

Seguindo com outros exemplos de domínios para
função $f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

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

$D(f) = ?$

gráfico do domínio?

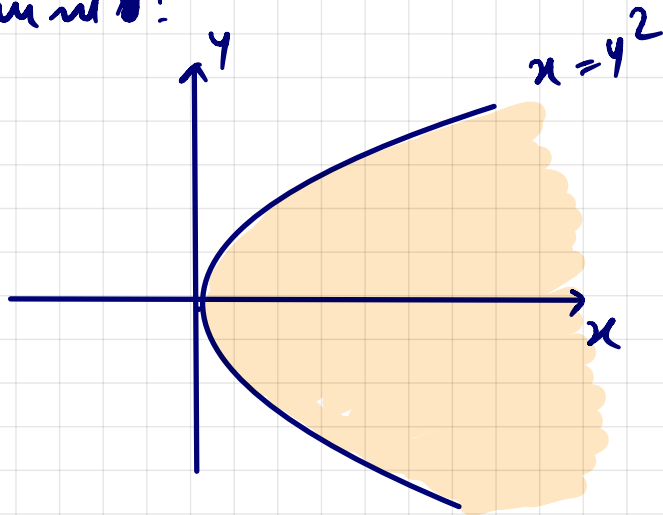
SOLUÇÃO:

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:

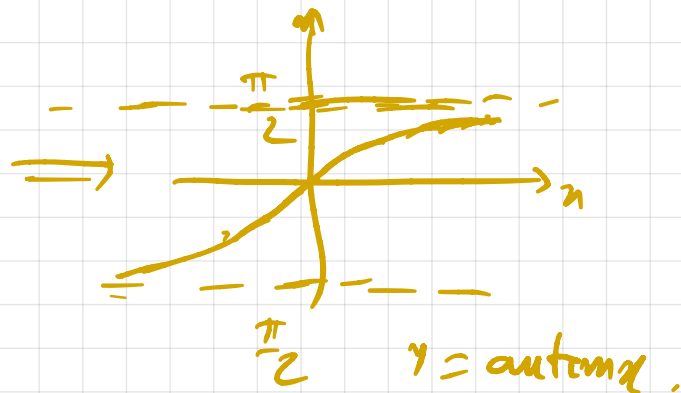
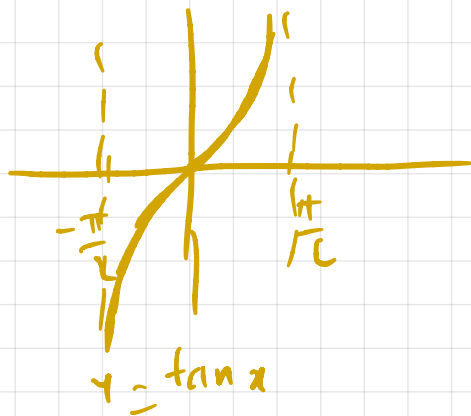


05) $f(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$.

$D(f) = ?$

gráfico do domínio?

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

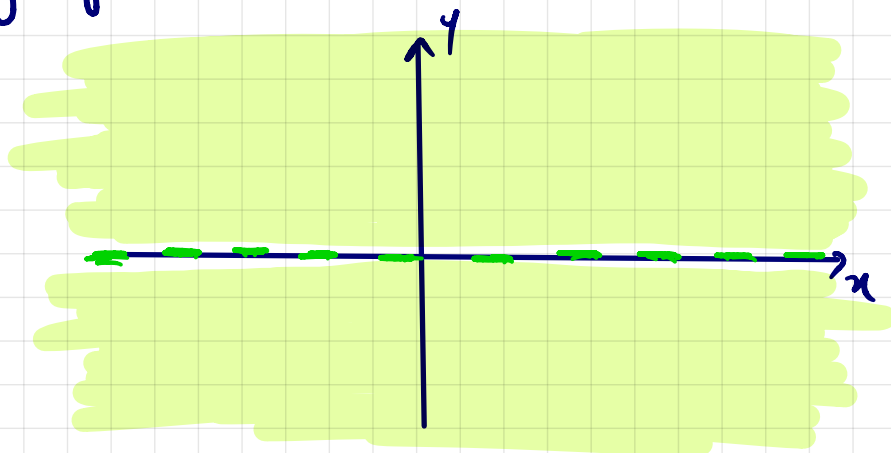


O argumento de arco tangente tem sentido, a priori, em todo o \mathbb{R} .

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

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

Gráfico do domínio:



É possível esboçar o gráfico de algumas funções $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$. Vejamos alguns exemplos:

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

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

Solução: $z = f(x, y)$

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

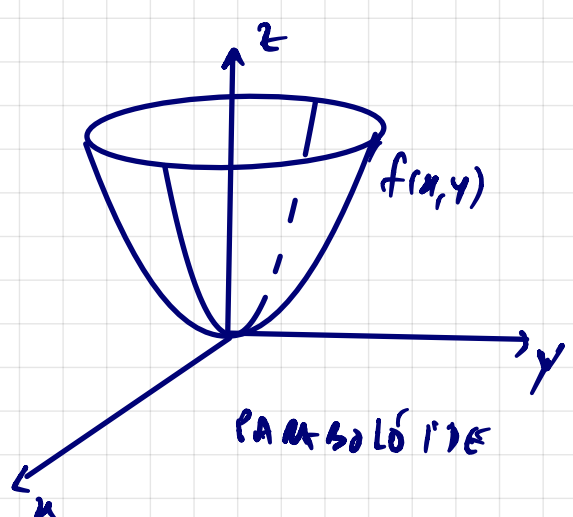
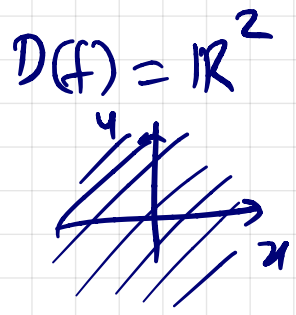
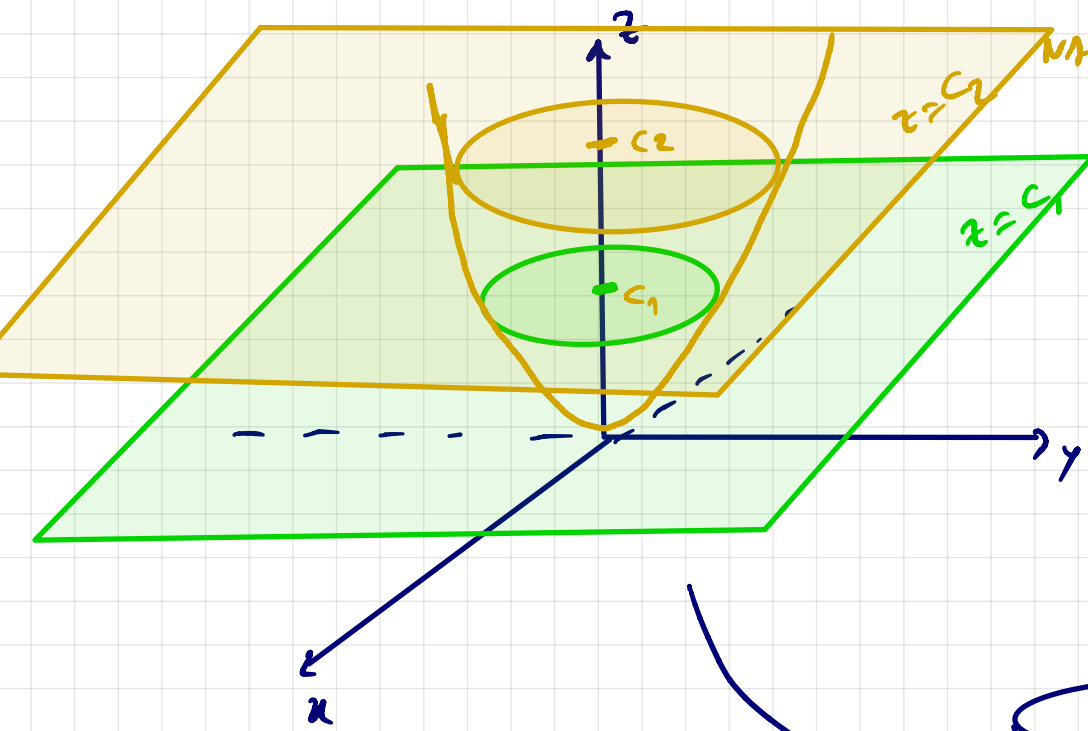


ALTURA

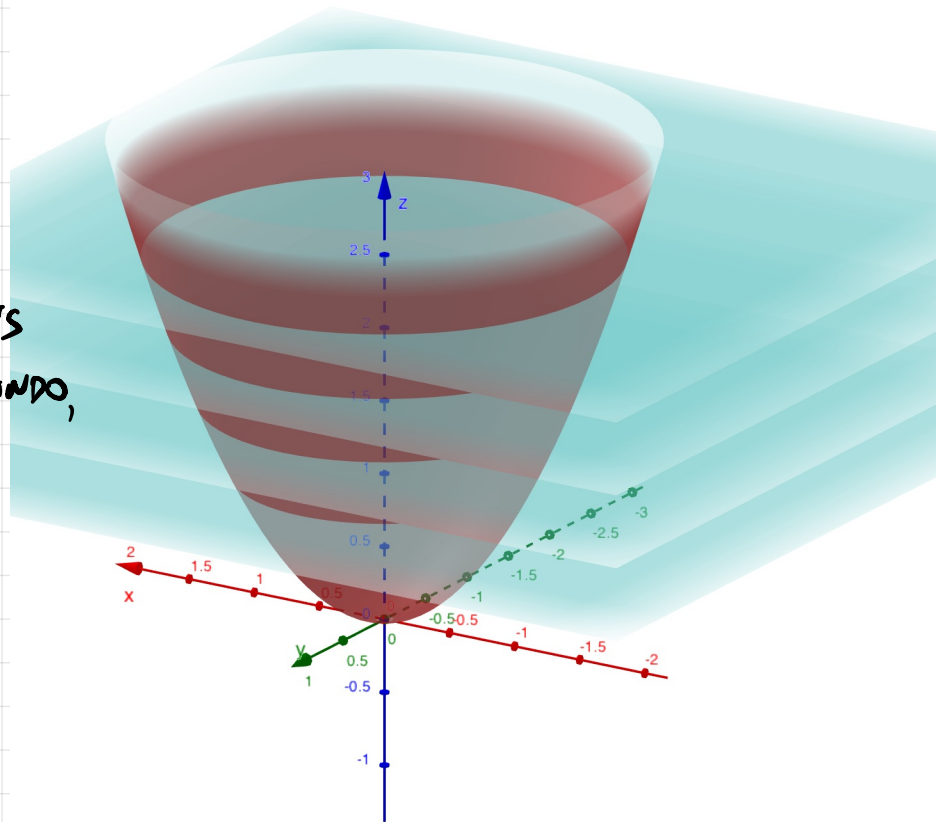
$x^2 + y^2 = z$

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

Nota que, como $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \geq 0$,
então,
 $Im(f) = [0, +\infty)$.

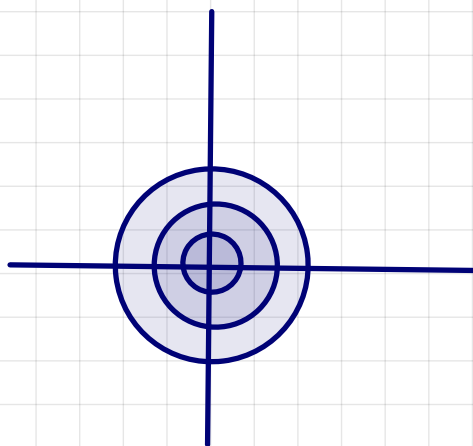


À LADO, O GRÁFICO DA
SUPERFÍCIE $z=f(x,y)$,
PELO GEOMETRIA, COM ALGUNS
PLANOS $z=c$ INTERCEPTANDO,



Def: Chamamos-se CURVA DE NÍVEL a curva
obtida pelo intercepto de $z=f(x,y)$ com os
planos paralelos ao plano xy : $z=c$.
Ou seja, onde $f(x,y)=c$, tem-se uma
curva de nível.

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



$$(b) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (\text{é o "inverso" do esboço do item (a)})$$

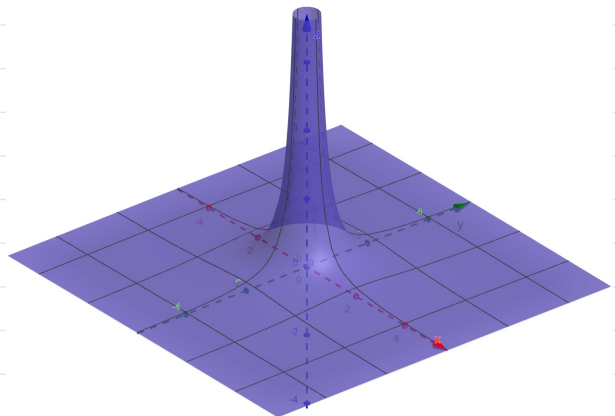
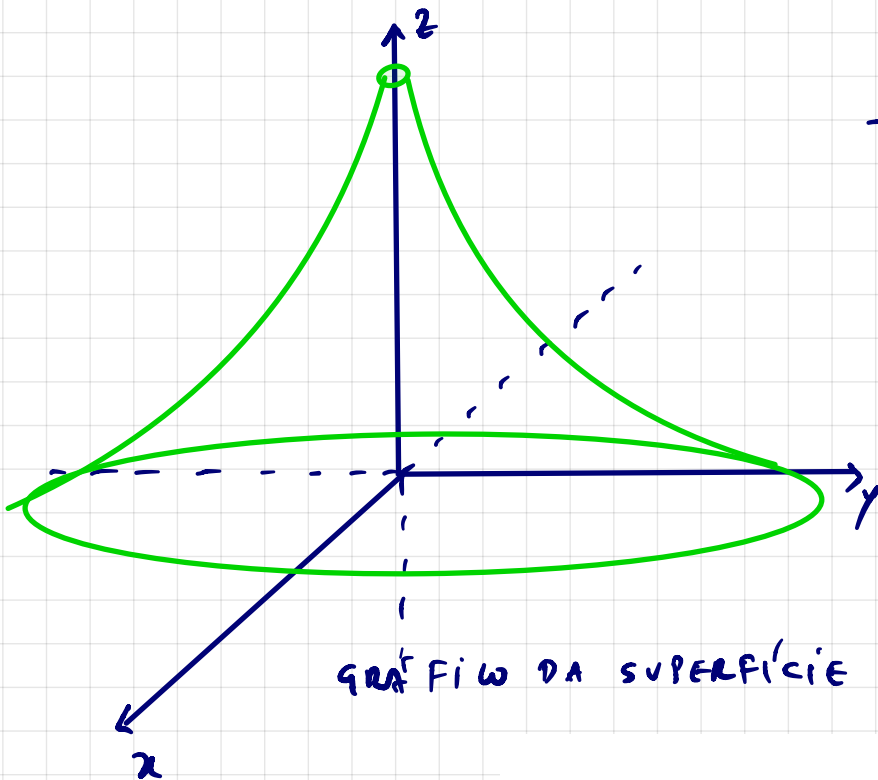
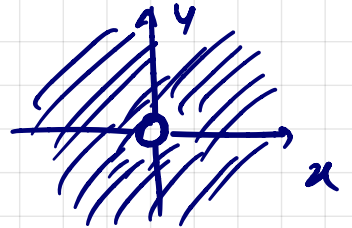
$$D(f) = ? \quad x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

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

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

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

GRÁFICO DO DOMÍNIO:



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

$$D(f) = ?$$

$$\text{condição: } 1 - 4x^2 - 9y^2 \geq 0$$

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

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

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

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

MAIOR "PESO"

MENOR "PESO"

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

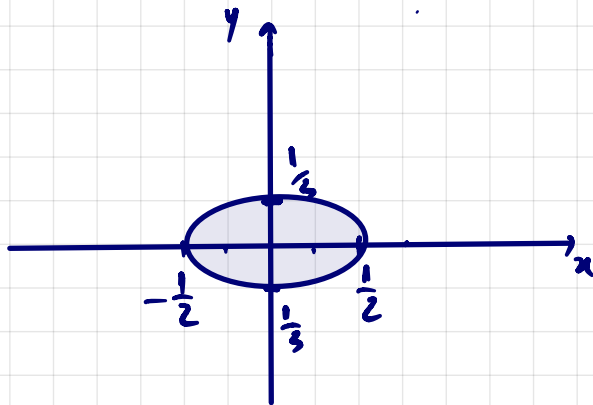


GRÁFICO DO DOMÍNIO.

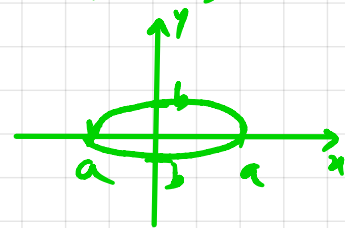
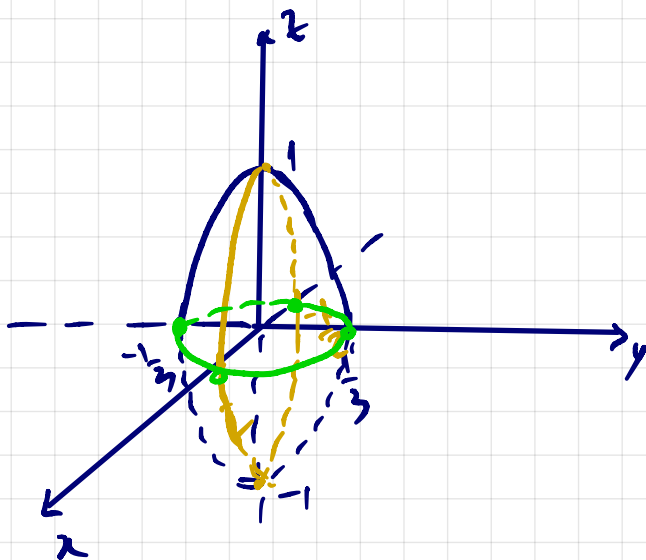


GRÁFICO DA SUPERFÍCIE:

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

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

(elipsoide)

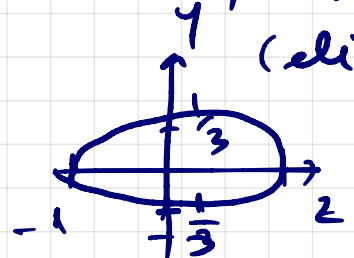


PLANO yz: (x=0)

$$9y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

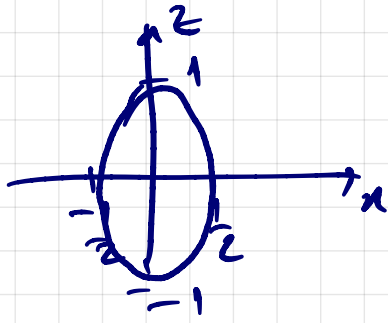
$$\frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{9}} + \frac{z^2}{1} = 1$$

(elipse)

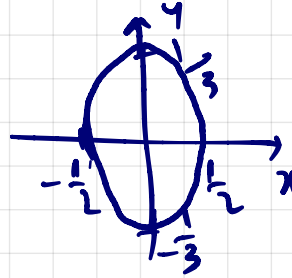


plano xz : ($y=0$) $4x^2 + z^2 = 1$

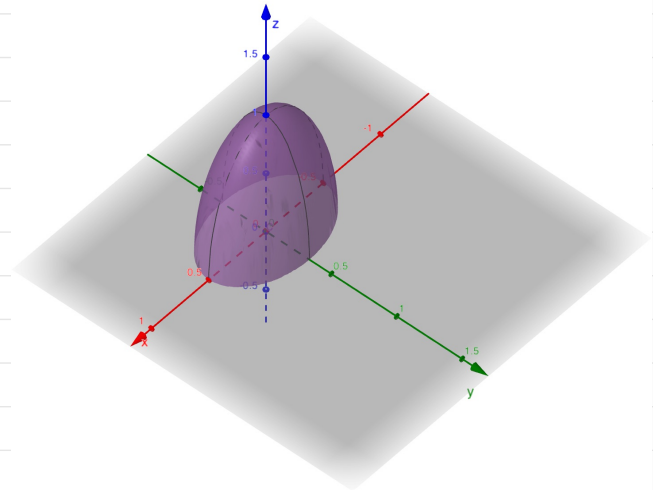
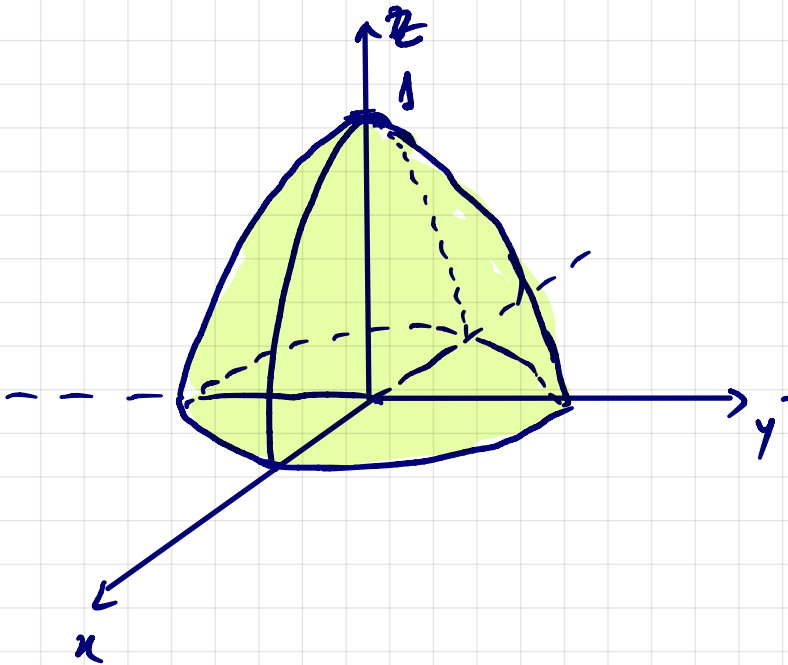
$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{z^2}{1} = 1 \quad (\text{elipse})$$



plano xy : ($z=0$) $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 1$ (elipse)



Esboço gráfico def:



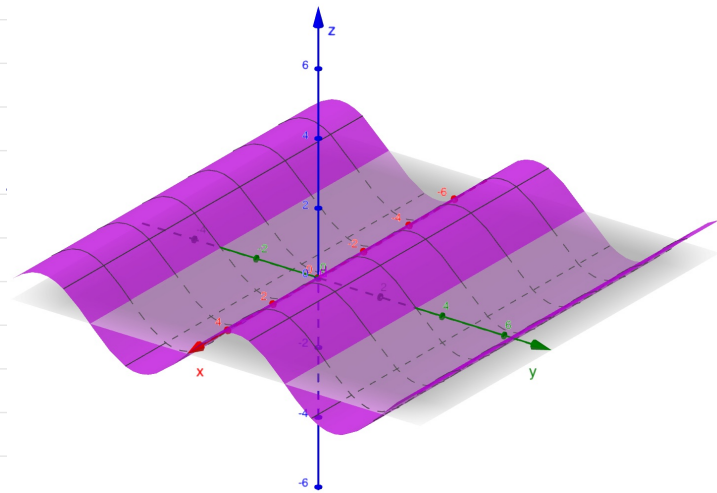
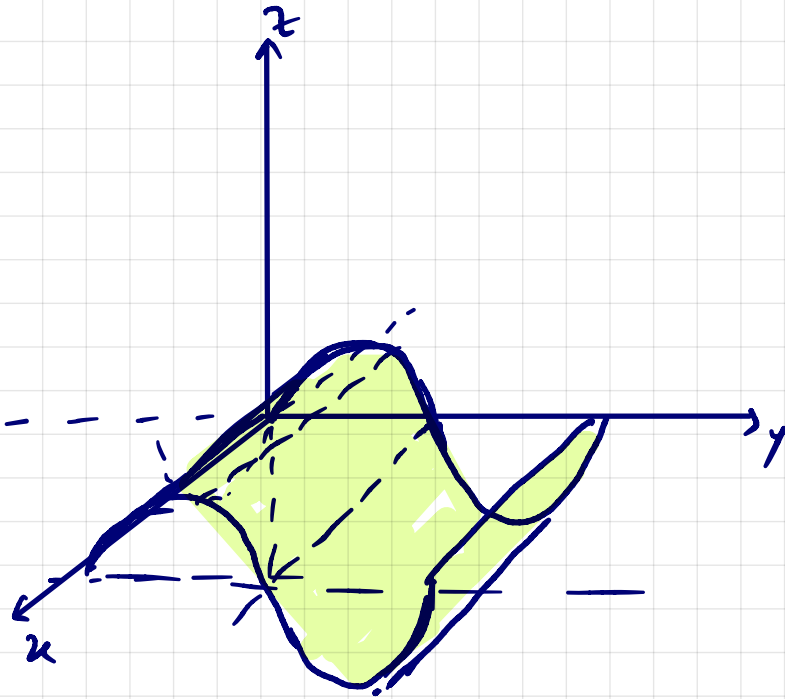
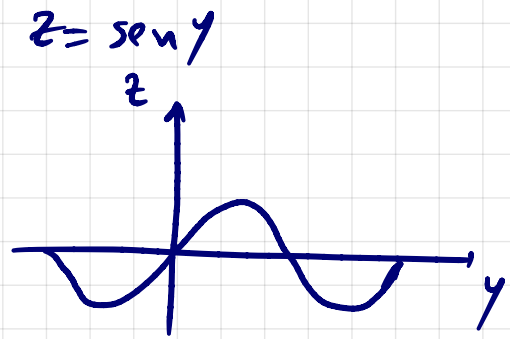
Pelo geogebra.

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

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

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

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



Pelo geogebra.