

## 2.1. Limesi

→  $\epsilon$  okolina u 2D je krug

• prije je bio interval ali tada je  $\epsilon$  bila iz  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = L \iff (\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0)$$

ako  $x$  nalazimo u okolini...

$$(\forall x,y \in D_f) (\text{ako } \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - L| < \epsilon)$$

→ radijus kruga je  $x_0, y_0$ , a poluprijam  $\delta$

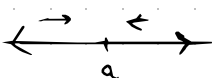
→ krug je najprirodnija okolina

za  $f(x,y,z) \rightarrow$  kugla

→ da je 1 varijabla  
 $\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2}$  i to je ono  
iz MAT 1

Pr.)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{x^2+y}{2x-y^2} = \frac{1+2}{2-4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-3}{2}}}$

MATAN 1



MATAN 2



Postoji  $\infty$  smjerova  
približavanja!

Limes postoji ako je isti po svim smjerovima!

Zad.)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 y}{2x^6 + y^2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \text{~~ne postoji~~ !!}$

( $y=0$ ) kad odaberemo  
smjer prelazimo  
na fiju 1 var.

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{2x^6 + 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{2x^6} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$(\text{ $y=0$ }) \rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0 + y^2} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

i dalje moramo provjeriti  
 $\infty$  smjerova

$$y = x^3 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{3x^6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

našli smo dva smjera u kojima  
su limesi različiti → NE postoji

## Polarne koordinate

→ bolje za određivanje višć-kat limesa

$$x = r \cos \varphi \quad y = r \sin \varphi \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

**ZAD.**  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{2x^2+2y^2} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \stackrel{\text{Pol.}}{=} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(r^2)}{r^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$

**a)**  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \stackrel{\text{pol}}{=} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{3r \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{r^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{3r \cos \varphi}{r} = \underline{\underline{3 \cos \varphi}}$

→ LIM NE POSTOJI jer  $\varphi > 0!$

✓ ER OVISI O  $\varphi \rightarrow$  nije stalna vrijednost

## MI 2022.

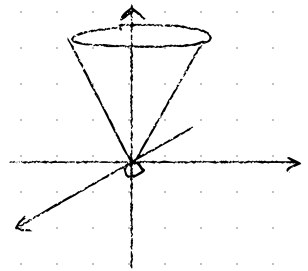
**1)**  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^{x+2y} - 1}{y} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

$x=0 \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{y} = \underline{\underline{2}}$

$y=x \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{x} = \underline{\underline{3}}$

**DEF** Kažemo da je  $f$  neprekidna ako je  $\lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{a}} f(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{a})$

! limes mora biti jednak vrijednosti  $f(\vec{a})$  !



## LIR 2022

**1)**  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x^2+y^2} & , (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ -1 & , (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \rightarrow \lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0,0} \sqrt{2x^2+y^2} = \underline{\underline{0}}$

! limes postoji, ali nije neprekidna

→  $-1 \neq 0$

11.20

$$1) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ a, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3 \cos^3 \varphi + r^3 \sin^3 \varphi}{r^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cos \text{ i } \sin \\ \text{omeđene na } [-1, 1] \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r (\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi) = 0 \cdot (\text{nešto ograničeno}) = \underline{0}$$

$$f(0, 0) = a = \lim \dots = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 0}$$

11.202

1) def. neprekidnost  $f: D_f \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  u točki  $(x_0, y_0) \in D_f$ .  
Ispitajte neprekidnost fije  $f$  u točki  $(0, 0)$ ;

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{4x^4 + 3y^{4/3}} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ \frac{1}{7} & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad * \text{ ne polarne!}$$

$$\lim_{x, y \rightarrow 0, 0} \frac{xy}{4x^4 + 3y^{4/3}} = ?$$

→ nije bitno postojanje limesa  
za ovaj dio zadatka

$$y = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{4x^4} = 0 \neq \frac{1}{7} \quad \text{ima prekid}$$

navlačenja:  $y = x^3 \rightarrow \frac{x^4}{7x^4} = \frac{1}{7}!$  ali to je samo u jednom smjeru.