1. For given
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

- (1) find $f_x(0,0)$ and $f_y(0,0)$, using the definition of partial derivative,
- (2) show that $f_x(0,0)$ and $f_y(0,0)$ are not continuous at (0,0),
- (3) find $D_{\vec{u}}f(0,0)$ for any unit vector $\vec{u}=(a,b)$, using the definition of directional derivative.

$$|-(1)| f_{x}(0,0) = \int_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \int_{h \to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \int_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \int_{h \to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$|-(2) (x,y) \neq (0,0); \quad \frac{1}{x}(x,y) = \frac{2yx(x^2+y^2) - x^2y(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

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

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

$$(x,y)=(0,0)$$
; $f_{x}(x,y)=0$, $f_{y}(x,y)=0$

i)
$$y = m\chi$$
, $\int_{x} (x,y) = \int_{x} \frac{2\pi y^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \int_{x\to0} \frac{2m^{3}\chi^{4}}{(x^{2}+m^{2}\chi^{2})^{2}} = \frac{m^{3}}{1+2m^{2}+m^{4}}$
ii) $y = m\chi$, $\int_{x} \int_{y} (x,y) = \int_{x} \frac{\chi^{2}(\chi^{2}-y^{2})}{(\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \int_{x\to0} \frac{\chi^{2}(\chi^{2}-m^{2}\chi^{2})}{(\chi^{2}+m^{2}\chi^{2})^{2}} = \frac{1-m^{2}}{1+2m^{2}+m^{4}}$

$$|-(3) \text{ Dûf }|_{(0,0)} = \int_{h_{10}} \frac{f(0+ha,0+hb) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

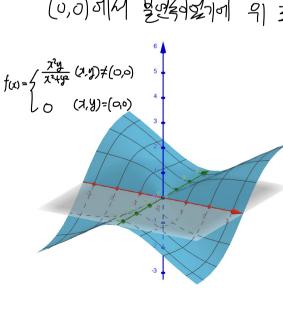
$$= \int_{h_{10}} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{h^{3}a^{3}b}{h^{2}(a^{2}+b^{3})} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}b}{a^{2}+b^{2}}, \text{ oley Chally play 27} ||a| = ||a^{2}+b|| = 1$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}b}{a^{2}+b^{2}}, \text{ oley Chally play 27} ||a| = ||a^{2}+b|| = 1$$

2. 이변수 함수 z = f(x,y)가 (a,b)에서 미분가능하려면 어떤 조건을 만족해야하는지 알아보고, 그 이유와 기하학적 의미를 예를 통해 정리해보기.

알씨 문제 (의 청숙가 (0,0)에서 大, 大, 가 골레칼음에도 (0,0)에서 불앤석었기에 위 조건에 따라 (0,0)에서 미분 불가능한데,



(0,2)에서 정평면이 생기지 않는, 목 비분 불기능장을 확인할 수 있지 않는, 목 3. 이변수 함수 z = f(x,y)가 (a,b)에서 미분가능하면 (a,b)에서 연속임을 보이기. フ=f(1,y) 7L (a,b)の14 ロミント多るは (a,b) これの14 たっなり きみるゆ $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(a+h,b)-f(a,b)}{h} = f_{x}(a,b) , \int_{b\to 0}^{b} \frac{f(a,b+h)-f(a,b)}{h} = f_{x}(a,b) \right]$ 들다 정의되<u>요</u>로, i) $L([t(a+h,b)-f(a,b)]=L(h\times\frac{t(a+h,b)-t(a,b)}{h}$

 $= O \times f_{x}(a,b) = O : f_{x}(a+h,b) = f(a,b) \cdots O^{*}$

ii) $\left[f(a,b+h)-f(a,b)\right] = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a,b+h)-f(a,b)}{h}$ $= 0 \times f_y(a,b) = 0$. It $f(a,b+h) = f(a,b) \cdot 0$ *

- '. Z=f(x,y) of (a,b) of clearly to (a,b) of clearly

* 3일: l f(x,y)=f(a,b)를 만결할 때 f≥ (a,b)에서 연속이다! o|cm 9|01 (1), (2) PLOS 9| 720/2 PLZESCIZ 31 与 25717 件至 733014 程2至42194?

4. 강의중 연습문제.

이변수 함수 z=f(x,y)가 임의의 $(x,y)\in R^2$ 에서 미분가능하고 $x=r\cos\theta,y=r\sin\theta$

$$\chi$$
 일 때 $f_{xx}+f_{yy}=f_{rr}+rac{1}{r^2}f_{\theta\theta}+rac{1}{r}f_r$ 임을 보이시오.

$$=\frac{3}{3}\left(\frac{3}{3}\cos^{2}\theta+\frac{3}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \cos^{2}\theta + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \sin^{2}\theta + 2\frac{\partial x}{\partial x^{2}} \cos^{2}\theta + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{90}{9} \left(\frac{90}{95} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{90}{95} \left(\frac{12}{95} \frac{90}{95} + \frac{94}{95} \frac{90}{96} \right) \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{12}\left[\frac{4x}{90}\left(\frac{4x}{95}(-1xing)+\frac{4x}{95}(1xxg)\right)(-1xing)$$

$$=\frac{1}{12}\left[\frac{4x}{90}\left(\frac{4x}{95}(-1xing)+\frac{4x}{95}(1xxg)\right)+\frac{4x}{95}(-1xing)+\frac{4x}{95}(-1xing)\right]$$

$$= \frac{4x}{4x} \sin_2 0 + \frac{4x}{3x} (\cos^2 0 - 3\frac{4x}{3x} \sin^2 0 + \frac{4x}{3} (\cos^2 0) (-\cos^2 0) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3x}{3x} \cos^2 0 + \frac{3x}{3} \sin^2 0)$$

$$= \frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0 + \frac{4x}{3} (\cos^2 0 - 3\frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0) (\cos^2 0) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3x}{3x} \cos^2 0 + \frac{3x}{3} \sin^2 0)$$

$$= \frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0 + \frac{4x}{3} (\cos^2 0 - 3\frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0) (-\cos^2 0) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3x}{3x} \cos^2 0 + \frac{3x}{3} \sin^2 0)$$

$$= \frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0 + \frac{4x}{3} (\cos^2 0 - 3\frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0) (-\cos^2 0) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3x}{3x} \cos^2 0 + \frac{3x}{3} \sin^2 0)$$

$$= \frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0 + \frac{4x}{3} (\cos^2 0 - 3\frac{4x}{3} \sin^2 0) (-\cos^2 0) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3x}{3x} \cos^2 0 + \frac{3x}{3} \sin^2 0)$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{9x}{9x} \frac{9x}{9x} + \frac{9x}{9x} \cdot \frac{9x}{9x} \right) = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{9x}{9x} \cos + \frac{9x}{9x} \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} \int_{1}^{1} \int_{1$$