Seminar 10

- 1. Studiati existenta limitelor de functii
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+xy}-1}$ $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}$

 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(\infty,\infty)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4}$
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x\sin(x^2 1)}{x^2 + y}$
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{xy}$
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,1)} \frac{(x-1)(y-1)}{xy-1}$
- 2. Se da functia $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{1}{y^2} + y \cos \frac{1}{x^2} &, xy \neq 0 \\ 0 &, xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

Este functia continua in (0,0)? Dar in (1,0)?

- 3. Verificati daca functiile urmatoare isi ating valorile extreme si determinati aceste valori

 - a) $f: (0, \infty)^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$ b) $f: B(O_2, 1) \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$ c) $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$, f(x, y) = xy(1 x y), $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y \le 1\}$
- 4. Se da multimea $A = \{(x,y) \in [-1,1]^2 \mid x \neq y\}$ si functia $f: A \to \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x-y)^2}$
 - a) Exista limita functiei f in origine?
 - b) Este multimea A compacta?
 - c) Determinati valorile extreme ale lui f pe multimea A. Atinge functia f aceste valori?

Inegalitatea mediilor. Daca $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ si $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in [0, \infty)$ atunci

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdot \ldots \cdot x_n} \le \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_n}{n}$$

Inegalitatea Cauchy-Schwarz. Daca $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ si $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in \mathbb{R}$ atunci

$$(x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + \ldots + x_ny_n)^2 \le (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \ldots + x_n^2)(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \ldots + y_n^2)$$

Exercitii suplimentare

- 1. Studiati existenta limitelor de functii
 - $\lim \frac{\sin(xy)}{y}$ $(x,y) \xrightarrow{} (0,2)$ x
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ b)
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^4 y^4}{x^2 y^2}$
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2y)}{x^2+y^2}$
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2y^2}$
 - $\lim_{(x,y)\to(\infty,\infty)} \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2}$
 - $\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to (1,1)}} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)-\ln(1+y^2)}{x^2-y^2}$ $\lim_{\substack{(x,y,z)\to O_3}} \frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$

 - $\lim_{(x,y,z)\to O_3} (xy + yz + zx)^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$
- 2. Studiati continuitatea urmatoarelor functii in origine
 - a)

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

b)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \ f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (1+x^2y^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 1, (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

- 3. Verificati daca functiile urmatoare isi ating valorile extreme si determinati aceste valori a) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}$

 - b) $f: \overline{B}(O_2, 1) \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$ c) $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{xy}$, $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x > 0, y > 0, x + y < 2\}$
- 4. Se da multimea $A = \overline{B}(O_3, 1) \setminus \{O_3\}$ si functia $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x + y + z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$
 - a) Exista limita functiei f in origine?
 - b) Este multimea A compacta?
 - c) Determinati valorile extreme ale lui f pe multimea A. Atinge functia f aceste valori?