(0,0) בדקו האם לפונקציות הבאות קיים גבול ב

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2x^3 - 3y}{3x^3 + 2y} . 2x = \frac{2x^3 - 3y}{3x^3 +$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\sin xy}{y}.x$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2y}{y^2 + x^4}$$
.7

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^3 + xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$$
.

** סעיפים ללימוד עצמי: ב, ה

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\sin xy}{y};$$

$$D_{f} = \{x,y \mid y \neq 0\} \implies 2-5 \text{ piper so position}$$

$$D_{f} = \{x,y \mid y \neq 0\}, D_{2f} = \{0,y\}, y \neq 0\}$$

$$D_{1}: \lim_{\substack{x,y \to 0,0 \\ x \in D_{1}}} \frac{\sin xy}{y} = \lim_{\substack{x,y \to 0,0 \\ x \in D_{1}}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot x = 0$$

$$D_2: \lim_{\substack{x,y \to 0,0 \\ x \in D_2}} \frac{\sin xy}{y} = \lim_{\substack{x,y \to 0,0 \\ x \in D_2}} \frac{\sin 0 \cdot y}{y} = \lim_{\substack{x,y \to 0,0 \\ x \in D_2}} \frac{0}{$$

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$$O=J$$
 for $O=J$ for $O=J$ for all $O=J$.

$$\begin{cases}
f(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}y}{x^{4}+y^{2}} \\
f(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}y}{x^{4}+(kx)^{2}} \\
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f(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}y}{x^{2}+y^{4}} \\
f(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}+xy^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{4}} \\
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f(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}+xy^{2}}{x^{2}+xy^{2}} \\
f(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}+xy^{2}}{x^{2}+$$

$$\Theta f(x,y) = \frac{2x + 3y}{3x - 2y}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} \frac{2x + 3y}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$$

האם ניתן להגדיר את הפונקציות הבאות בנקודה (0,0) כרציפות! אם כן מהו הערך בנקודה זו כך שהפונקציה תהינה רציפה!

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2x+3y}{3x-2y} . \aleph$$

$$f(x,y) = xy\cos\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} . \pm \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2x^3}{3x^2 + 4y^2} . \lambda$$

$$\lim_{x,y\to 0} x \cdot y \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = 0 \xrightarrow{2^3 \text{el}} f(x,y) = \dots, x, y \neq 0,0$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x,y) = \frac{2x^3}{3x^2 + 4y^2} & bounded \\
1 \ge 9 \ge 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{2x^3}{3x^2 + 4y^2} = \begin{cases}
\frac{2x^2}{3x^2 + 4y^2} & x = 6
\end{cases}$$

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\frac{2x^3}{3x^2 + 4y^2} = \begin{cases}
\frac{2x^2}{3x^2 + 4y^2} & x = 6
\end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y) = \cdots, x, y \neq 0,0$$
0, $x, y = 0,0$

 $E(x,y) = xy + 3x^2 - 5y^5$

$$f_{x} = y - 5y^{5}$$

$$f_y = x - 25y^4$$

 $f(x,y) = e^{x/y}$

$$f_{x} = e^{x_{y}} \cdot \frac{y}{y_{2}} = e^{x_{y}}$$

$$f_{y} = e^{x_{y}} \cdot \frac{-x}{y_{2}} = -xe^{x_{y}}$$

$$f_{y} = e^{x_{y}} \cdot \frac{-x}{y_{2}} = -xe^{x_{y}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
f_x = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
f_y = \frac{1}$$

$$f(x,y) = e^{\arctan(\frac{x}{y})}$$

$$f_{x} = e^{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = e^{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} = e^{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}$$

$$f_{x} = e^{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = e^{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} = e^{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}$$

$$f_{y} = e^{\arctan(\frac{x_{y}}{y})} - \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x_{y}}{y})^{2}} - \frac{x}{y^{2}} = e^{\arctan(\frac{x_{y}}{y})} - \frac{x}{y^{2} + x^{2}}$$

$$f_{y} = e^{-x + e^{-x}} - \frac{x}{y^{2} + x^{2}}$$

 $f_{y} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}} - \frac{x}{x^{2}} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}} - \frac{1}{x}$

חשבו את הנגזרות החלקיות של הפונקציות הבאות:

$$f(x,y) = xy + 3x^2 - 5y^5$$
.

$$f(x,y) = e^{x/y} . \mathbf{1}$$

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} . \mathbf{1}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x}{v} - \frac{y}{x} . \tau$$

$$f(x,y) = e^{arctg\frac{x}{y}}$$
 .

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

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

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(0,0) האם קיימות הנגזרות החלקיות של הפונקציה ב

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

$$\int_{X} (0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{3} - 0}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y_{2} - 0}{y - 0} = 0$$

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

$$0, \quad x, y = 0, o$$

$$f_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{3}}{|x| - 0} = 0$$

$$\int_{y} (0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,y)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0$$

שאלה 5

את מקיימת $f(x,y)=y^2\sin(x^2-y^2)$ מקיימת את הוכיחו כי הפונקציה $.\ y^2f_x+xyf_y=2xf:$ המשוואה

$$f(x,y) = y^{2} \sin(x^{2} - y^{2})$$

$$f_{x} = y^{2} \cdot 2x \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2}) = 2xy^{2} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2})$$

$$f_{y} = 2y \sin(x^{2} - y^{2}) + y^{2} \cdot -2y \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2})$$

$$= 2y \sin(x^{2} - y^{2}) - 2y^{3} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2})$$

$$= 2y \sin(x^{2} - y^{2}) - 2y^{3} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2})$$

$$y^{2} \cdot 2xy^{2} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2}) + xy[2y \sin(x^{2} - y^{2}) - 2y^{3} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2})]$$

$$= 2x \cdot y^{2} \sin(x^{2} - y^{2})$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
& & & \\
& & 2xy^{4} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2}) + 2xy^{2} \sin(x^{2} - y^{2}) - 2xy^{4} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2}) \\
& = 2x \cdot y^{2} \sin(x^{2} - y^{2})
\end{array}$$

$$2xy^{2} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2}) + 2x \sin(x^{2} - y^{2}) - 2xy^{2} \cdot \cos(x^{2} - y^{2}) = 2x \cdot \sin(x^{2} - y^{2})$$

$$y^2 \cdot \cos(x^2 - y^2) + \sin(x^2 - y^2) - y^2 \cdot \cos(x^2 - y^2) = \sin(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$y \sin(x^2 - y^2) = \sin(x^2 - y^2)$$