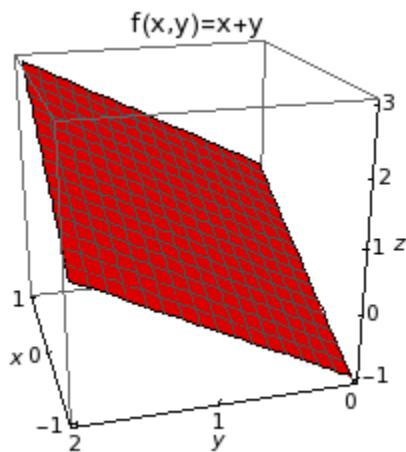


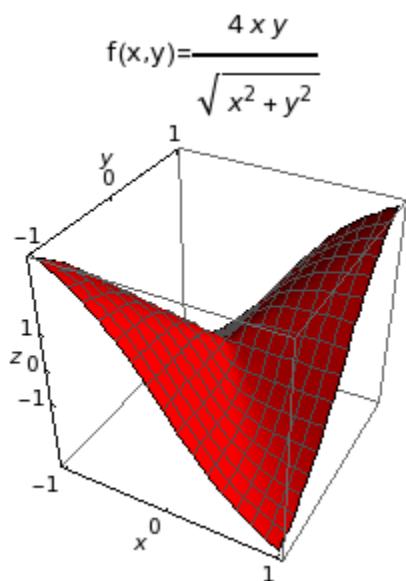
2

Exercício 2.1

a)

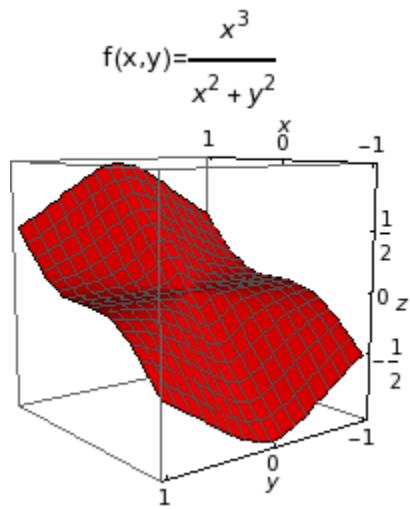


b)

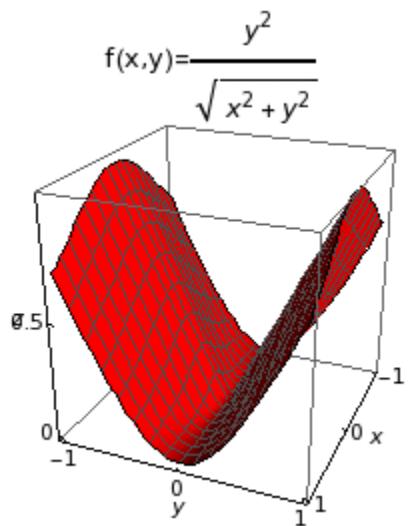


Exercício 2.2

a)

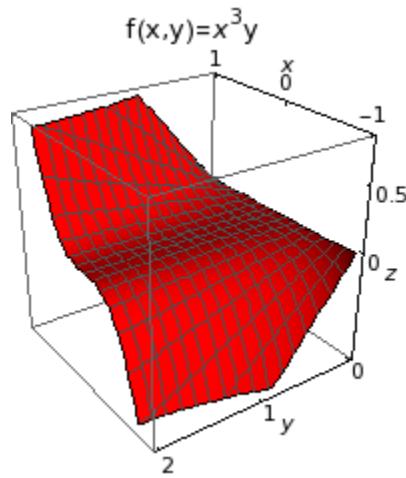


b)

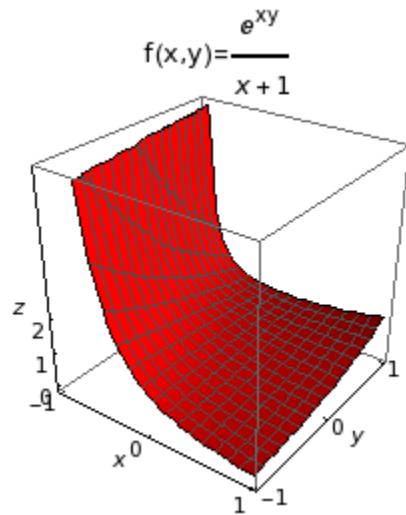


Exercício 2.3

a)



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

b)

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

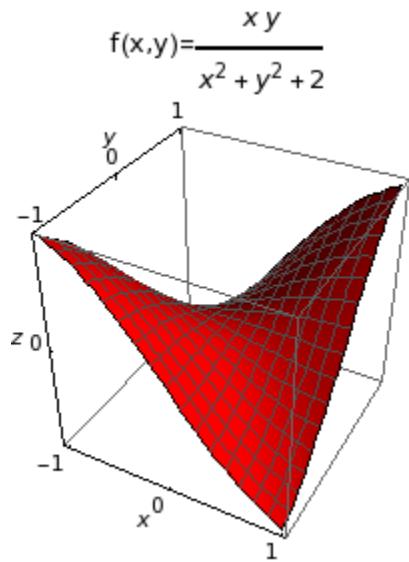
c)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2, e^x) = (1, e)$$

d)

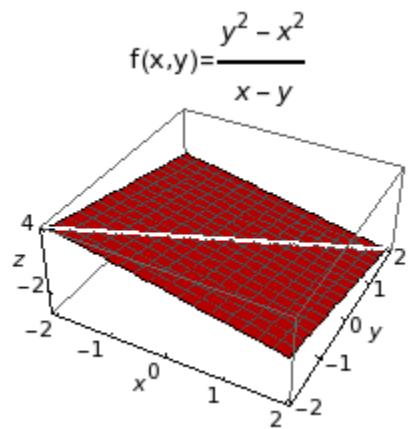
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(\frac{\cos[x]}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}, e^{x^2} \right) = (1, 1)$$

e)



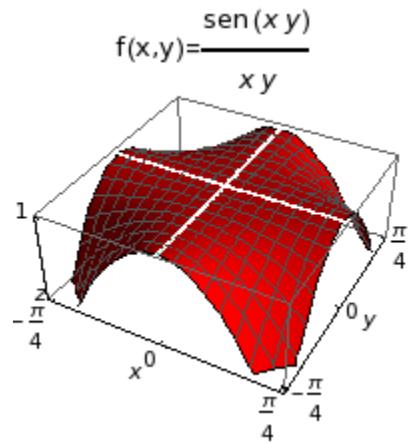
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0$$

f)



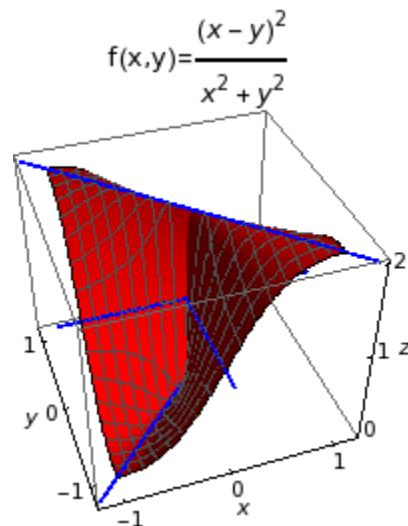
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} f(x, y) = -2$$

g)



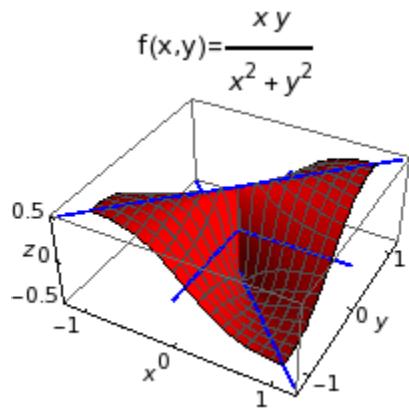
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 1$$

h)



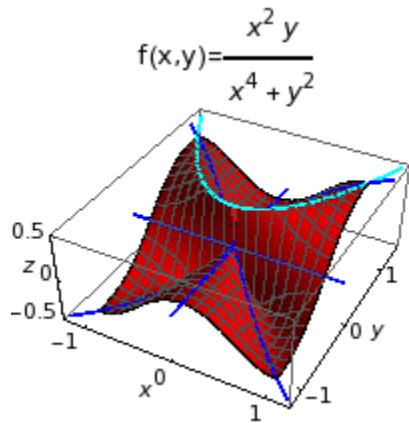
Não existe $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$

i)



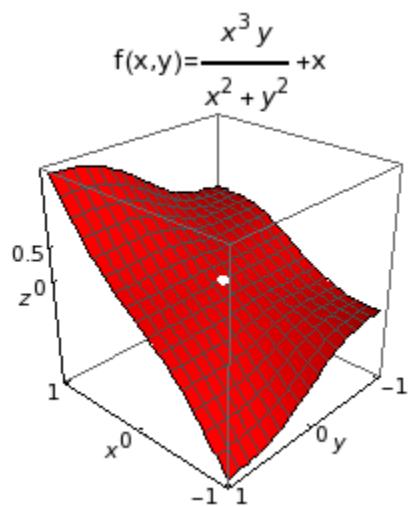
Não existe $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$

j)



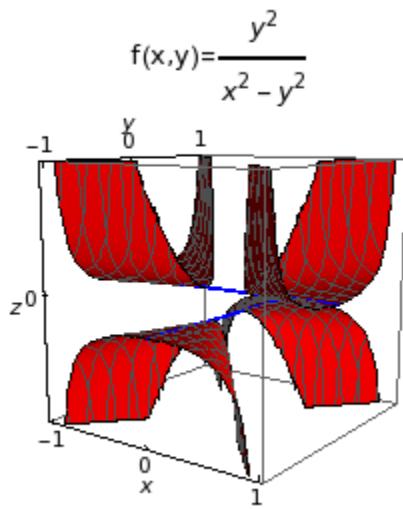
Não existe $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$

k)



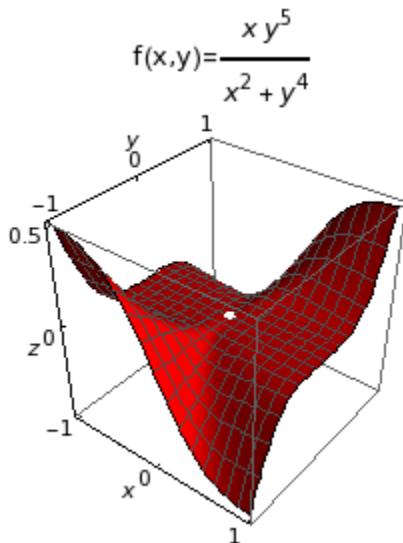
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0$$

l)



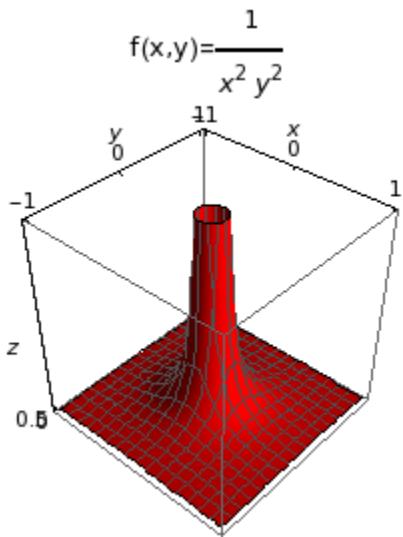
Não existe $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$

m)



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

n)



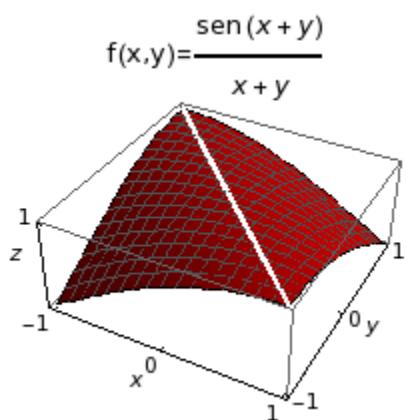
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = +\infty$$

o)

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

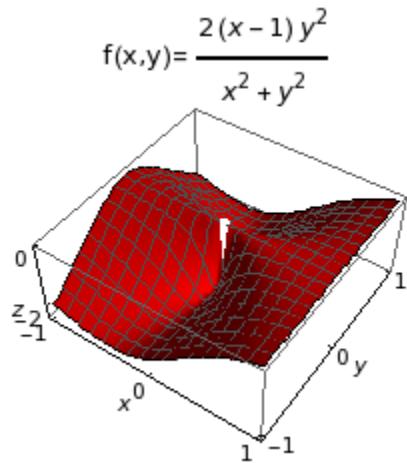
Exercício 2.4

a)



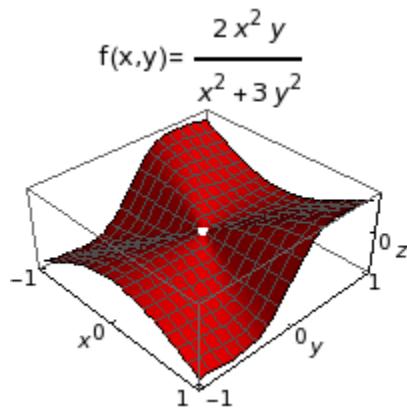
$$f(0, 0) = 1$$

b)



Não admite prolongamento contínuo à origem

c)

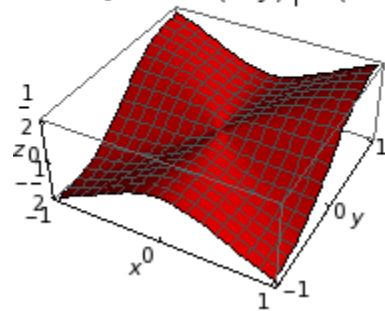


$$f(0, 0) = 0$$

Exercício 2.5

a)

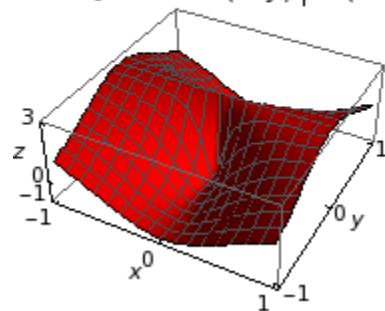
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$



A função é contínua em \mathbb{R}^2

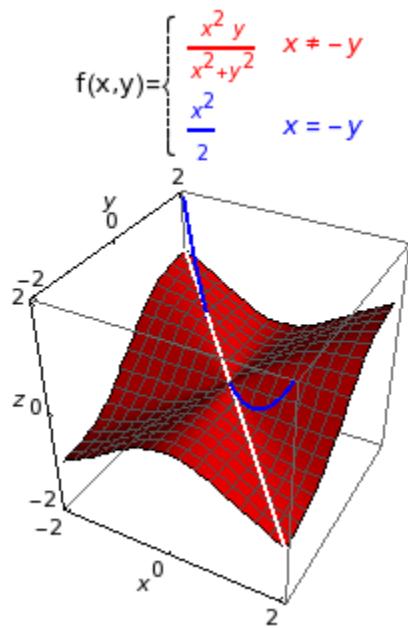
b)

$$(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$



A função é contínua em $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

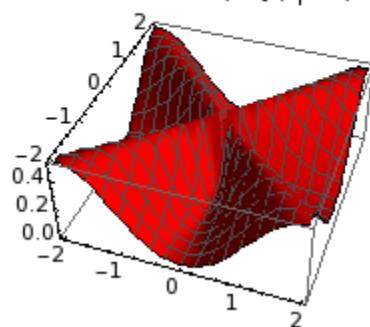
c)



A função é contínua em $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \neq -y\} \cup \{(0, 0), (-1, 1)\}$

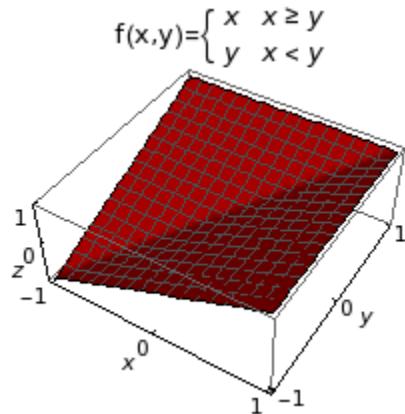
d)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^4+y^4} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$



A função é contínua em $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

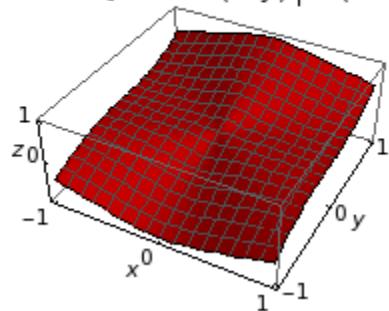
e)



A função é contínua em \mathbb{R}^2

f)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^3}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$



A função é contínua em \mathbb{R}^2

g)

A função é contínua em \mathbb{R}^3

Created with the Wolfram Language