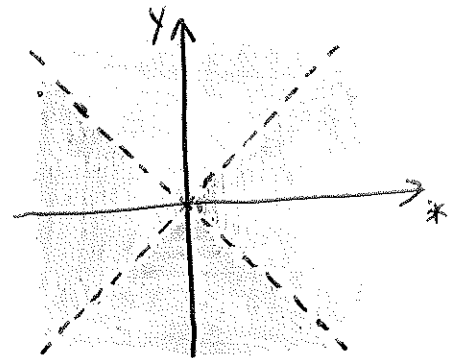


Fiche 4-A

① a) $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2}$

$$Df = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{aligned} x^2 - y^2 &\neq 0 \\ -y^2 &\neq -x^2 \\ y^2 &\neq x^2 \end{aligned}\}$$

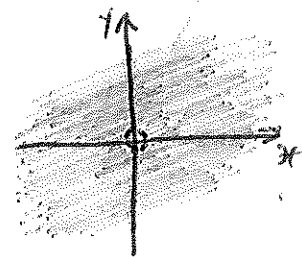
$$Df = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \neq \pm x\}$$



b) $g(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

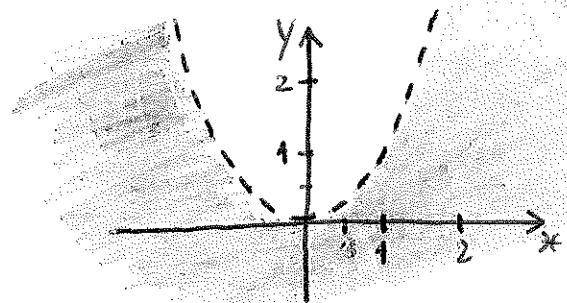
$$Dg = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$$

$$Dg = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$



c) $D_i = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{aligned} x^2 - y &> 0 \\ -y &> -x^2 \end{aligned}\}$

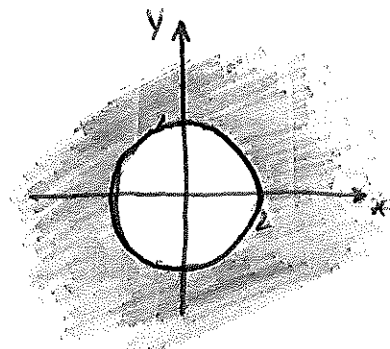
$$D_i = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y < x^2\}$$



d) $b(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}$

$$D_b = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 - 4 \geq 0\}$$

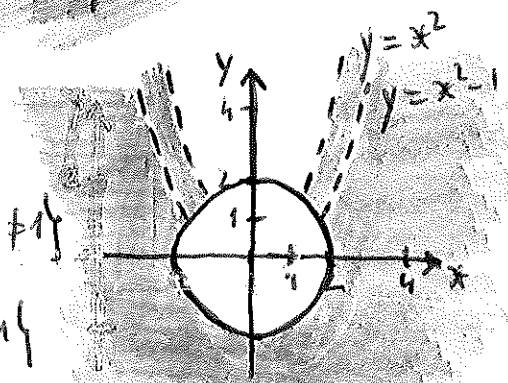
$$D_b = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \geq 4\}$$



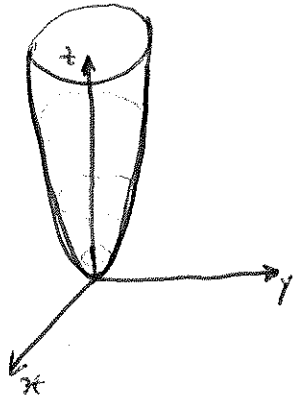
e) $d(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}}{\ln(x^2 - y)}$

$$Dd = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \geq 4 \wedge x^2 - y > 0 \wedge x^2 - y \neq 1\}$$

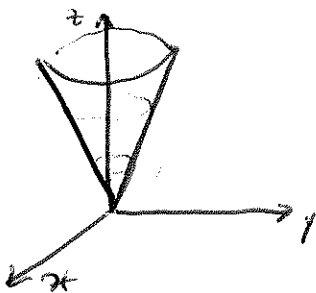
$$Dd = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \geq 4 \wedge y < x^2 \wedge y \neq x^2 - 1\}$$



② a) $h(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ (parabolóide)

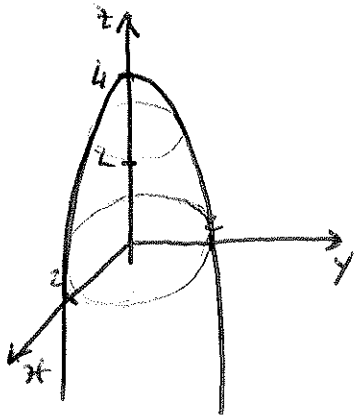


b) $j(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ (cone)

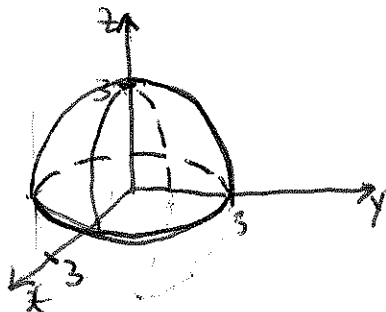


c) $l(x, y) = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ (parabolóide)

$$z = 4 - (x^2 + y^2)$$



d) $m(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$



$$z = \sqrt{9 - (x^2 + y^2)} \Rightarrow z^2 = 9 - (x^2 + y^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$$

(semi-esfera)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2y}{x^3+y^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{0}{x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2y}{x^3+y^3} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{0}{y^3} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

Como os limites iterados são iguais, o limite, se existir, é zero.

Vamos calcular o limite através de trajetórias diferentes que passam no ponto $(0,0)$.

Vamos estudar para as retas $y = mx$, $m \neq 0$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = mx}} \frac{4x^2y}{x^3+y^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2(mx)}{x^3+(mx)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^3m}{x^3(1+m^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4m}{1+m^3} = \frac{4m}{1+m^3}$$

Ora, o valor do limite depende de m , ou seja, depende da recta pela qual se aproxima do ponto $(0,0)$, logo não existe limite.

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

limites iterados

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2y}{x^4+y^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{0}{x^4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2y}{x^4+y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{0}{y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

} o limite, se existir, é zero.

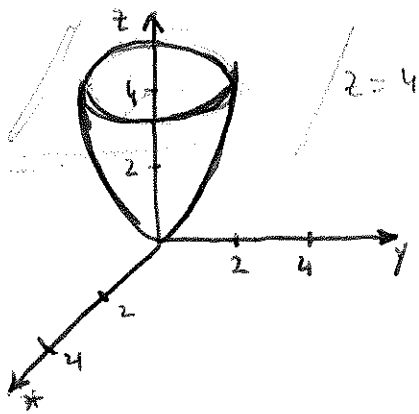
Ao longo das rectas $y = mx$, $m \neq 0$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = mx}} \frac{2x^2y}{x^4+y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2(mx)}{x^4+(mx)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3m}{x^2(x^2+m^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xm}{x^2+m^2} = 0$$

O limite se existir é zero e não depende da família das rectas que passam no ponto $(0,0)$.

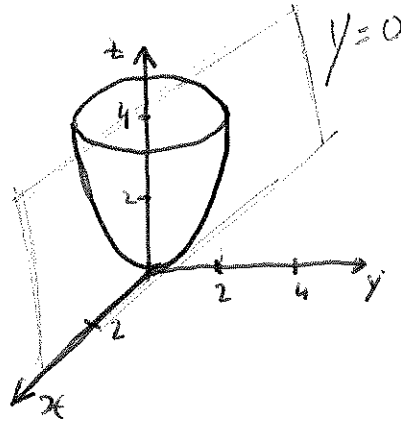
Vamos verificar para a família das parábolas que passam no ponto $(0,0)$.

③ $z = x^2 + y^2$



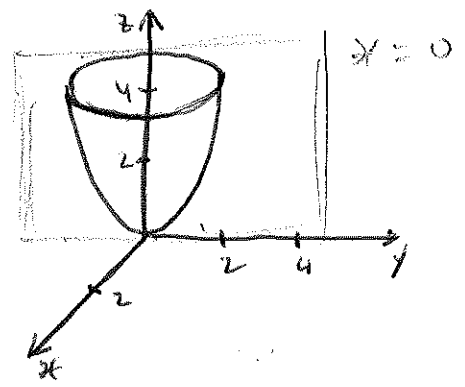
$$z = 4 \Rightarrow 4 = x^2 + y^2$$

Circunferência $C_{\text{es}}(0,0)$
 $R = 2$



$$y = 0 \Rightarrow z = x^2$$

parábola



$$x = 0 \Rightarrow z = y^2$$

parábola

④

a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,3)} (2x - y^2) = 2 \times 2 - 3^2 = 4 - 9 = -5$

b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{3}, 2)} y \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$

⑤

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

Calculamos os limites iterados no ponto $(0,0)$, isto é, vamos aproximar (x,y) a $(0,0)$ através da recta $y=0$ e depois através da recta $x=0$

Ao longo do eixo OX ($y=0$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

Ao longo do eixo OY ($x=0$)

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

Como os limites iterados são diferentes, não existe limite.

Vamos estudar para as parábolas $y = mx^2$, $m \neq 0$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = mx^2}} \frac{2x^2y}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2(mx^2)}{x^4 + (m^2x^4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^4m}{x^4(1+m^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2m}{1+m^2} = \frac{2m}{1+m^2}$$

Como o valor do limite depende de m , ou x e y , depende da parábola pela qual se aproxima do ponto $(0,0)$, logo não existe limite.

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ (a,b) = (0,0) \\ L = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \|(x,y) - (a,b)\| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : 0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

Tem-se que,

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

$$\text{Como } \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta, \text{ tem-se que } \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| < \delta.$$

$$\text{Daqui podemos escolher } \delta = \varepsilon$$

Então

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \varepsilon : 0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| < \varepsilon$$

logo

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

$$b) f(x, y) = \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad (a, b) = (0, 0) \quad L = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : 0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| < \varepsilon$$

Tem-se que

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

Como $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta$, tem-se que

$$\left| \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| < 4\delta^2.$$

Daqui podemos escolher

$$4\delta^2 = \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{2}$$

Então, podemos afirmar que

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{2} : 0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta \Rightarrow \frac{4x^2|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} < \varepsilon,$$

logo

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