

Zadanie domowe nr 9

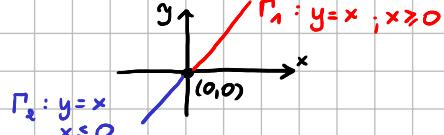
ZAD. 1 Granice mico istnigie.

a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^4+y^2}$ $(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}) \rightarrow (0,0)$ $f(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}) = \frac{\frac{1}{m^3}}{\frac{1}{m^4} + \frac{1}{m^2}} = \frac{1}{m^3} \cdot \frac{m^4}{1+m^2} = \frac{m}{1+m^2} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

$(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m^2}) \rightarrow (0,0)$ $f(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m^2}) = \frac{\frac{1}{m^4}}{\frac{1}{m^4} + \frac{1}{m^4}} = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{1}{2}$

$0 \neq \frac{1}{2}$
granica mico istnigie

b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x+iy)}{|x|+|y|}$ $\Gamma_1: y=x; x \geq 0$ $f_1 := f / \Gamma_1$ $f_1(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{2|x|} = \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0]{} 1$



$\Gamma_2: y=x; x \leq 0$ $f_2 := f / \Gamma_2$ $f_2(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{2|x|} = \frac{\sin 2x}{-2x} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0]{} -1$

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c) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} x=r \cos \varphi \\ y=r \sin \varphi \\ r \rightarrow 0^+, \varphi - \text{dane} \end{array} \right| = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+, \varphi - \text{dane}} \frac{r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + r^3 \sin^3 \varphi}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+, \varphi - \text{dane}} (\sin \varphi \cos \varphi + r \cdot \sin^3 \varphi) \xrightarrow[\text{ogr.}]{} 0^+$

d) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y}{2x + y^3}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + y}{2x + y^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2} = 0$
 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + y}{2x + y^3} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{y^3} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y^2} = +\infty$

) gramice iterowane
istnigie i sa raczne,
tj. gramica podudajna
mico istnigie

ZAD. 2

a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\arctg(x^4-y^4)}{x^2-y^2} \stackrel{[0]}{=} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\arctg(x^4-y^4)}{x^4-y^4} \cdot \frac{x^4-y^4}{x^2-y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\arctg(x^4-y^4)}{x^4-y^4} \cdot (x^2+y^2) = 0$

b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4+x^3y-xy^3-y^4}{x-y} \stackrel{[0]}{=} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3(x+y)-y^3(x+y)}{x-y} =$
 $= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x+y)(x^3-y^3)}{x-y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+y)(x^2+xy+y^2) = 0$

c) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{(y-2)^2 \cdot \ln x}{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} \stackrel{[0]}{=} 0$

METODA 1:

$$0 \leq |f(x,y)| = \frac{(y-2)^2 \cdot |\ln x|}{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} \leq \frac{(y-2)^2 \cdot |\ln x|}{(y-2)^2} = |\ln x| \xrightarrow[(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)]{} 0$$

ma mocy twierdzenia

o 3 funkcjach

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} |f(x,y)| = 0$$

Zatem $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} f(x,y) = 0$

METODA 2:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{(y-2)^2 \cdot \ln x}{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x-1=u \\ y-2=v \\ x=u+1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{(u,v) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{v^2 \cdot \ln(u+1)}{u^2 + v^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u=r \cos \varphi \\ v=r \sin \varphi \\ r \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \varphi - \text{dane} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+, \varphi - \text{dane}} \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot \ln(1+r \cos \varphi)}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+, \varphi - \text{dane}} \frac{\sin^2 \varphi \cdot \ln(1+r \cos \varphi)}{1} = 0$$

d) $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (\sqrt{3},0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 \cdot y^4 \cdot z^6 + 4} - 2}{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 + z^{10}} \stackrel{[0]}{=} \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (\sqrt{3},0,0)} \frac{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 y^4 z^6}{[(x-\sqrt{3})^2 + z^{10}] \cdot [\sqrt{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 y^4 z^6 + 4} + 2]} = 0$

$$0 \leq g(x,y,z) \leq \frac{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 y^4 z^6}{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 + z^{10}} \leq \frac{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 y^4 z^6}{(x-\sqrt{3})^2} = y^4 z^6 \xrightarrow[0]{} 0$$

$$\frac{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 y^4 z^6 + 4 - 4}{[(x-\sqrt{3})^2 + z^{10}] \cdot [\sqrt{(x-\sqrt{3})^2 y^4 z^6 + 4} + 2]} = 0$$

ZAD. 3 a) $f(x,y,z) = (2x+3z)^{yz^2}$

Zazw. $2x+3z > 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yz \cdot (2x+3z)^{yz^2-1} \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (2x+3z)^{yz^2} \cdot \ln(2x+3z) \cdot z$$

$$f(x,y,z) = e^{yz \cdot \ln(2x+3z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = e^{yz \cdot \ln(2x+3z)} \cdot [y \cdot \ln(2x+3z) + yz \cdot \frac{1}{2x+3z} \cdot 3]$$

b) $f(x,y) = \sqrt[4]{x^2+y^2} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{y+2} - (\arctg(\pi x^2+c))^{sin(y+1)}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4} (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 2x \cdot \ln \frac{x}{y+2} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{y+2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y+2} - \sin(y+1) \cdot (\arctg(\pi x^2+c))^{sin(y+1)-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\pi x^2+c)^2} \cdot 2\pi x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4} (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 2y \cdot \ln \frac{x}{y+2} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{y+2}{x} \cdot \frac{-x}{(y+2)^2} - (\arctg(\pi x^2+c))^{sin(y+1)} \cdot \ln(\arctg(\pi x^2+c)) \cdot \cos(y+1)$$

ZAD.4

$$a) f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - y^3} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = ?$$

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

$$b) f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}{x^6 + y^6 + z^6} & ; (x,y,z) \neq (0,0,0) \\ 0 & ; (x,y,z) = (0,0,0) \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(0,0,0) = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(0,0,0) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0,\Delta z) - f(0,0,0)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3 \cdot (\Delta z)^2}{(\Delta z)^6}}{\Delta z} = 3$$

$$\underline{\text{ZAD.5}} \quad f'_{\vec{v}}(P_0) = ? \quad f(x,y) = (x+1)^y \cdot y^{x+1} \quad P_0 = (1,1), \quad \vec{v} = [-3,4]$$

Dla $x+1>0, y>0$ funkcja f jest klasy C^1 , a zatem różniczkalna $\Rightarrow \exists f'_{\vec{v}}(P_0) = \vec{v} f(P_0) \circ \hat{v}$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{9+16} = 5 \quad \hat{v} = \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = \left[-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y \cdot (x+1)^{y-1} \cdot y^{x+1} + (x+1)^y \cdot y^{x+1} \ln y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1) = 1 \cdot 2^0 \cdot 1^2 + 2^1 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (x+1)^y \ln(x+1) \cdot y^{x+1} + (x+1)^y \cdot (x+1)y^x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1) = 2^1 \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 1^2 + 2^1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \ln 2 + 4 = 4 + \ln 4$$

$$\vec{v} f(P_0) = [1, 4 + \ln 4]$$

$$f'_{\vec{v}}(P_0) = [1, 4 + \ln 4] \circ \left[-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right] = -\frac{3}{5} + \frac{16}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \ln 4 = \frac{4}{5} \ln 4 + \frac{13}{5}$$

ZAD.6

$$\Sigma: x = (2+x-3y)^4$$

Równanie piątkaczymy styczącą do Σ w punkcie przecięcia Σ z osią Oz

P_0 - punkt przecięcia Σ z osią Oz, $P_0 = (0,0, f(0,0))$ gdzie $f(x,y) = (2+x-3y)^4$

$$P_0 = (0,0,16)$$

$\vec{N} = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0), -1 \right]$ wektor normalny piątkaczymy styczącej

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4(2+x-3y)^3 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 32 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4(2+x-3y)^3 \cdot (-3) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = -96$$

$$\vec{N} = [32, -96, -1]$$

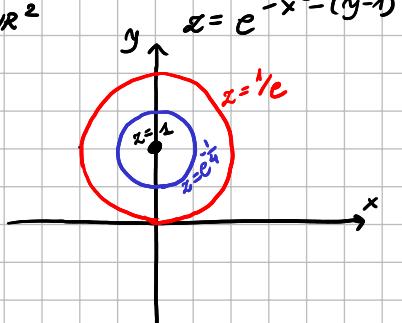
$$\pi_1: 32(x-0) - 96(y-0) - 1(z-16) = 0$$

$$\pi_1: 32x - 96y - z + 16 = 0$$

$$\underline{\text{ZAD.7}} \quad f(x,y) = e^{-x^2 - (y-1)^2}$$

poziomnice + ekstrema lokalne

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$



$$z = e^{-1} \quad -x^2 - (y-1)^2 = -1, \quad x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

$$z = e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \quad -x^2 - (y-1)^2 = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad x^2 + (y-1)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$z = e^0 = 1 \quad -x^2 - (y-1)^2 = 0 \quad ; \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

Dla $z=1$ poziomica redukując się do punktu $P=(0,1)$

Mając być to punkt ekstremum

$$f(P) = 1 \quad \forall (x,y) \neq (0,1) \quad f(x,y) = \frac{1}{e^{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} < \frac{1}{e^0} = 1$$

Zatem w punkcie tym f osiąga maksimum lokalne

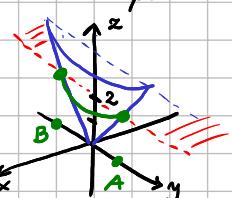
$$\underline{\text{ZAD.8}} \quad \text{Gęstość } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & ; x \geq 0 \\ 2 & ; x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{w cały dziedzinie.}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

f ciągła w połaciach oświetlonych

$$\pi_1 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x < 0\}, \quad \pi_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 0\}$$

Czy π_1 i π_2 mają prostą $x=0$?



Z rysunku widać, że w punktach $A = (0,2)$ i $B = (0,-2)$ f jest ciągła

$$z = 2 \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

Analogicznie dla $(0,-2)$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} f(x,y) = f(0,2)$$

kiedydroga w otoczeniu
(0,2) uchodzi do π_1 lub π_2

ZAD. 8 ciąg dalszy

Niech \vec{P} leży na prostej $x=0$ tzn. $\vec{P} = (0, y_0)$ oraz $y_0 \neq \pm 2$
 $\vec{P} \neq A, \vec{P} \neq B$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,y_0) \\ (x,y) \in \Pi_1}} f(x,y) = 2 \quad \neq \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,y_0) \\ (x,y) \in \Pi_2}} f(x,y) = 1/y_0$$

Zatem w punktach $\vec{P} = (0, y_0)$
 $y_0 \neq \pm 2$ f nie jest ciągła

ZAD. 9 $f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 8y^3}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$

a) Różniczkowalność w punkcie $P_0 = (0,0)$

$$f \text{ różnicz. w } P_0 \Leftrightarrow \exists A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ lin. odc. : } \lim_{\vec{P} \rightarrow P_0} \frac{f(\vec{P}) - f(P_0) - A(\vec{P}_0 \vec{P})}{|\vec{P}_0 \vec{P}|} = 0$$

$$A \text{ ozn. } d_{P_0} f; \quad d_{P_0} f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P_0) \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P_0) \Delta y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(\Delta x)^3} - 0}{\Delta x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8(\Delta y)^3} - 0}{\Delta y} = 2$$

$$\text{Czy } \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(\Delta x)^3 + 8(\Delta y)^3} - 0 - 1 \cdot \Delta x - 2 \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0 \quad ?$$

$P_0 = (0,0)$
 $\vec{P} = (\Delta x, \Delta y)$
 $\vec{P} \rightarrow P_0$ gdy
 $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$\text{Dp. } \left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m} \right) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}\right) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{m^3}} - \frac{1}{m} - \frac{2}{m}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m^2}}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{9}-3\right) \cdot \frac{1}{m}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{9}-3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[3]{9}-3}{2} \neq 0$$

Funkcja nie jest różniczkowalna w P_0 .



b) Nic można wykorzystać gradientu $\vec{\nabla} f(P_0)$ do obliczenia $f'_{\vec{v}}(P_0)$
 Podobnież liczącą malejącą obliczyć, korzystając z definicji:
 (zrobiliśmy to ma dwie nieskończonościami!)