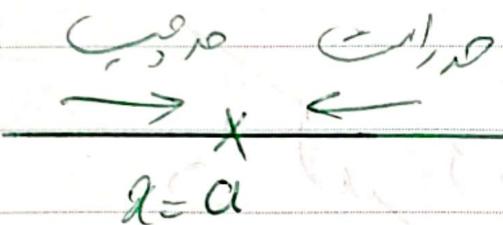


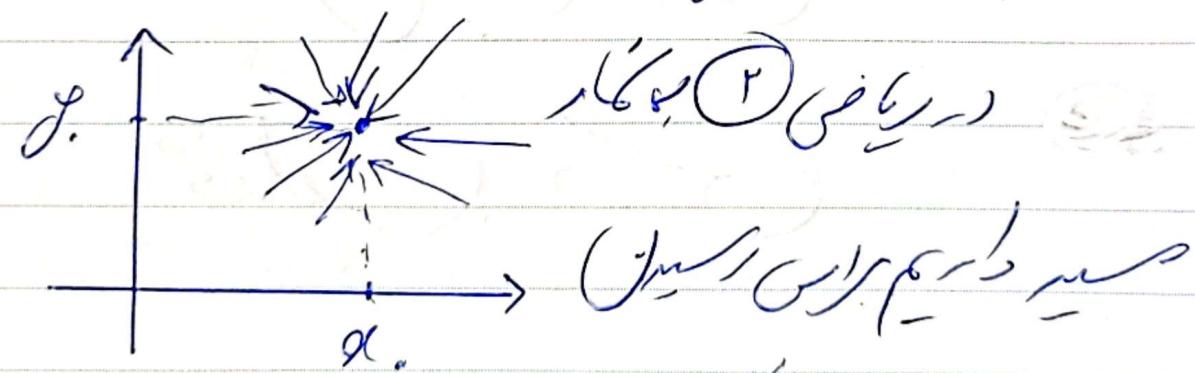
Diseqib

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ of } \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = k \end{array} \right.$$

if  $L = k \rightarrow f(x)$  have limit



$$\textcircled{2} \text{ of } \Rightarrow f(x,y) \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x,y)$$



not a function, it's given as u.

KANDOO  31/09/2023

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}y}{\ln x + y - 2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

طريقتين لحلها

طريقتين

$$\begin{cases} x=1 & x \rightarrow \text{inf} \\ y \rightarrow 2 & \rightarrow 0^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}y}{\ln x + y - 2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}y}{\ln 1 + y - 2} \\ &= \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 1 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\ln x + 2 - 2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\ln x} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{1} = 2$$

حول حباب های پر از  
تاریخی می باشد

پس از اینجا داده:  $I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{طیه کننده}} \frac{\sin(0,0)}{r^{1/2}}$$

$$I = \lim_{\begin{cases} r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \end{cases}} \frac{(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)(r \sin \theta)}{r^2}$$

$$I = \lim_{\begin{cases} r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \end{cases}} \underbrace{r \cos \theta \sin \theta}_{r=0} = \overrightarrow{0}_x \quad \begin{matrix} \text{جواب} \\ \text{برای} \\ \text{کوئل} \end{matrix}$$

$\Rightarrow = 0 \rightarrow$  جواب درست است

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin x \sin^3 y}{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

لما زادت زوايا  $x$  و  $y$  معاً : لم اجز  $\cos$   
أيضاً زوايا  $x$  و  $y$  معاً

$$\sin A \approx A - \frac{A^3}{3!} \quad A \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cos A \approx 1 - \frac{A^2}{2!} \quad A \rightarrow 0$$

$$I = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x)(y^3)$$

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

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\cos \theta \sin^3 \theta}{\frac{1}{2} r^4} =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{1}{2} r^4 \text{ KANDOO}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \rightarrow 0}} 2 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta = \text{undefined}$$

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x-y} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{undefined}$$

$$I = \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \rightarrow 0}} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta} = \lim_{\substack{\cos \theta - \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta}} r \cos \theta$$

مترکب از  $\cos \theta$  و  $\sin \theta$

$= \infty (?)$  if  $\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$  تبدیل کرد  
 جسم  
ج مجموعه اعداد

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^{xy} - 1}{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}$$

$$e^A = 1 + A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\sin A = A - \frac{A^3}{3!} + \frac{A^5}{5!}$$

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left(1 + xy + \frac{(xy)^2}{2!}\right) - xy - 1}{x^3 + y^3}$$

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(xy)}{x^3 + y^3} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{Ansatz}}$$

$$I = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} r^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{r^5 \cos^3 \theta + r^3 \sin^3 \theta}$$

$$I \neq 0$$

$$I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} d\theta$$

Condition:  $\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta \neq 0$

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} = 1$$

$$1 + \tan^3 \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \tan^3 \theta = -1$$

Condition:  $\tan^3 \theta \neq -1$

$\therefore \text{Ansatz } (\infty, \infty) \text{ ist falsch}$

$\therefore \text{Ansatz } (-\infty, \infty)$

$$\text{Ansatz } I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{x^4 + y^4}$$

divide by  $x^4 + y^4$

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^m y^n}{x^4 + y^4} = \underline{0}$$

$$I = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} (r \cos \theta)^m (r \sin \theta)^n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \end{array} \right. \rightarrow 0$$

$$I = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^{m+n} (\cos \theta)^m (\sin \theta)^n}{r^4 (\cos \theta)^4 + (\sin \theta)^4}$$

$$I = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r^{m+n-4} (\cos \theta)^m (\sin \theta)^n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \end{array} \right. \rightarrow 0 \times (\underline{?})$$

KANDOO

$$f(\theta) = \cos \theta \sin \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1$$

لـ  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0}$   $\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$

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

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} xy - x - 2y + 2$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow x-2=X \\ y \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow y-1=Y \end{cases}$$

$$(X, Y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

نـ  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)}$   $\frac{xy - x - 2y + 2}{(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2}$

نـ  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)}$   $\frac{xy - x - 2y + 2}{(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2}$

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

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

$$I = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I = \lim_{\begin{cases} r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \end{cases}} \frac{(r \cos \theta)(r \sin \theta)}{r^2}$$

$$I = \lim_{\begin{cases} r \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \end{cases}} \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow \text{undefined}$$

$$f(x,y) : \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2 - xy}{x+y} & : (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & : (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \quad \text{Jenis}$$

$$\text{Pertama} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \quad \text{Jenis}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} \Rightarrow$$

$$x \rightarrow h \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^2 - 0}{h+0} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2}{h^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow 0 & \quad \lim \frac{0-0}{h} \\ y \rightarrow h & \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0+h}{h} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

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

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

KANDOO

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) \quad \text{جواب لغزی} \quad \text{درینی از مقدار} \quad \text{نحوی} \quad \text{لطفاً} \quad \text{لطفاً}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, h+y) - f(x, y)}{h} \quad \text{نحوی}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0+h^2}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_y = \begin{cases} 2x(x-y^2) + 2xy - 2y \\ -2y(2xy(x-y^2)) \\ \hline (x+y^2)^2 \end{cases}$$

کے لئے

$f_{yy}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(x+h, y) - f_y(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(h, 0) - f_y(0, 0)}{h}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $f_y$  exists  $\Rightarrow$   $f_y$  continuous

$\Rightarrow$   $f_y$  differentiable

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2h^{3/5})(h^{2/5})}{(h^{2/5})^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^5}{h^4} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^5}{h^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^5}{h^5} = 2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^2+0}}{h} = \text{cloud} *$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_x \left[ \frac{(2y(x^2-y^2)) + (2xy(2x) - (x^2-y^2))}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(x, y+h) - f_x(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-2h^3 + a)(0+h^2) - 0}{h^2}$$

$$- \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h^5}{h^4} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h^5}{h^5} = \textcircled{-2}$$

~~Just~~  $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{y}}}$  ~~Ans:~~  $f(x,y)$

$f'(2,1)$  ~~Ans:~~  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \div \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$  ~~Ans:~~

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{y}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{y}}}{e^{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{y}}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \left( \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{y}}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2,1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} + 1(1e^{-1}) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-1} + e^{-1} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{4y} e^{\frac{-x}{4y}} = \frac{-\frac{x}{2y} e^{\frac{-x}{4y}}}{2y\sqrt{y}} = \frac{-\frac{x}{4y} e^{\frac{-x}{4y}}}{2y\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-1}{2y\sqrt{y}} \left( 1 \cdot e^{\frac{-x}{4y}} + x \left( -\frac{2x}{4y} e^{\frac{-x}{4y}} \right) \right)$$

$$@ (2,1) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left( e^{-1} + 2 \left( -\frac{1}{4} e^{-1} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left( e^{-1} - 2e^{-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-e^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2e} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \div \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2e}}{\frac{1}{2e}} = 1$$

Gegeben ist ein Punkt  $(x_0, y_0)$

zu  $\nabla V$ , der Tangentialvektor ist

$$f(x, y) = \log(x^2 + y^2) \sim \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ ist}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 + y^2 \\ V = x^5 + y^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 y^5 \\ V = x^5 + y^2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ?$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = 2xy^5 \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + x^3 y^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ 0 = 5x^4 \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + 2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1, 2) \rightarrow 1 = 16 \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + 12 \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$0 = 5 \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + 9 \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + 12 \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = 1 \\ 5 \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + 4 \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$16 \cancel{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}} + 12 \cancel{\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}} = 1$$

$$-15 \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - 12 \cancel{\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 15$$

$$16 \times 15 + 12 \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 240 + 12 \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$$

gesetz, w = iChw, JG

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$  d.h. zu den Gleichungen

$$f(x, y, w) = (z, w) \stackrel{(1)}{=} 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy^2 + y^3 w^2 + xz^3 = 3 \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ y^3 w + yz^2 - y = 2x^2 - z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( xy^2 + y^3 w^2 + 2w y \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + xz^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ x^3 w \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + z + y^2 z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2y = - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + 3 + 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + 1 + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2 = - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -4 \\ 3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 5$$

$$x^2 u^3 + uv + yz - w^2 = 2uv$$

$$x^2 y^2 + y^2 z^2 + v w^2 = y^2 z v + 1$$

$$y^3 - yz^2 + zw^3 = xcu$$

~~is 2y, x = 1, y^6 - w, v, u~~