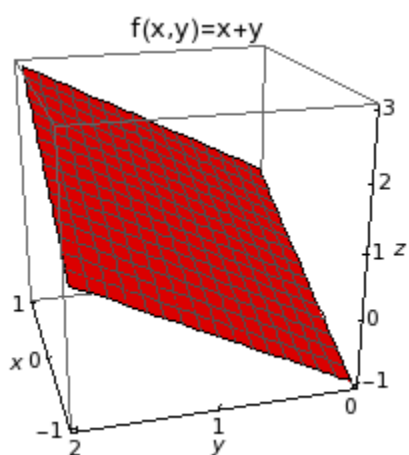


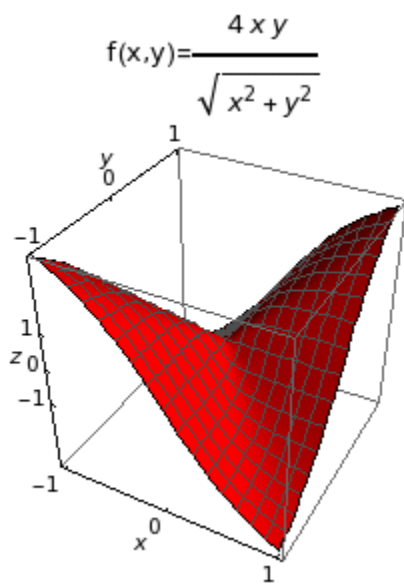
# 2

## Exercício 2.1

a)

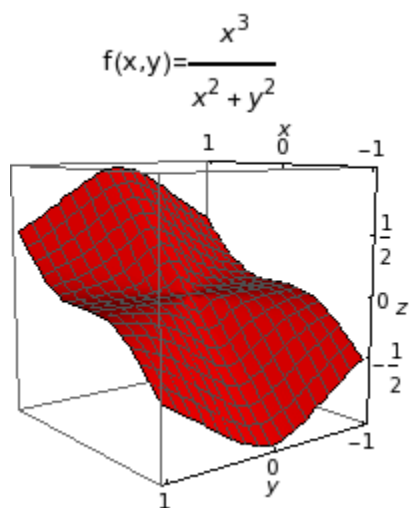


b)

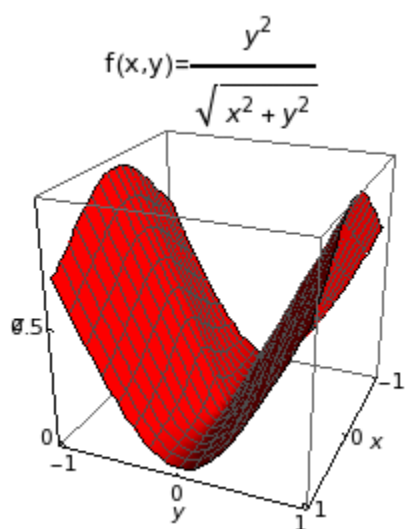


## Exercício 2.2

a)

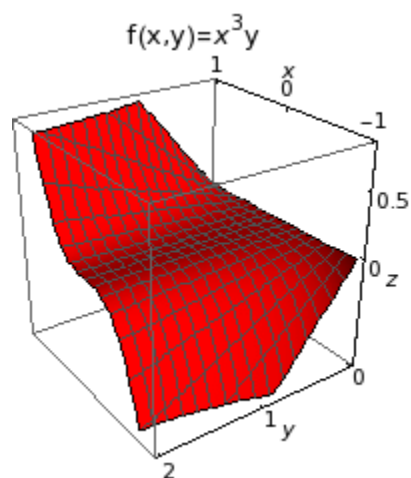


b)



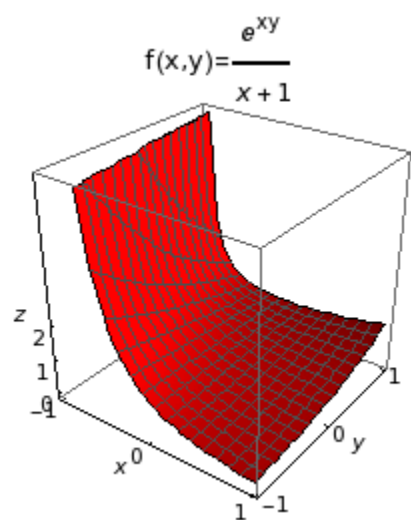
### Exercício 2.3

a)



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

**b)**



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

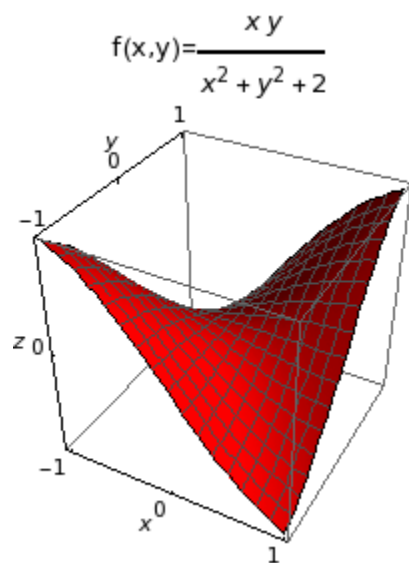
**c)**

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

**d)**

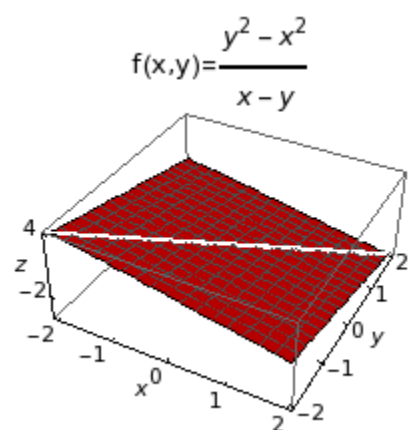
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left( \frac{\cos[x]}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}, e^{x^2} \right) = (1, 1)$$

e)



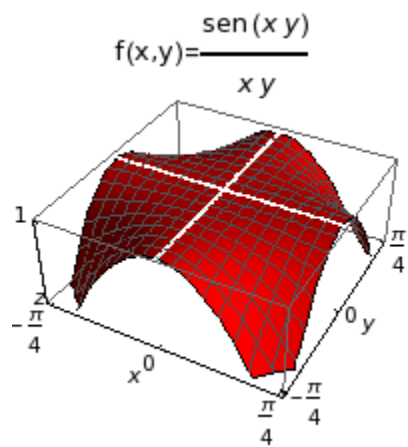
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

f)



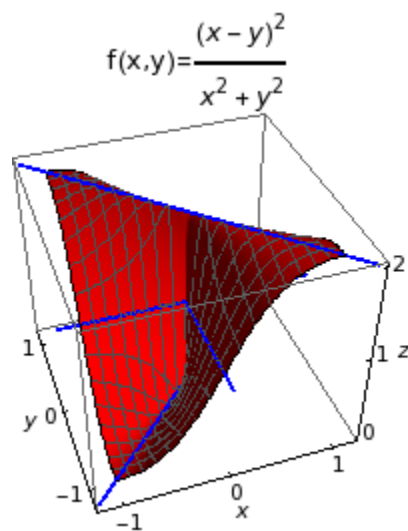
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} f(x,y) = -2$$

g)



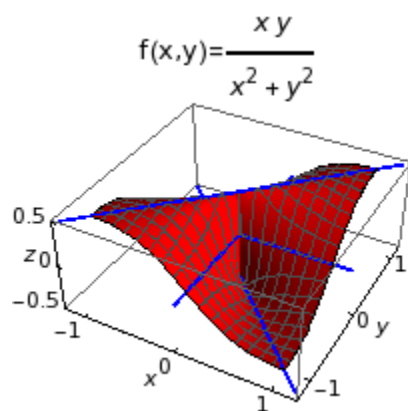
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 1$$

h)



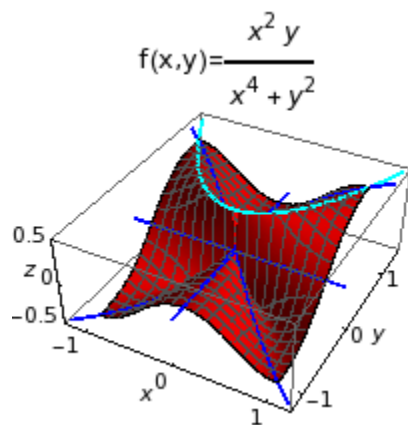
Não existe  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

i)



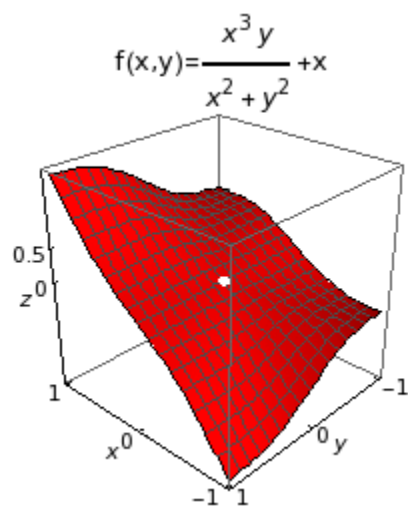
Não existe  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

j)



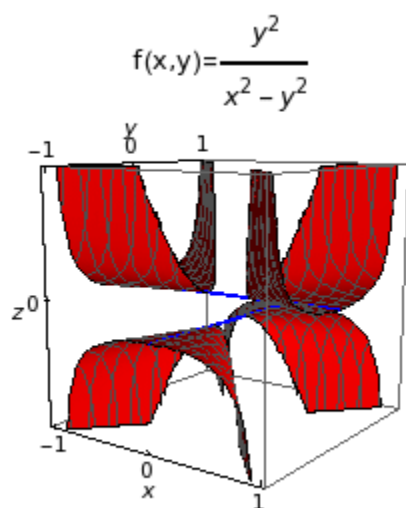
Não existe  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

k)



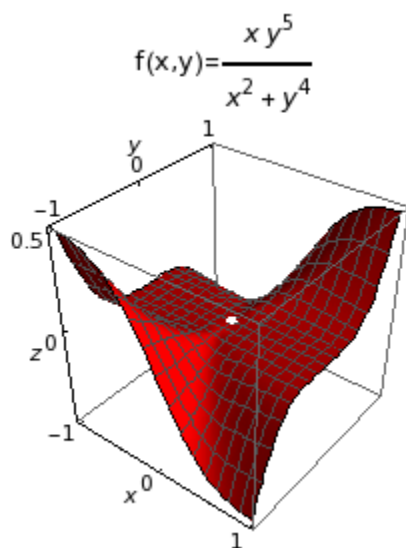
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

l)



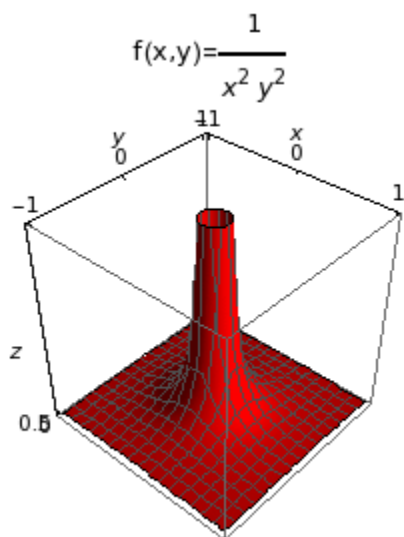
Não existe  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

m)



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

n)



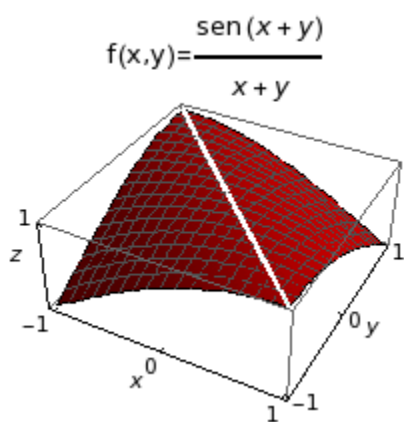
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = +\infty$$

o)

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

### Exercício 2.4

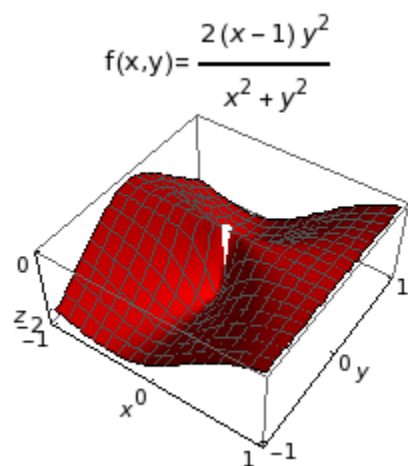
a)



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

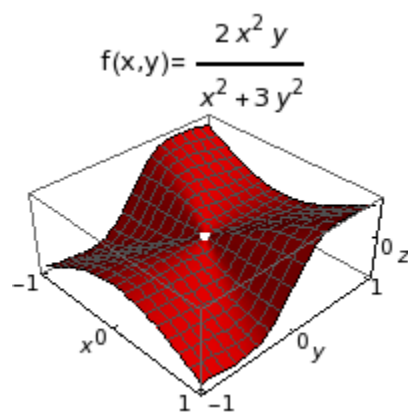
b)





Não admite prolongamento contínuo à origem

c)

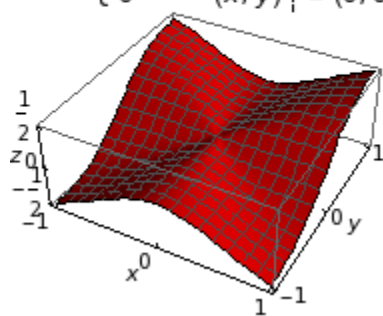


$$f(0,0) = 0$$

### Exercício 2.5

a)

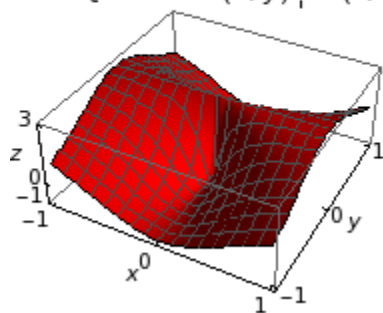
$$f(x,y)=\begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$



A função é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}^2$

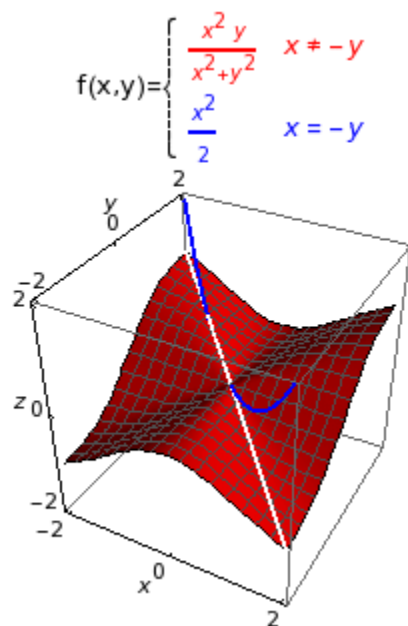
**b)**

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



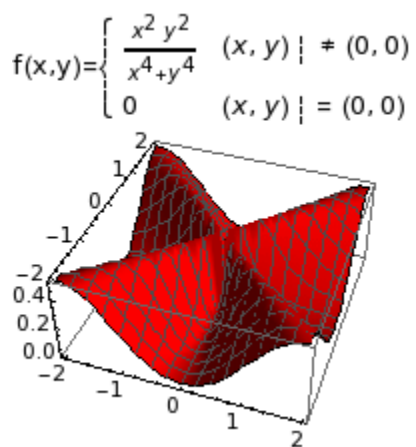
A função é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

**c)**



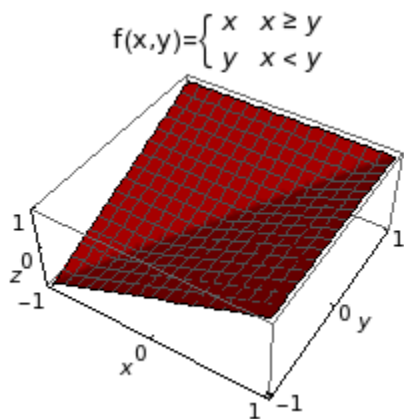
A função é contínua em  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \neq -y\} \cup \{(0, 0), (-1, 1)\}$

d)



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

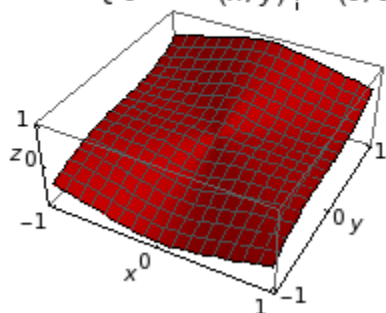
e)



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  $\mathbb{R}^3$