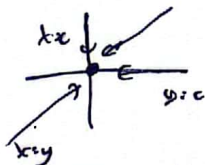


Nama: Arzaka Raffan Mawardi

Kelas: B

NPM: 2306152393

1. (8) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$



tes di 3 arah, jika sama hasil limitnya, maka limit ada //

1. $x=0$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot y^2}{\sqrt{0^2 + y^2}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{y^2}} = 0$$

2. $y=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 0^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 0^2}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{x^2}} = 0$$

3. $x=y$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

Karena nilai limit ketiga arah sama, maka limit ada yaitu 0 //

2. (8) $f(x,y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

Kemudian $x=0$,

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \ln(0 + y^2) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \ln(y^2) \Rightarrow \text{DNE}$$

Kemudian $y=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x^2 + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x^2) \Rightarrow \text{DNE}$$

Kemudian $x=y$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x^2 + x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(2x^2) \Rightarrow \text{DNE}$$

fungsi tidak kontinu saat $(0,0)$ karena saat substitusi $f(0,0)$:

$$\ln(0^2 + 0^2) = \ln(0)$$

tidak terdefinisi,

Maka dari itu fungsi tidak

kontinu pada titik $(0,0)$ //

Dari ketiga approach, dapat disimpulkan bahwa

limit tidak ada di titik $(0,0)$ yang berarti tidak kontinu

3. a) $e^x \cos y$, $\vec{u} = \langle 0, -1 \rangle$, $P_0 = (0, \pi/4)$

$$\hat{u} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} \Rightarrow \frac{\langle 0, -1 \rangle}{\sqrt{0^2 + (-1)^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\langle 0, -1 \rangle}{\sqrt{1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos y \\ -e^x \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \nabla f(0, \pi/4) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Def \Rightarrow $\nabla f \cdot \hat{u}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} //$$

Sgar arah ~~dan~~ menuju ke vektor $\vec{u} = \langle 0, -1 \rangle$ nilai dari turunan besarnya adalah $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} //$

4. b) $\frac{dz}{du} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{du} + \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{du}$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{2(x+3y) - (2x-4)}{(x+3y)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{7y}{(x+3y)^2} \quad \frac{dx}{du} \Rightarrow 2e^{2u} \sin 3v$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} \Rightarrow \frac{-(x+3y) - 3(2x-4)}{(x+3y)^2} \Rightarrow -\frac{7x}{(x+3y)^2} \quad \frac{dy}{du} \Rightarrow 2e^{2u} \cos 3v$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} \Rightarrow \frac{7y}{(x+3y)^2} \cdot 2e^{2u} \sin 3v - \frac{7x}{(x+3y)^2} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos 3v \Rightarrow \frac{14 \cdot e^{2u}}{(x+3y)^2} (y \sin 3v - x \cos 3v)$$

Subs x dan y

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{du} \Rightarrow \frac{14e^{2u}}{(e^{2u} \sin 3v + 3e^{2u} \cos 3v)^2} \left(e^{2u} \sin 3v \cdot \cos 3v - e^{2u} \sin 3v \cdot \cos 3v \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} : 0$$

4. a. $\frac{dz}{dv} = \frac{dz}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dv} + \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dv}$

$\frac{dz}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{7y}{(x+3y)^2}$; $\frac{dx}{dv} \Rightarrow 3e^{2u} \cdot \cos 3v$; $\frac{dz}{dy} \Rightarrow -\frac{7x}{(x+3y)^2}$; $\frac{dy}{dv} \Rightarrow -3e^{2u} \sin 3v$

$\frac{dz}{dv} \Rightarrow \frac{7y}{(x+3y)^2} \cdot 3e^{2u} \cdot \cos 3v + \frac{7x}{(x+3y)^2} \cdot 3e^{2u} \cdot \sin 3v$

$\Rightarrow \frac{21e^{2u}}{(x+3y)^2} (y \cos 3v + x \sin 3v)$
 Subs x dan y

$\Rightarrow \frac{21e^{2u}}{(e^{2u} \sin 3v + 3e^{2u} \cos 3v)^2}$

$\begin{matrix} & \textcircled{1} & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ e^{2u} \cos^2 3v & + & e^{2u} \sin^2 3v \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{21e^{4u}}{(e^{2u} \sin 3v + 3e^{2u} \cos 3v)^2}$

5. a. $f(x, y) = x^3 \cdot \sin(y) + \frac{\cos(2y)}{x}$, $P_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi\right)$

$z = f(P_0) + \nabla f(P_0) \cdot \vec{h}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0, y_0) &= f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \sin(\pi) + \frac{\cos(2\pi)}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi\right) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x^2 \cdot \sin y - \frac{\cos(2y)}{x^2} \\ x^3 \cdot \cos y - \frac{2 \sin 2y}{x} \end{pmatrix} \\ \nabla f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi\right) &\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \sin \pi - \frac{\cos 2\pi}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \cos \pi - \frac{2 \cdot \sin 2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} \\ \frac{1}{8} \cdot -1 - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\vec{h} = \begin{pmatrix} x - \frac{1}{2} \\ y - \pi \end{pmatrix}$

$$z \Rightarrow 2 + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x - \frac{1}{2} \\ y - \pi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = 2 - 4x + 2 - \frac{1}{8}y + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$z = -4x - \frac{1}{8}y + \frac{\pi}{8} + 4 //$$