

בנין, חישוב

2. סדרה

$$\left| \frac{xy^3 + xy \sin(2015x) - 2016y}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{xy^3 + xy}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| .1$$

$$\# \left| \frac{xy^3 + xy}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| + \left| \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

מכ. הינה $|f(0,0)| = 0$ כלומר $f(0,0) = 0$

מכ. הינה $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$ כלומר $f(x,y)$ מתכנס ל-0.

\therefore (1) ו(2) מוכיחים כי $f(x,y)$ מתכנס ל-0.

$\# \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) - f(0,0) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{A_1(x-y) + A_2(y-x)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$

$\# \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) - f(0,0) + A_2(x-y) - A_2(y-x) = 0$

$\# \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) - f(0,0) + (A_1 + A_2)x - (B_1 + B_2)y = 0$

מכ. הינה $f(x,y)$ מתכנס ל-0.

$\# \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1) - (2) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) + (A_1 + A_2)x - (B_1 + B_2)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

||

$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{g(x,y) - g(0,0) + (A_1 + A_2)x - (B_1 + B_2)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

מכ. הינה $g(x,y)$ מתכנס ל-0.

$$\therefore h(x,y) = f(x,y) \Rightarrow 2$$

$f_y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y^2) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(0,y) - h(0,0)}{y} : \text{הנה}$

~~הנה:~~ $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(0,y) - h(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(0,y) - h(0,0)}{y}$

$f_x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h(x,0) - h(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1,x,0) - f(0,0)}{x}$

$\# f(x,0) = f(0,0)$

$f_x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h(x,0) - h(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1,0) - f(0,0)}{x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(-x,0) - f(0,0)}{-x}$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0 \quad \text{rc. 3}$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,y) - f_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^5}{y^4} = 0 \quad \text{rc. 1-5}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(xy \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} \right) = y \cdot \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + xy \frac{2x(x^2-y^2)-2x(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$= y \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{-4xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(xy \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} \right) = x \cdot \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + xy \frac{-2y(x^2-y^2)-2y(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = xy \frac{4y^2 x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

: $(0,0)$ چندین تا نیزه هستند = یک پرتو

$$f_x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0$$

$$f_y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0$$

: $(0,0)$ چندین تا نیزه هستند = یک پرتو $\Rightarrow \infty$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(x,y) - f_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y \cdot \frac{-y^2}{y^2}}{y} = -1$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(x,y) - f_y(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{x} = 1$$

$f_{xy}(0,0) = -1$; $f_{yx}(0,0) = 1$ \rightarrow یک پرتو نیزه است و دو پرتو

: پیشنهاد 3

$$f_{xy}(x,y) \rightarrow f_{xy}(0,0) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xy} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{4x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot xy \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{-2y(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{4x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot x + \cancel{\frac{8xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}} \\ &\quad + yx \cdot \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \Rightarrow 4xy^2 \cdot y \cdot (x^2 + y^2) \end{aligned}$$

$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

$(0,0) \rightarrow$ پیشنهاد 3? پاره f_{xy}

1) ب

$$f_x(0, \frac{\pi}{4}) = C^0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot a'(C^0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)) \cdot b(C^0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)) + C^0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot b'(C^0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)) \cdot a(C^0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right))$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot a'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$f_y(0, \frac{\pi}{4}) = C^0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot a'(C^0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)) \cdot b(C^0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot C^0 \cdot b'(C^0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)) \cdot a(C^0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right))$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot a'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$\vec{f}_u = \nabla f \cdot \vec{u} = (f_x(0, \frac{\pi}{4}), f_y(0, \frac{\pi}{4})) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

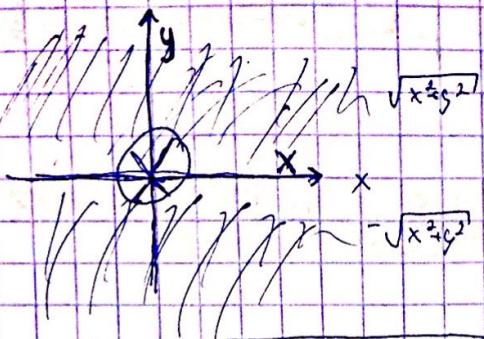
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(a'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) b'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(a'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - b'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(a'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) b'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right), -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(a'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - b'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)\right)$$

□ Correct

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & y > 0 \\ x & y = 0 \\ -\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & y < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(hu_1)^2 + (hu_2)^2}}{h \sqrt{(u_1)^2 + (u_2)^2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$$\vec{U} = (u_1, u_2)$$

$$(u_2 > 0) : y > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \cdot h$$

$$f(h \cdot u_1, h \cdot u_2) = f(0, 0)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+}$$

$$(f(0, 0) = 0)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{(hu_1)^2 + (hu_2)^2}}{h \sqrt{(u_1)^2 + (u_2)^2}} = -1$$

$$\frac{f(h \cdot u_1, h \cdot u_2)}{h \sqrt{(u_1)^2 + (u_2)^2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h \cdot u_1}{h \sqrt{(u_1)^2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1$$

$$(u_2 < 0) : y < 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$$

$$\frac{f(h \cdot u_1, h \cdot u_2)}{h \sqrt{(u_1)^2 + (u_2)^2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h \cdot u_1}{h \sqrt{(u_1)^2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -1 = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0, 0) = \nabla f(0, 0) \cdot \vec{U} = \rho \neq 0 \text{ if } f(x, y) \text{ is differentiable at } (0, 0).$$

$$\text{Case 2: } (u_2 < 0) \Rightarrow y < 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(0, 0) \neq 0$$

$$\vec{U} = (u_1, u_2) \Rightarrow u_2 < 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(0, 0) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0, 0) = \nabla f(0, 0) \cdot \vec{U}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(tu_1, tu_2) - f(0, 0)}{tu_2}$$

$$(t \leftarrow 0^-, t \rightarrow 0^+, t \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \nabla f(0, 0) \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$$

$$f_x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$f_y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-y}{y} = -1$$

$f_X = -f_X$ e $\int_C f_X d\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} f_X d\mu = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1/x, g^2) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0 \text{ if } f \text{ is differentiable at } (0,0)$$

A hand-drawn diagram on graph paper showing a point labeled 'P' at the top left. Five lines extend from 'P' to five other points labeled 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' arranged in a roughly triangular pattern below it.

(X) $0 \rightarrow \text{ס.ג.ג} \rightarrow 1 \text{ ג.ג.ג}$ קד. פ.ג.

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y^2) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y^2) - f(0, 0)}{y^2} \cdot y$$

= 0

ב-טראנספורמציית ה- λ מושג λ כפונקציית λ -הוּא, כלומר λ מושג כפונקציית λ -הוּא.

4. היבר. 2015 כוונת הדרישה מושגית $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

•(G, G)

$$\text{若 } \exists M_1, M_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 使得 } |f_y(x, y)| \leq M_1, |f_x(x, y)| \leq M_2 \text{ 则 } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = f(x)$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow 0 \\ t > 0}} \frac{f(x, t) - f(x, 0)}{t}$$

- $C \geq 0 \leq c_x \leq x$ "P" \Rightarrow $\text{C} \geq 0$ $\text{C} \geq 0$

$$f(c_*, \theta) = \frac{f(c_*\theta) - f(0, \theta)}{\lambda} \leq M_2$$

$$f_g(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y}$$

-c >> Cg x R"p "Glossy" kala or

$$f(x, c_{yx}) = \frac{f(x, y) - f(x, 0)}{y} \leq M_2$$

∴ 20 \neq $f(x_0)$ \rightarrow 1c) 1500 का गोपनीय है।

$$|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = |f(x,y) - f(x,0) + f(x,0) - f(0,0)|$$

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

$$= |f(x, c_y)| + |f(c_x, 0)| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

$$(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad d_2(x, y) < \delta$$

$$\cdot |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| < \varepsilon$$