ESERCIZI SU FUNZIONI A Z VARIABILI

$$1) \quad f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{sen(xy)}$$

Det erminore: a) donnins,

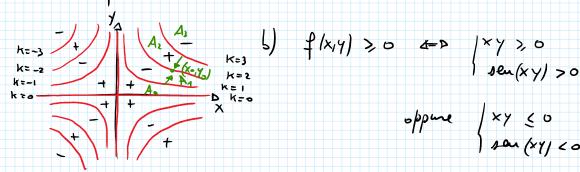
il sepus;

i luiti agli estremi del

a) Down
$$f = \langle (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | San (xy) \neq 0 \rangle = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} D_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xy \neq k \pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

 $D_{k} = \begin{cases} i p \text{ robole se } k \neq 0 \\ \text{ossi' contensum' se } k = 0 \end{cases}$



oppme / xy < 0

∫ x y >, 0 d=> x, y ∈ I oppme III grashou te Sen (xy) > 0 and 2k TT cxy c (2k+1)TT & KEZ

XY <0 00 X, Y & II oppose IV quocohounte | sen (xy) <0 =0 (2K+1)TT < xy < 2KT

c) Preso (x, x) of Dom f = 1R 1 UDx = D (6, %) & Dx 3 K & Z Calcolo lin (x, y) - o (x, y) 1en (xy)

Sin $k \neq 0$ = b $|x_0 y_0 = k\pi \neq 0$ $|x_0 y_0| = 0$ =D lu f(x,4) objende (x,4) -0(50,70) olal sepus of sen (xy).

ha $\lim_{(x,y)\to (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = +\infty \neq -\infty = \lim_{(x,y)\to (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y)$ $(x,y)\in A_k \qquad (x,y)\in A_{k+1}$

(x,4) = I quoudroute | 2KT < x4 < (2K+1) To

quindé lun , f(x,y) mon enite. Simile per pl'altri questionté.

Se K = 0, $\int x_0 y_0 = 0$ = 0 posto t = xy = 0 f(x,y) = h(g(x,y))Sen $(x_0, y_0) = 0$ g(x,y) con $\int h(t) = \frac{t}{sant}$ combro of volumble.

Shim f(x,y) = 0 lim h(t) = 1=> lim f(x,4) = lim h(t) = 1 a) Dom f = ((x,4) | (x-1)2+ y2 + 0} 2) $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{(x-y^2+y^2)}$ d=> x f 1 , y = 0 = $|R^2 \setminus \{(1,0)\}|$ | parche l'ep. $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ y_3 has an inica sol. (x,y) = (0,0)b) f(x,4) >0 0 ×>0 c) f n' può esteudere per continuita- en tutto 1R2 p + (x,4)-0 (1,0) \$ (x,4) existe fints. + to = non no pro estende per continuita. Inoltre (1x,41 mon à Constator supersonnente, in pontico Ene non ha mamino somo luto. ol) Gradiente di f: Df (x,4) = (2x f (x,4), 2, f(x,4)) $= \frac{\left(1[(x-1)^{2}+y^{2}]-2(x-1)\cdot x}{((x-1)^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}, \frac{x(2y)}{((x-y^{2}+y^{2})^{2})}\right)$ $= \left(\frac{(x-1)^2 + y^2)^2}{((x-1)^2 + y^2)^2} \right) \frac{((x-1)^2 + y^2)^2}{((x-1)^2 + y^2)^2}$ $= \frac{1}{((x-1)^2+y^2)^2} \left(y^2 - x^2 + 1, -2xy \right)$ I punti untie de f sous i punti (x, y) t.c. Df (x,y) = 0 $d=D / y^2 - x^2 + 1 = 0 / y^2 + 1 \neq 0$ $-2 \times y = 0 d=D / x, y \in \alpha m' \text{ contensus}'$ xy = 0 d= 0 x = 0 oppor y = 0 J=D /x = +1 ma (1.0) & Down P. Quincol. C'un co bunto

d=D / $x=\pm 1$ ma (1,0) & Dom f. Quintol. l'unes punts) y=0 curtues per f \bar{e} (-1,0). e) la matrice hessione di f in (1,0) e per definiment $Hf(-1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{x} \partial_{x} f(-1,0) & \partial_{x} \partial_{y} f(-1,0) \\ \partial_{x} \partial_{y} f(-1,0) & \partial_{y} \partial_{y} f(-1,0) \end{pmatrix}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{y^{2} - x^{2} + 1}{((x-1)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \right) \right|_{x=-1}$ $= \left(\frac{\partial_{x} \left(\frac{-x^{2}+1}{(x-1)^{4}} \right) \Big|_{x=-1}}{\partial_{y} \left(\frac{2y}{(4+y^{4})^{2}} \right) \Big|_{y=0}} \right)$ = (1/8 0) matrice definita pontia

- o (-1,0) \(\vec{e} \) oliminar relativo

stretto. 3) Calcolone lim $\frac{xy}{(x,y)-b} = \lim_{\substack{x \in Ay^2 \\ (x,y) = b}} \frac{xy}{e^{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{(x,y) = b \\ (x,y) = b}} \frac{xy}{e^{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{(x,y) = b \\ (x,y) = b}} \frac{e^{x^2+y^2}}{e^{x^2+y^2}} = 0$, where $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) = b \\ (x,y) = b}} \frac{xy}{e^{x^2+y^2}} = 0$, and $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) = b \\ (x,y) = b}} \frac{xy}{e^{x^2+y^2}} = 0$, and $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) = b \\ (x,y) = b}} \frac{e^{x^2+y^2}}{e^{x^2+y^2}} = 0$. 4) $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0} \frac{xy}{x^2y^2} = \lim_{0 \in [-2\pi]} \frac{\int_0^1 \cos \theta \cos \theta}{\int_0^1 \cos \theta} = \cos \theta \cos \theta$ vouse in [-1,1]- p il limite assume voloni olvera or se comoba della disense a [x /P202 |x1 + y2/ 2e

= D il limite assume valoni olvera or se comoba eletto oliverane a studione la continuità di f. Se x = 0 f è cont. perché composissione di fugnosi continue. $f \in cont.$ on the in $(0, \%) \in cone \ y \in C$ Run f(x, 4) = f(0, %)| x (log | x | + y 2) | = |x | (loj | x | + y 2) = |x | log | |x | + |x | | y 2 30 -00 -00 per (x,y) -0 (0,y2) =D lim x (lg(1x1 + y') = 0, wat f & ant. in (9,%). c) $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0(0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\exp(1 + x^2 + y^2)} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^2}{\exp(1 + \rho^2)} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^2}{\exp(1 + \rho^2)} = 1$ 7) $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0} \frac{(1+x'+y')}{y} = \lim_{(x,y)\to 0} (1+x'+y')$. $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$ 8) $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} = 0$ $0 \le \left| \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = \left| x \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| + \left| y \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = \left| x + y \right| - 00$ $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \\ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \end{cases}$ 9) $f(x_1y_1) = \int \frac{|x_1|^2 y}{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$ so $(x_1y_1) = 0$ a) studuoure la continuita al vomine oh de 18 f i cont. in 1R21 (0,0), perché composisione o l'fusioni cont. f = cont. in (0,0) and lim f(xy) = f(0,0) = 0 $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0} \frac{|x|^{2}y}{x^{2}+y^{2}} = ?$ Comitato, perche Vy2 & Vx442 <1

 $\left|\frac{|x|^{4}y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}\right| = \frac{|x|^{4}}{|x^{2}+y^{2}|} = \frac{|x|^{4}}{|x^{2}+y^{2}|}$ $\begin{cases}
|x|^{d-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leqslant |x|^{d-1} - 0 \text{ o per } (x, y) - 0 \text{ se } d-1>0
\end{cases}$ Quainol' per d > 1, $\lim_{x \to y} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0) = 0$ f(0, 0) $\begin{cases}
|x|^{d-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leqslant |x|^{d-1} - 0 = f(0, 0) = 0
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\end{cases}$ => lim $f(x,y) \neq 0$ 20 $d \leq 1 => f$ non \bar{e} continua in (9,0).

5) Strobone la obfferensabilité - ob f och vouisse ob Le/R.