26 - 3 - 2020

LIKITI E CONTINUITA

ling g(x) = m²-2m e oliverso Vm =)
x-20 f non emmette limite

e sufficiente viuseire a dimostrare che 
$$|f(P,\theta) - L| < g(P)$$
 mon ('e olijenslense de  $\theta$ !!

Con  $g(P) \rightarrow 0$  for  $P \rightarrow 0+$ .

3)  $\lim_{(x,y)\rightarrow(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\rightarrow(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}$ 

NOTA. Per dimostrere de f(x,4) -> L per (x,4)-x(3)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} (x_1y_1 \rightarrow (0,0) & x^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \begin{array}{c|c} x^2y \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} x^2y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & x^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y^2 + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{c|c} p^2(0,0) & y$$

$$= \begin{cases} \text{ling } f(x,y) = 0. \\ (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$| \frac{1}{x^{2}y} | \frac{1}{x^{2}y} | = 0.$$

$$| \frac{x^{2}y}{x^{2}+y^{2}} | \frac{1}{x^{2}} | = \frac{x^{2}|y|}{x^{2}} = \frac{|y|}{y \to 0} = 0.$$

4) lim y4
(x,y) -> (0,0) x2+y4 | \frac{84}{\times^2 + y4} | = | \frac{\text{phisen 40}}{\text{g2cus}^2 0 + \text{phisen 40}} | une mi sinte Restriugs f all one x (y=0)  $g(x) = f(x,0) = 0 \rightarrow lim g(x) = 0$ Restrings f all'one y (x=0)  $h(y) = f(0,y) = \frac{y^4}{y^4} = 1 \longrightarrow line h(y) = 1$ => f hon ha limite pure lungs due restrition i limiti sons +.

LIMITI IN RM con 1×1 -> 00 Sie f: Rus Rune feurisse définite in tutto Ru o olivero jer 1×1 abbostante grande. · lim  $f(x) = L \in \mathbb{R}$   $|x| \to \infty$   $|x| \to \infty$ YESO 3 RSO E.C. YXER re IXISR => | f(x)-L | L E. · lim f(x) = +00 (=5 f(x) > k VK>0 3 R>0 t.c. Vxe R4, 1x1>R=) f(x) L-K

ESERCITIO 2. Colcolor | lim 
$$xye^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$
 |  $xye^{-(x^2+y^2)}$  |  $= |p^2\cos\theta + \cos\theta e^{-p^2}| \le p^2e^{-p^2} \longrightarrow 0$  |  $= |p^2\cos\theta + \cos\theta e^{-p^2}| \le p^2e^{-p^2} \longrightarrow 0$  |  $= |p^2\cos\theta + \cos\theta e^{-p^2}| \le p^2e^{-p^2} \longrightarrow 0$  |  $= |p^2\cos\theta + \cos\theta e^{-p^2}| \le p^2e^{-p^2} \longrightarrow 0$  |  $= |p^2\cos\theta + \cos\theta e^{-p^2}| \le p^2e^{-p^2} \longrightarrow 0$  |  $= |p^2\cos\theta + \cos\theta e^{-p^2}| \le p^2e^{-p^2} \longrightarrow 0$  | Le coordinate polan non un aintous:

$$g_{1}(x) = f(x_{1}x) = x^{2}e^{2x^{2}} \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} + \infty$$

$$g_{2}(x) = f(x_{1}o) = 0 \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\exists limite uou eniste.$$

$$ESERCITIO 3. Colcolore i segmenti limiti:$$
1)  $\lim_{(x_{1}u)\to(2,1)} \frac{(y-1)^{2} seu \pi x}{(x-2)^{2} + (y-1)^{2}} = \lim_{(x_{1}y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) = (x_{2}, y-1) \to (0,0)}{x^{2}}$ 

$$= \lim_{(t_{1}s)\to(0,0)} \frac{s^{2} seu [\pi(t+2)]}{t^{2} + s^{2}} = \lim_{(t_{1}s)\to(0,0)} \frac{s^{2} seu \pi t}{t^{2} + s^{2}} = \lim_{(t_{1}s)\to(0,0)} \frac{s^{2} seu \pi t}{t^{2} + s^{2}}$$

= 
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0+} \frac{\rho^2 \int eu^2 \theta}{\rho^2} = \lim_{\rho \to 0+} \frac{\rho}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0+} \frac{\rho}{\rho} = 0$$

2) A CASA:  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,0)} f_a(x,y)$  eneurolo:
$$f_a(x,y) = \frac{(x^2-2x+1)y}{[(x-1)^2+y^2]^a}$$
[RISP. O Se  $a < \frac{3}{2}$ ]

ESERCIZIO 4. Statilier se le seguent fentique vin (0,0).

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

lim 
$$f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{(x,y)\to(0,0)}$$
  
 $\frac{xy^2}{x^4+y^2}$   $= \lim_{x\to0} \frac{xy^2}{y^2} = |x| \xrightarrow{x\to0} 0$ 

$$f \in continue in (0;0).$$
2) 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^4 + y^2} & \text{se } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \hline x^4 + y^2 & \text{se } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(y_1y_1)\to(0_10)} f(x_1y_1) = \lim_{(x_1y_1)\to(0_10)} \frac{x^2y}{x^4+y^2}$$

$$y = x^2 \quad g_1(x) = f(x_1x^2) = \frac{x^4}{2x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -x^2 \quad g_2(x) = f(x_1-x^2) = \frac{-x^4}{2x^4} = -\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{x\to 0} -\frac{1}{2}$$

ESERUTIO 5. Sie  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y^{2}/x & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$ 

1) Stabilize se 
$$f(x,y)$$
 & continue in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 
2) Stabilize se  $f(x,y)$  & continue in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 
 $\mathbb{D} = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \middle| |y| \le x \le 1 \right\}$ 

Sol.

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

•  $y = 0 \to g(x) = f(x,0) = 0 \xrightarrow{x\to 0} \infty$ 

•  $x = y^2 \to h(y) = f(y^2, y) = \frac{y^2}{y^2} = 1 \xrightarrow{y\to 0} 1$ 

\$\frac{1}{2} \text{ from the limits in (0,0)}{\text{ from the limits}}

2) 
$$D = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / |y| \in x \in 1 \}$$
 $D = \{ x \ge |y| \}$ 
 $0 \le f(x,y) = \frac{y^2}{x} \le \frac{x^2}{x} \longrightarrow 0$ 
 $\Rightarrow f = continue in  $D$ 

ESERCITION A CASA. Studien le continuité delle funtione

 $f(x,y) = \int \frac{x \sec y}{\sqrt{x^2y^2}} x (x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 
 $f(x,y) = \int \frac{x \sec y}{\sqrt{x^2y^2}} x (x,y) = (0,0)$ 

al variere di de  $\mathbb{R}$ .$ 

ESERCIZIO 6. Colcolore le derivate partiali della feurtique anequate nel punto a fienco indicato.

1) 
$$f(x,y) = x \operatorname{seu} zy$$
 in  $(o; \frac{\pi}{4})$   
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x \operatorname{seu} zy) = \operatorname{seu} zy$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x} \left( 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \text{seu} \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y} \left( x, y \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y} \left( x \text{seu} 2y \right) = 2x \cos 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0)\frac{\pi}{u}=?$$

$$g(x) = f(x; = 1) = x \cdot 1 = x$$
  
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0; = 1) = g'(0) = 1$ 

$$(0; \frac{\pi}{4}) = ?$$

$$h(y) = f(0;y) = 0 \text{ sen } y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0; \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0.$$

ESERCIZLO 7. Colcolere 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)$$
 eneudo  $f(x_1y) = \sqrt[3]{xy} = (xy)^{1/3}$ .

Sol. 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}(xy)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}(xy)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(o,o)}{\partial x} = \frac{o}{o} \frac{??}{o} \text{ INDET !!}$$
CON LE RESTRIZIONI:

· CON LE RESTRIZIONI :  $\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} = ? \qquad g(x) = f(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 0$ 

$$f_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (0,0) = g'(0) = 0$$

• CON LA DEFINITIONE:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h \to 0} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h \to 0} = 0.$$
ESERCITIO 8. Stabilize for quali valori di de R la femiore 
$$\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \times (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
 $\tilde{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \text{delivabile in } (0,0).
\end{cases}$ 
Sol.
$$f_{\chi}(0,0) = ?$$

$$g(x) = f(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x = x & x \neq 0 \\ d & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Se  $d \neq 0$   $g(x)$  non e derive

hile ferche non e continue

Se  $d = 0 = y$   $g(x) = x = y$   $g'(x) = 1$ 
 $g'(0) = 1 = y$   $f_{x}(0,0) = 1$  se  $d = 0$ .

Analogounente ni he:

 $f'(y) = f(0; y) = \begin{cases} y & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $f'(y) = 1$  se  $f'(y) = 0$ 

$$f_{y}(0,0) = 1$$
 se  $d = 0$ 

Per  $d = 0$  f é oleivabile e  $\nabla f(0,0) = (1,1)$ 

ESERCIZIO 9. Verificare che la feminione

 $f(x,y) = |x| \ln (1+y)$ 

è differentiabile mell'origine.

Sol.

 $f = \text{ differentiabile in } (x_0, y_0)$  se

 $\lim_{(x_0, y_0) \to (x_0, y_0)} f(x_0, y_0) \ln - f_y(x_0, y_0) \ln - f_y(x_0,$ 

$$f_{y}(o_{1}o) = h^{1}(o) : h(y) = f(o_{1}y) = 0 \implies h^{1}(o) = 0$$

$$\lim_{(A_{1}h) \to (o_{1}o)} \frac{f(h_{1}k) - f(o_{1}y) - f(o_{1}y)$$

ESERCIZIO 10. Per quale valore di de IR il pieus tempente el grafico di 2 = f(x,y) = see (ax + y2) uel punto (0; (70) é parallelo alla rette X=y=22. Existeno valori di a fer uni à jerjendicolère? fédifferentie bile in ogen sus punts jerte é alueus C1. EQ. PIANO TANGENTE == f(x0, y0) + fx(x0, y0) (x-x0) + fx(x0, y0) (y-y0)

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FacR: Plz.