

Seguindo com outros exemplos de domínio para funções $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

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

$$D(f) = ?$$

Gráfico do domínio?

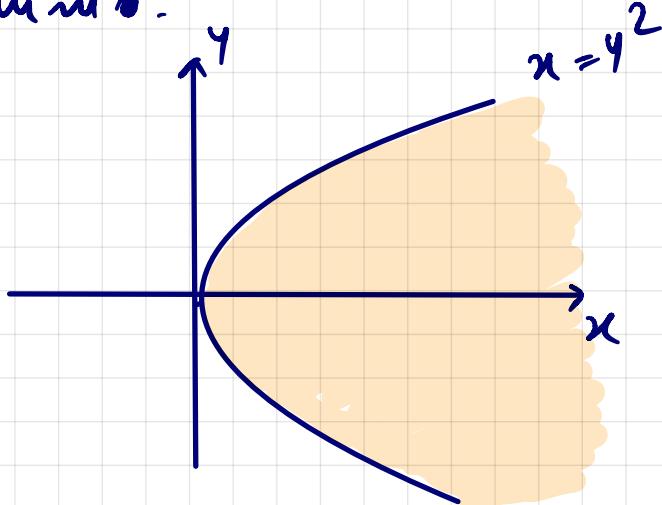
SOLUÇÃO:

condição de existência: $x - y^2 \geq 0$

$$x \geq y^2$$

$$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq y^2\}.$$

Gráfico do domínio:

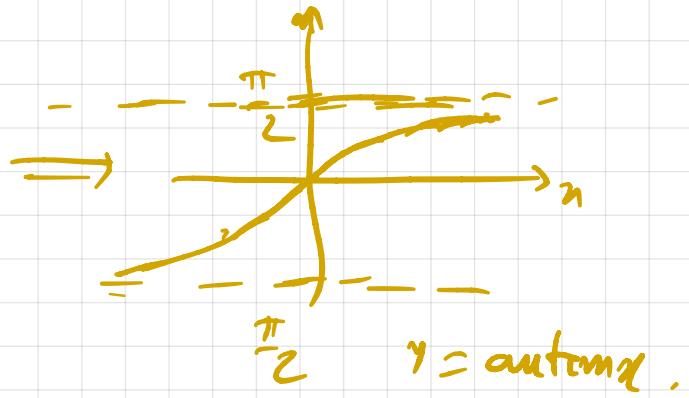
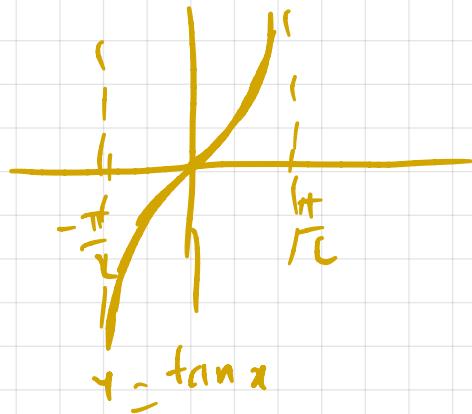


05) $f(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$.

$$D(f) = ?$$

Gráfico do domínio?

OBS: $y = \arctan x \Leftrightarrow x = \tan y$

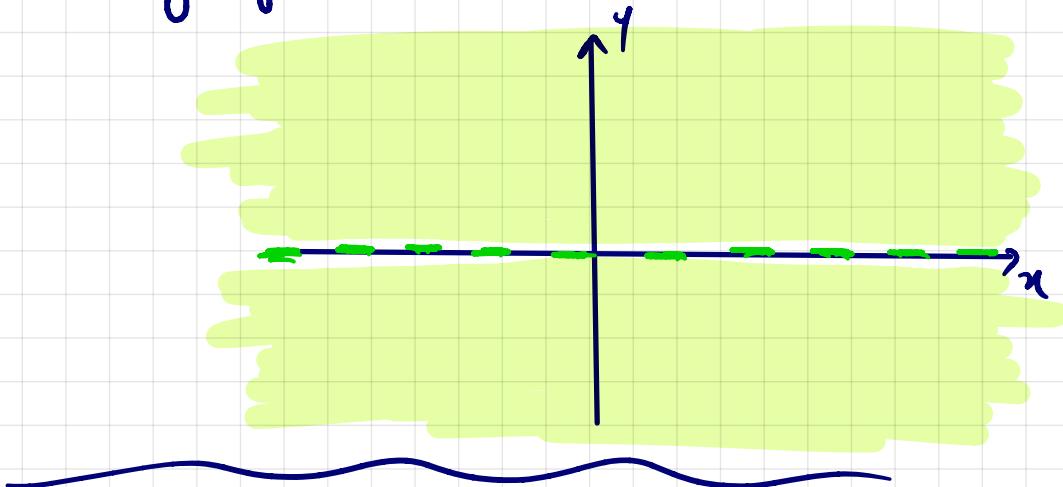


O argumento de arco tangente tem sentido, a priori, em todo \mathbb{R} .

A única exigência, (condição de existência) no nosso caso, é que $y \neq 0$.

$$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \neq 0\}.$$

Gráfico do domínio:



E' possível elaborar o gráfico de algumas funções $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Vejemos alguns exemplos:

Determine domínio, gráfico do domínio, imagem e estilos gráficos de cada função a seguir:

$$(a) f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2.$$

Solução: $z = f(x,y)$

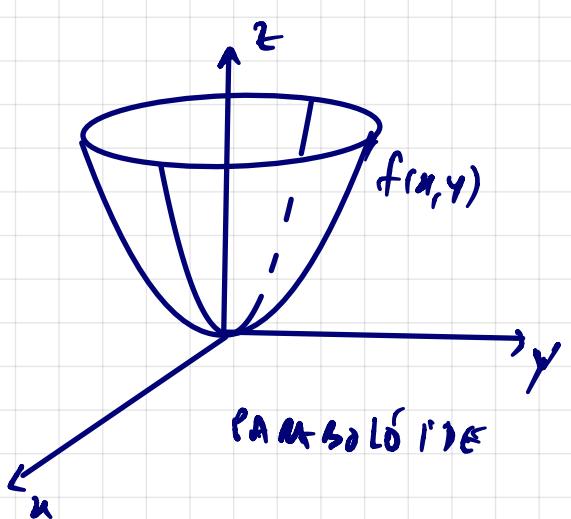
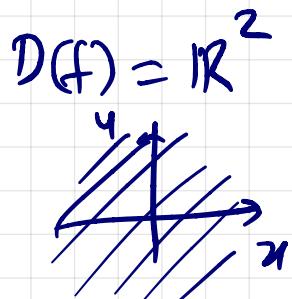
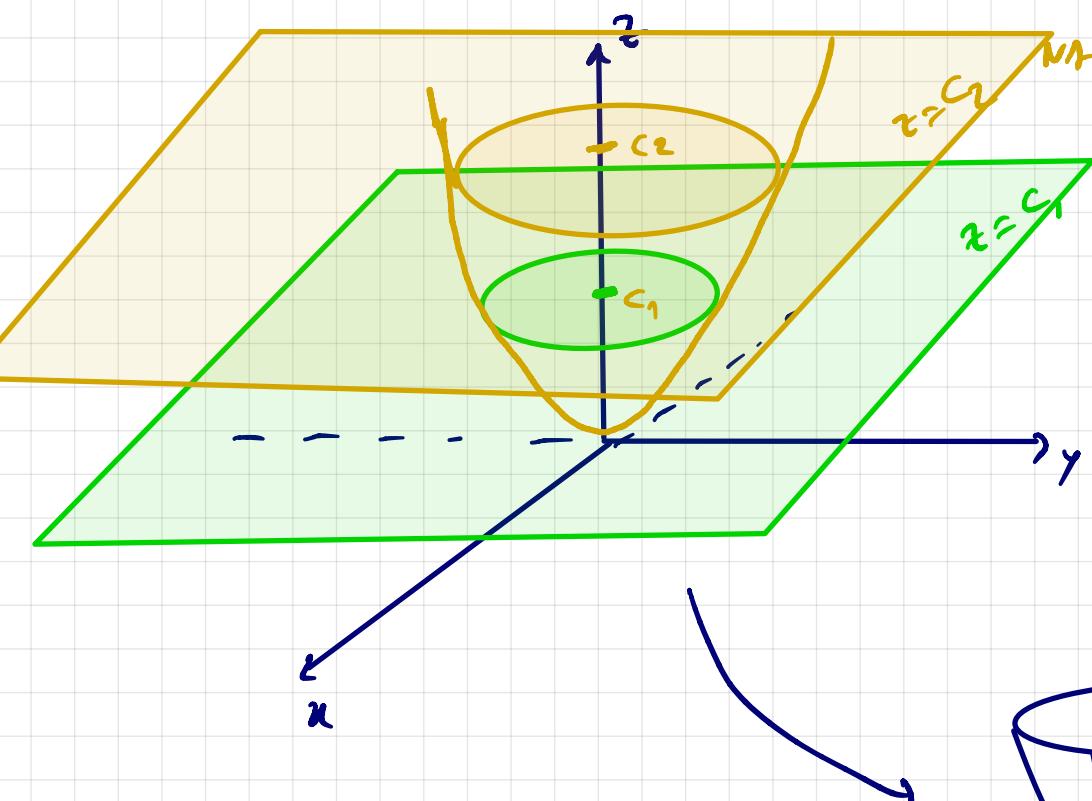
$$z = x^2 + y^2 \geq 0$$

↑

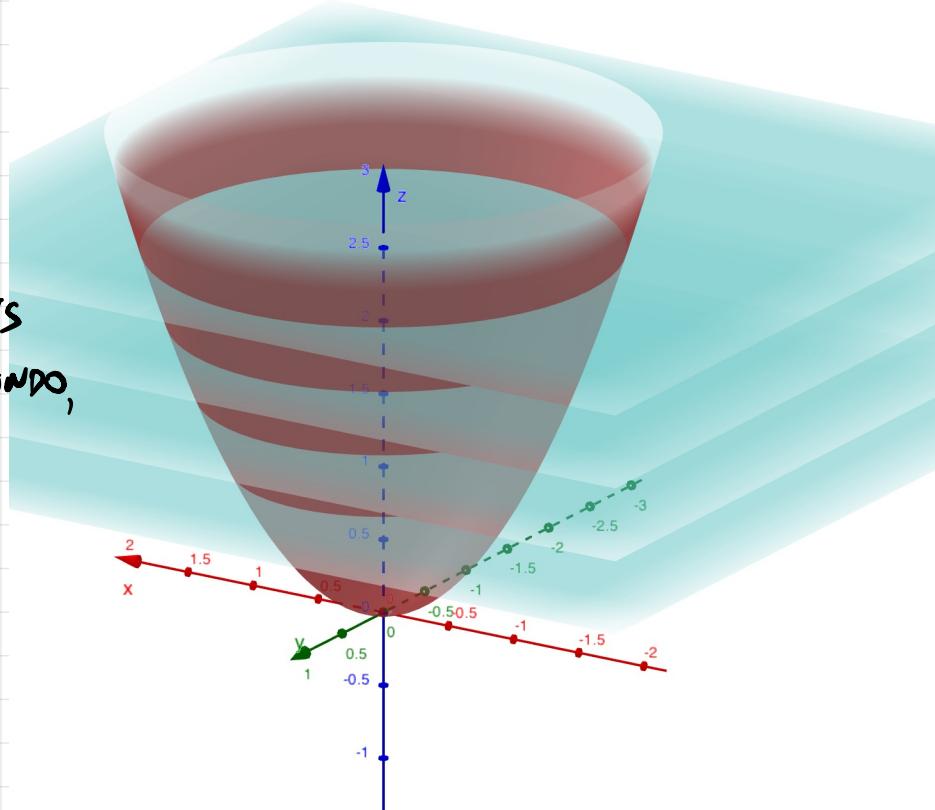
ALTURA

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

NOTE QUE OLHANDO PARALELAMENTE AO PLANO XY, $x^2 + y^2 = z$ É UMA CÍRCUNF. CENTRADA NA ORIGEM E RAIO \sqrt{z}



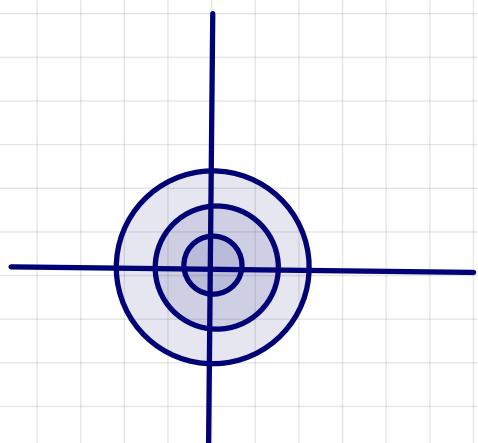
No lado, o gráfico da superfície $z = f(x, y)$, pelo geógrafo, com alguns planos $z = c$ interceptando,



Def.: Glosame - se CURVA DE NÍVEL a curva obtida pelo intercepto de $z = f(x, y)$ com os planos paralelos ao plano xy : $z = c$.

Um reje, onde $f(x, y) = c$, tem-se uma curva de nível.

No exemplo acima, um esboço das curvas de nível são circunferências $x^2 + y^2 = c$.



$$(b) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$$

(é o "ímago" do estoço do item(a))

$$D(f) = ? \quad x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

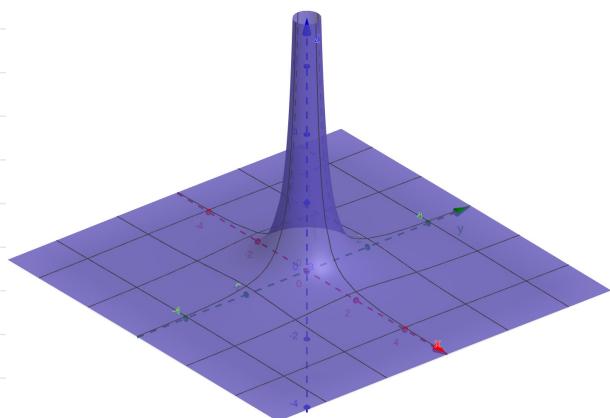
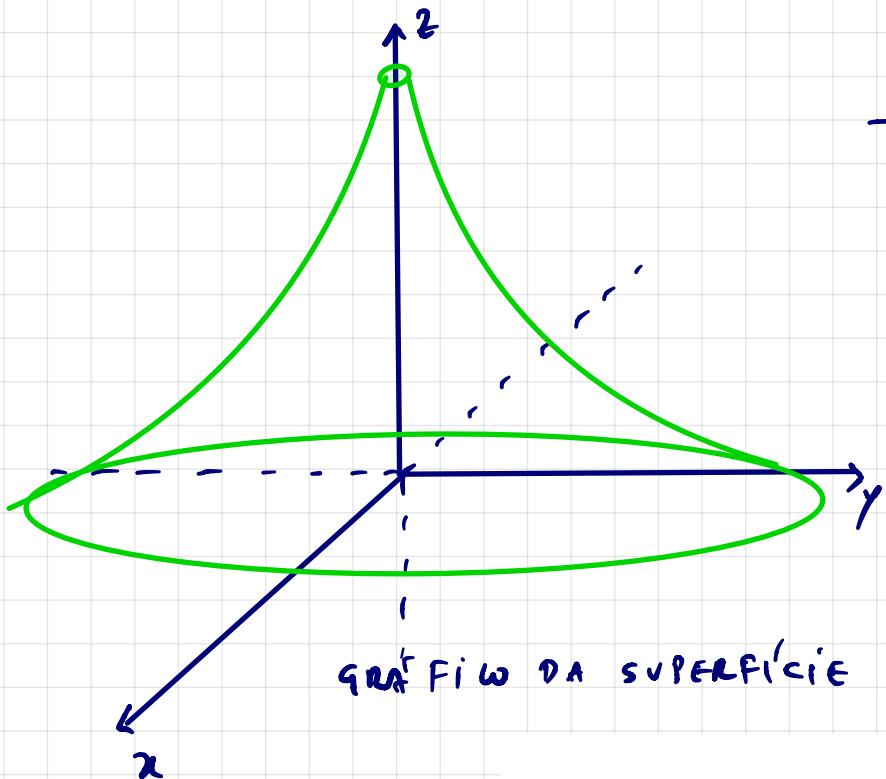
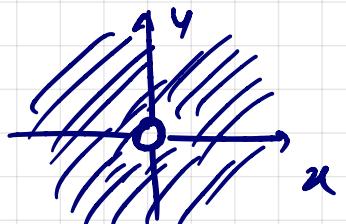
$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} > 0$$

$x^2+y^2 > 0$

$$\text{Im}(f) = (0, +\infty)$$

Gráfico do domínio:



$$(c) f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - 4x^2 - 9y^2}$$

$$D(f) = ?$$

condição: $1 - 4x^2 - 9y^2 \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4x^2 - 9y^2 \geq -1 \quad (x-1)$$

$$4x^2 + 9y^2 \leq 1$$

$$D(f) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 4x^2 + 9y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{9}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{elipsóide})$$

MAIOR
"PESO"

MENOR
"PESO"

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

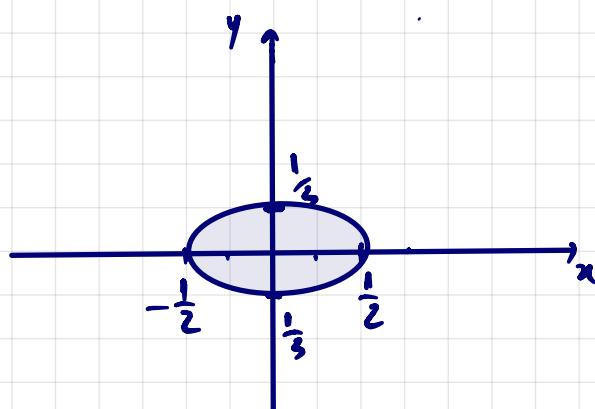


GRÁFICO DO PONTO.

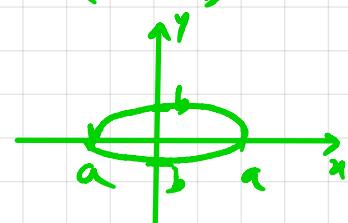
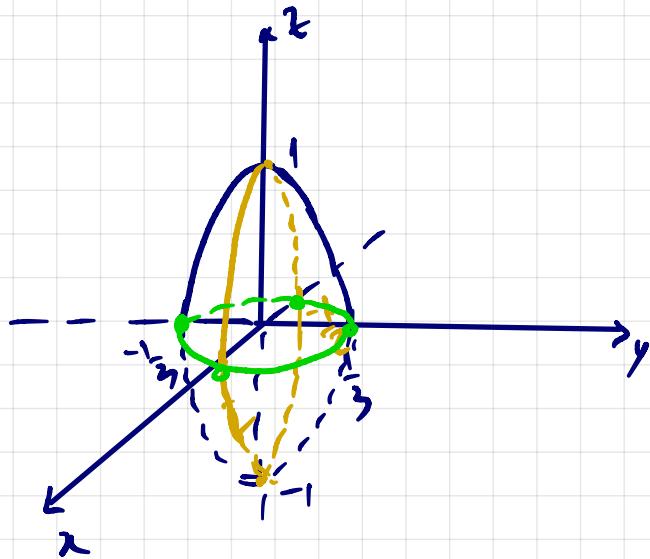


GRÁFICO DA SUPERFÍCIE:

$$z = f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - 4x^2 - 9y^2}$$

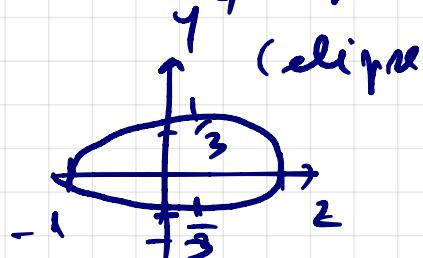
$$\Rightarrow z^2 = 1 - 4x^2 - 9y^2 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 9y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

(elipsóide)

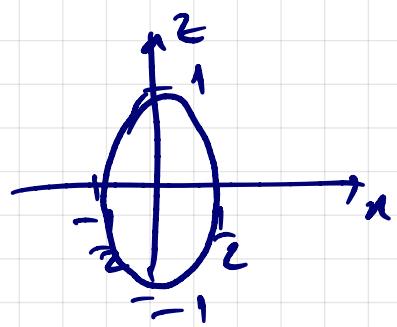


Plano yz: (x=0)
 $9y^2 + z^2 = 1$

$$\frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{9}} + \frac{z^2}{1} = 1$$

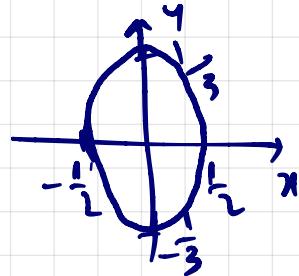


$$\text{plano } xz: (y=0) \quad 4x^2 + z^2 = 1$$

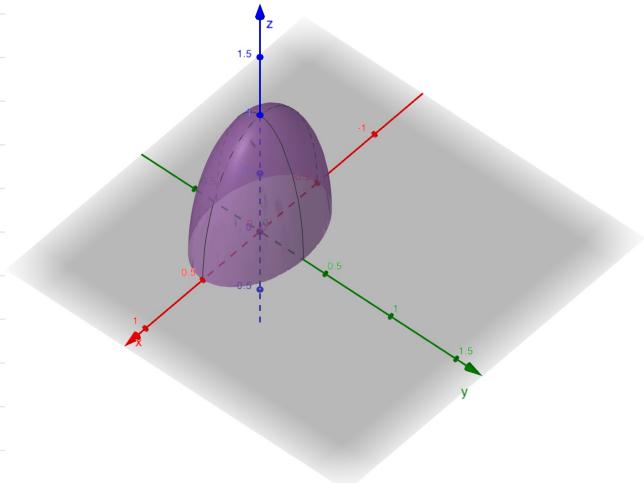
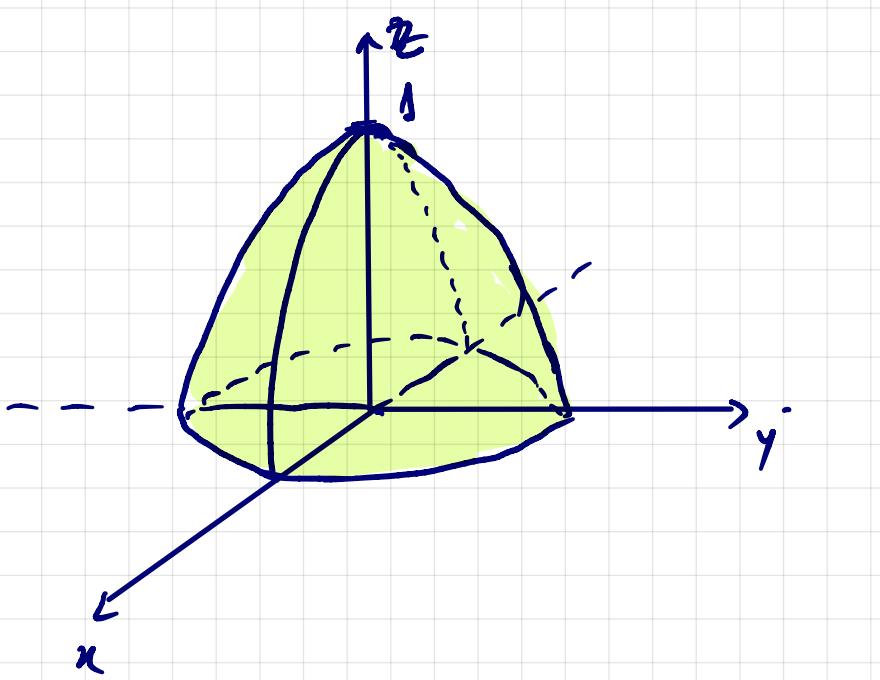


$$\frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{z^2}{1} = 1 \quad (\text{elipse})$$

$$\rho(x \neq 0, z = 0) \quad 4x^2 + 9y^2 = 1 \quad (\text{elipse})$$



Envolto gráfico def:



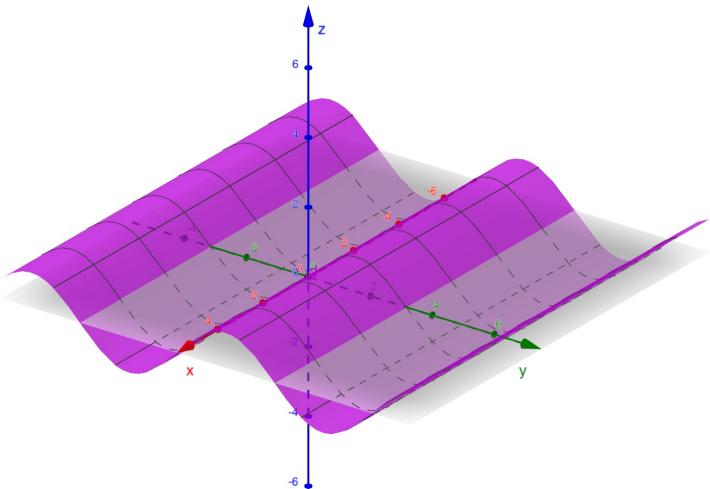
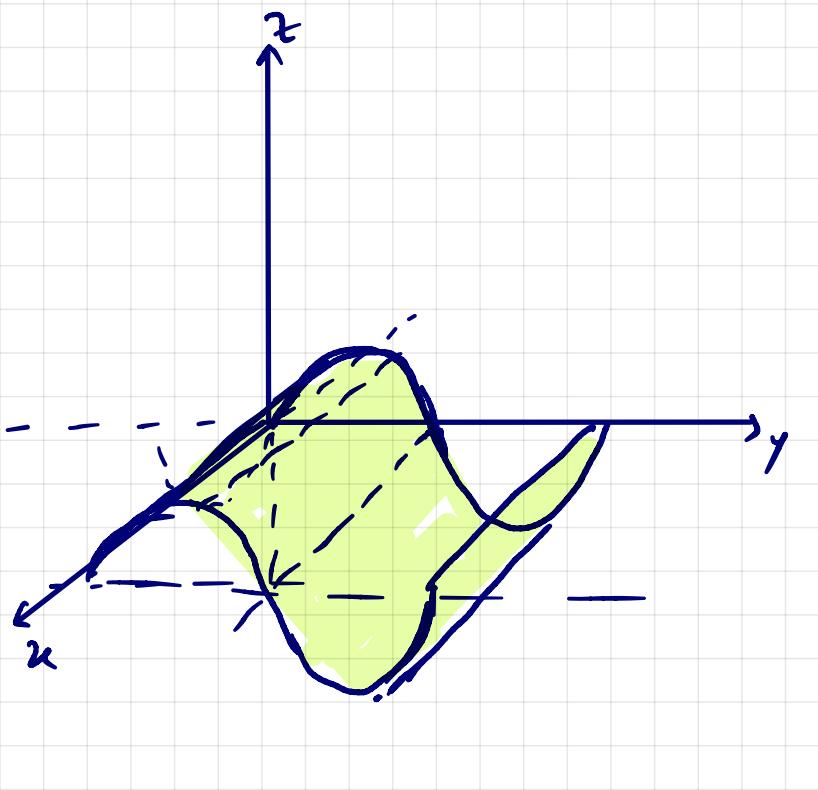
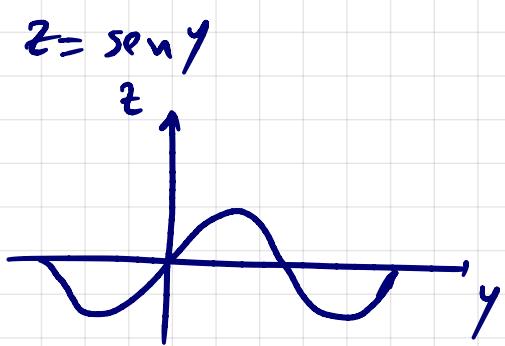
Pelo geogebra.

$$\text{Im}(f) = [0, 1]$$

$$(d) f(x, y) = \sin y$$

$$Df) = \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$Im(f) = [-1, 1]$$



Pe lo geogebra.