(x,y) =
$$\int \frac{x^3y^2}{3x^2+2y^2}$$
 (x,y) $\in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{10,0\}$ for $(x,y) = \int \frac{x^3y^2}{3x^2+2y^2}$ (x,y) $\in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{10,0\}$ for $(x,y) = 10,0$)

Logsvery belytonos a (0,0) portboun.

Megolibalo. A definició prevint

(x) $\forall E>0$ -hor $\exists x > 0$: $\forall x \in Dx \Rightarrow || x,y,y - (0,0)|| < d \Rightarrow || f(x,y) - f(0,0)| < d > || f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = || \frac{x^3y^2}{3x^3+2y^2} - 0|| = || x|^3 \cdot \frac{y^2}{3x^2+2y^2} \leq || x|^3 = || (x + x) - y|| < d > || f(x,y)| < d > || f(x,y)$

poutban.

(Hf)2. Iranymenti derivat: f(x,y) = x exy-xy P(1,1), u=(3,4) Megollas. Mindret parcialis derivabler léternel. La dylonosar R2-on. f'x(x,y) = 1.exy+xexy.y-y= exy+xyexy-y fy(x,y)=x.exy.x-x = x2exy-x $f_{x}(P) = e+e-1 = 2e-1, f_{y}(P) = e-1$ Igy f'(P) = (fx(P), fy(P)) = (2e-1, e-1) Masreint, $V = \frac{a}{\|a\|} = \frac{(3,4)}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}} = \frac{(3,4)}{5} = \left(\frac{3}{5},\frac{4}{5}\right).$

Ezeit, fr(P) = < (2e-1, e-1), (3, 4)>= = 3 (2e-1) + 4 (e-1) = 2e - 3