Continuitate - Functio cu mai multe variabile

Algoritm

1) Identif. unde e sigur continua

 $\sum f(x, x) = (x^{1/2}) f(x) = 0$

3) Identificam 2/3 function core sa comvina (pe IR^2) (y=-x, y=x, y=x, y=x²,...)

4) $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x_1-x)$ sau $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x_1x)$...

 $\underline{(a2T)}$ Nu sunt egale => \exists lim $\underbrace{J(x,y)}_{(x,y)\rightarrow(x_0,y_0)}$ J nu este continual $\underbrace{m(x_0,y_0)}_{(x_0,y_0)}$

Caz II Sunt egale = L

Demonstram ca lim of (x,y) = L.

(x,y) = (x,y) = L.

Se evalueaza | f(x,y)-L| pentru a aplica cribriul cleștelui:

$$0 \in |\beta(x,y) - \Gamma| \in \beta(x,y)$$

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (x,y)$$

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (x,y)$$

 $\lim_{(x_1y_1)\to(x_0,y_0)} g(x_1y_0) = \bigcup_{x_1y_1\to(x_0,y_0)} g(x_0,y_0) = \bigcup_{$

 $\exists x 1. \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x_1y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x_1y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Rezo lvare:

· 4= X

 $f \text{ continual Re } R^2 / 4(0,0) \frac{3}{3}$ $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$

~ Z

 $(x,y) \leq (0,0) = 0 \times (0,0) = 0$ $(x,y) \geq (0,0) = 0 \times (0,0) \times (0,0) = 0$ $(-1,1) \neq (0,0) = 0$

$$\int_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Observain cà $L_1 \neq L_2 \Rightarrow A \lim_{(x,y) \neq (0,0)} f(x,y) \Rightarrow f \text{ we continuà în } (0,0)$ =) of continua pe R? (3(0,0))

Resolvane:

•
$$y=x$$
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^5}{2x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3}{2} = 0$

•
$$y = -x$$
 $\lim_{X \to 0} f(x, -x) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-x^5}{2x^2} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-x^3}{2} = 0$

$$y = x^{2} \lim_{\chi \to 0} f(x, -x) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} 2x^{2} + x \to 0 = 2$$

$$y = x^{2} \lim_{\chi \to 0} f(x, -x) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{x^{2} \cdot x^{6}}{x^{2} + x^{4}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{x^{6}}{x^{2} + x^{4}} =$$

Demonstram cà lim
$$\xi(x,y) = 0$$

Evaluar
$$|f(x,y)-o|=|f(x,y)|$$

 $0 \le |f(x,y)|=|\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}|=\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} \le \frac{x^2+y^3}{x^2+y^3}=|y|^3$

$$\lambda_{5} > 0^{+1} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\int_{A_{y}} \left| \int_{A_{y}} \left| \int_{$$

$$\int_{1/2}^{1/2} |f(x_1y)|^2 \leq |y|^3$$

$$\int_{1/2}^{1/2} |f(x_1y)|^2 = 0$$

$$\int_{1/2}^{1/2} |f(x_1y)|^$$

$$\exists x \ 3. \ f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x_1y) = \int_{0}^{1} x^3 y^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x^4 + y^4}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$

Kezolvare:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \{(x_1x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \{x^3, x^2, \text{ nin } \frac{1}{x^4 + x^4}\} = \lim_{x\to 0} x^5. \text{ pin } \frac{1}{2x^4} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2x^4} \leq \frac{1}{2x^4} \cdot |x^5| \leq |x^5|$$

•
$$y = -x$$

 $\lim_{X \to 0} f(x_1 - x) = \lim_{X \to 0} x^3 \cdot x^2$. Dim $\frac{1}{x^{4} + x^{4}} = 0$

$$\int_{X\to 0}^{X\to 0} \int_{X\to 0}^{X\to 0} (x^1 x^2) = \lim_{X\to 0}^{X\to 0} x^3 \cdot x^4 \cdot \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{1}{x^4 + x^6} = \lim_{X\to 0}^{X\to 0} \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{1}{x^4 + x^8} \cdot x^7 = 0$$

Demonstram ca
$$\lim_{(x,y)(0,0)} (x_1y) = 0$$

Evalua
$$\frac{1}{2} |x_1 y_1 - o| = \frac{1}{2} |x_1 y_1|$$

$$0 \le |J(x_1y_1)| = |X_3y_2 \cdot Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_1})| = |X|_3 \cdot y_2 \cdot |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_1})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + y_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + y_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |X_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |X_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |X_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |X_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |X_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |X_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |X_2 + |Dim(\frac{1}{x_1 + y_2})| \le |X| \cdot |X_1 + |Z| + |Z| \cdot |Z| + |Z| + |Z| \cdot |Z| + |$$

$$0 \leq |f(x,y)| \leq |x|$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$0 \leq |f(x,y)| \leq |x|$$

$$(x,y) = 0 \qquad \text{for } (x,y) = 0 \qquad \text{for } (x,$$

$$(*)$$
 $x^2y^2 \le 2x^2y^2 \le x^4 + y^4 (x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2y^2; (x^2y^2)^2 \ge 0)$

$$\exists x \in A : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R} \quad \exists (x_1y_1z) = \underbrace{\int \frac{x^2y^2z}{x^4+y^4+z^4}}_{0}, \quad x^2+y^2+z^2 \neq 0$$

Rezolvare:

J continuà pe R3/3(0,0,0)]

• y = x in z = x $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^5}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{3} = 0$ • y = x in z = -x $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x^5}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x}{3} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x_1 x_1 x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^6}{3x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^4} = 0$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • $y = x \text{ in } z = x^2$ • y = x in z = x• y = x in z = x

Demonstram lim (xy2)=0

 $||f(x,y,z)|| = ||x^2y^2 \cdot z|| = \frac{|x^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot |z|}{|x^4 + y^4 + z^4|} = \frac{|x^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot |z|}{|x^4 + y^4 + z^4|} \le \frac{|x^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot |z|}{|x^4 + y^4|} \le \frac{|x^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot |z|}{|x^4 + y^4|} = \frac{|x^4 \cdot y^4|}{|x^4 + y^4|} =$ $x^{4} + y^{4} + z^{4} > x^{4} + y^{4} > 2x^{2}y^{2} \left[x^{2} + y^{2} \ge 2xy \in I \quad x^{2} + y^{2} - 2xy \ge 0 \right] = \frac{|z|}{2}$

 $0 \le |f(x,y,t)| \le \frac{12}{2}$ $\lim_{(x,y,t)\to(0,0,0)} f(x,y,t) = 0$ $\lim_{(x,y,t)\to(0,0,0)} f(x,y,t) = 0$ $\lim_{(x,y,t)\to(0,0,0)} f(x,y,t) = 0$ $\lim_{(x,y,t)\to(0,0,0)} f(x,y,t) = 0$

Definition

The f: DERM - R MIZ of XOEDAD

Spunem cà j'admite dorivatà partiala în raport au variabila Xi (1 \le i \le m) îm punctul Xo daca j'este derivabila dupa dinetia vectorului li îm punctul Xo.

 $\exists \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cdot e) - f(x_0)}{t} \in \mathbb{R}$

Ex. 5. J: R-) R J(X)= / x2., x50 puncte de extrem

Lezolvan:

 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\ x<0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\ x<0}} -x = 0$ $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\ x<0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\ x<0}} -x = 0$ $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\ x<0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\ x<0}} -x = 0$ * ontinua pe R* $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = 0.1 = 0$

$$x < 0$$
 $x < 0$
 $x <$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x \to 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{-x}{x} = -1 = f'(0)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x \to 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} x \cdot e^{-x} = 0 = f'(0)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x \to 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} x \cdot e^{-x} = 0 = f'(0)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} x \cdot e^{-x} = 0 = f'(0)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f'(x) -$$

$$f'(x) = 0 = 0$$
 $f'(x) = 0 = 0$ $f'(x) =$

$$\frac{x}{3'(x)} - \frac{0}{-x} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3'(x)} + \frac{4}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{3'(x)}{3(x)} + \frac{4}{x} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
(0) = 0 \\
(2) = 2^2 \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{4}{e^2}
\end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$
 punct de minim local $x_2 = 2$ punct de maxim local.

$$f'(1) = 1 \cdot e^{-1} \cdot (2-1) = e^{-1} > 0$$

$$f'(-1) = -1$$

$$f'(3) = 3 \cdot e^{-3} \cdot (2-3) = -3 \cdot e^{-3} < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x}{e^{x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x}{e^{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{e^{x}} = 0$$