

Tarea Cálculo 3: Límites

Equipo 19

August 2020

Calcular el límite

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$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,3)} \frac{x^2y}{4x^2-y} \Rightarrow \frac{1^2(3)}{4(1)^2-3} = \frac{1(3)}{4-3} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

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$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\pi,1)} \frac{\cos(xy)}{y^2+1} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos[(\pi)(1)]}{1^2+1} = \frac{\cos(\pi)}{1+1} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Demostrar que el límite no existe

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$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3x^2}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{3(0)^2}{(0)^2+(0)^2} = \frac{0}{0}, \text{ llegamos a una indeterminación.}$$

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

Haciendo $x = y \Rightarrow \lim_{(y,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3y^2}{y^2+y^2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow$ El límite no existe.

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3). $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4x^2}{3y^2 - x^2}$

all $x=0$ $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{3y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$

all $y=x$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2}{3x^2 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 = 2$

\therefore hängt davon von welcher
Wertebereich ab.

$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4x^2}{3y^2 - x^2}$ no exst.

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & 13. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} \\
 & \text{sea } x=0 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 \\
 & \text{sea } y=x^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 y}{x^4 + (x^2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^4}{2x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 \\
 & \therefore \text{hay dos caminos que dan resultados diferentes.} \\
 & \therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} \text{ no existe.}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & 15. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} y^2}{x + y^3} \\
 & \text{sea } x=0 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y^3} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 \\
 & \text{sea } x=y^3 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{y^3} y^2}{y^3 + y^3} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3}{2y^3} = \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} y^2}{x + y^3} \text{ no existe.}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Camino 1: $x = x_0 = 0$

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

Camino 2: $x = y$

$$\lim_{(x,x) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Entonces el límite no existe

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$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{xy - 2x - y + 2}{x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 4y + 5}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{xy - 2x - y + 2}{x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 4y + 5} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{(x(y-2) - (y-2))}{x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{(x-1)(y-2)}{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2}$$

Haciendo el cambio de coordenadas $x' = x-1$, $y' = y-2$, entonces $(1,2) \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{(x-1)(y-2)}{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \lim_{(x',y') \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x'y'}{x'^2 + y'^2}$$

Camino 1: $x' = 0$

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

Camino 2: $x' = y'$

$$\lim_{(x',x') \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x'^2}{x'^2 + x'^2} = \lim_{x' \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Entonces el límite no existe

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

Camino 1: $x = x_0 = 0$

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

Camino 2: $x = y = z$

$$\lim_{(x,x,x) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{3x^2}{x^2 + x^2 + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

Entonces el límite no existe

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

Camino 1: $x = x_0 = 0$

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

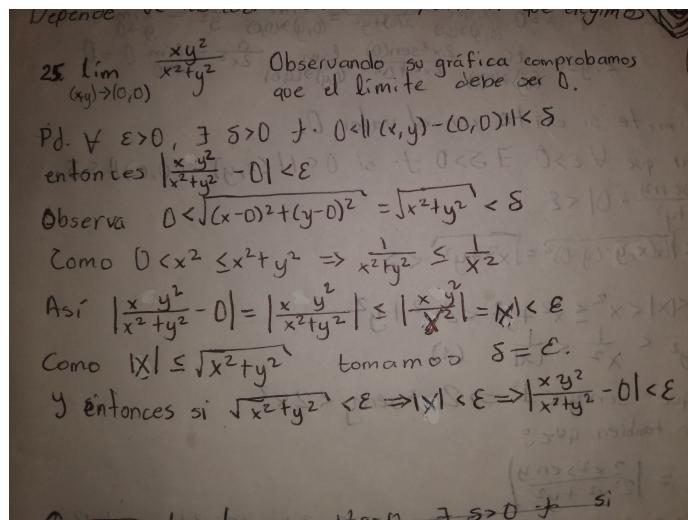
Camino 2: $x = y = z$

$$\lim_{(x,x,x) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^3 + x^3 + x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Entonces el límite no existe

Demostrar que el límite existe

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27. Lin
 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

T

Proponemos

Queremos

(29) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+4x^2+2y^2}{2x^2+ty^2}$

Consideremos diferentes trayectorias

- $x=0$: $\lim_{(0,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{0^3+40^2+2y^2}{2(0)^2+ty^2} = \lim_{(0,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2y^2}{ty^2} = \lim_{(0,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2}{t} = 2$
- Sea $y=0$: $\lim_{(x,0) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+4x^2+2(0)^2}{2x^2+0^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3+4x^2}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(x+4)}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+4}{2} = 2$

Entonces el límite propuesto es 2.

Queremos demostrar que $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $0 < \|(x,y) - (0,0)\| < \delta$ entonces $| \frac{x^3+4x^2+2y^2}{2x^2+ty^2} - 2 | < \varepsilon$

Usando que $\frac{x^3+4x^2+2y^2}{2x^2+ty^2} - 2 = \frac{x^3+4x^2+2y^2 - 4x^2 - 2y^2}{2x^2+ty^2} = \frac{x^3}{2x^2+ty^2}$

$$\Rightarrow | \frac{x^3+4x^2+2y^2}{2x^2+ty^2} - 2 | \leq | \frac{x^3}{2x^2+ty^2} | < \varepsilon$$

Como $0 < x^2 < x^2 + ty^2 < 2x^2 + ty^2$

Entonces $2x^2 + ty^2 < \frac{1}{x^2 + ty^2} < \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$\Rightarrow | \frac{x^3}{2x^2+ty^2} | < | \frac{x^3}{x^2} | = | \frac{x^3}{x^2} | = | x |$$

y recordemos que $| x | \leq \sqrt{x^2 + ty^2} < \delta$

Si $\delta = \varepsilon$ entonces $\sqrt{x^2 + ty^2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow | x | < \varepsilon$

y por lo tanto $| \frac{x^3}{2x^2+ty^2} | < \varepsilon$