

## Esemp: (calcolo di limiti)

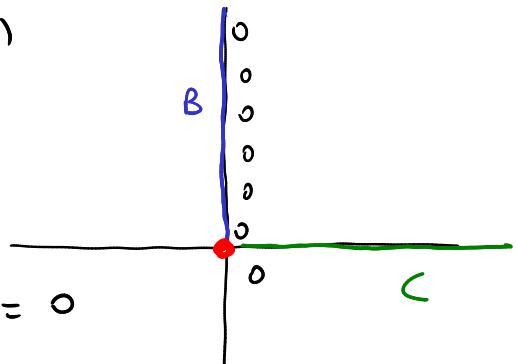
$$\bullet \quad f(x,y) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \quad A := \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$

Già visto nella lezione scorsa: i limiti significativi

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

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

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



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f|_B(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0,y) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \not\exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f_{|C}(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0$$

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

Congetturo che il limite sia 0; lo devo verificare.

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

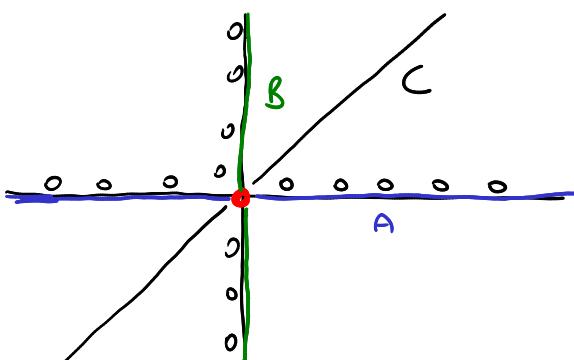
$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{|x|}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \|(x,y)\|$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \left| \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} \xrightarrow[\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0$$

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

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

•  $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$   $\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$   
 $f$  razionale



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x_1, y_1) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f_{1C}(x_1, y_1) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

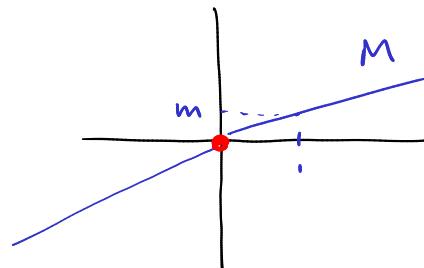
$$\lim_{\|(x,y)\| \rightarrow +\infty} f_{1c}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

Quindi: nessuno dei due limiti significativi esiste!

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

$$f_{1/m}(x, y) = f(x, mx)$$

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



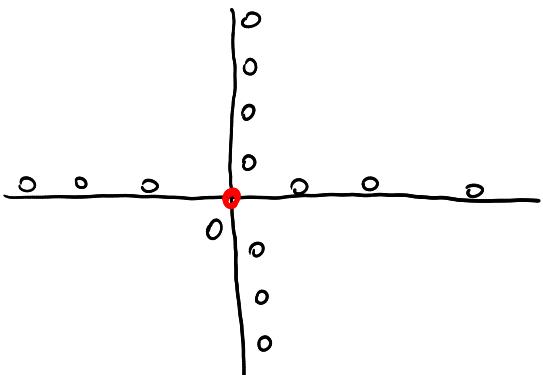
Quindi:  $f$  è costante su ciascuna retta  
passante per l'origine (privata di  $(0,0)$ ).

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Osserviamo che  $A(x, y) \in \text{dom}(f)$ :

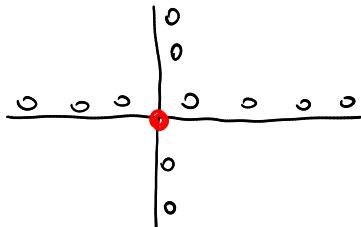
$$0 \leq |f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{x^3 \cdot y^2}{4x^2 + y^2} \right| = |x|^3 \cdot \frac{y^2}{4x^2 + y^2} \leq |x|^3$$

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

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

□

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



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

f razionale  $\Rightarrow$  continua

I.S. :  $(0, 0)$ , "∞"

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

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

$$f|_A(x, y) = \frac{x^2 x}{x^4 + x^2} = \frac{x^3}{x^4 + x^2} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0]{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

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

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

$$\sim \frac{mx^3}{x^4} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} 0$$

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

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

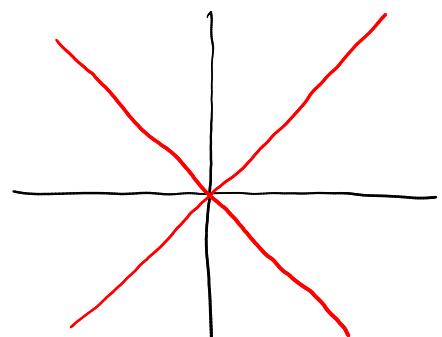
restringo  $f$   
a una parabola  
con vertice  
in  $(0,0)$

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  
 $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ .

Conclusioni: non esiste nessuno dei  
due limiti

•  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 - y^2}$

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



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

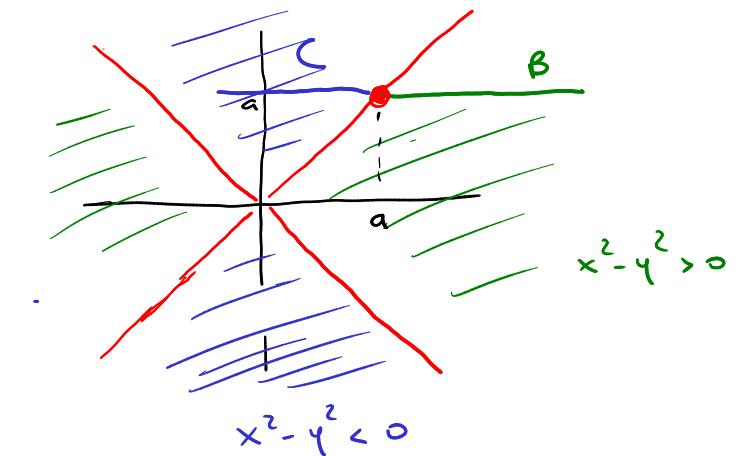
f razionale  $\Rightarrow$  continua

$\Rightarrow$  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  $(a,a)$ ,  $a > 0$

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



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

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,a)} f|_B(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x,a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{x^2 a}{x^2 - a^2} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow a^+]{a^3 > 0} +\infty$$

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

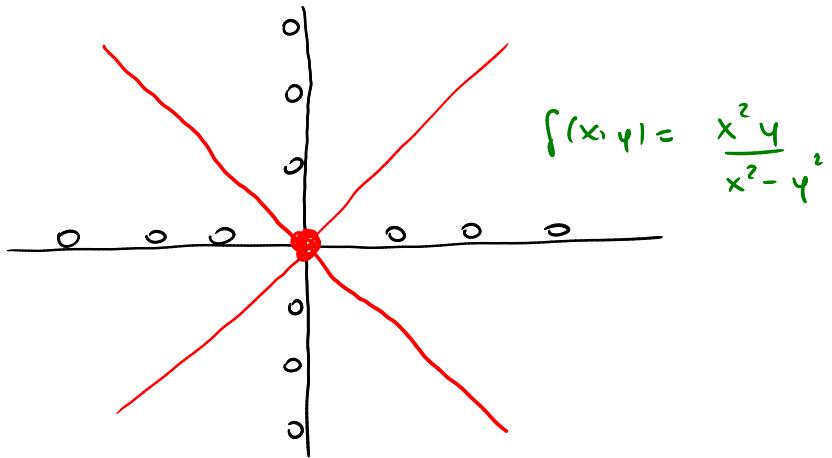
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,a)} f|_C(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x,a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{x^2 a}{x^2 - a^2} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow a^-]{a^3 > 0} -\infty$$

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

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

$y = 2x$  :

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

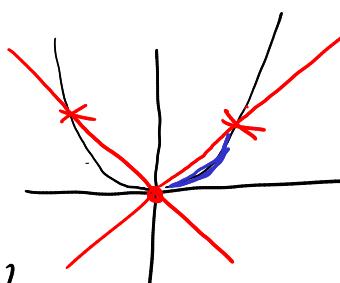
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2}{3}x = 0 \quad \text{non mi dice niente}$$

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

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

Provo con  $y = x^2$

Scrivo meglio:

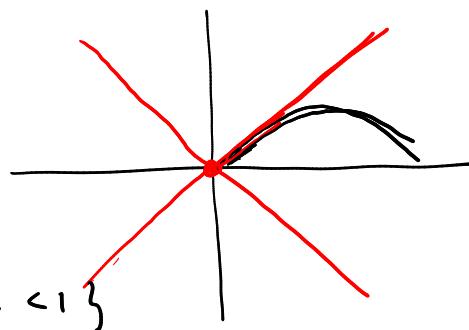


$$D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 < x < 1, y = x^2\}$$

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

$$y = x(1-x)$$

$$= x - x^2$$



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

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

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

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