

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

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

$$|y_k| \not\rightarrow +\infty$$

Dal "pubblico":

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

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

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

Altro esempio:

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

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

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

Ese.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x^4 + y^4 = x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 2x^2y^2$$

$$= (x^2 + y^2)^2 - \underline{2x^2y^2} \leq x^4 + y^4$$

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

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

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

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

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

Quindi, Vale:

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

$\tau \infty$

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

□

E.S.

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

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

Fisso $((x_k, y_k)) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ tc. $(x_k, y_k) \rightarrow (0,0)$

(cioè: $x_k \rightarrow 0, y_k \rightarrow 0$)

Valuto

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

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

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

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

e valuto

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_k, y_k) &= \frac{x_k^4 + y_k^4}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} \stackrel{\substack{\text{disug-} \\ \text{dimostraz-} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{zione}}} \geq \frac{(x_k^2 + y_k^2)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x_k^2 + y_k^2} \\ &= \frac{x_k^2 + y_k^2}{2} \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow 0$

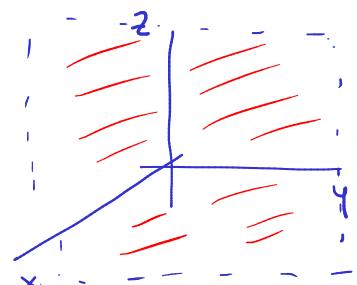
$$\Rightarrow f(x_k, y_k) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square$$

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

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

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

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:

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

non è necessario calcolarlo

Mi basta osservare che $\left| \frac{1}{x_k} z \right| \xrightarrow[>0]{} +\infty$

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

Es.

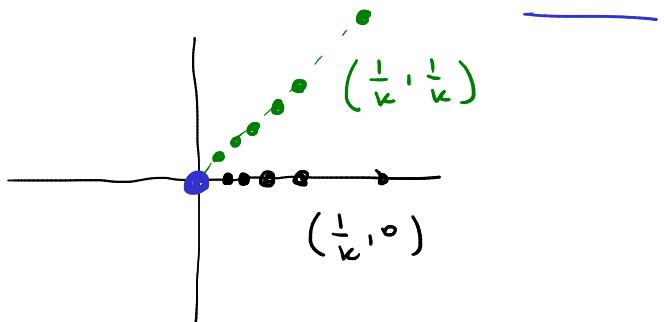
- Verifico che $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

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

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

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

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

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

$\downarrow \circ \quad \downarrow \circ$

Valuto

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

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

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

□

- Verifco che le proiezioni sugli assi sono funzioni continue.

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

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.

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

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

$x_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$

\Updownarrow banalità
 del limite
 di succ.
 vettoriali:
 $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}:$

Per la banalità ... :

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

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

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

Es. Verifco che

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

è continua.

Considero le componenti:

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

$$\Rightarrow f_1 = \underbrace{\pi_x}_{\text{cont.}} + \underbrace{\pi_y}_{\text{cont. cont.}} \quad f_1 \text{ è continua}$$

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

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

$$f_3(x, y, z) = y + z^3 \quad f_3 = \underbrace{\pi_y}_{\text{cont.}} + \underbrace{(\pi_z)}_{\text{cont.}}^3 \quad f_3$$

$\Rightarrow f$ è continua in \mathbb{R}^3 . \square

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

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{x}} f(x) = f(\bar{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall (x_k) \subset A \setminus \{\bar{x}\} \text{ t.c. } x_k \rightarrow \bar{x} : f(x_k) \rightarrow f(\bar{x})$$

$$(b) f \text{ è continua in } \bar{x} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall (x_k) \subset A \text{ t.c. } x_k \rightarrow \bar{x} : f(x_k) \rightarrow f(\bar{x})$$

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

limiti "significativi":

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

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

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

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