Llista de problemes (3)

123 Estudien si son oberts els seguients conjunts:

(a)
$$A = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y < x^2\},$$
 (b) $B = \{(x, y) \mid x \neq 0, y \neq v\}$

(d)
$$\mathcal{D} = \{(x,y, \xi) \mid \xi > x^2 + y^2 \}$$

1.24 Determinen les frontères dels conjunts del problème anterior

1.25 (aladeu els següents limits (si existaixen)

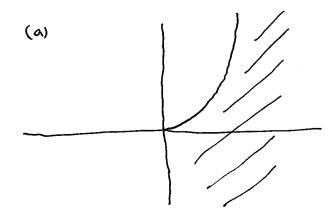
(c) lim y²
(x,y) → (0,0)
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2+y^2}$$

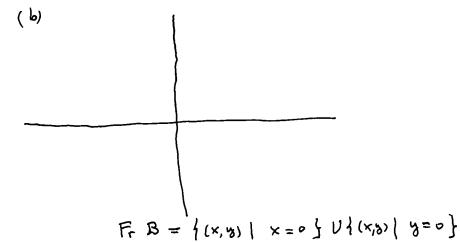
1.26 Calculen els limits de

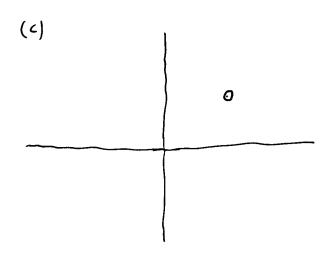
(b)
$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
, $f(x,y) = \left(\frac{y}{2-\sin x}, \operatorname{arctg}(xy)\right)$ en $(x_0,y_0) = (1,1)$

- 1.27 (e) Useu la regla de l'Hépital per calcular lim sin 2x 2x x 3
 - (b) Existeix lim $\frac{\sin 2x 2x + b}{x^3 + b}$?
- 1.28 Proven que $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = y e^x + sin x + (xy)^4$ es continue
- 1.29 Es pot fer $f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{x+y}$ continue definint-la convenientment en $\{(x,y) \mid x+y=0\}$
- 1.30 Proven que si A: R^ = s lineal, llavors es continua

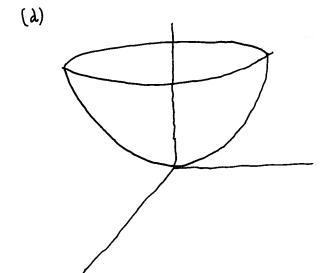


Fr A = {(x,y) | x>0, y=x2} U {(x,y) | x=0, y <0}





Fr C = 4 (1,1) }



Fr D= {(x,y, =) | 2 = x2+y2}

(a)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\cos(xy)}{1+y} = \frac{\cos 0}{1+0} = 1$$

(6) es indeterminat

limit segons
$$y = m \times$$
, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(m \times)^2}{\sqrt{\left(x^2 + (m \times)^2}\right)^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{m^2 \times^2}{\sqrt{\left(1 + m^2\right) \times^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}} = 0$

A cotem
$$0 \leq \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{y^2}} = \frac{y^2}{|y|} = \frac{y}{|y|}$$

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1.25 (d)
$$\lim_{x^2+y^2} \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2+y^2}$$

& indeterminat.

limit segons
$$y = m \times$$
, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x - mx)^2}{x^2 + m^2x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 - m)^2 \times^2}{(1 + m^2) \times^2} = \frac{(1 - m)^2}{1 + m^2}$

El limit depèn de la recta \Rightarrow $\not\exists$ lim

(a)
$$\int_{A}^{A}(x) = \left(\int_{A}^{A}(x), \int_{2}^{2}(x)\right)$$

$$\lim_{X \to 2} \int_{A}^{A}(x) = \lim_{X \to 2} e^{x^{2}} = e^{4}$$

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(b)
$$f(x,y) = (f_{\Lambda}(x,y), f_{Z}(x,y))$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \to (\Lambda,\Lambda)} f_{\Lambda}(x,y) = \lim_{z \to \sin x} \frac{y}{z - \sin x} = \frac{1}{z - \sin \Lambda}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \to (\Lambda,\Lambda)} f_{X}(x,y) = \lim_{z \to \sin x} \frac{y}{z - \sin x} = \frac{1}{z - \sin \Lambda}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \to (\Lambda,\Lambda)} f_{X}(x,y) = \lim_{z \to \sin \Lambda} \operatorname{arct}_{X}(x,y) = \operatorname{arct}_{X} \Lambda = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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$$5in \times es$$
 la composició: $(x,y) \mapsto x$

$$t \mapsto sin t$$

$$(x,y) \mapsto xy$$

$$t \mapsto arctg t$$
(es continua)

(a)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos(2x) \cdot 2 - 2}{3x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin(2x) \cdot 4}{6x}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-(05(2x)\cdot 8)}{6} = -\frac{8}{6}$$

El limit és indeterminat

Limit segons la recta
$$y=0$$
: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2x}{x^3} = -\frac{4}{3}$

$$\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{0+y}{0+y} = \lim_{y\to 0} 1 = 1$$

No existeix lim (x, y) → (0,0)

$$f(x,y) = y e^{x} + sin x + (xy)^{4}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x$$
 \Rightarrow sinx is continue in \mathbb{R}^2

$$f(x,y) = \frac{sxn (x+y)}{x+y}$$

$$(x,y) \longmapsto x + y$$

$$t \longmapsto \frac{sint}{t}$$

Podem estendre $h(t) = \frac{sint}{t}$ a t = 0 per ger - la continua?

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\cos t}{1} = 1$$

Llavors $h(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sinh t}{t}, & \text{sin } t \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{sin } t = 0 \end{cases}$ is continua en IR

Definion
$$\int (x_1 y_1) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x+y)}{x+y}, & \text{if } x+y \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } x+y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Llavors &= hog i és continua.

1.30 Comencer amb el cas particular n=m=2

 $S_{i} A: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ és lineal, A té matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a_{AA} & a_{A2} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

 $A\begin{pmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \times_1 + a_{12} \times_2 \\ a_{21} \times_1 + a_{22} \times_2 \end{pmatrix}$

Cada component és continua - A és continua

 $A\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_m \times_1 + a_{n2} \times_2 + \dots + a_{nm} \times_m \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \times_1 + a_{mn} \times_2 \times_2 + \dots + a_{mm} \times_m \end{pmatrix}$

Cada component és polinómica (de gran 1) i per tant és continua.