

Section 11.7 Quadric Surfaces

A function f of two variables is a rule that assigns to each ordered pair of real numbers (x, y) in a set D a unique real number denoted by $f(x, y)$. The set D is the domain of f and its range is the set of values that f takes on, that is, $\{f(x, y) : (x, y) \in D\}$.

If f is a function of two variables with domain D , then the graph of f is the set of all points $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $z = f(x, y)$ and (x, y) is in D .