Cálculo II.

1º DE GRADO EN MATEMÁTICAS Y DOBLE GRADO INFORMÁTICA-MATEMÁTICAS. Curso 2016-17. DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICAS

Hoja 2

Límites y continuidad de funciones de varias variables

1.- Dibujar las curvas de nivel y las gráficas de las siguientes funciones $f:\mathbb{R}^2\longrightarrow\mathbb{R}$.

(a)
$$f(x,y) = x + y - 2$$

(b)
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 4y^2$$

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

(d)
$$f(x,y) = 1 - (x^2 + y^2)$$

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

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

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

$$(h) f(x,y) = \max\{|x|,|y|\}$$

(e)
$$f(x,y) = 1 + (x^2 + y^2)$$
 (f) $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$
(h) $f(x,y) = \max\{|x|,|y|\}$ (i) $f(x,y) = \cos^2(x^2 + y^2)$

2.- Dibujar las superficies de nivel de las siguientes funciones $f:\mathbb{R}^3\longrightarrow\mathbb{R}$.

(a)
$$f(x, y, z) = x - y - z + 2$$
.

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

(c)
$$f(x, y, z) = \exp(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
. (d) $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$.

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

(e)
$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - z$$
.

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

3.- En cada una de las funciones que siguen, se pide determinar los conjuntos de puntos $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ donde están definidas y donde son continuas.

(g)
$$f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$$

$$(h) \ f(x,y) = \tan \frac{x^2}{y}.$$

$$(g) \ f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2. \qquad (h) \ f(x,y) = \tan\frac{x^2}{y}. \qquad (i) \ f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\log\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

$$(j) \ f(x,y) = \arctan\frac{y}{x}. \qquad (k) \ f(x,y) = \frac{\cos x^2}{x - y}. \qquad (l) \ f(x,y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

$$(j) f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

$$(k) f(x,y) = \frac{\cos x^2}{x-y}$$

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

4.- Hallar los límites

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{5 x^2 \operatorname{sen} y^2 + y^2 e^{-|x|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} \frac{5\,x^2 \mathrm{sen}\,y^2 + y^2 e^{-|x|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\,, \qquad \lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \,\mathrm{cos}\,\frac{4xy}{5x^2 + 3y^2}\,, \qquad \lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to\infty}} \frac{\mathrm{máx}\{|x|,|y|\}}{\sqrt{x^4 + y^4}}\,.$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to\infty} \frac{\max\{|x|,|y|\}}{\sqrt{x^4 + y^4}}$$

5.- ¿Cuál de los siguientes límites existe?

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{4xy}{5x^2 + 3y^2}, \qquad \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} y\cos\frac{4xy}{5x^2 + 3y^2}.$$

6.- Sea

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

definida para los $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tales que $x+y \neq 0$. Demostrar que

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} f(x, y) \right) = 1 \qquad \text{y} \qquad \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \right) = -1.$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \right) = -1$$

¿Existe el límite de f(x,y) cuando $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$?

7.- Sea f(x, y) definida mediante

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

en los $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tales que $x^2y^2 + (x-y)^2 \neq 0$. Demostrar que

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} f(x, y) \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \right) = 0$$

y que no existe el $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$

8.- Demostrar que la función

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y \sin \frac{1}{x} + x \sin \frac{1}{y} & \text{si } x, y \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

tiene límite cuando (x,y) tiende a (0,0) y que, sin embargo, no existen los límites iterados

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \big(\lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y) \big) \qquad \text{y} \qquad \lim_{y\to 0} \big(\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) \big).$$

9.- Para cada $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ se define

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

Hallar el límite de f(x,y) cuando $(x,y) \to (0,0)$ a lo largo de la rectas $y = \lambda x$. ¿Es posible definir f(0,0) de modo que f sea continua en (0,0)?

10.- ¿Se pueden hacer continuas las funciones

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}$$
 y $f(x,y) = \frac{7xy}{2x^2 + 5y^2}$

definiéndolas de forma adecuada en (0,0)?

11.- Se considera la función

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy - y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (1,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (1,0) \end{cases}$$

¿Es f continua en (1,0)?

12.- Sea

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } y \le 0 \text{ fo } y \ge x^2, \\ \\ 1 & \text{si } 0 < y < x^2. \end{cases}$$

Demostrar que $f(x,y) \longrightarrow 0$ a lo largo de cualquier recta que pase por el origen. Hallar una curva que pase por el origen a lo largo de la cual (salvo en el origen) f(x,y) tiene el valor constante 1. ¿Es f continua en el origen?

13.- Demuéstrese que $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x^2+y^2)^{x^2y^2} = 1.$

(Sugerencia. Obsérvese que $0 \le 2|xy| \le x^2 + y^2$.)

14.- Estudiar si son abiertos o cerrados los siguientes conjuntos, utilizando razonamientos con funciones continuas.

$$A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 5x^2 + 6y^2 = 30\},$$

$$B = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 + \sin^2(x+y)\},$$

$$C = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 4x^6 + 2y^2 + z^4 < 7\},$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : xy > 1, \exp(x^2 + y^2 - 5) < e\},$$

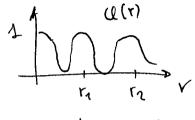
$$E = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2y\cos(xy) < x^2 - y^2 + 1\}.$$

2

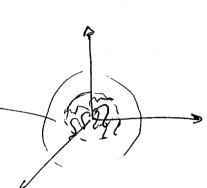
¿Son acotados o compactos algunos de ellos? ¿Cuáles?

i)
$$f(x,y) = \cos^2(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$Y = |(x_1y_1)|$$
, $(y_1) = \cos^2 x_1^2$
 $(y_1) = 1 \iff Y_2 = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \pi \\ 2\pi \end{cases}$



esta gráfica rotandola



[2.] c)
$$f(x,y,z) = e^{x^2 + y^2 + Z^2}$$

c<1, no hay imagen Si

$$5i \ C > 4$$
, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = lnC$

6.
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y}, \quad \text{si } x+y\neq 0$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{om}(4) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x_i y) \mid x + y = 0\}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{y\to 0} \left(\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right) = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{-y}{y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{-1}{y} = -1$$

reiterados no coinciden.

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

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \left(\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2 + (x-y)^2} \right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{0}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x\to 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\frac{0}{-y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \sec^2 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \sec^2 \theta + (r \cos \theta - r \sec \theta)^2} - 0 \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta + r^2 (\cos \theta - \sec \theta)^2} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta} + \frac{r^2 (\cos \theta - \sec \theta)^2}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right| = \lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{r^4 \cos^2 \theta} \right|$$

=
$$\lim_{r \to 0} \left| \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2} \right|$$

• Si
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + K\pi K = 0,1,2,...$$

$$\lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{r^2 \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4} + \kappa \pi) \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{4} + \kappa \pi)}{r^2 \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4} + \kappa \pi) \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{4} + \kappa \pi) + (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sec \frac{\pi}{4})^2} \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{r^2 \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4}) \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{4})}{r^2 \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4}) \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{4})} \right| = 1$$

 $\lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{r^2 \cos^2\theta \sec^2\theta}{r^2 \cos^2\theta \sec^2\theta + (\cos\theta - \sec\theta)^2} \right| = \frac{0}{K} = 0 \quad \text{cle } \theta \implies \text{fim}_{(x,y)\to (0,0)} f(x,y)$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{x}$$

$$\frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 8. \\ f(x_iy) = 0 \\ y \sin \frac{\pi}{x} + x \sin \frac{\pi}{y} = 1 \end{cases} \text{ sin } x_iy \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} y \sin \frac{\pi}{x} + x \sin \frac{\pi}{y} \right) = 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \sup_{y \to 0} \sup_{x \to 0} \frac{\pi}{y} \Rightarrow 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \text{ iterado}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} y \sin \frac{\pi}{x} + x \sin \frac{\pi}{y} \right) = 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \sup_{x \to 0} \sup_{x \to 0} \frac{\pi}{x} \Rightarrow 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \text{ iterado}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\pi}{x} + x \sin \frac{\pi}{y} \right) = 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\pi}{x} \Rightarrow 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \text{ iterado}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\pi}{x} + x \sin \frac{\pi}{y} \right) = 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\pi}{x} \Rightarrow 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\pi$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \boxed{9. & (x_1y_1) \neq (0,0) & \text{se define} & f(x_1y_1) = \frac{\chi^2 - y^2}{\chi^2 + y^2} \\ \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{\chi^2 + \lambda_{\chi}^2 \chi^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 (1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2)}{\chi^2 (1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2)} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} \\ \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{\chi^2 + \lambda_{\chi}^2 \chi^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi}^2}{1 + \lambda_{\chi}^2} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 - \lambda_{\chi$$

No, porque el límite al que se aproxima la función en (0,0) depende de la recta (del valor 2) con que nos acerquemos.

$$\frac{10.1}{a}$$
 a) $f(x_1y_1) = \frac{\text{sen}(x_1^2 + y_1^2)}{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$

· Reitera dos

$$\lim_{c \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x \cos x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x^2 = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin y^2}{y^2} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2y \cos y^2}{2y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \cos y^2 = 1$$

· Radiales: y= \x

$$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x^2+\lambda^2x^2)}{x^2+\lambda^2x^2} = \lim_{x\to0} \frac{(2x+2\lambda^2x)\cos(x^2+\lambda^2x^2)}{2x+2\lambda^2x} =$$

=
$$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{(2+2\lambda^2)\cos(x^2+\lambda^2x^2) + (2\times2\lambda^2x)(2x+2\lambda^2x)}{2+2\lambda^2} =$$

$$=\frac{2+2\lambda^2}{2+2\lambda^2}=1$$

· Polares

$$\lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sen}(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right$$

$$=\lim_{r\to 0}\left|\frac{\operatorname{Senr}^2-r^2}{r^2}\right|=\lim_{r\to 0}\left|\frac{2r\cos^2-2r}{2r}\right|=\lim_{r\to 0}\left|\cos^2-1\right|=0$$

Sí que podría ser
$$f(0,0) = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = 1$$

[40.] b)
$$4(x,y) = \frac{7xy}{2x^2 + 5y^2}$$

· Reiterados

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{7xy}{2x^2 + 5y^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{7xy}{2x^2 + 5y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{0}{5y^2} = \lim_{y \to 0} 0 = 0$$

· Radiales: y = 2x

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{7x\lambda x}{2x^2 + 5\lambda^2 x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{7\lambda}{2+5\lambda^2} = \frac{7\lambda}{2+5\lambda^2} \implies \text{fin}_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$$

por lo que la funcioi no puede ser continua en (

$$f(x_1y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy-y}{(x-4)^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x_1y) \neq (1_10) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x_1y) = (1_10) \end{cases}$$

. Reiterados

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{xy - y}{(x-4)^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{Q}{(x-4)^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xy - y}{(x-4)^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-y}{1 + y^2} = 0$$

• Radiales: $y = \lambda(x-1)$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x\lambda(x-1) - \lambda(x-1)}{(x-1)^2 + \lambda^2(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\lambda(x-1)(x-1)}{(x-1)^2(1+\lambda^2)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda^2}$$

A lim f(x,y) => f(x,y) no puede ser continua en (1,0)

lim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} (x^2)^2 = 1$$

lim $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} (y^2)^2 = 1$

lim $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(y^2)^2 = 1$

lim $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$

lim $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x$

$$= \int_{r\to 0}^{\infty} \left| \left(r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \right) - 1 \right| = 0 = 0$$

$$=) \left[\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 1 \right]$$

$$B = f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: x^2 + y^2 \le 1 + \operatorname{sen}^2(x + y)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - \operatorname{sen}^2(x + y) \le 1$$

$$f(x,y): \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{continua} \implies B = f^{-1}(-\infty, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}((-\infty, 1]) \quad \text{continua} \quad \text{y} \quad \text{conjunto} \quad \text{cerrado} \implies B \quad \text{es} \quad \text{cerrado}$$

$$E = \{(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 \text{ y } \cos(xy) < x^2 - y^2 + 1\} =$$

$$= \{(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 \text{ y } \cos(xy) - x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

$$= \{(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 \text{ y } \cos(xy) - x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

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$$= \{(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 + 1\} =$$

$$= \{(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 \in \mathbb{R$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1 y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : xy > 1, \quad e^{x^2 + y^2 - 5} < e \} = \frac{1}{2} (x_1 y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{1}{2} xy > 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1 y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{1}{2} xy > 1$$

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