

1. W przypadku, gdzie granica w punkcie będzie istniała stosuje się oszacowania i twierdzenie o 3 funkcjach, żeby wykazać, że jakaś wartość jest granicą.
Trzeba wykazać, że zbliżając się do punktu po dowolnej kryterium (nie tylko po prostych) funkcja zbliża się do wartości granicznej.

W przypadku, gdzie granica nie będzie istniała, wskazuje się 2 ciągi takie, że oba zbiegają do punktu granicznego ale funkcja w granicy przyjmuje dla nich różne wartości. Korzysta się z definicji Heinego.

Granica prawdopodobnie nie będzie istniała, kiedy mianownik jest wyższego rzędu od licznika.

Przydatna nierówność do szacowania:

$$(|x| - |y|)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{dla } x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2|x|y + y^2 \geq 0 \quad \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2|x|y}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|x|y$$

a) $f(x,y) = \frac{x^3y}{x^2+2y^2} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0,0)$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

1° dla $x \neq 0 \vee y \neq 0$

$$0 \leq \frac{|x^3y|}{x^2 + (\sqrt{y})^2} \leq \frac{|x^3y|}{2|x|\cdot\sqrt{|y|}} = \frac{|x^3y|}{2\sqrt{2}|xy|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}|x|^2$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x^3y|}{2|x|\cdot\sqrt{|y|}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3y}{x^2+2y^2} = 0$$

2° dla $x=0 \wedge y \neq 0$

$$f(0,y) = \frac{0 \cdot y}{0^2+2y^2} = \frac{0}{2y^2} = 0$$

3° dla $x \neq 0 \wedge y=0$

$$f(x,0) = \frac{x^3 \cdot 0}{x^2+2 \cdot 0^2} = \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$$

te 3 przypadki pokrywają dążenie do $(0,0)$ z dowolnego kierunku

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

b) $f(x,y) = \frac{x+y-2}{x^2+y^2-2} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (1,1)$

1° $(x_n, y_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}+1, \frac{1}{n}+1\right) \rightarrow (1,1)$

$$f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n}+1 + \frac{1}{n}+1 - 2}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n} + 1 - 2} = \frac{\frac{2}{n}}{\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n}} = \frac{\frac{2}{n}}{\frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + 2\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} + 2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

2° $(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \left(-\frac{1}{n}+1, \frac{1}{n}+1\right) \rightarrow (1,1)$

$$f(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \frac{-\frac{1}{n}+1 + \frac{1}{n}+1 - 2}{\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{2}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n} + 1 - 2} = \frac{0}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

Wartości dla ciągów są różne więc z definicji Heinego granica w $(1,1)$ nie istnieje.

$$c) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$1^o \quad (x_n, y_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2^o \quad (\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$f(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

Granica nie istnieje

$$d) f(x, y) = \frac{x - xy}{2x^2 + (y-1)^2} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0, 1)$$

$$1^o \quad (x_n, y_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}, 1\right) \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + 0^2} = \frac{0}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$2^o \quad (\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}+1\right) \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$f(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n}+1\right)}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + \left(\frac{1}{n}+1-1\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{3}{n^2}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}$$

Granica nie istnieje

*) (spora zestawu)

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y^2}{x^6 + y^4} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$1^o \quad (x_n, y_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^6} + \frac{1}{n^4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^5} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^4} \left(\frac{1}{n^2}+1\right)} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^2}+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$2^o \quad (\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$f(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Granica nie istnieje

2. Dla funkcji określonej fragmentarycznie (z klamrą), wartości pochodnej w niektórych punktach trzeba liczyć z definicji

$$a) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos(3x^2+y^2)}{x^3} & \text{dla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1-\cos(3(\Delta x)^2+0^2)}{(\Delta x)^3} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos(3(\Delta x)^2)}{\Delta x^4}$$

$$\stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6\Delta x \sin(3\Delta x^2)}{6\Delta x^3} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \frac{\sin(3\Delta x^2)}{3\Delta x^2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = \frac{9}{2}$$

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

$$b) f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3-y^3} = (x^3-y^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x^3-y^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3x^2 = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3-y^3)^2}} \quad \text{dla } (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\Delta x^3} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{-\Delta y^3}}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta x^3}{\Delta x^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x^3}{\Delta x^3} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta y^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} = +\infty$$

3. Istnienie pochodnych czастkowych i ciągłość saż od siebie niezależne

$$a) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & \text{dla } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{dla } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0,0)$$

$$1^\circ (x_n, y_n) = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$2^\circ (\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = (\frac{1}{n}, -\frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot -\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ nie istnieje wice f nie jest ciągła w $(0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta x \cdot 0}{\Delta x^2 + 0} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0 \cdot \Delta y}{0 + \Delta y^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$b) f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^4 + y^2} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{x^4 + y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

funkcja jest ciągła w $(0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta x^4}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x^2|}{\Delta x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta y^2}}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta y|}{\Delta y} \quad \text{nie istnieje}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\Delta y|}{\Delta y} = 1 \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\Delta y|}{\Delta y} = -1$$

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

$$\forall (x,y) \neq (0,0) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2x^3 y (x^2+y^2)^2 - x^3 y^2 \cdot 2(x^2+y^2) \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^4} = 2x^3 y \frac{x^2+y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^3} = 2x^3 y \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0 \cdot \Delta y^2}{(0^2+\Delta y^2)^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

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

$$1^\circ (x_n, y_n) = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$2^\circ (\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}, \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_n, y_n) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2})^3} = \frac{2}{n^5} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n) = 2 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{(\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2})^3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{n^4} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{27}{n^6}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{27}$$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)$ nie istnieje wice $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ jest niewiadoma w $(0,0)$

5.

a) $f(x, y) = \ln(2xy) - 2x^2 - y^2$ $D_f: \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : xy > 0\}$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{2xy} \cdot 2y - 4x = \frac{1}{x} - 4x = \frac{1-4x^2}{x} = \frac{4(\frac{1}{x}-x)(\frac{1}{x}+x)}{x}$$

$$f_x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{1}{2xy} \cdot 2x - 2y = \frac{1}{y} - 2y = \frac{1-2y^2}{y} = \frac{2(\frac{1}{y}-y)(\frac{1}{y}+y)}{y}$$

$$f_y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vee y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

punkty krytyczne (do sprawdzenia) $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xx} &= -x^{-2} - 4 = \frac{-1}{x^2} - 4 \\ f_{yy} &= -y^{-2} - 2 = \frac{-1}{y^2} - 2 \\ f_{xy} &= f_{yx} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$W\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = W\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} <0 \\ -8 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 32 > 0$$

maksimum lokalne w $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ i $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

b) $f(x, y) = x + 8y + \frac{1}{xy}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{y} \cdot (-x^{-2}) + 1 = \frac{-1}{x^2y} + 1$$

$$f_y = \frac{-1}{x^2y} + 8$$

$$f_x = 0 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{x^2y} \quad x^2y = 0 \quad y = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f_y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x \cdot (\frac{1}{x^2})^2} = 8 \quad \frac{1}{x^3} = 8 \quad x^3 = 8 \quad x = 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}$$

punkt krytyczny $(2, \frac{1}{4})$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xx} &= -\frac{1}{y} \cdot (-2x^{-3}) = \frac{2}{x^3y} \\ f_{yy} &= -\frac{1}{x} \cdot (-2y^{-3}) = \frac{2}{x^2y^3} \\ f_{xy} &= f_{yx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot (-1y^{-2}) = \frac{1}{x^2y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$W(2, \frac{1}{4}) = \begin{vmatrix} >0 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = 48 > 0$$

minimum lokalne w $(2, \frac{1}{4})$

c) $f(x, y) = (2x+y^2)e^x$

$$2ye^x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$f_x = (2x+y^2)e^x + 2e^x = e^x(2x+y^2+2)$$

$$e^x(2x+0+2) = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$f_y = 2ye^x$$

punkt krytyczny $(-1, 0)$

$$f_{xx} = 2e^x + (2x+y^2+2)e^x = e^x(2x+y^2+4)$$

$$W(-1, 0) = \begin{vmatrix} >0 \\ e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{e} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{e} \cdot (\frac{1}{e}+2) > 0$$

$$f_{yy} = 2e^x$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 2ye^x$$

minimum w $(-1, 0)$

d) $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - x^3y^2 - \ln(x)$ $D_f: \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 0\}$

$$f_x = 4x - 3y^2x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \quad -2x^2y = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 0$$

$$f_y = -2x^3y \quad 4x - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad 4x = \frac{1}{x} \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

punkt krytyczny $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

$$f_{xx} = 4 - 6y^2x + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad W\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix} = -2 < 0$$

$$f_{yy} = -2x^3$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -6x^2y \quad \text{niedostępne lokalne}$$

$$6. f(x, y) = xy^2$$

$$f_x = y^2 \quad y^2 = 0 \rightarrow y = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_y = 2xy \quad 2xy = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 0$$

punkty krytyczne $(x, 0)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f_{xx} = 0$$

$$f_{yy} = 2x$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 2y$$

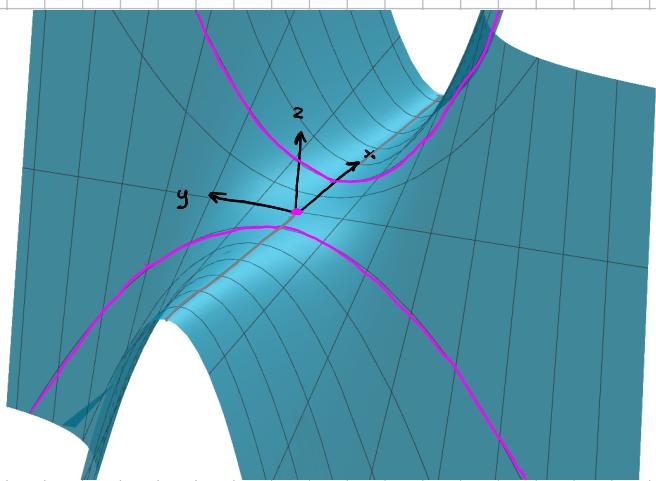
$$W(x, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

nic wiadomo

trzeba obreślić inną metodą

maksima lokalne $\{(x, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x < 0\}$

minima lokalne $\{(x, 0) \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$



przekroje płaszczyznami prostopłytymi do osi x są parabolami
punkt $(0,0)$ nie jest ekstremum (saddle point)