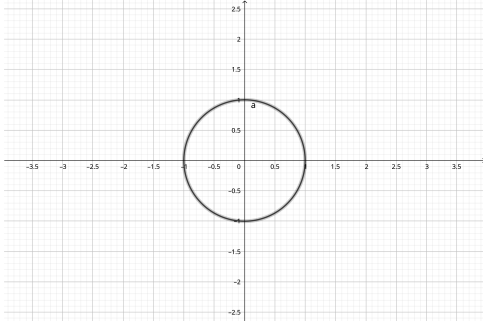


1. a) $\theta(t) = (\sin(t), \cos(t))$

$\theta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| \leq 1 \wedge |y| \leq 1$

- $\sin(t)$ sabemos que es continua en todos los \mathbb{R}
- $\cos(t)$ sabemos que es continua en todos los \mathbb{R}
- $\sin(t) + \cos(t)$ por algebra de limites es continua en todos los \mathbb{R}



b) $\theta(t) = (\frac{\sin(t)}{t}, \ln(t^2 - t), t^2)$

▪ $f(x) = \frac{\sin(t)}{t}$

$f : \mathbb{R} - 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- $\sin(t)$ es continua
- t es continua
- $\frac{\sin(t)}{t}$ es continua en todos los puntos menos $t = 0$

▪ $g(x) = \ln(t^2 - t)$

- $t^2 - t$ es continua

• $\ln(t^2 - t)$ es continua $\Leftrightarrow t^2 - t > 0 \Leftrightarrow t^2 > t \stackrel{por}{\Leftrightarrow} \underset{t \neq 0}{|t|} > \sqrt{t} \equiv 0 < t < 1$

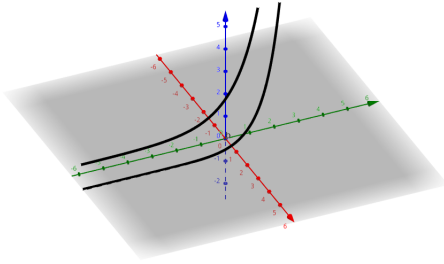
$g : \mathbb{R} - (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

▪ $h(x) = t^2$

$h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

t^2 es continua en todo \mathbb{R}

$\theta(t) : \mathbb{R} - (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



c) $\theta(t) = (\theta_1(t), \theta_2(t))$

▪ $\theta_1(t) = \sqrt{t}$

▪ $\theta_2(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} & \text{si } t \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } t = 0 \end{cases}$

▪ $\theta_1(t) = \sqrt{t}$

$\theta_1(t) : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

\sqrt{t} Es continua en todo su dominio

▪ $\theta_2(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} & \text{si } t \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } t = 0 \end{cases}$

$\theta_2(t) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [1, -1]$

- $\frac{\sin(t)}{t}$ es continua en todos los puntos menos en $t = 0$

- $\theta_2(t)$ es continua \Leftrightarrow

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta_2(t) = \theta_2(0) \Leftrightarrow$

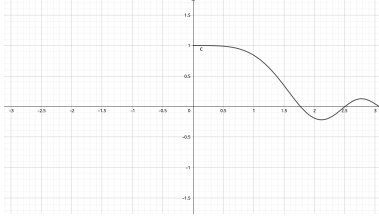
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta_2(t) = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{\cos(t)}{1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(t)}{1} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \theta_2(t)$ es continua en todo su dominio ■

$$\theta : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$



2. a) 1) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} x + y = 1$
 $\|(x-1, y)\| < \delta \Rightarrow |x+y-1| < \epsilon$
 ■ $|x-1| \leq \|(x-1, y)\| < \delta$
 ■ $|y| \leq \|(x-1, y)\| < \delta$
 $|x+y-1| \leq |x-1| + |y| < 2 \cdot \delta \Rightarrow$
 $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$
- 2) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-1,8)} xy = -8$
 $\|(x+1, y-8)\| < \delta \Rightarrow |xy+8| < \epsilon$
 ■ $|x+1| \leq \|(x+1, y-8)\| < \delta$
 ■ $|y-8| \leq \|(x+1, y-8)\| < \delta$
 $|xy+8| = |((x+1)-1)((y-8)+8)+8| =$
 $|(x+1)(y-8) + (x+1)(8) + (-(y-8)) - 8 + 8| =$
 $|(x+1)(y-8) + (x+1)(8) + (-(y-8))| \stackrel{\text{Desigualdad Triangular}}{\leq}$
 $|x+1||y-8| + 8|x+1| + |y-8| <$
 $\delta \cdot \delta + 8\delta + \delta = \delta^2 + 9\delta \stackrel{\delta \leq 1}{\leq}$
 $10\delta \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{10}$
- b) 1) $\epsilon = 1 \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{10}$
 2) $\epsilon = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{1000}$

3. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,3)} y \sin(x \cdot y - 6) = 0$

$$\|(x-2, y-3)\| < \delta \Rightarrow |y \cdot \sin(x \cdot y - 6)| < \epsilon$$

- $|x-2| \leq \|(x-2, y-3)\| < \delta$
- $|y-3| \leq \|(x-2, y-3)\| < \delta$

$$|y \cdot \sin(x \cdot y - 6)| \equiv$$

$$|((y-3)+3) \cdot \sin(((x-2)+2) \cdot ((y-3)+3) - 6)| \equiv$$

$$|((y-3)+3) \cdot \sin((x-2)(y-3) + 3(x-2) + 2(y-3) + 6 - 6)| \equiv$$

$$|((y-3)+3) \cdot \sin((x-2)(y-3) + 3(x-2) + 2(y-3))| \equiv$$

$$|(y-3)+3| \cdot |\sin((x-2)(y-3) + 3(x-2) + 2(y-3))|$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (2, 3) \Rightarrow (x-2)(y-3) + 3(x-2) + 2(y-3) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\star : x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sin(x) \leq x$$

$$|(y-3)+3| \cdot |\sin((x-2)(y-3) + 3(x-2) + 2(y-3))| \stackrel{\star}{\leq}$$

$$|(y-3)+3| \cdot |(x-2)(y-3) + 3(x-2) + 2(y-3)| \stackrel{\text{DesTrian}}{\leq}$$

$$(|y-3|+3) \cdot (|x-2||y-3| + 3|x-2| + 2|y-3|) =$$

$$(|y-3|+3) \cdot (|x-2||y-3| + 3|x-2| + 2|y-3|) <$$

$$(\delta+3) \cdot (\delta^2 + 5\delta) \stackrel{\delta \leq 1}{\leq}$$

$$(\delta+3) \cdot (6\delta) =$$

$$6\delta^2 + 18\delta \stackrel{\delta \leq 1}{\leq}$$

$$24\delta = \epsilon \Rightarrow \delta = \min(1, \frac{\epsilon}{24})$$

$$4. \quad a) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (7,2)} x^2 + y^2 - xy$$

$$7^2 + 2^2 - (7 \cdot 2) = 39$$

$$b) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} xe^{xy}$$

$$0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$c) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} \frac{4-xy}{x^2+3y^2}$$

$$\frac{4-2}{4+3(1)} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$d) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Por curvas} \nexists L$$

$$e) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = \frac{x^4-4y^2}{x^2+2y^2}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{Por curvas} \nexists L$$

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

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

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Por curvas} \nexists L$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x, 0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x, (x-1)) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Por curvas} \nexists L$$

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

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

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = 0$$

Sospecho que $L = 0$, lo pruebo por definición

$$\|(x, y)\| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\blacksquare \quad |x| \leq \|(x, y)\| < \delta$$

$$\blacksquare \quad |y| \leq \|(x, y)\| < \delta$$

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

$$\frac{|y||y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} =$$

$$\frac{|y||y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} =$$

$$\frac{|y||y|}{\|(x, y)\|} \leq$$

$$\frac{\|(x, y)\| \|(x, y)\|}{\|(x, y)\|} =$$

$$\|(x, y)\| \leq \delta \Rightarrow \delta = \epsilon \blacksquare$$

$$i) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = \frac{x^4-y^4}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{x^4-y^4}{x^2+y^2} =$$

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

$$x^2 + y^2$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \blacksquare$$

$$\begin{aligned}
j) \quad & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = \frac{y^2 \sin^2(x)}{x^4 + 2y^4} \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = 0 \\
& \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = 0 \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin^2(x)}{x^4 + 2x^4} = \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin^2(x)}{3x^4} = \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}}{3\cancel{x^4}} \cdot \overset{\rightarrow 1}{\frac{\sin(x)}{x}} \cdot \overset{\rightarrow 1}{\frac{\sin(x)}{x}} = \frac{1}{3} \\
& \Rightarrow \nexists L
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k) \quad & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,3)} \frac{x^2(y-3)^2 e^x}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} \\
& \quad \blacksquare \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(-3)^2 e^x}{x^2 + (-3)^2} = 0 \\
& \quad \blacksquare \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} f(0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} \frac{0}{(y-3)^2} = 0 \\
& \quad \blacksquare \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} f(y-3, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{(y-3)^2} (y-3)^2 e^{y-3}}{2\cancel{(y-3)^2}} = \\
& \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} \frac{\overset{\rightarrow 0}{(y-3)^2} \overset{\rightarrow 1}{e^{y-3}}}{2} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Sospecho que $L = 0$ pruebo por definición

$$\|(x, y-3)\| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^2(y-3)^2 e^x}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \blacksquare |x| \leq \|(x, y-3)\| < \delta \\
& \blacksquare |y-3| \leq \|(x, y-3)\| < \delta
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{x^2(y-3)^2 e^x}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} \right| =$$

$$\frac{|x^2(y-3)^2 e^x|}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} =$$

$$\frac{x^2(y-3)^2 |e^x|}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{x^2(y-3)^2}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} \leq$$

$$\frac{\|(x, y-3)\|^2}{\|(x, y-3)\|^2} \stackrel{\delta < 1}{\leq} 1$$

$$\delta = \epsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta = \min(1, \epsilon) \quad \blacksquare$$

$$\begin{aligned}
5. \quad & \blacksquare x = r \cdot \cos(\theta) \\
& \blacksquare y = r \cdot \sin(\theta)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos^2(\theta) \sin^2(\theta)$$

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

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{r^3 (\sin^3(\theta) \cos^3(\theta))}{r^2}$$

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sin^3(\theta) \cos^3(\theta) = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} r^2 (\overbrace{(\cos^2(\theta) \sin^2(\theta))}^1) \cdot \ln \left(r^2 (\overbrace{(\cos^2(\theta) \sin^2(\theta))}^1) \right) \equiv$$

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} r^2 \cdot \ln(r^2) \equiv$$

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} r^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \ln(r) = 0$$

$$c) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^{-(x^2+y^2)} - 1}{x^2 + y^2} \equiv$$

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^{r^2} - 1}{r^2} = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(r^2)}{r^2} = 1$$

6. a) $f(x, y) = \frac{x^4 y^4}{(x^2 + y^4)^3}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) \equiv$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^8 m^4}{(x^2 + (mx)^4)^3} =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^8 m^4}{(x^4 + 2x^2(mx)^4 + (mx)^8)((x^2 + (mx)^4)^3)} =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^8 m^4}{x^6 + 3x^8 m^4 + 3x^{10} m^8 + m^{12} x^{12}} = 0$

b) $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2 - x}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) \equiv$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + m^2 x^2 - x} =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\cancel{2}}}{\cancel{x}(x(1+m) - 1)} = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x) =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + x^2 - x} = 1$
Si $m = 0$ da 1, sino 0 $\Rightarrow \nexists L$

7. a) $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{1 + e^{x-y}}$
Ptos criticos $1 + e^{x-y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $e^{x-y} = -1 \nexists (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow$

- xy es un polinomio, por lo tanto es continua en $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
- $1 + e^{x-y}$ es continua en todo $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
- $\frac{xy}{1 + e^{x-y}}$ es continua en todo $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ya que el denominador no se anula

b) $f(x, y) = \frac{1 + x^2 + y^2}{1 - x^2 - y^2}$
 f es continua en todos los puntos donde el denominador no se anula
 $1 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \equiv 1 - (x^2 + y^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$
 f es continua en $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \neq 1\}$

c) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^3}{2x^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 1 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$
 $\frac{x^2 y^3}{2x^2 + y^2}$ es continua en todos los puntos donde el denominador no se anula
 $2x^2 + y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0$
 f es continua en el $(0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$

- 1) $(0, 0) \in \text{Dom}(f) \checkmark$
- 2) $\exists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \checkmark$
- 3) $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0) \times$

Pruebo por curvas

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

Por el iterado $x=0$, si el limite existe es 0 que es distinto de 1, Por lo tanto f es continua en todo su dominio menos el $(0, 0)$

d) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$
 $\frac{xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2}$ es continua en todos los puntos donde el denominador no se anula
 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0$
 f es continua en el $(0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$

- 1) $(0, 0) \in \text{Dom}(f) \checkmark$
- 2) $\exists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \times$
- 3) $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0) = 0 \times$

Pruebo por curvas

- $x = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot y}{y^2} = 0$
- $y = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 0}{x^2} = 0$
- $y = x$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

El limite no existe

$$e) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2 - \sin(x^2 y)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$\frac{xy^2 - \sin(x^2 y)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2}$ es continua en todos los puntos donde el denominador no se anula

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0$$

f es continua en el $(0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$

- 1) $(0, 0) \in \text{Dom}(f) \checkmark$
- 2) $\exists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \checkmark$
- 3) $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0) = 0 \checkmark$

Pruebo por curvas

- $x = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(0)}{y^2} = 0$
- $y = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(0)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 0$

$L = 0$ Es candidato

$$\exists \delta : \|(x, y)\| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x, y)| < \epsilon$$

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

$$\frac{2\|(x, y)\|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}\|(x, y)\|^2} \leq 4\delta < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \text{delta} < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

$$8. f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-1)^3 \cos(y)}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (1, 0) \\ a & \text{si } (x, y) = (1, 0) \end{cases}$$

Veo el limite de $f(x, y)$ en $(1, 0)$

Pruebo por curvas

- $x = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot \cos(y)}{y^2} = 0$
- $y = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3}{(x-1)^2} = 0$
- $y = (x-1) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos(x-1)}{2(x-1)^2} = 0$

Pruebo por definición

$$\exists \delta : \|(x-1, y)\| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x, y)| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{(x-1)^3 \cos(y)}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \right| \leq$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^3 |\cos(y)|}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \leq$$

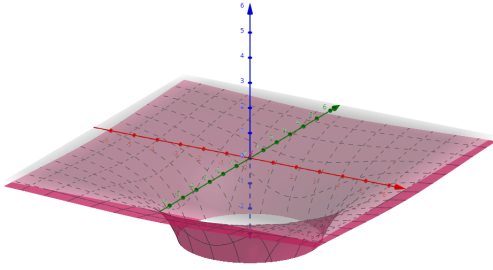
$$\frac{(x-1)^3 |\cos(y)|}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \stackrel{\delta \leq 1}{\leq}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^3}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \leq$$

$$\frac{\|(x-1, y)\|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\|(x-1, y)\|^2} = \delta \Rightarrow \delta = \min(1, \epsilon)$$

$$9. f(x, y) = \frac{20}{1-x^2-y^2}$$

$$a) \text{Dom}(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|(x, y)\| \neq 1\}$$



b)

c) No, porque no existe el limite

$$10. f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\blacksquare x = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y^2} = 0$$

$$\blacksquare y = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\blacksquare y = x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2}{2x^2} = 1$$

Porque no existe el limite

$$11. a) f(x, y) = \sin(x)$$

$g(x) = \sin(x)$ es continua

$$b) f(x, y) = \sin(x^2) + e^y$$

$g(x) = \sin(x^2) + e^y$ es continua

$$12. a) f(x, y) = (x^2, e^x)$$

$$f(x, y) = (g(x), h(x))$$

$$\blacksquare g(x) = x^2 \text{ es continua}$$

$$\blacksquare h(x) = e^x \text{ es continua}$$

$$b) f(x, y) = \left(\frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{e^{x^2+y^2}-1}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

No es continua en el (0,0)