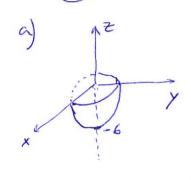
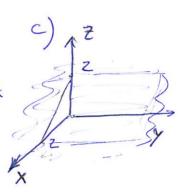
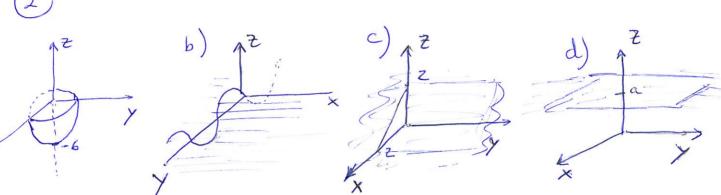
- (1) a) Df = 182
  - b) Df = f(x,y): 2-x>0 x y ≠06
  - e) Df = f(x,y): 36-x2-y2>0 } = f(x,y): x2+y2 < 36 }







a) (x,y) >(0,0) x2+y2

Colculeurs or limites iterados no pto (0,0), isto i) varies afroximer (x,y) a (0,0) através de rete Y=0 e defois através de rete x=0.

. Ao longo do eixo OX (y=0)

An longo
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left( \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^2}{\chi^2 + \chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \left( \frac{\chi^2}{\chi^2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0$$

· Ao longo do eixo 0y (x=0)

F. Cono or lintes itereds so diferentes, no vite limite.

3)b) 
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{4\chi^2 y}{(\chi y)^3 \times (0,0)} \times \frac{4\chi^2 y}{\chi^3 + y^3} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{0}{\chi^3}\right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} 0 = 0$$
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{4\chi^2 y}{\chi^3 + y^3}\right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} 0 = 0$ 
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{4\chi^2 y}{\chi^3 + y^3}\right) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} 0 = 0$ 

Come or limits iterado as Equais, a liste, as existing a formula pelo pto (0,0). Par ever plo,  $y = m \times 1$ 
 $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{4\chi^2 y}{\chi^3 + y^3} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{4\chi^2 (m \times 1)}{\chi^3 + (m \times 1)^3} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{4\chi^3 m}{\chi^3 + (m \times 1)^3} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{4\chi^$ 

$$f(n_{1}y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+3} & x = -3 \\ 0 & x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(n_{1}y) \to (-3,2)} f(n_{1}y) = \lim_{(n_{1}y) \to (-3,2)} \left( \frac{1}{y \to 2} + \frac{y-2}{x+3} \right) = \lim_{(n_{1}y) \to (-3,2)} (n_{1}y) = \lim_{(n_{1}y) \to (-3,2)} ($$

(4) Une defining de lite for prover que:

$$l = f(n_1 y) = L \iff \forall E \neq 0 \exists \delta \Rightarrow 0 : 0 < \sqrt{(n_1 x_1)^2 + (y_1 - b)^2} < \delta \implies |f(n_1 y) - L| < \varepsilon$$

c) 
$$\frac{1}{(n_1y) \Rightarrow (2,1)}$$
  $(5x + 3y) = 13$ 

Y € > 0 ∃ 8 > 0 : 0 < V(x-2)²+(y-1)² < 8 ⇒ |(5x+3y) -13| < E

Tem-se que,  $|5x+3y-13|=|(5x-10)+(3y-3)| \leq |5(x-2)|+|3(y-1)|$ 

< 5/2-2/+3/4-1/

Se  $5|x-2|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  e  $3|y-1|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ , enter

| 5x +3y -13 | < 5 | x - 2 | +3 | y -1 | < \frac{\xeta}{2} + \frac{\xeta}{2} = \xeta

 $5|x-2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{100}$ 

 $3|y-1|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$   $\Rightarrow$   $9(y-1)^2<\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}$   $\Rightarrow$   $(y-1)^2<\frac{\varepsilon^2}{3c}$ 

Escolhemos  $\delta = \min_{10} \frac{\epsilon}{10} = \frac{\epsilon}{10}$ 

ents

(n-2)<sup>2</sup> < (n-2)<sup>2</sup> + (y-1)<sup>2</sup> < \frac{100}{\epsilon} = (y-1)<sup>2</sup> < (x-2)<sup>2</sup> + (y-1)<sup>2</sup> < \frac{\epsilon}{26} < \frac{82}{100}

on rije 15x + 3y-13/< E.

(4)  
b) 
$$\frac{xy}{(n_1y)+(0,0)} = 0$$

$$\left|\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right| = \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{|x||y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = (4)$$

Podemos entes es when 
$$S = E$$
.

c) 
$$\frac{(n_1)}{(n_1)} \frac{4x^3}{(0,0)} = 0$$

$$\left|\frac{4\times^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right| = \frac{4\left|x^3\right|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{4\times^2|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{4\times^2|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$(*) \leq \frac{4 \times 2 \sqrt{x^2 + 4^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4^2}} = 4 \times 2 \leq 4, (x^2 + 4^2) = 4 \sqrt{x^2 + 4^2}$$

$$S = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{2xy}{5x^2-y^2}, & x & (x_1y)\neq(0,0) \\
\frac{1}{5x^2-y^2}, & x & (x_1y)\neq(0,0)
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{5x^2-y^2}, & \frac{1}{5x} & \frac{1}{5x$$

(2/4) - (-1, 4)  $\lim_{x \to -1} \left( \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{xy}{x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{xy}{x+1} = \frac{-3}{0} \to \infty \quad | \text{exception of } |$ No vitilite.

i. A fur i entime en todo o seu dombro excepto fore k=-1.

... 
$$f(x,y)$$
 et continue en  $IR^2$  se  $f(0,0) = 1$ 

(a) 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$$

$$f(2,-1) = \frac{2-(-1)}{2+(-1)} = 3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(z_{1}-1) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(z_{1}h, -1) - f(z_{1}1)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{z_{1}h+1}{z_{2}h+1} = \frac{z_{2}h+1}{h}$$

$$= \frac{34h}{14h} - \frac{3(14h)}{h} = \frac{-2h}{h \Rightarrow 0} - \frac{2}{h + 1} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial 4}{\partial y}(2_{1}-4) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{4(2_{1}h-4)-4(2_{1}l)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2-(h-1)}{2+(h-1)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2-(h-1)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3-h}{h+1} - \frac{3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3-h-3(h+1)}{h(h+1)} =$$

$$-\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{h-3h}{h(h+1)}-\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-4h}{h(h+1)}=-4$$

p) 
$$f(x^1\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{x_5 + \lambda_5}{3t_3 + \lambda_3} & \text{ge } (x^1\lambda) \neq (0^10) \end{cases}$$