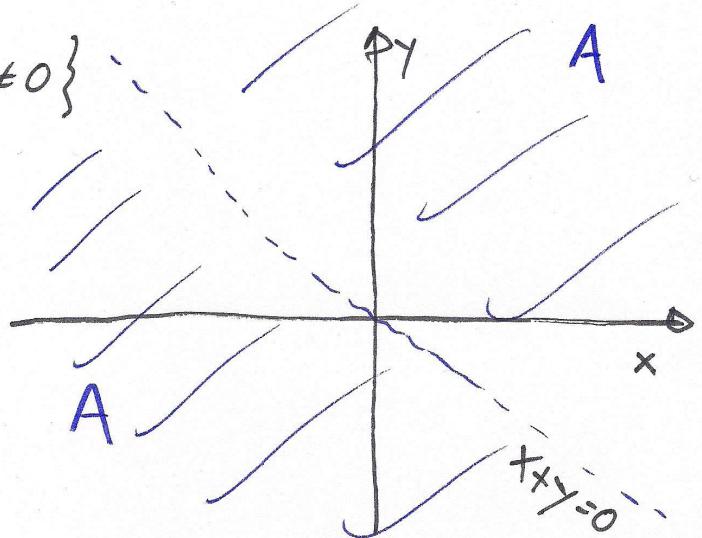


$$\bullet f(x,y) = \frac{e^{x+y}}{x+y}$$

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

$$x+y=0 \Leftrightarrow y=-x$$

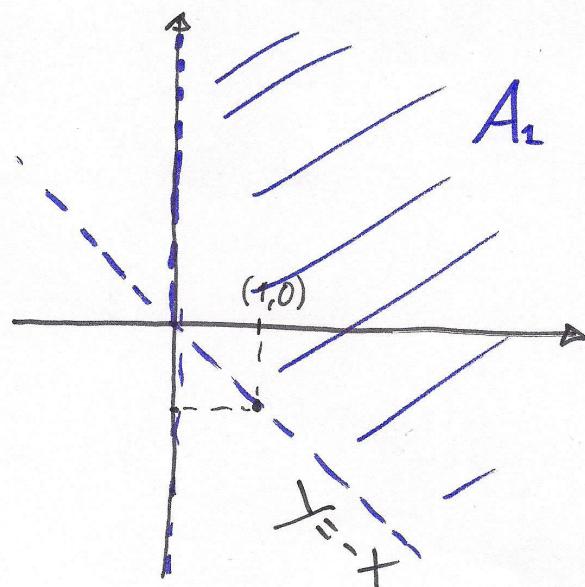


$$\bullet f(x,y) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)$$

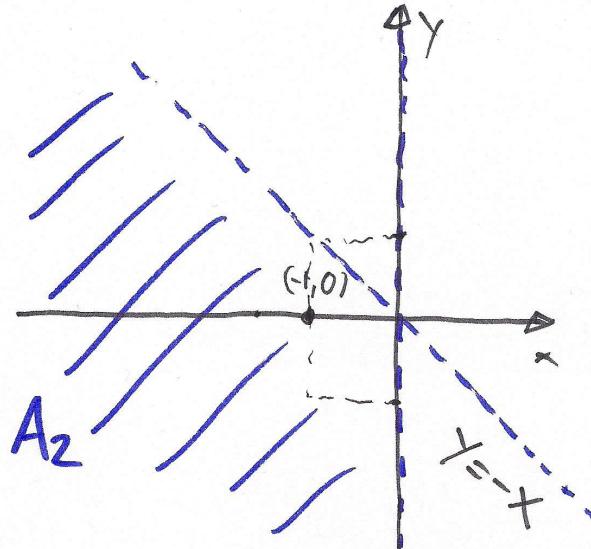
$$D.E. = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \neq 0, 1 + \frac{y}{x} > 0\}$$

\rightarrow Sistema: $\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ 1 + \frac{y}{x} > 0 \end{cases}$

- De $x > 0$:

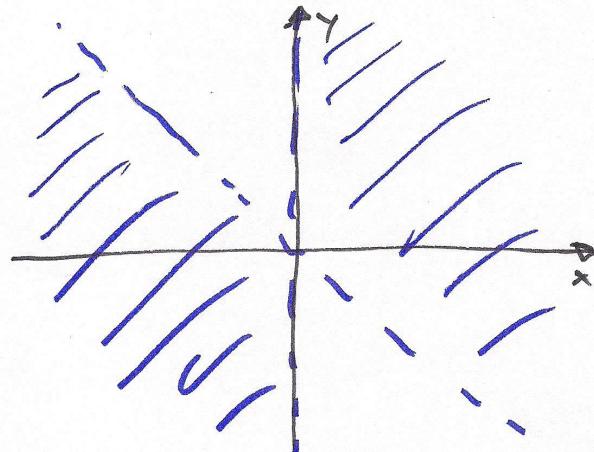


- De $x < 0$:



- Ricordando:

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$



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

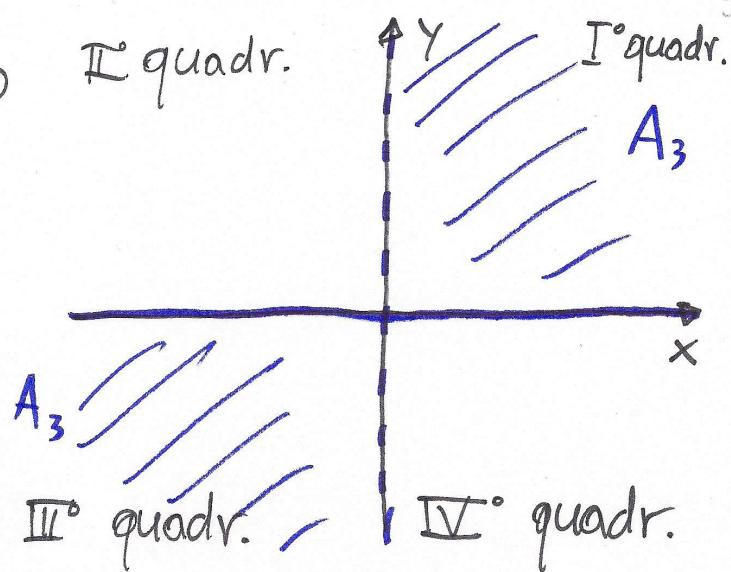
$$\text{D.E.} = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \neq 0, 1 + \frac{y}{x} > 0, \ln(1 + \frac{y}{x}) \geq 0 \right\}$$

- Abbiamo già risolto il sistema
dato dalle prime due

$$-\ln\left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right) \geq 0 \quad \text{II quadr.}$$

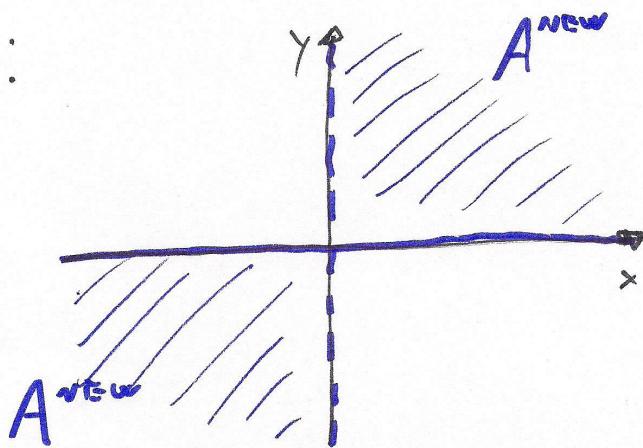
$$\frac{y}{x} \geq 0$$

~~caso 2: y > 0~~



- Riunendo i casi:

$$A^{\text{new}} = A^{\text{old}} \cap A_3$$



def | Sia $f: A(\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

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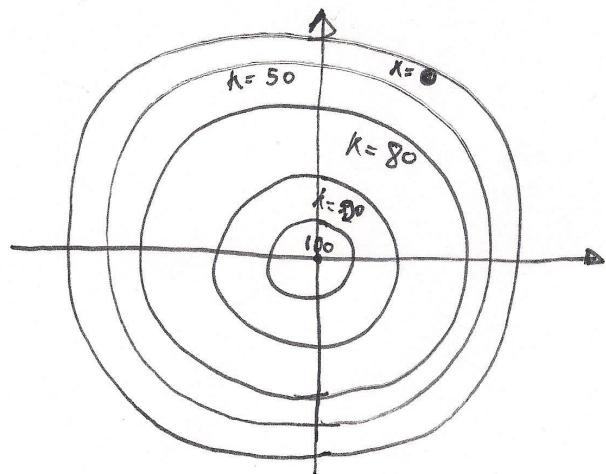
Una CURVA DI LIVELLO K di f e' il luogo dei punti di A in cui $f(x,y) = K$, ovvero:

$$\{(x,y) \in A : f(x,y) = K\}$$

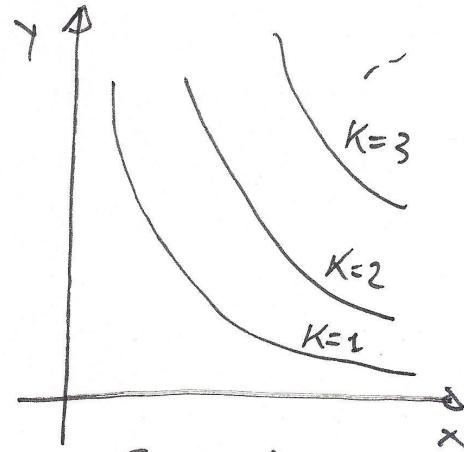
oss | Una curva di livello e' una curva del piano

oss | Interpretazione geometrica:

proiezione sul piano (x,y) dell'intersezione del grafico di f con il piano $z = K$



ISOIPSE



sc $f(x,y) =$ funz. di prod.
ISOQUANTI

Superfici e curve di livello

- Già $f: A (\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow B (\subseteq \mathbb{R})$

$\Gamma_f := \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \begin{array}{l} (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in A, \\ x_{n+1} = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{array} \right\}$

grafico di f

- Se $n=2$, Γ_f è una **superficie** nello spazio (in \mathbb{R}^3)

- Le superfici più semplici sono i piani:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x, y) = ax + by + c$$

$$\Gamma_f = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \underline{z = ax + by + c} \right\}$$

Δ
Eq. piano

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• Esempio:

- $f(x,y) = -3x - 2y + 3$

