

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

To find Range:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2}$$

Domain: $D: \{x, y \mid x \neq 0 \text{ and } y \neq 0\}$

$$f(5, 5) = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{25}$$

$$= \frac{2}{25}$$

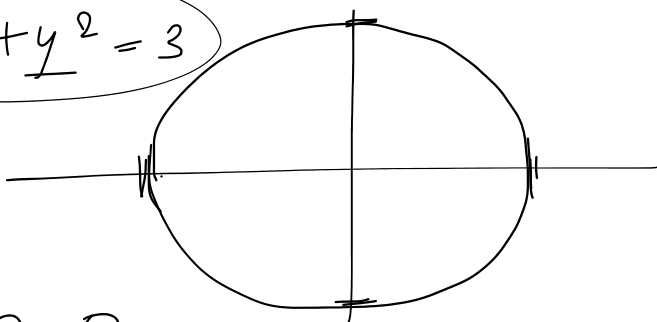
$\mathbb{R} \checkmark$

$$f(-5, 5) = \frac{2}{25}$$

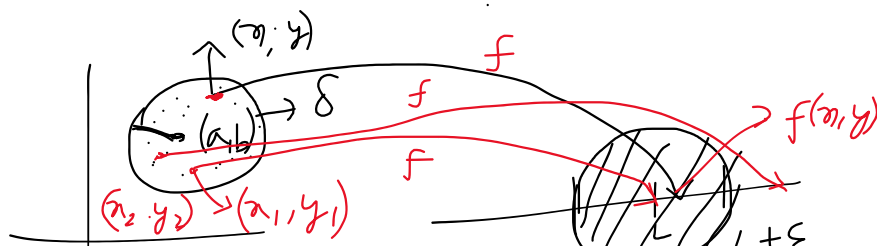
$$f(-5, -5) = \frac{2}{25}$$

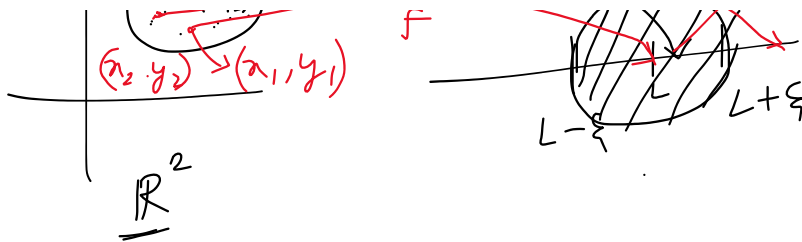
$$R: \{f(x, y) \mid \mathbb{R}_+ - \{0\}\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 3$$



$$x^2 + y^2 - 3 = 0$$





$\epsilon \rightarrow$ You may choose.

$$\epsilon = 0.1, \quad L = 5$$

$$\epsilon = 0.00001$$

$$\frac{0}{5}$$

$$|x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$$

$$|f(x, y) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$|\sin(x)| \leq 1$$

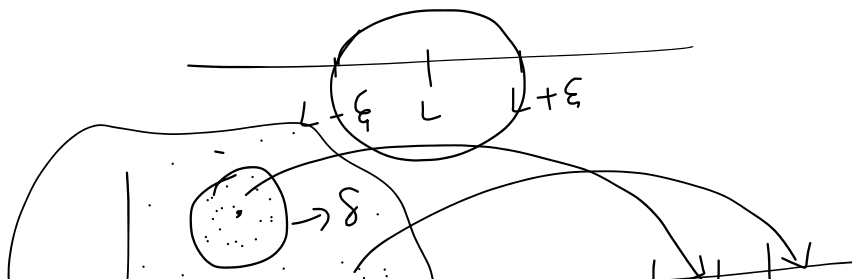
$$-1 \leq \sin(x) \leq 1$$

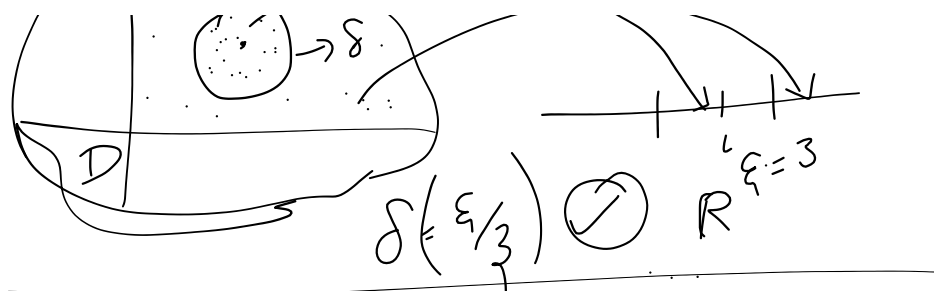
$$|f(x, y) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$-\epsilon < f(x, y) - L < \epsilon$$

$$-\epsilon + L < f(x, y) - L + L < \epsilon + L$$

$$L - \epsilon < f(x, y) < L + \epsilon$$





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

Steps: $y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

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

$y=mx \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left[\frac{x(mx)}{x^2+(mx)^2} \right]$

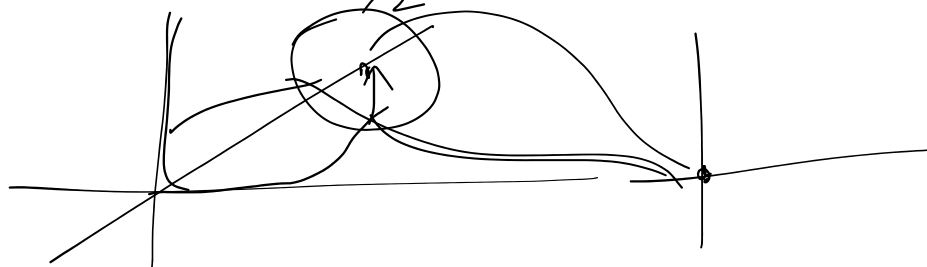
$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left[\frac{mx^2}{x^2+m^2x^2} \right]$$

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

$m=1 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left[\frac{1}{1+1} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$L_1 = L_2 \neq L_3$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \rightarrow L_1$ on C_1 path

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \rightarrow L_2$ on C_2 path

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \rightarrow L_2$ on C_2 path

Suppose $L_1 = L_2$ (Limit exists)

Suppose $L_1 \neq L_2$ (Limit does not exist)

① $C_1: y = 0$

② $C_2: x = 0$

③ $y = mx$

④ $y = x^2$

$y =$

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

$C_1, C_2 \rightarrow L_1 = L_2 = 0$

$C_3: y = mx$

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

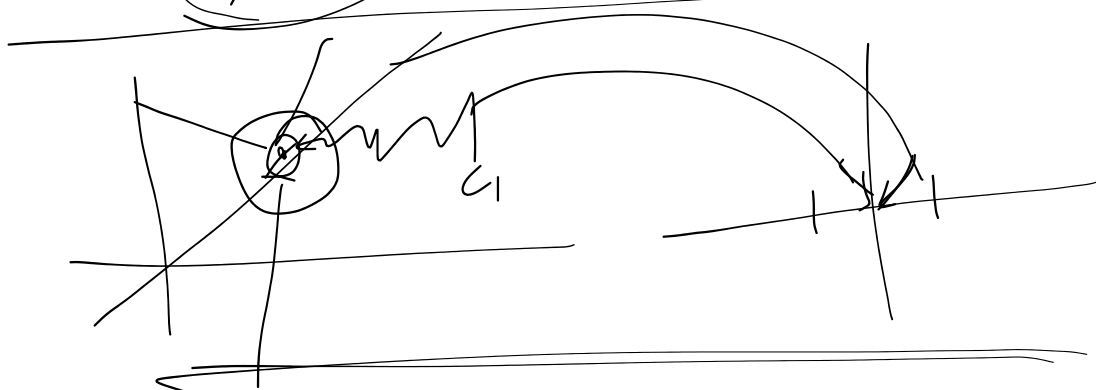
$$= \frac{3m x^3}{x^2 + m^2 x^2}$$

$$= \frac{3m x^3}{x^2(1+m^2)}$$

$$= \frac{3m x}{1+m^2}$$

$\Rightarrow 0 //$

$y = x^2$



$$| \quad | < \delta$$

$$| f(x,y) - L | < \xi$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \underline{\underline{\xi}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (x,y) \\ \delta \\ (a,b) \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

$$0 < \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} < \delta$$

$$(a,b) = (0,0)$$

$$0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \xi$$

$$= \frac{3x^2|y|}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \quad (y^2 \geq 0)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \leq 1$$

$$= \frac{3x^2|y|}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\leq 3 \cdot 1 \cdot |y|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq 3 \cdot \sqrt{y^2} \\
&\leq 3 \sqrt{n^2 + y^2} \\
&< 38
\end{aligned}$$