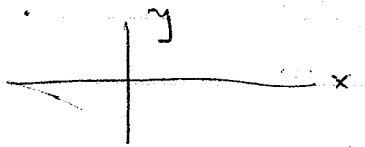
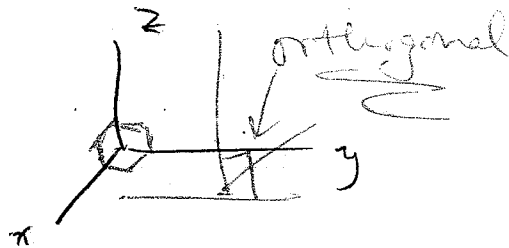


# Sec 25 - "3-Space"



2-space



3-space

Equations of line + plane, respectively.

$$px + qy + r = 0$$

(notice: slope =  $-\frac{p}{q}$ )

$$px + qy + rz + s = 0$$

We've used to ~~see~~  $y = mx + b$ , but when we try to visualize eqns. of planes in 3-space, it's better to jump off from the alternate form here =  $px + qy + r = 0$

We could use this form to find the eqn. of a line in 2-space given 2 pts  $(x_1, y_1)$  &  $(x_2, y_2)$  by solving the system

system to be solved simultaneously  $\rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} px_1 + qy_1 + r = 0 \\ px_2 + qy_2 + r = 0 \end{cases}$$

We solve for  $p + q$  ~~at~~

( $r$  resolves when we get  $p + q$ )

Likewise, if we have 3 points in 3-space (two are not coplanar with the third), solving the system:

$$px_1 + qy_1 + rz_1 + s = 0$$

$$px_2 + qy_2 + rz_2 + s = 0$$

$$px_3 + qy_3 + rz_3 + s = 0$$

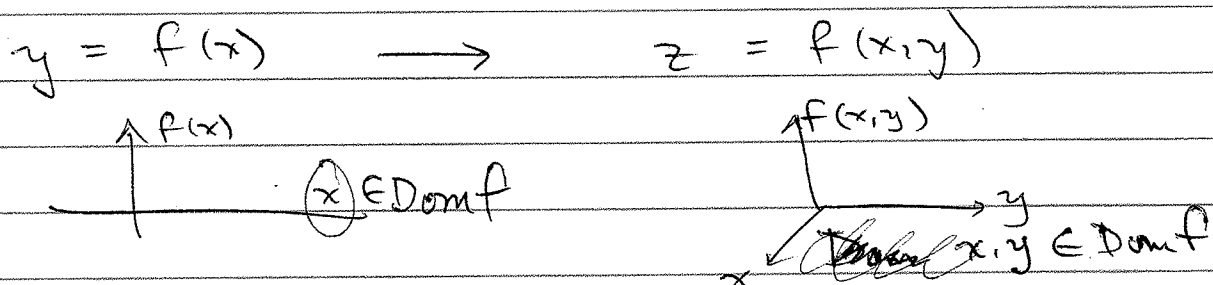
will give us the eqn. of the plane through those 3 pts:

We don't solve for  $x, y, z$ , but for  $p, q, r$ .

Sec 26

Functions of Two Variables

Note: Errors in text : p. 208  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$   
 should read  $g(x,y) = \dots$   
 p. 210 graph (a) should say  $y \geq 0$   
 under it, not  $y \geq x$ .

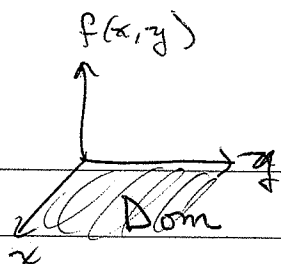


We won't try too hard to visualize the graphs. Geometrically, they are interesting + important, but for our needs, we can still imagine the  $(x,y)$ -coordinate system, but now the domain encompasses restrictions on both  $x + y$ .

For example:  $f(x,y) = x \cdot \sqrt{y}$  <sup>not linear</sup> has  
domain  $\{(x,y) : y \geq 0\}$  "the set of  $(x,y)$  such that  $y \geq 0; x \in \mathbb{R}$ "

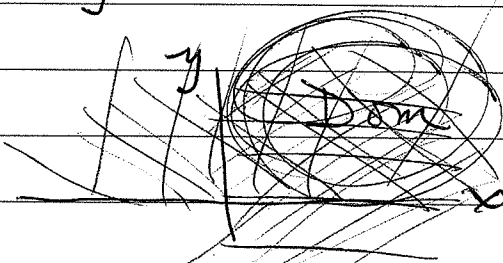
For multivariable fens, it is best to represent the domain in set notation, as seen.

We can also graph the domain; but stick to 2-space and imagine the values  $f(x,y)$  lie above, below, or on the  $(x,y)$ -plane.



Here is a sketch of the domain  $\{(x,y) : x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$   
 e.g.  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{xy}$

In 2-space, we'd draw



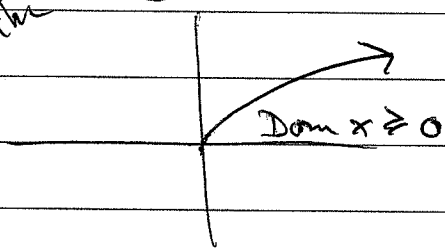
That is, the domain is the first quadrant and here it includes the axes there.

Look at Ex 26.1 on pp 209-210. The word "SHADE" is used instead of showing cross-hatching.

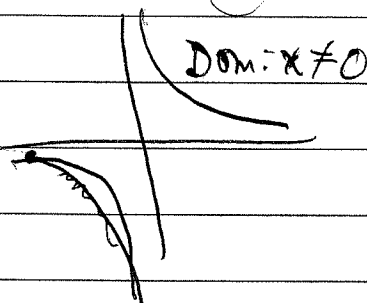
Digression Sketch these

2-Dom

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$



$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$y = \ln x$$

