

obiettivo: determinare $((x_k, y_k))$ t.c.

$$\|(x_k, y_k)\| \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{ma} \quad |x_k| \not\rightarrow +\infty$$

$$|y_k| \rightarrow +\infty$$

Dal "pubblico":

$$x_k = e^{k(-1)^k} = \begin{cases} e^k & k \text{ pari} \\ e^{-k} & k \text{ dispari} \end{cases} \quad |x_k| \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$y_k = e^{k(-1)^{k+1}} = \begin{cases} e^{-k} & k \text{ pari} \\ e^k & k \text{ disp.} \end{cases} \quad |y_k| \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\|(x_k, y_k)\| = \sqrt{x_k^2 + y_k^2} = \begin{matrix} k \text{ pari} & \sqrt{e^{2k} + e^{-2k}} \\ k \text{ disp.} & \sqrt{e^{-2k} + e^{2k}} \end{matrix} \geq \sqrt{e^{2k}} = e^k \rightarrow +\infty$$

Altro esempio:

$$x_k = \begin{cases} k & k \text{ pari} \\ 0 & k \text{ disp.} \end{cases}$$

$$y_k = \begin{cases} 0 & k \text{ pari} \\ k & k \text{ disp.} \end{cases}$$

$$\|(x_k, y_k)\| = \sqrt{k^2 + 0^2} = k \rightarrow +\infty$$

Es.

Verifico che $\lim_{\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \right) = 0$

$=: f(x, y)$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0,0\} \text{ illimitato}$$

Fisso $((x_k, y_k))$ t.c. $\|(x_k, y_k)\| \rightarrow +\infty$

(cioè $x_k^2 + y_k^2 \rightarrow +\infty$)

Valuto $f(x_k, y_k) = \frac{x_k^2 + y_k^2}{x_k^4 + y_k^4}$

Oss: per ogni $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$:

$$\begin{aligned}x^4 + y^4 &= x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 2x^2y^2 \\&= (x^2 + y^2)^2 - \underbrace{2x^2y^2}_{\leq x^4 + y^4} \\&\geq (x^2 + y^2)^2 - (x^4 + y^4)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 + y^4 \geq (x^2 + y^2)^2 - (x^4 + y^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x^4 + y^4) \geq (x^2 + y^2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 + y^4 \geq \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \frac{2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Quindi, $\forall k$:

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\leq f(x_k, y_k) = \frac{x_k^2 + y_k^2}{x_k^4 + y_k^4} \leq \cancel{(x_k^2 + y_k^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{(x_k^2 + y_k^2)^2} \\&= \frac{2}{\underbrace{\frac{x_k^2 + y_k^2}{x_k^4 + y_k^4}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} \rightarrow 0\end{aligned}$$

T.C.O.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f(x_k, y_k) \rightarrow 0}$$

□

Es.

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^4} = +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{dom}(f) &= \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \\(0, 0) &\in \text{Pr}(\text{dom}(f))\end{aligned}$$

Fisso $((x_k, y_k)) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \quad t.c. \quad (x_k, y_k) \rightarrow (0,0)$
 (cioè: $x_k \rightarrow 0, y_k \rightarrow 0$)

Valuto

$$f(x_k, y_k) = \frac{1}{x_k^2 + y_k^4} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square$$

• $\lim_{\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^4 + y^4}{x^2 + y^2} \right) =: f(x,y) \quad \text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$
 illimitato

Fingo di non accorgermi che questa funzione è il reciproco di una già considerata

Fisso $((x_k, y_k)) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \quad t.c. \quad \|(x_k, y_k)\| \rightarrow +\infty$
 (cioè: $x_k^2 + y_k^2 \rightarrow +\infty$)

e valuto

$$f(x_k, y_k) = \frac{x_k^4 + y_k^4}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} \geq \frac{(x_k^2 + y_k^2)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x_k^2 + y_k^2}$$
$$= \frac{x_k^2 + y_k^2}{2} \rightarrow +\infty$$

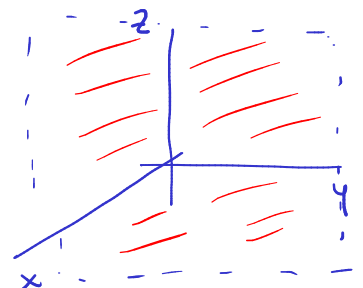
$\triangleright \Rightarrow f(x_k, y_k) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square$

• $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \left\| \left(\frac{1}{x^2}, 3 + yz^3, x^2y \right) \right\| = +\infty$
 $=: f(x,y,z)$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x \neq 0\}$$

$$(0,0,0) \in \text{Dr}(\text{dom}(f))$$

Fisso $((x_k, y_k, z_k)) \subset \text{dom}(f)$



t.c. $(x_k, y_k, z_k) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$ (cioè: $x_k \rightarrow 0, y_k \rightarrow 0, z_k \rightarrow 0$)

e valuto:

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(x_k, y_k, z_k)\| &= \left\| \left(\frac{1}{x_k^2}, 3 + y_k z_k^3, x_k^2 y_k \right) \right\| \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x_k^2} \right)^2 + \left(3 + y_k z_k^3 \right)^2 + \left(x_k^2 y_k \right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

non è necessario
calcolarlo

Mi basta osservare che $\frac{1}{x_k^2} \rightarrow +\infty$

Visto che la prima componente diverge (in valore assoluto), allora la succ delle norme diverge. \square

Es.

• Verifico che $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0, 0\} \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$
non è continua in $(0, 0)$.

$$f(0, 0) = 0$$

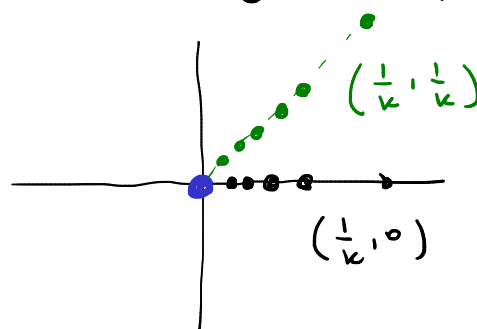
Devo trovare almeno una successione $(x_k, y_k) \rightarrow (0, 0)$

t.c. $f(x_k, y_k) \not\rightarrow 0$

Provo con

$$(x_k, y_k) = \left(\frac{1}{k}, 0 \right)$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 0 0



$$\text{Valuto } f(x_k, y_k) = \frac{x_k y_k}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{k} \cdot 0}{\left(\frac{1}{k} \right)^2 + 0^2} = 0 \quad \forall k$$

$\Rightarrow f(x_k, y_k) \rightarrow 0$ non mi dice niente!

Provo con $(x_k, y_k) = \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right) \rightarrow (0,0) \checkmark$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$

Valuto

$$\forall k: f(x_k, y_k) = f\left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{k}}{\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{k^2}}{\frac{2}{k^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_k, y_k) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 (= f(0,0))$$

$\Rightarrow f$ non è continua in $(0,0)$ \square

- Verifico che le proiezioni sugli assi sono funzioni continue.

Fisso $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ e considero $\pi_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{t.c. } \forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \pi_i(x) = x_i$$

Fisso $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$; fisso $(x_k) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ t.c. $x_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$

$$\text{Valuto: } \pi_i(x_k) = x_{k,i}$$

$$\pi_i(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}_i$$

\Updownarrow banalità
del limite
di succ.
vettoriali:

$$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}:$$

$$x_{k,j} \rightarrow \bar{x}_j$$

Per la banalità ... :

$$x_{k,i} \rightarrow \bar{x}_i$$

$$\text{cioè: } \pi_i(x_k) \rightarrow \pi_i(\bar{x}) \quad \square$$

Es. Verifico che

$$f(x, y, z) = (x+y, xz^2, y+z^3)$$

\bar{f} è continua.

Considero le componenti:

$$f_1(x, y, z) = x + y = \pi_x(x, y, z) + \pi_y(x, y, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1 = \underbrace{\pi_x}_{\text{cont.}} \overset{\text{cont.}}{+} \underbrace{\pi_y}_{\text{cont.}} \quad f_1 \text{ \textit{\textbf{e}} continua}$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = x z^2$$

$$f_2 = \pi_x (\pi_z)^2 = \underbrace{\pi_x}_{\text{cont.}} \cdot \underbrace{\pi_z}_{\text{cont.}} \cdot \underbrace{\pi_z}_{\text{cont.}} \quad f_2 \text{ \textit{\textbf{e}} continua}$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = y + z^3$$

$$f_3 = \underbrace{\pi_y}_{\text{cont.}} + \underbrace{(\pi_z)^3}_{\text{cont.}}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ \textit{\textbf{e}} continua in \mathbb{R}^3 . \square

$$\bar{x} \in \text{Dr}(A), \quad f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{x}} f(x) = f(\bar{x}) \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \quad \forall (x_k) \subset \overbrace{A \setminus \{\bar{x}\}}^{\text{arco}} \text{ t.c. } x_k \rightarrow \bar{x};$$

$\checkmark \quad \Downarrow \quad \Uparrow \quad \checkmark$

$$\quad \quad \quad \underbrace{f(x_k) \rightarrow f(\bar{x})}_{\text{arco}}$$

$$(b) \quad f \text{ \textit{\textbf{e}} continua in } \bar{x} \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \quad \forall (x_k) \subset \underline{A} \text{ t.c. } x_k \rightarrow \bar{x};$$

$$\quad \quad \quad f(x_k) \rightarrow f(\bar{x})$$

Es: $f(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$

limiti "significativi":

- $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$

- $\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x, y) \mapsto \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ razionale } \Rightarrow \text{cont.} \\ \arctan \text{ cont.} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ cont.}$$