

funciones $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Definición: Una función $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es un regla que asigna de manera única a cada elemento $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ un número real $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.

$$\mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \longmapsto f(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

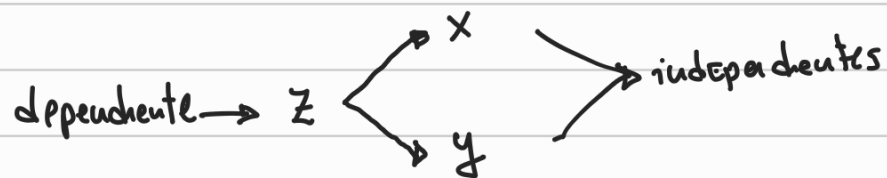
$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$
 variables independientes variable dependiente.

Ejemplo:

$n=2$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow z = f(x, y).$$



$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 3$$

$$z = f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 3$$

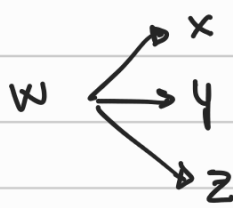
$$f(0, 0) = 3$$

$$f(1, 0) = 1 + 3 = 4.$$

$n=3$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow w = f(x, y, z)$$



Ejemplos:

$$f_1(x, y, z) = \text{Sen}(x + y + z)$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{x - y + z}$$

Obs: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Dom } f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

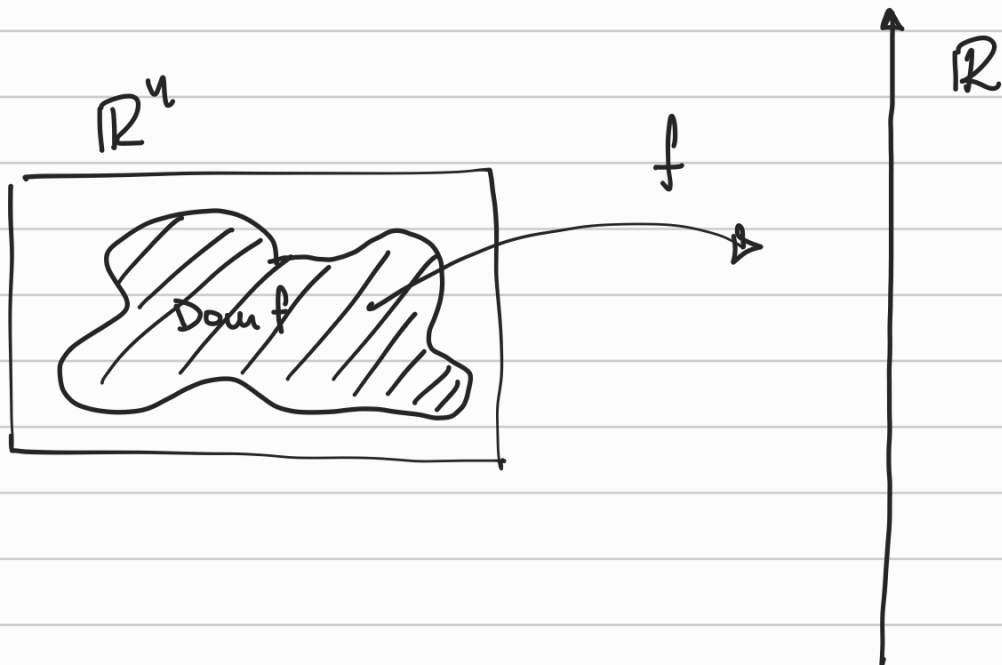
"

Es el subconjunto más grande de $\mathbb{R}^n$ para el cual la regla f tiene sentido.

$$\text{Rango } f \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

"

$c \in \text{Rango de } f$ si existe al menos una $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \text{Dom } f$ tal que $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = c$.



Def: Diremos que $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ y $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ son iguales si

i) Regla que define a f es igual a la regla que define a g .

ii) $\text{Dom } f = \text{Dom } g$.

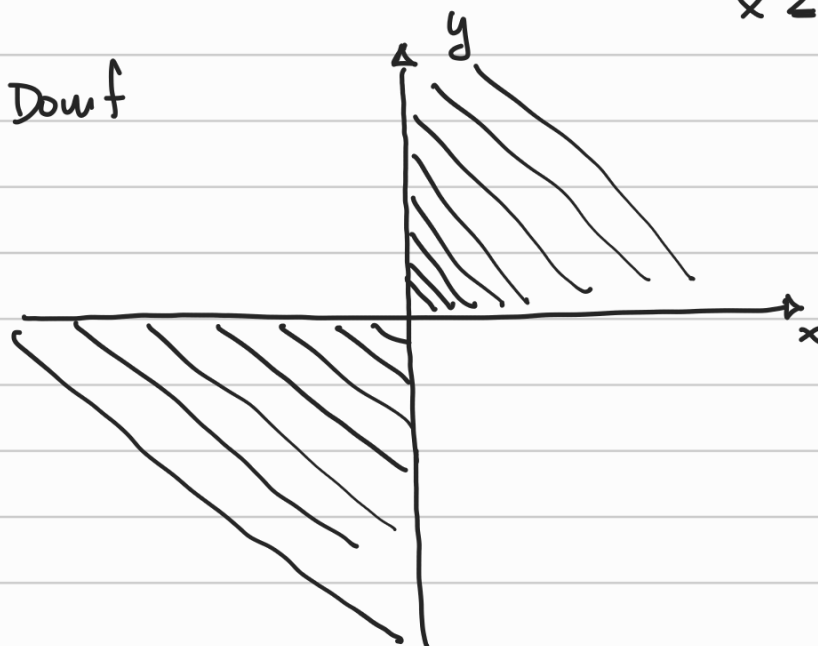
Ejemplo: Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{xy}$

$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $g(x,y) = \sqrt{x} \sqrt{y}$.

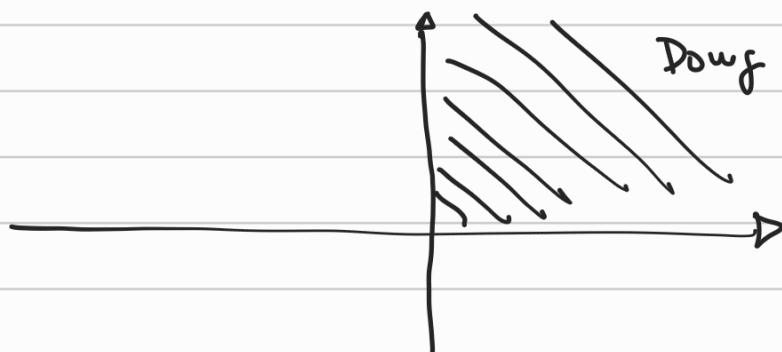
¿ $f = g$?

$$\text{Dom } f = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : xy \geq 0 \}$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \text{ y } y \geq 0 \\ \text{ o } \\ x \leq 0 \text{ y } y \leq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\text{Dom } g = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \}$$



$$\text{Dom } f \neq \text{Dom } g$$

$$\Rightarrow f \neq g$$

Definición: $S \in \Delta \quad f: \text{Dom } f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Gra } f = \{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, w) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : w = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \}$$

Ejemplo:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

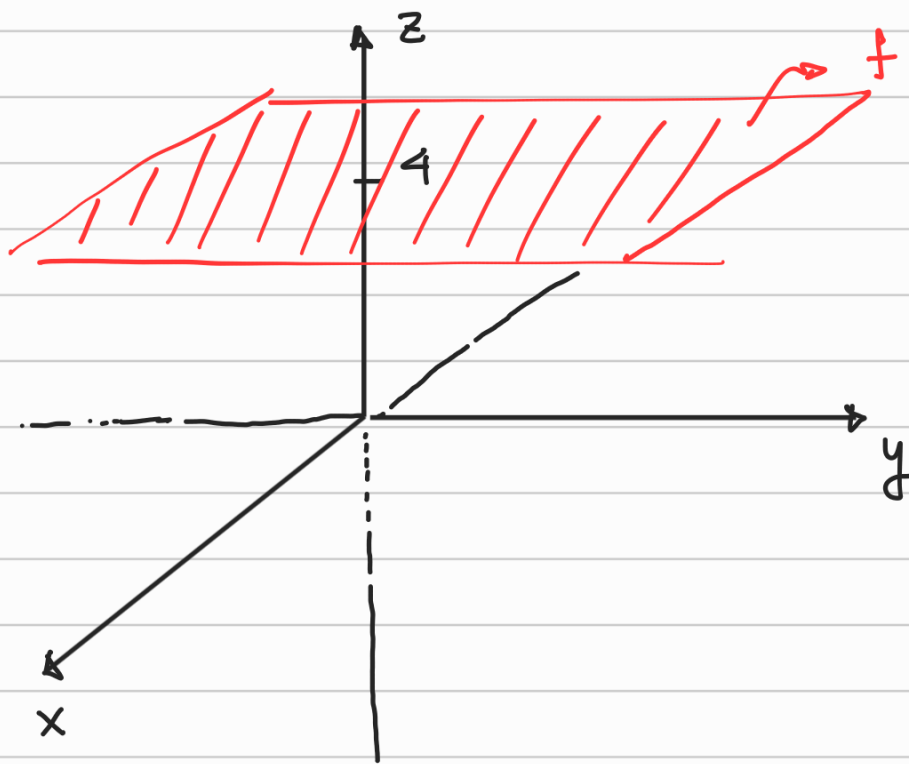
$$f(x, y) = 4.$$

$$\text{Gra } f = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : f(x, y) = 4 \}$$

$$= \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = f(x, y) = 4 \}.$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$\text{Rango } f = \{4\}$$



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

Dom $f = \mathbb{R}^2$ Range $f = [0, +\infty)$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad y^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f(x,y) \geq 0$$

$$\text{Gr} f(f) = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \}$$

$$= \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = x^2 + y^2 \}$$

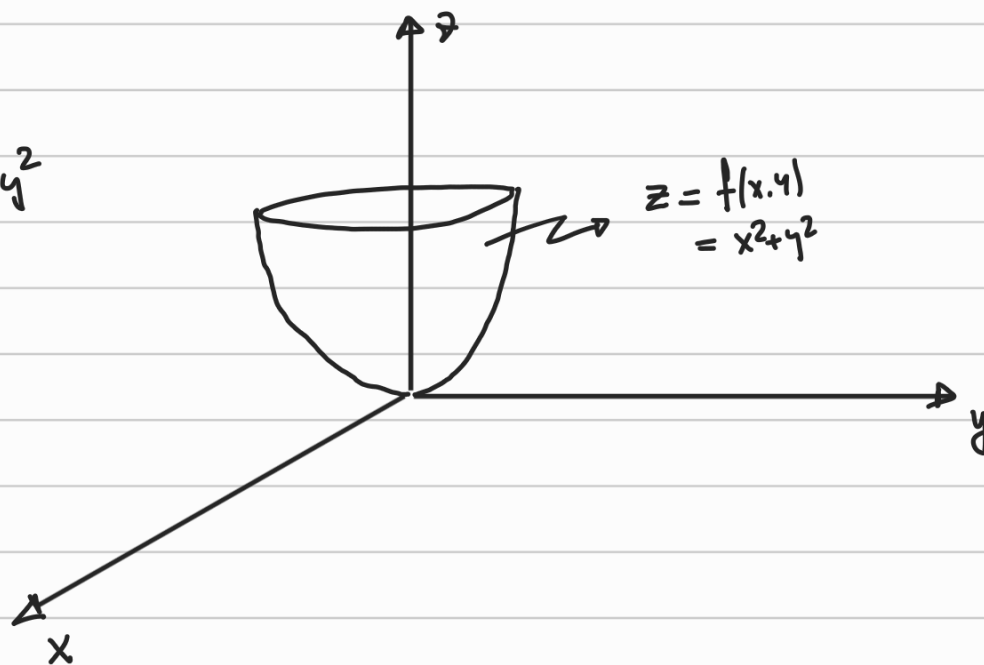
Superficies Cuadráticas

$$\square x^2 + \square y^2 = \square z^2$$

$$\square = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\square = \mathbb{R}$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

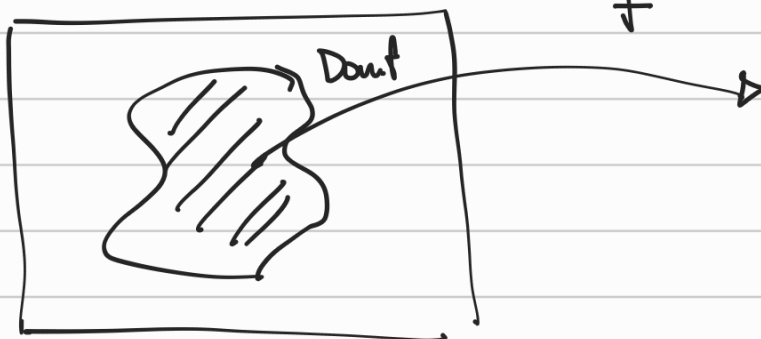


CURVOS de Nível de $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

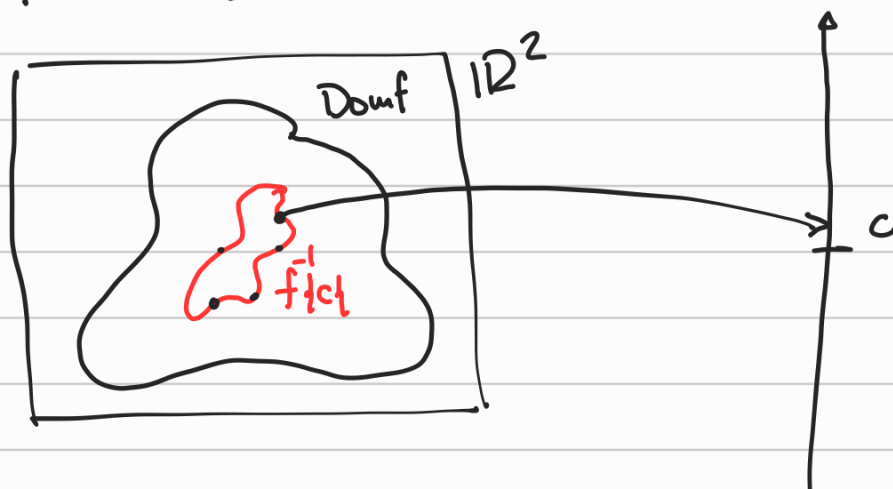
Seja $c \in \text{Rango } f$

$f^{-1}\{c\} :=$ Curva de Nível c de f

$\mathbb{R}^2$



$$f^{-1}\{c\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = c\}$$



Geométicamente

$$f^{-1}(c) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = c\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = z \text{ y } z = c\}$$

= Proyección de $\text{Graf}(f) \cap z = c$ sobre el Plano xy .

Ejemplo. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|.$

$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

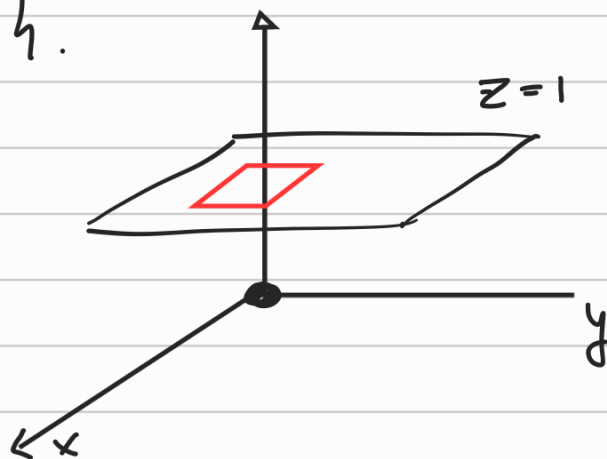
$$\text{Rango } f = [0, +\infty).$$

$$\text{Graf}(f) = ?$$

$$f^{-1}(0) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = 0\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| + |y| = 0\}$$

$$= \{(0, 0)\}.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{f}^{-1}(1) &= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = 1 \} \\ &= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| + |y| = 1 \} \end{aligned}$$

