

Esempi: (calcolo di limiti)

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

$$A := \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

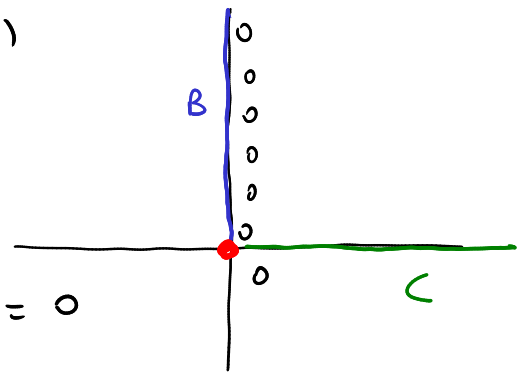
Già visto nella lezione scorsa: i limiti significativi sono

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y), \quad \lim_{\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y)$$

$$B := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x = 0, y > 0\} \quad (\subseteq A)$$

$$\forall (x, y) \in B: f(x, y) = f(0, y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f|_B(x, y) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = 0 \\ \lim_{\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f|_B(x, y) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(0, y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Quindi: se esistono, i limiti di  $f$  per  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  e  $\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty$  sono uguali a 0.

$$C := \{(x, y) \mid y = 0, x > 0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (x, y) \in C: f(x, y) &= f(x, 0) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 0^2}\right) \\ &= \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f|_C(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\nearrow +\infty$   
 $\searrow 0^+$   
 $\neq 0$

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

$$\lim_{\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f|_C(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

$\xrightarrow{+0}$   
 $\xrightarrow{+\infty}$

Non posso escludere che  $\exists \lim_{\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f(x,y) = 0$

Congetture che il limite sia 0; lo devo verificare.

Osservo che per ogni  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ :

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{|x|}{x^2+y^2} = \underbrace{\frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}_{\leq 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}_{= \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{0}_{\downarrow 0} \leq \left| \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|}}_{\xrightarrow{+\infty}} \xrightarrow{+0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty : \left| \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \arctan(t) = 0$$

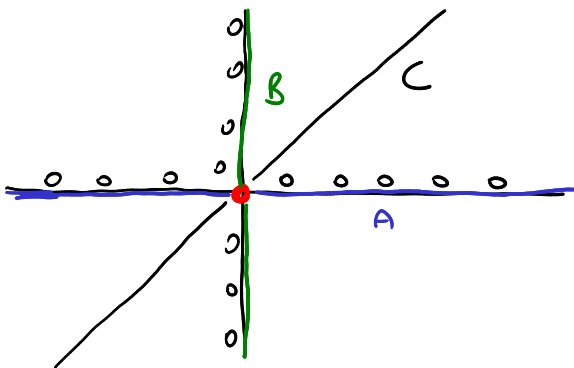
□

•  $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$

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

$f$  razionale

$\Rightarrow$  lim. significativi sono  
per  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$  e  
 $\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty$



$$A = \{(x,y) \mid y=0, x \neq 0\}$$

$$f|_A(x,y) = f(x,0) = 0 \quad \forall (x,y) \in A$$

( $\Rightarrow$  se esistono, i due limiti sono uguali a 0)

$$B = \{(x, y) \mid x=0, y \neq 0\} \quad f|_B(x, y) = f(0, y) = 0 \quad \forall (x, y) \in B$$

$$C = \{(x, y) \mid x=y, x \neq 0\}$$

$$\forall (x, y) \in C : f|_C(x, y) = f(x, x) = \frac{x \cdot x}{x^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

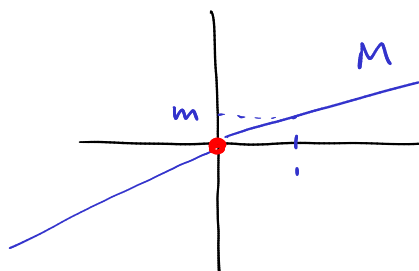
$$\lim_{\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f|_C(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

Quindi: nessuno dei due limiti significativi esiste!

$$\text{Oss: } M = \{(x, y) \mid y = mx, x \neq 0\} \quad (m \in \mathbb{R})$$

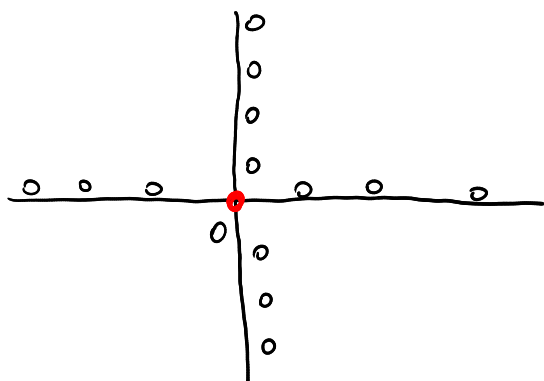
$$f|_M(x, y) = f(x, mx)$$

$$= \frac{x \cdot mx}{x^2 + m^2 x^2} = \frac{m}{1 + m^2}$$



Quindi:  $f$  è costante su ciascuna retta passante per l'origine (privata di  $(0,0)$ ).

$$\bullet \quad f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y}{4x^2 + y^2}$$



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

$f$  razionale  $\Rightarrow$  continua

lim. sign.  $(0,0)$ , " $\infty$ "

La restrizione di  $f$  agli assi coordinati è identicamente nulla  $\Rightarrow$

se esistono, i due limiti sono uguali a 0.

$$A := \{(x, y) \mid x=y, x \neq 0\}$$

$$f|_A(x, y) = f(x, x) = \frac{x^3 x^2}{4x^2 + x^2} = \frac{x^3}{5}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f|_A(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{5} = 0 \quad \text{coerente con i limiti delle altre restrizioni}$$

$$\lim_{\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} |f|_A(x, y)| = \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{x^3}{5} \right| = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow f|_A(x, y) \not\rightarrow 0 \quad \|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{non esiste } \lim_{\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y)$$

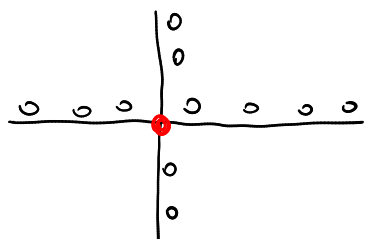
Osservo che  $\forall (x, y) \in \text{dom} f$ :

$$0 \leq |f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{x^3 y^2}{4x^2 + y^2} \right| = |x|^3 \underbrace{\left( \frac{y^2}{4x^2 + y^2} \right)}_{\leq 1} \leq |x|^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq \underbrace{|x|^3}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ 0}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{se } (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{per } (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0). \quad \square$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$$



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

$f$  razionale  $\Rightarrow$  continua

l.s.:  $(0, 0)$ , " $\infty$ "

Come prima: se esistono, i due limiti sono uguali a 0.

Provo con  $A = \{ (x, y) \mid x=y, x \neq 0 \}$

$$f|_A(x, y) = \frac{x^2 x}{x^4 + x^2} = \frac{x^3}{x^4 + x^2} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \\ \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} 0 \end{matrix}$$

Oss: fissato  $m \in \mathbb{R}^*$

$$f(x, mx) = \frac{x^2 (mx)}{x^4 + m^2 x^2} = \frac{mx^3}{x^4 + m^2 x^2} \begin{cases} \sim \frac{mx^3}{m^2 x^2} & x \rightarrow 0 \\ \sim \frac{mx^3}{x^4} & x \rightarrow \pm \infty \end{cases} \rightarrow 0$$

Fisso  $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ :

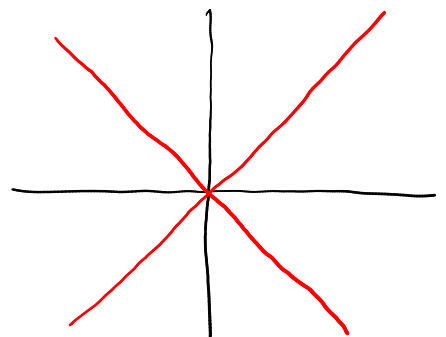
$$f(x, ax^2) = \frac{x^2 \cdot ax^2}{x^4 + a^2 x^4} \stackrel{x \neq 0}{=} \frac{a}{1+a^2}$$

↑  
restringo  $f$   
a una parabola  
con vertice  
in  $(0,0)$

Cioè: la restrizione di  $f$  alla parabola  $y=ax^2$  è costante di valore  $\frac{a}{1+a^2}$ , e quindi: non tende a 0 né per  $x \rightarrow 0$ , né per  $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ .

Conclusione: non esiste nessuno dei due limiti

•  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 - y^2}$   
 $\text{dom}(f) = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 - y^2 \neq 0 \}$



$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \neq \pm x\}$$

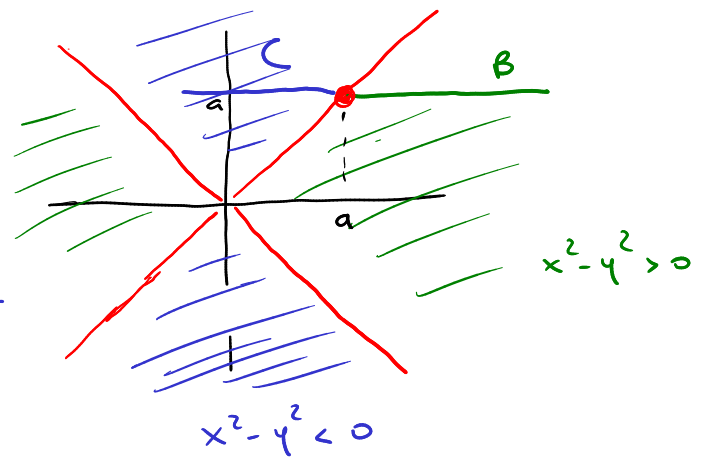
$f$  razionale  $\Rightarrow$  continua

$\Rightarrow$  i limiti significativi sono

- $(x, y) \rightarrow (a, a) \quad a \neq 0$
- $(x, y) \rightarrow (a, -a) \quad a \neq 0$
- $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$
- $\|(x, y)\| \rightarrow +\infty$

Considero  $(a, a)$ ,  $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 - y^2) > 0 &\Leftrightarrow y^2 < x^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow |y| < |x| \\ &\Leftrightarrow -|x| < y < |x| \end{aligned}$$



$$B = \{(x, y) \mid y = a, x > a\}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, a)} f|_B(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x, a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{x^2 a}{x^2 - a^2} = +\infty$$

$\xrightarrow{a^3 > 0}$   
 $\xrightarrow{0^+}$

$$C = \{(x, y) \mid y = a, x \leq a\}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, a)} f|_C(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x, a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{x^2 a}{x^2 - a^2} = -\infty$$

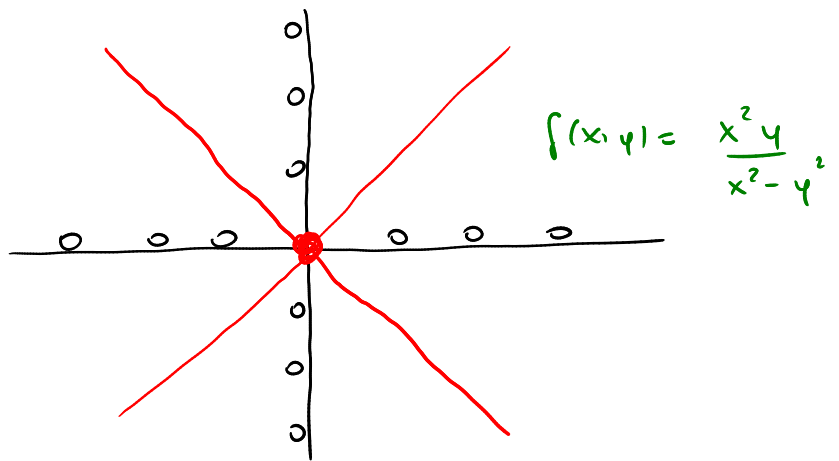
$\xrightarrow{a^3 > 0}$   
 $\xrightarrow{0^-}$

$$\Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, a)} f(x, y)$$

Conclusione analoga ottengo in  $(a, a)$  con  $a < 0$ ,  
e anche in  $(a, -a)$  con  $a \neq 0$

Considero  $(0,0)$

$f$  ristretta agli assi  
è identicamente  
nulla



$\Rightarrow$  se esiste,

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$  deve essere uguale a 0

(idem per il limite all' $\infty$ )

Provo con la restrizione alla retta di equazione  
 $y = 2x$ :

$$f(x, 2x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot 2x}{x^2 - 4x^2} = \frac{2x^3}{-3x^2} = -\frac{2}{3}x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2}{3}x = 0 \quad \text{non mi dice niente}$$

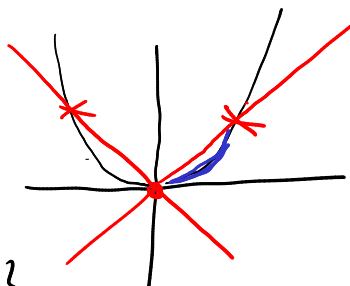
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{2}{3}x = -\infty \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  non esiste il limite per  $\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty$ .

Provo con  $y = x^2$

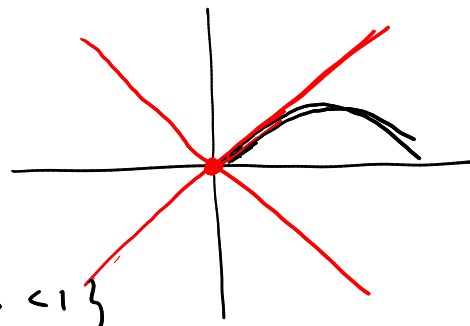
Scrivo meglio:

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 < x < 1, y = x^2\}$$



$$f|_D(x,y) = f(x, x^2) = \frac{x^2 \cdot x^2}{x^2 - x^4} = \frac{x^4}{x^2 - x^4} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad ??$$

$$y = x(1-x) \\ = x - x^2$$



$$E = \{ (x, y) \mid y = x(1-x), 0 < x < 1 \}$$

$$f|_E(x, y) = \frac{x^2 x(1-x)}{x^2 - x^2(1-x)^2} = \frac{x^3(1-x)}{x^2(1-(1-x)^2)}$$

$$= \frac{x(1-x)}{1 - (1+x^2-2x)} = \frac{x(1-x)}{2x - x^2} \sim \frac{x}{2x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

Quindi:  $\nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$