

OSSERVAZIONE

Se $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = l$, allora anche il limite

lungo le rette passanti per (x_0, y_0) deve essere uguale ad l .
In particolare

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0 + m(x - x_0)) = l, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x_0, y) = l$$

$$y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$$

ESEMPIO

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

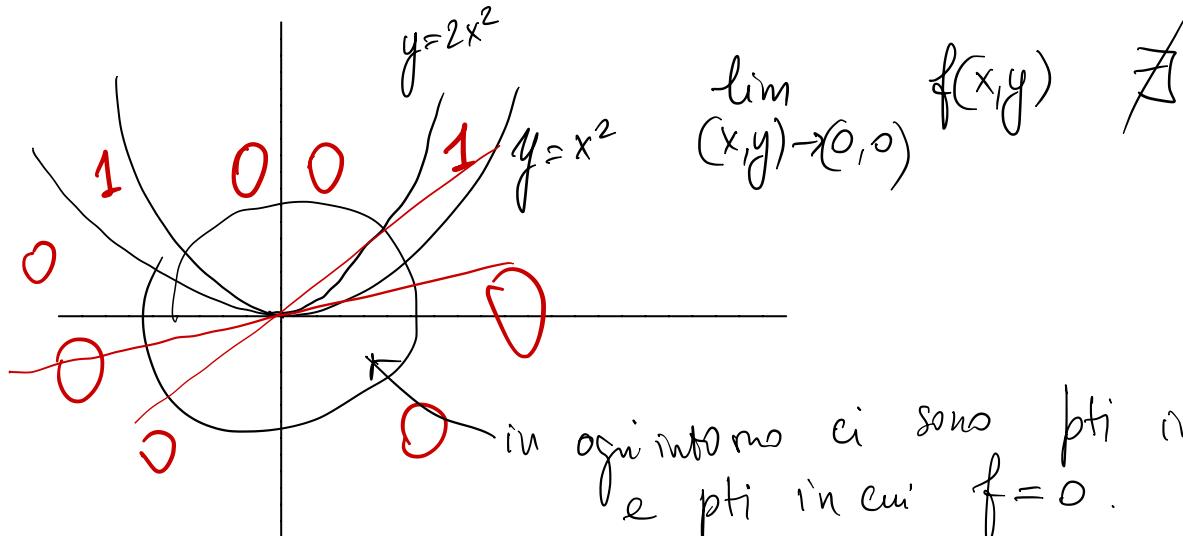
Provo il limite lungo le rette $y = mx$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^2}{x^2 + m^2 x^2} = \frac{m}{1+m^2} \text{ dipende da } m !$$

\Rightarrow il limite non esiste.

OSS Tuttavia esistono casi in cui esiste il limite lungo le rette, questo limite non dipende dalla retta, ma il limite in due variabili non esiste.

$$1) \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x^2 < y < 2x^2 \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$



ma il limite lungo ogni retta passante per l'origine vale zero.

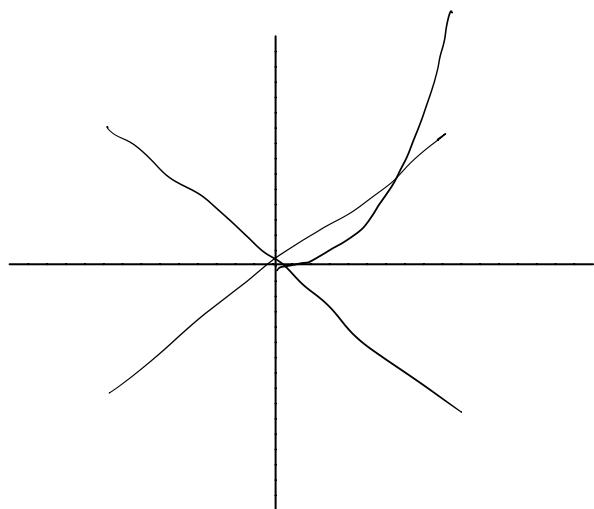
$$2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^4+y^2} \neq 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^3}{x^4+m^2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{x^2+m^2} = 0$$

f_m .

verso anche sulle rette $y=0$ e sulle rette $x=0$.

$$\text{Tuttavia } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{2x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Continuano a valere importanti teoremi già visti in dim. 1 (dim. quasi uguale).

1°) Il limite, se esiste, è unico.

2°) Se $\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}^0} f(\underline{x}) = l$, $\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}^0} g(\underline{x}) = m \rightarrow$

$$\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}^0} (f(\underline{x}) + g(\underline{x})) = l + m$$

↓ ↓
 x x

se $m \neq 0$.

$$\lim_{(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \rightarrow (1, 2)} \frac{\underline{x}\underline{y}^2}{\underline{x}^2 + 3 + \underline{y}} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

↓ ↓
 4 6

3°) aritmetica "estesa" dei limiti. Se, per $\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}^0$ $f(\underline{x}) \rightarrow l \geq 0$

$$g(\underline{x}) \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow \lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}^0} \frac{f(\underline{x})}{g(\underline{x})} = \pm\infty \quad \text{etc...}$$

le forme indeterminate $\infty - \infty$, $0 \cdot \infty$, $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ continuano ad eserci.

4° Thm. permanenza del segno.

Se $\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}^0} f(\underline{x}) = l > 0$, allora $f(\underline{x}) \underset{\text{defn}}{>} 0$ per $\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}^0$

5) Teorema corabinieri

Se

$$f(\underline{x}) \leq g(\underline{x}) \leq h(\underline{x}),$$

e se $\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}_0} f(\underline{x}) = \lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}_0} h(\underline{x}) = l \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}_0} g(\underline{x}) = l.$$

OSS $\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}_0} f(\underline{x}) = l \stackrel{\epsilon R}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}_0} |f(\underline{x}) - l| = 0$

In particolare $\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}_0} f(\underline{x}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{x}_0} |f(\underline{x})| = 0$

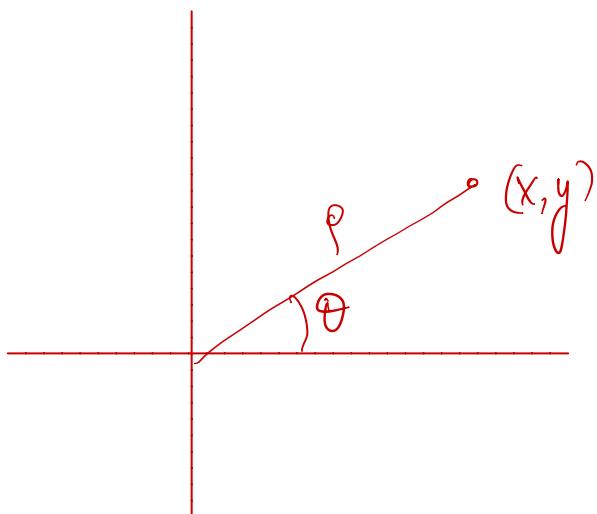
Esempio $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} = \left(\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) = 0$

Il limite lungo le rette vale 0 \Rightarrow Il limite, se esiste, vale 0.

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{|x| y^2}{x^2+y^2} \leq |x| \underset{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}{\downarrow} 0$$

$\nearrow 1$

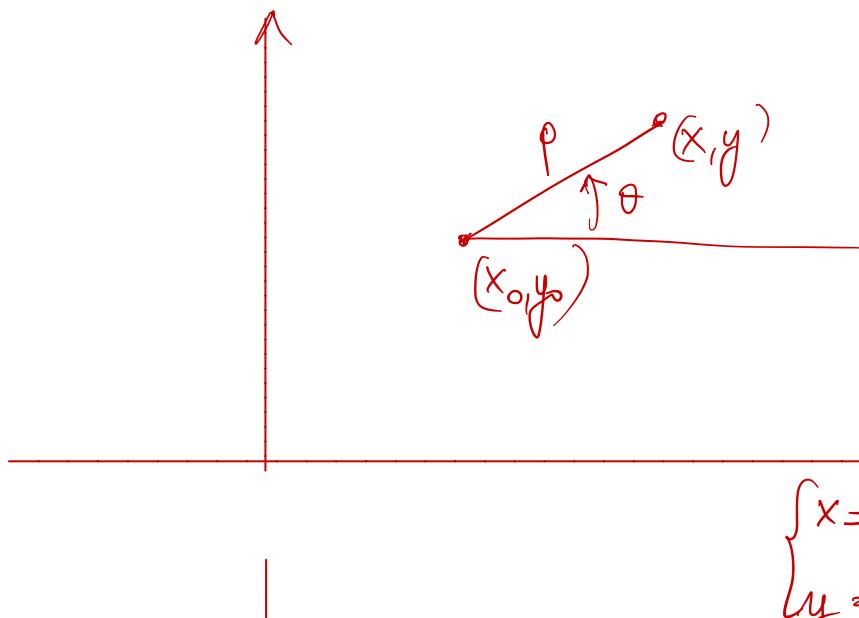
$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x,y)$ si può studiare in coord. polari



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{cases}$$



$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = l \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta \text{ t.c. } f(x, y) \text{ verificante}$
 $|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x, y) - l| \leq \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c.}$

$\forall \rho \in (0, \delta) \quad \forall \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$|f(x_0 + \rho \cos \theta, y_0 + \rho \sin \theta) - l| \leq \varepsilon$$

$\underbrace{f(\rho, \theta)}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c.}$

$\forall \rho \in (0, \delta)$

$$\sup_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi]} |\tilde{f}(\rho, \theta) - l| \leq \varepsilon$$

$\underbrace{\tilde{f}(\rho, \theta)}$
 !!
 $g(\rho)$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} g(\rho) = 0$$

PROP. Si ha $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x,y) = l \in \mathbb{R} \iff$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\theta} |f(x_0 + \rho \cos \theta, y_0 + \rho \sin \theta) - l| = 0.$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \text{candidate limite } l=0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\theta} \left| \frac{\rho^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2} \right| \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$0 \leq \sup_{\theta} |\rho (\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta)| \leq \rho$$

$$|\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta| \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\theta} |\tilde{f}(\rho, \theta)| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0.$$

Esercizi

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\log(1+x^3y^2)}{x^6+y^2} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

Vale zero lungo gli assi \Rightarrow se esiste, il limite vale zero.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} = 1.$$

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

$$\frac{\log(1+x^3y^2)}{x^3y^2}$$

$$\frac{x^3y^2}{x^6+y^2} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0.$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x^3y^2}{x^6+y^2} \right| = \frac{|x|^3 y^2}{\boxed{x^6+y^2}} \leq |x|^3$$

\downarrow
1

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} y^2 \cos \frac{1}{xy} = 0$$

l'infinito

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 0.$$

infinitesimo

$$0 \leq \left| y^2 \cos \frac{1}{xy} \right| \leq y^2$$

ℓ

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} \neq.$$

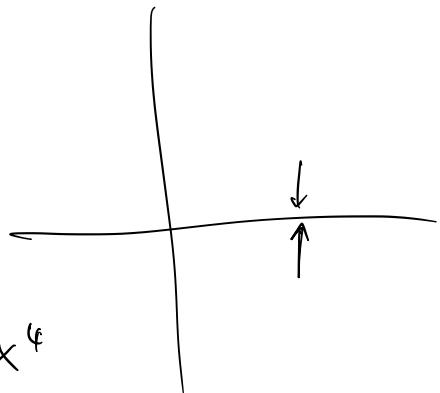
f definita su $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus$ asex

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{m}$$

dipende de m !

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^4}{y} \neq$$

Il limite lungo le rette uscì zero.



Tuttavia lungo la "parabola" $y = x^4$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x^4) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x^2 - 3y^2)^2}{x^2 + 2y^2} = 0$$

Il limite lungo le rette (prossime) viene zero.