

Figure 1: Piano $z = 0$: grafico di $f(x, y) = 0$

(1)

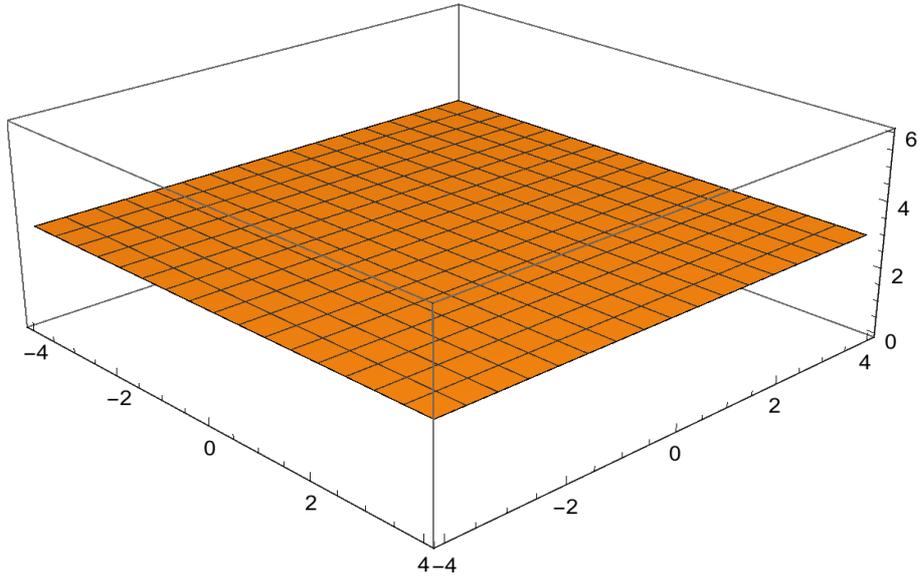


Figure 2: Piano $z = 3$: grafico di $f(x, y) = 3$

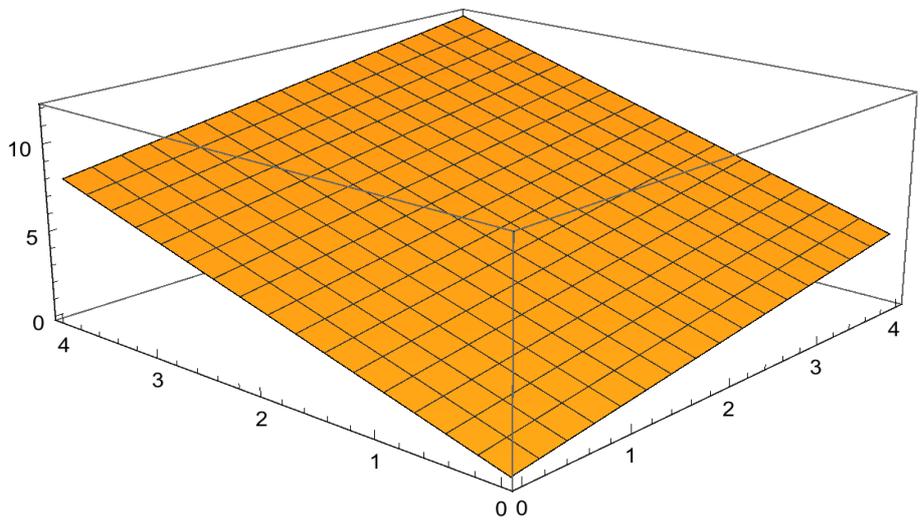


Figure 3: Piano $z = ax + by$: grafico di $f(x, y) = ax + by$

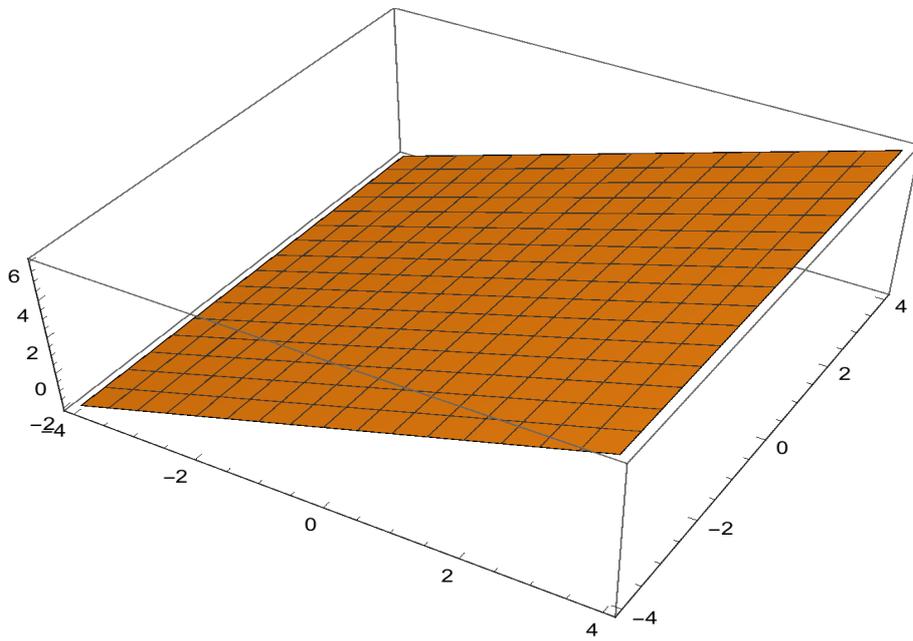


Figure 4: Piano $z = ax + c$: grafico di $f(x, y) = ax + c$

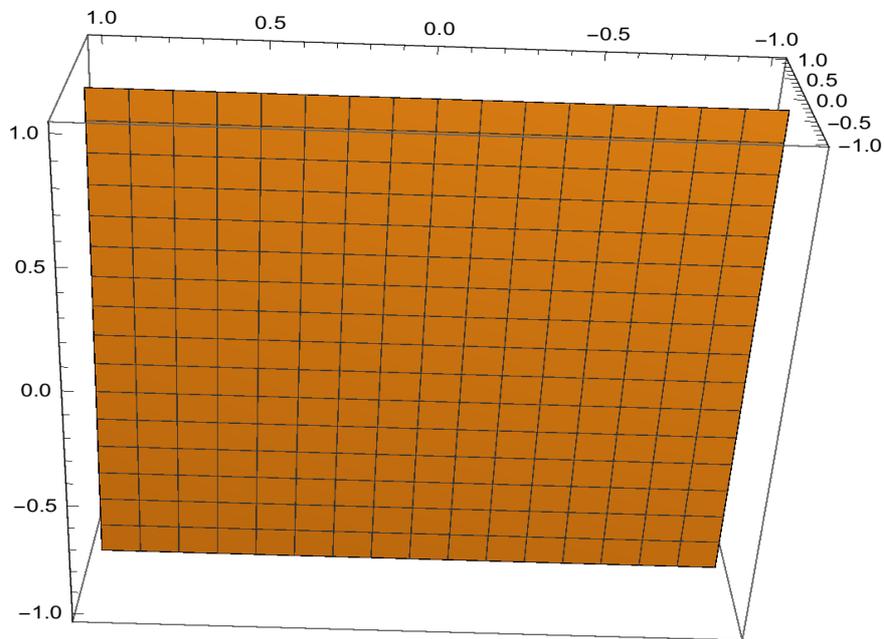


Figure 5: Piano $x = 0$: non è il grafico di una funzione!!

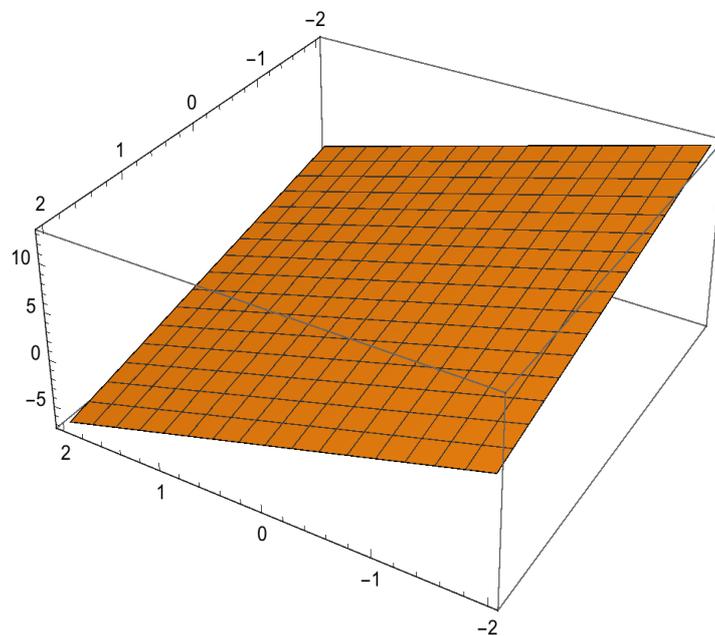


Figure 6: Piano $z = -3x - 2y + 3$: grafico di $f(x, y) = -3x - 2y + 3$

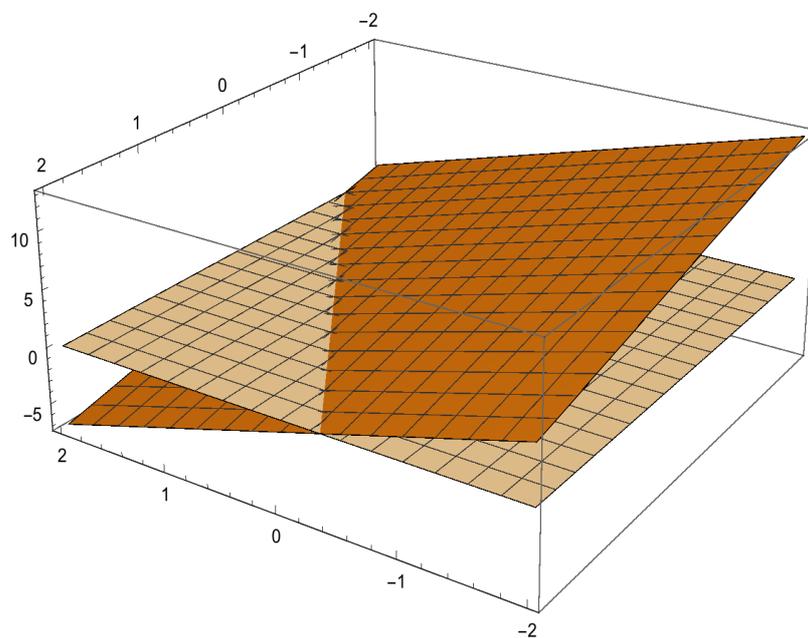


Figure 7: Curva di livello 0 della funzione $f(x, y) = -3x - 2y + 3$

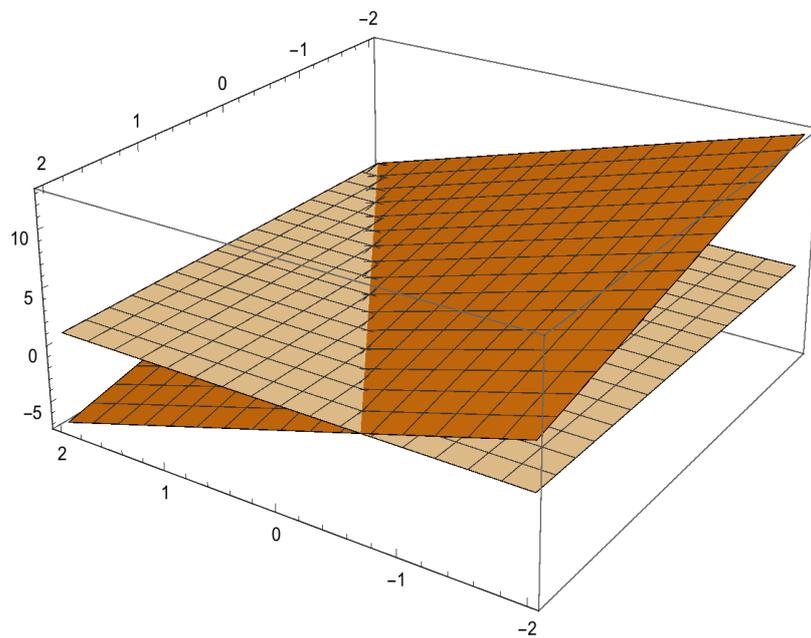


Figure 8: Curva di livello 1 della funzione $f(x, y) = -3x - 2y + 3$

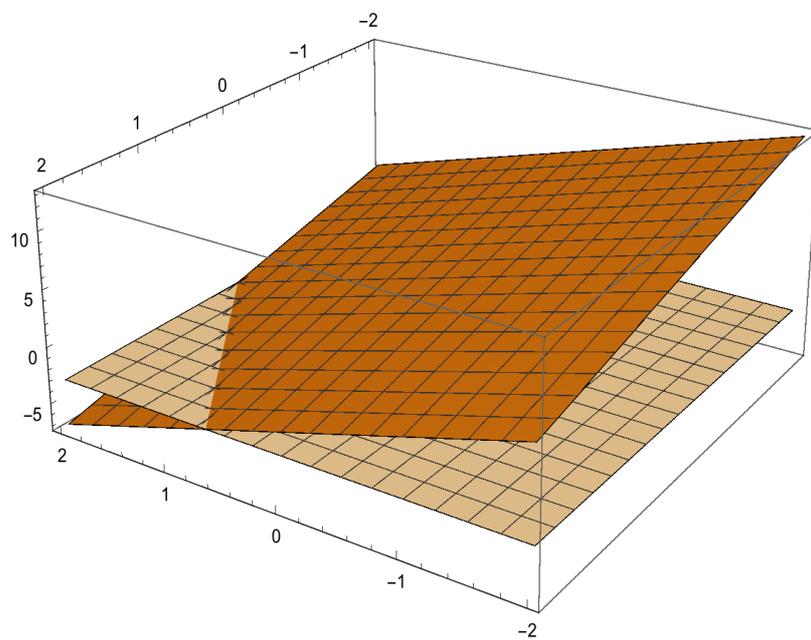


Figure 9: Curva di livello -3 della funzione $f(x, y) = -3x - 2y + 3$

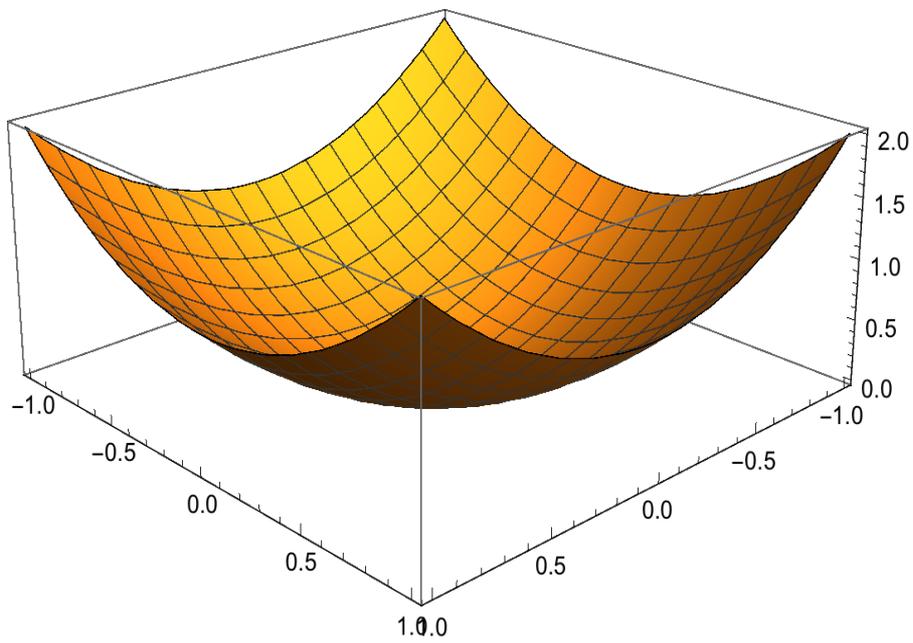


Figure 10: Paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$: grafico di $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

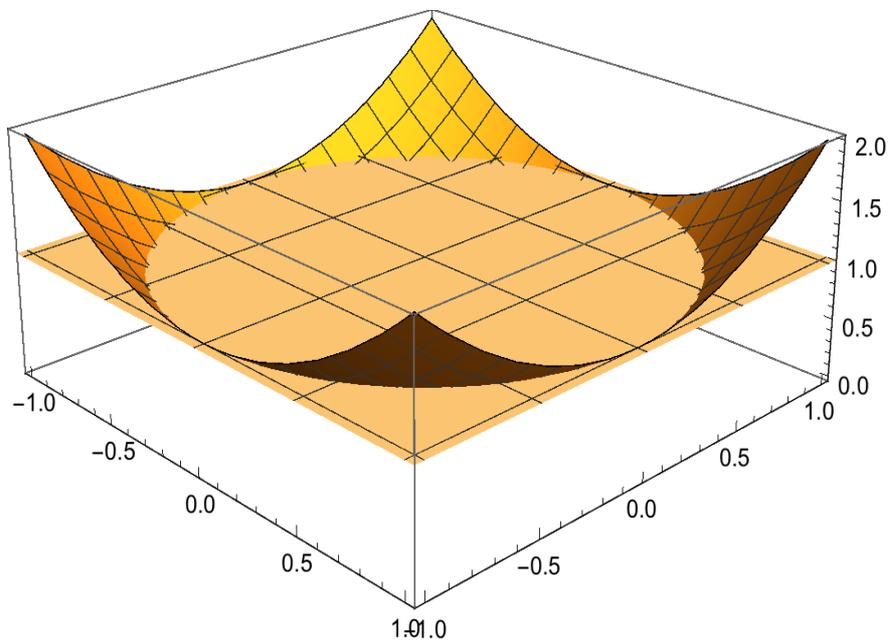


Figure 11: Curva di livello 1 della funzione $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

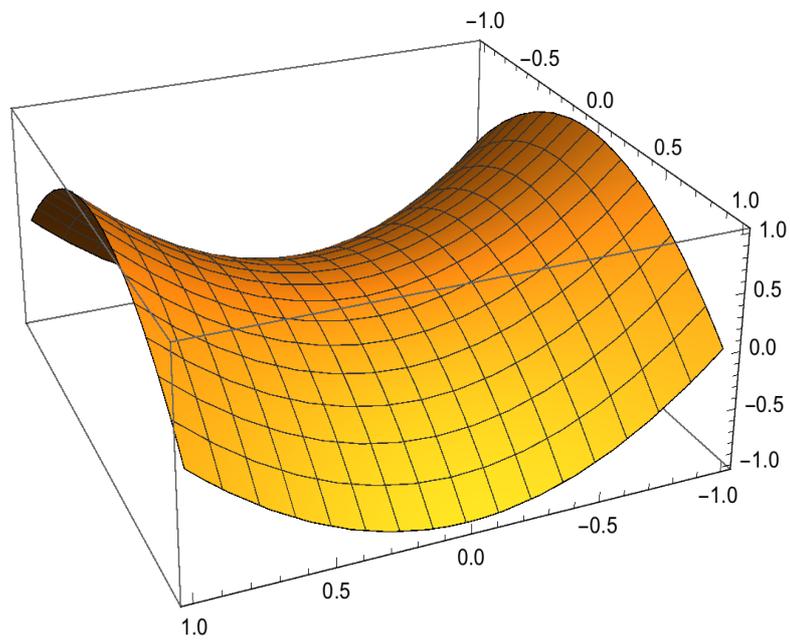


Figure 12: Paraboloide iperbolico $z = x^2 - y^2$: grafico di $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$

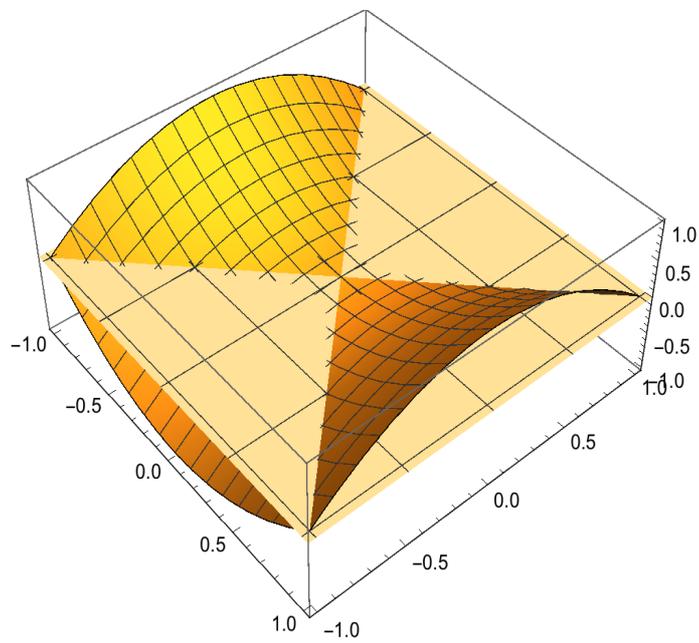


Figure 13: Curva di livello 0 della funzione $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$

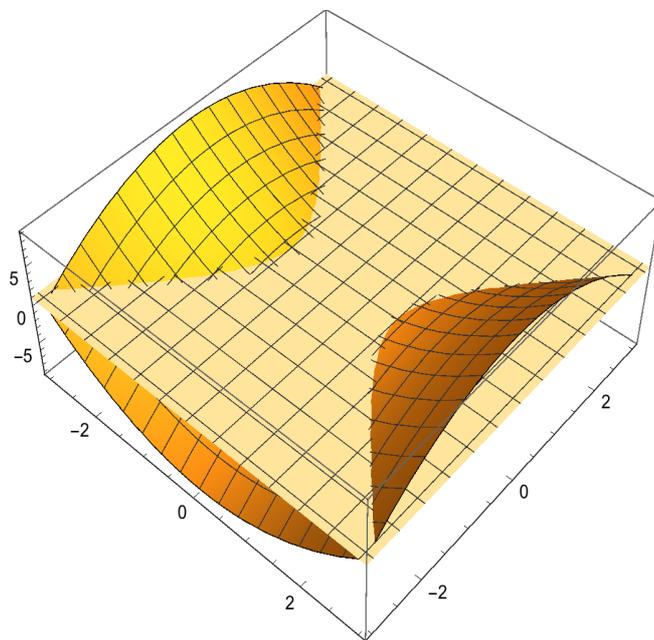


Figure 14: Curva di livello 1 della funzione $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$