14.1 Exercises

1. In Example 2 we considered the function $W = f(T, v)$, where W is the wind-chill index, T is the actual temperature, and v is the wind speed. A numerical representation is given in Table 1.
(a) What is the value of $f(-15, 40)$? What is its meaning?
(b) Describe in words the meaning of the question "For what value of v is $f(-20, v) = -30$?" Then answer the question.
(c) Describe in words the meaning of the question "For what value of T is $f(T, 20) = -49$?" Then answer the question.
(d) What is the meaning of the function $W = f(-5, v)$? Describe the behavior of this function.
(e) What is the meaning of the function $W = f(T, 50)$? Describe the behavior of this function.

2. The *temperature-humidity index* I (or humidex, for short) is the perceived air temperature when the actual temperature is T and the relative humidity is h, so we can write $I = f(T, h)$. The following table of values of I is an excerpt from a table compiled by Environment Canada.

TABLE 3 Apparent temperature as a function of temperature and humidity

Relative humidity (%)

Actual temperature (°C) T \ h	20	30	40	50	60	70
20	20	20	20	21	22	23
25	25	25	26	28	30	32
30	30	31	34	36	38	41
35	36	39	42	45	48	51
40	43	47	51	55	59	63

(a) What is the value of $f(35, 60)$? What is its meaning?
(b) For what value of h is $f(30, h) = 36$?
(c) For what value of T is $f(T, 40) = 42$?
(d) What are the meanings of the functions $I = f(20, h)$ and $I = f(40, h)$? Compare the behavior of these two functions of h.

3. A manufacturer has modeled its yearly production function P (the monetary value of its entire production in millions of dollars) as a Cobb-Douglas function

$$P(L, K) = 1.47L^{0.65}K^{0.35}$$

where L is the number of labor hours (in thousands) and K is the invested capital (in millions of dollars). Find $P(120, 20)$ and interpret it.

4. Verify for the Cobb-Douglas production function

$$P(L, K) = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$$

discussed in Example 3 that the production will be doubled if both the amount of labor and the amount of capital are doubled. Determine whether this is also true for the general production function

$$P(L, K) = bL^{\alpha}K^{1-\alpha}$$

5. A model for the surface area of a human body is given by the function

$$S = f(w, h) = 0.1091w^{0.425}h^{0.725}$$

where w is the weight (in pounds), h is the height (in inches), and S is measured in square feet.
(a) Find $f(160, 70)$ and interpret it.
(b) What is your own surface area?

6. The wind-chill index W discussed in Example 2 has been modeled by the following function:

$$W(T, v) = 13.12 + 0.6215T - 11.37v^{0.16} + 0.3965Tv^{0.16}$$

Check to see how closely this model agrees with the values in Table 1 for a few values of T and v.

7. The wave heights h in the open sea depend on the speed v of the wind and the length of time t that the wind has been blowing at that speed. Values of the function $h = f(v, t)$ are recorded in meters in Table 4.
(a) What is the value of $f(80, 15)$? What is its meaning?
(b) What is the meaning of the function $h = f(60, t)$? Describe the behavior of this function.
(c) What is the meaning of the function $h = f(v, 30)$? Describe the behavior of this function.

TABLE 4

Duration (hours)

Wind speed (km/h) v \ t	5	10	15	20	30	40	50
20	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
30	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
40	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
60	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9
80	4.3	6.4	7.7	8.6	9.5	10.1	10.2
100	5.8	8.9	11.0	12.2	13.8	14.7	15.3
120	7.4	11.3	14.4	16.6	19.0	20.5	21.1

8. A company makes three sizes of cardboard boxes: small, medium, and large. It costs \$2.50 to make a small box, \$4.00

for a medium box, and \$4.50 for a large box. Fixed costs are \$8000.

(a) Express the cost of making x small boxes, y medium boxes, and z large boxes as a function of three variables: $C = f(x, y, z)$.
(b) Find $f(3000, 5000, 4000)$ and interpret it.
(c) What is the domain of f?

9. Let $g(x, y) = \cos(x + 2y)$.
(a) Evaluate $g(2, -1)$.
(b) Find the domain of g.
(c) Find the range of g.

10. Let $F(x, y) = 1 + \sqrt{4 - y^2}$.
(a) Evaluate $F(3, 1)$.
(b) Find and sketch the domain of F.
(c) Find the range of F.

11. Let $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} + \ln(4 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2)$.
(a) Evaluate $f(1, 1, 1)$.
(b) Find and describe the domain of f.

12. Let $g(x, y, z) = x^3y^2z\sqrt{10 - x - y - z}$.
(a) Evaluate $g(1, 2, 3)$.
(b) Find and describe the domain of g.

13–22 Find and sketch the domain of the function.

13. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x + y}$

14. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{xy}$

15. $f(x, y) = \ln(9 - x^2 - 9y^2)$

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

17. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} - \sqrt{1 - y^2}$

18. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$

19. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{\sqrt{y - x^2}}{1 - x^2}$

20. $f(x, y) = \arcsin(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$

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

22. $f(x, y, z) = \ln(16 - 4x^2 - 4y^2 - z^2)$

23–31 Sketch the graph of the function.

23. $f(x, y) = 1 + y$

24. $f(x, y) = 2 - x$

25. $f(x, y) = 10 - 4x - 5y$

26. $f(x, y) = e^{-y}$

27. $f(x, y) = y^2 + 1$

28. $f(x, y) = 1 + 2x^2 + 2y^2$

29. $f(x, y) = 9 - x^2 - 9y^2$

30. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4x^2 + y^2}$

31. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - 4x^2 - y^2}$

32. Match the function with its graph (labeled I–VI). Give reasons for your choices.

(a) $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$

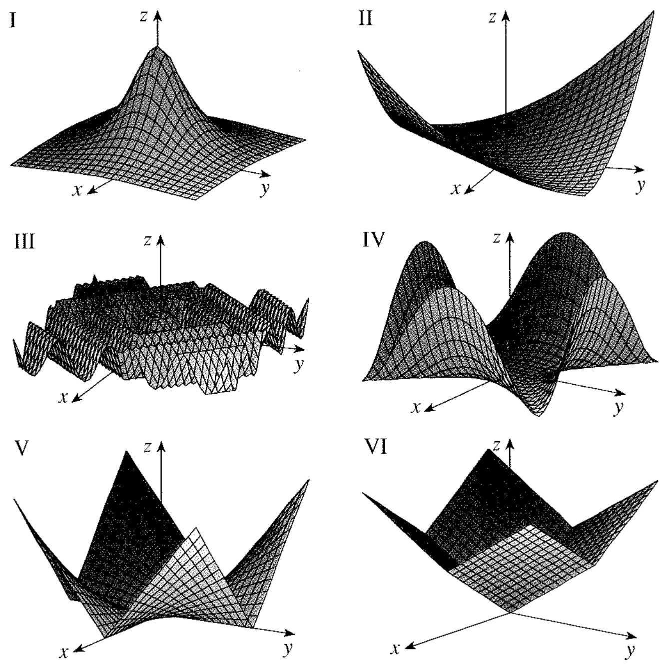
(b) $f(x, y) = |xy|$

(c) $f(x, y) = \dfrac{1}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$

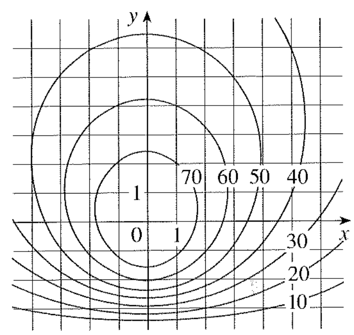
(d) $f(x, y) = (x^2 - y^2)^2$

(e) $f(x, y) = (x - y)^2$

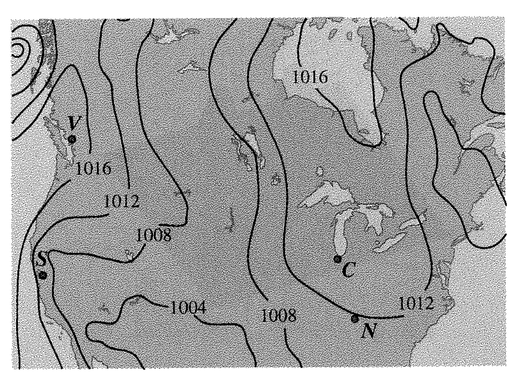
(f) $f(x, y) = \sin(|x| + |y|)$



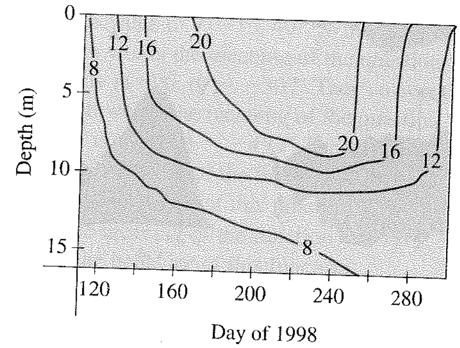
33. A contour map for a function f is shown. Use it to estimate the values of $f(-3, 3)$ and $f(3, -2)$. What can you say about the shape of the graph?



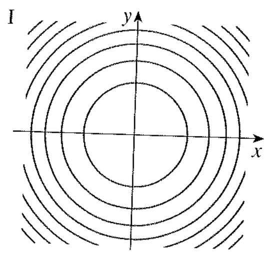
34. Shown is a contour map of atmospheric pressure in North America on August 12, 2008. On the level curves (called isobars) the pressure is indicated in millibars (mb).
(a) Estimate the pressure at C (Chicago), N (Nashville), S (San Francisco), and V (Vancouver).
(b) At which of these locations were the winds strongest?

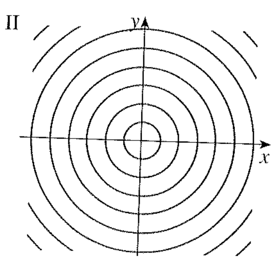


35. Level curves (isothermals) are shown for the water temperature (in °C) in Long Lake (Minnesota) in 1998 as a function of depth and time of year. Estimate the temperature in the lake on June 9 (day 160) at a depth of 10 m and on June 29 (day 180) at a depth of 5 m.



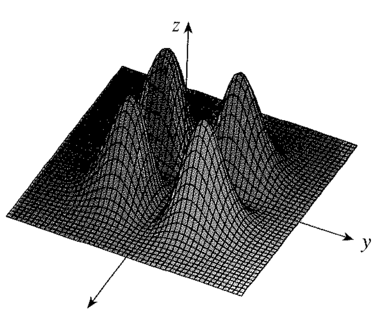
36. Two contour maps are shown. One is for a function f whose graph is a cone. The other is for a function g whose graph is a paraboloid. Which is which, and why?





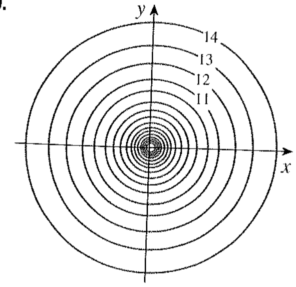
37. Locate the points A and B on the map of Lonesome Mountain (Figure 12). How would you describe the terrain near A? Near B?

38. Make a rough sketch of a contour map for the function whose graph is shown.



39–42 A contour map of a function is shown. Use it to make a rough sketch of the graph of f.

39.



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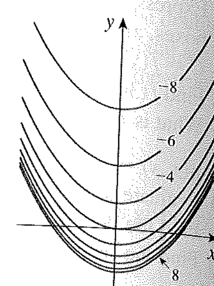

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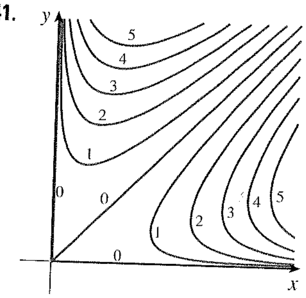

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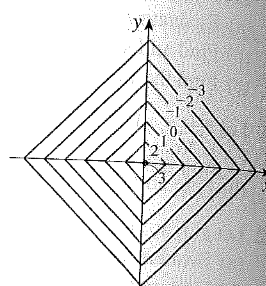


43–50 Draw a contour map of the function showing several level curves.

43. $f(x, y) = (y - 2x)^2$

44. $f(x, y) = x^3 - y$

45. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x} + y$

46. $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + 4y^2)$

47. $f(x, y) = ye^x$

48. $f(x, y) = y \sec x$

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

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

51–52 Sketch both a contour map and a graph of the function and compare them.

51. $f(x, y) = x^2 + 9y^2$

52. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{36 - 9x^2 - 4y^2}$

53. A thin metal plate, located in the xy-plane, has temperature $T(x, y)$ at the point (x, y). The level curves of T are called *isothermals* because at all points on such a curve the temperature is the same. Sketch some isothermals if the temperature function is given by

$$T(x, y) = \frac{100}{1 + x^2 + 2y^2}$$

54. If $V(x, y)$ is the electric potential at a point (x, y) in the xy-plane, then the level curves of V are called *equipotential curves* because at all points on such a curve the electric potential is the same. Sketch some equipotential curves if $V(x, y) = c/\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, where c is a positive constant.

55–58 Use a computer to graph the function using various domains and viewpoints. Get a printout of one that, in your opinion, gives a good view. If your software also produces level curves, then plot some contour lines of the same function and compare with the graph.

55. $f(x, y) = xy^2 - x^3$ (monkey saddle)

56. $f(x, y) = xy^3 - yx^3$ (dog saddle)

57. $f(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)/3}(\sin(x^2) + \cos(y^2))$

58. $f(x, y) = \cos x \cos y$

59–64 Match the function (a) with its graph (labeled A–F below) and (b) with its contour map (labeled I–VI). Give reasons for your choices.

59. $z = \sin(xy)$

60. $z = e^x \cos y$

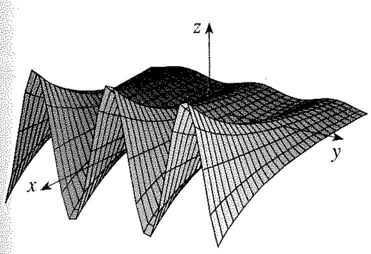
61. $z = \sin(x - y)$

62. $z = \sin x - \sin y$

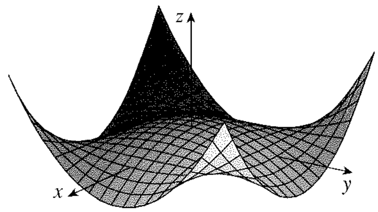
63. $z = (1 - x^2)(1 - y^2)$

64. $z = \dfrac{x - y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$

A



B



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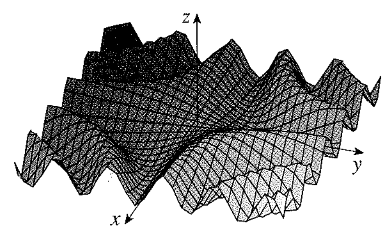
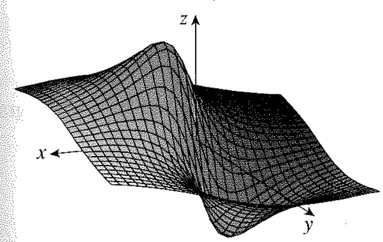
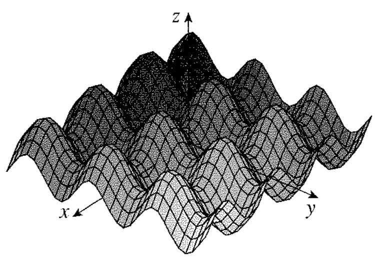


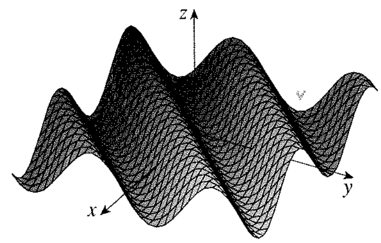
D



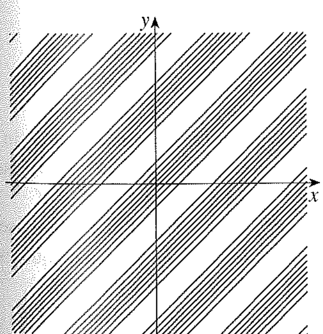
E



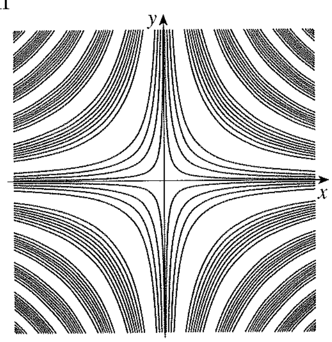
F



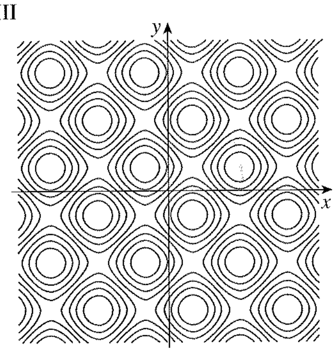
I



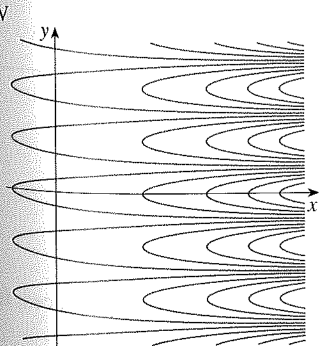
II



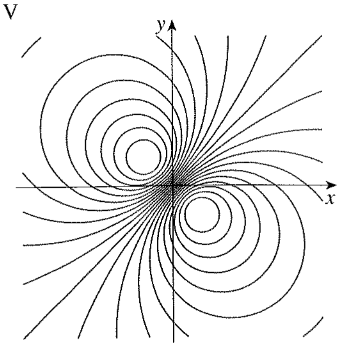
III



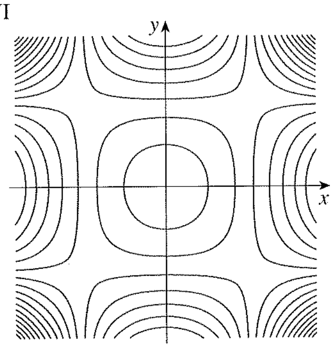
IV



V



VI



65–68 Describe the level surfaces of the function.

65. $f(x, y, z) = x + 3y + 5z$

66. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2$

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

68. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 - z^2$

69–70 Describe how the graph of g is obtained from the graph of f.

69. (a) $g(x, y) = f(x, y) + 2$
(b) $g(x, y) = 2f(x, y)$
(c) $g(x, y) = -f(x, y)$
(d) $g(x, y) = 2 - f(x, y)$

70. (a) $g(x, y) = f(x - 2, y)$
(b) $g(x, y) = f(x, y + 2)$
(c) $g(x, y) = f(x + 3, y - 4)$

71–72 Use a computer to graph the function using various domains and viewpoints. Get a printout that gives a good view of the "peaks and valleys." Would you say the function has a maximum value? Can you identify any points on the graph that you might consider to be "local maximum points"? What about "local minimum points"?

71. $f(x, y) = 3x - x^4 - 4y^2 - 10xy$

72. $f(x, y) = xye^{-x^2-y^2}$

73–74 Use a computer to graph the function using various domains and viewpoints. Comment on the limiting behavior of the function. What happens as both x and y become large? What happens as (x, y) approaches the origin?

73. $f(x, y) = \dfrac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}$ **74.** $f(x, y) = \dfrac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$

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75. Use a computer to investigate the family of functions $f(x, y) = e^{cx^2+y^2}$. How does the shape of the graph depend on c?

76. Use a computer to investigate the family of surfaces

$$z = (ax^2 + by^2)e^{-x^2-y^2}$$

How does the shape of the graph depend on the numbers a and b?

77. Use a computer to investigate the family of surfaces $z = x^2 + y^2 + cxy$. In particular, you should determine the transitional values of c for which the surface changes from one type of quadric surface to another.

78. Graph the functions

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \sin\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

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

In general, if g is a function of one variable, how is the graph of

$$f(x, y) = g\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

obtained from the graph of g?

79. (a) Show that, by taking logarithms, the general Cobb-Douglas function $P = bL^{\alpha}K^{1-\alpha}$ can be expressed as

$$\ln\frac{P}{K} = \ln b + \alpha \ln\frac{L}{K}$$

(b) If we let $x = \ln(L/K)$ and $y = \ln(P/K)$, the equation in part (a) becomes the linear equation $y = \alpha x + \ln b$. Use Table 2 (in Example 3) to make a table of values of $\ln(L/K)$ and $\ln(P/K)$ for the years 1899–1922. Then use a graphing calculator or computer to find the least squares regression line through the points $(\ln(L/K), \ln(P/K))$.
(c) Deduce that the Cobb-Douglas production function is $P = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$.

14.2 Limits and Continuity

Let's compare the behavior of the functions

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \qquad \text{and} \qquad g(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

as x and y both approach 0 [and therefore the point (x, y) approaches the origin].

Tables 1 and 2 show values of $f(x, y)$ and $g(x, y)$, correct to three decimal places, for points (x, y) near the origin. (Notice that neither function is defined at the origin.)