุดบนระนาบ xy, yz, xz

สมการระนาบ: $ax + by + cz = d$

Ex $z = 1 - x - \frac{1}{2}y$

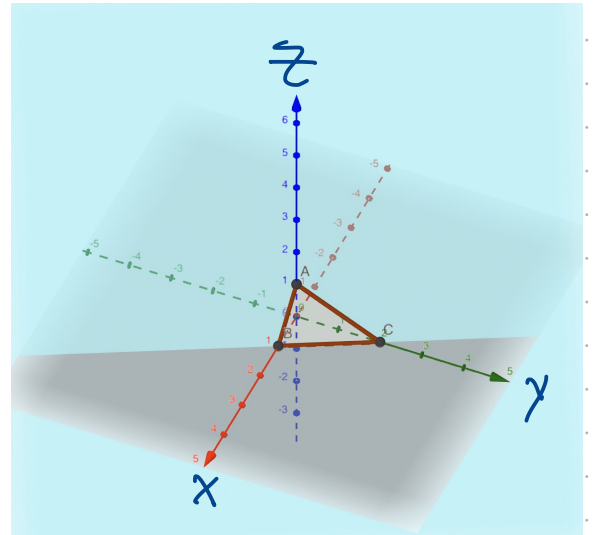
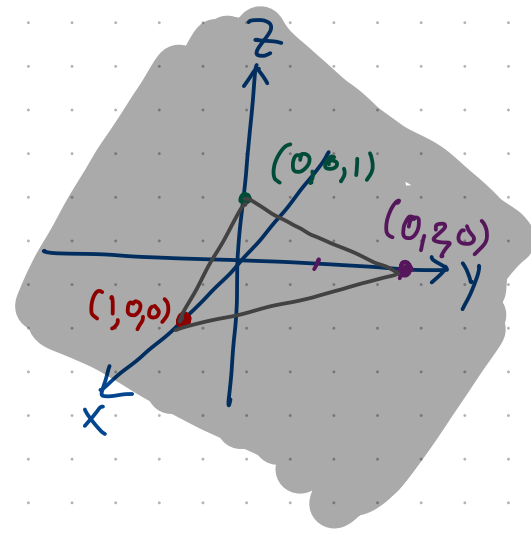
ในรูป plot ระนาบด้วยวิธี เลื่อนจุดตัดแกน x, y, z

• จุดตัดแกน x : Set $y, z = 0$
แล้วนำ x อย่างที่พบ

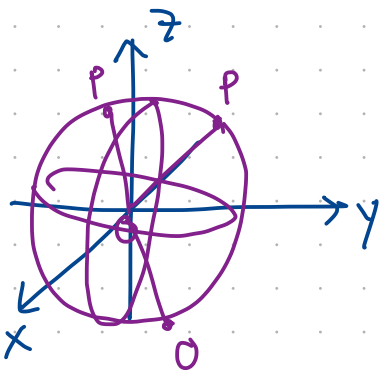
$$0 = 1 - x - 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

• จุดตัดแกน y : Set $x, z = 0$
 $0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y \Leftrightarrow y = 2$

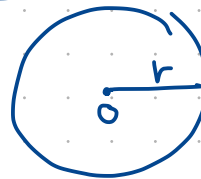
• จุดตัดแกน z : Set $x, y = 0$
 $z = 1 - 0 - 0 \Leftrightarrow z = 1$



② ทรงกลม (sphere)



วงกลม



เซตของจุดที่มีระยะห่าง
จากจุดใดจุดหนึ่งเป็นระยะคงที่
จุดที่ เรียบกว่า จุดปลายของ
ระยะเท่ากัน เรียบกว่า จุดปลาย

สมมติ $P(x, y, z)$ เป็นจุดที่ห่างจาก O เป็นระยะ $= r$

$$r = d(O, P) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2}$$

สมการทรงกลมที่มีรัศมี r จุดศูนย์กลางอยู่ที่ $(0, 0, 0)$

การแปลงฟังก์ชันหลายตัวแปร $z = f(x, y)$

Ex 4 (a) $f(x, y) = 1 - x - \frac{1}{2}y$

$\downarrow$
 $z = 1 - x - \frac{1}{2}y$