

Clase 24:

Límites

CDIVV - 2023 - 2sem

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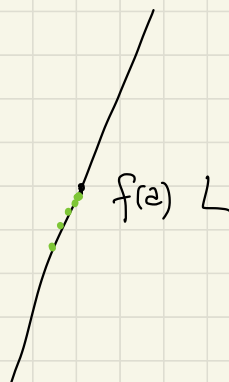
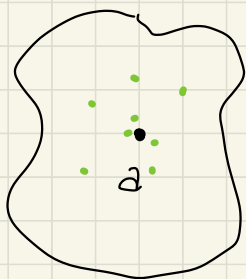
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Teorema: $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ punto de acumulación de D

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \text{ sucesión } \{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq D \setminus \{a\}$$
$$\text{tal que } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = a \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_k) = L$$

Teorema: $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $a \in D$

$$f \text{ es continua en } a \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \forall \text{ sucesión } \{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq D \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = a \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_k) = f(a) \end{array} \right\}$$



Ejercicio:

$$f_i: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

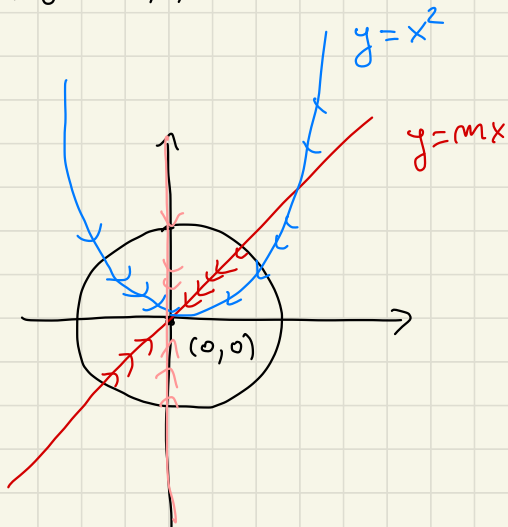
- $f_1(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$

- $f_2(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

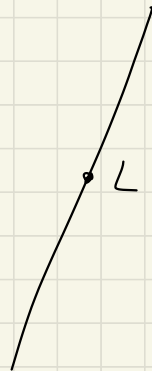
- $f_3(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$

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

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_1(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$



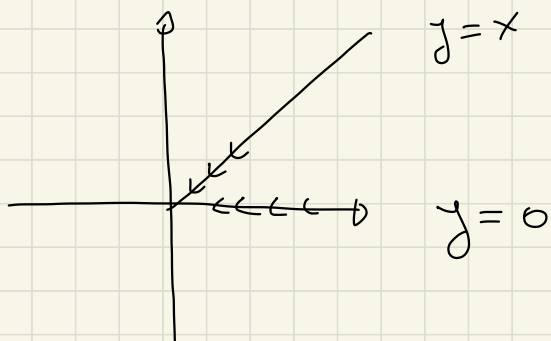
→
f



El límite direccional consiste en acercarnos a $a=(0,0)$ por una dirección específica por ejemplo por las curvas

$$\begin{cases} y = mx \\ y = x^2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{y=mx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot mx}{x^2 + (mx)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^2}{x^2(1+m^2)}$$



Como

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{m}{1 + m^2}$$

$y = mx$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$y = x$

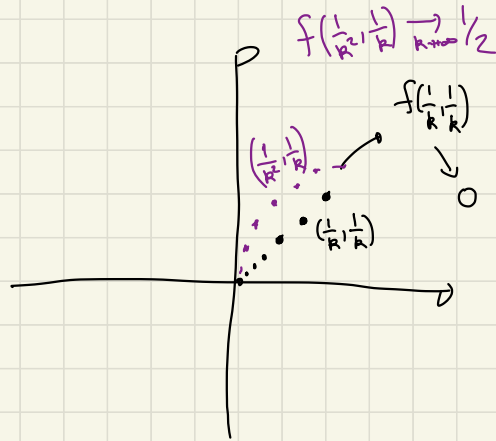
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$$

$y = 0$

son valores diferentes

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

$$f_3(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$$



$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_3(x,y) = ?$$

$$\lim_{\substack{y=mx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x m^2 x^2}{x^2 + m^4 x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{y=mx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 m^2}{x^2 (1 + m^4 x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{y=mx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} x \cdot \left(\frac{m^2}{1 + m^4 x^2} \right) \rightarrow m^2 = 0$$

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

Esto NO

garantiza que

existe el límite.

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

$(x_R, y_R) = \left(\frac{1}{R^2}, \frac{1}{R}\right)$

Como los límites direccionales

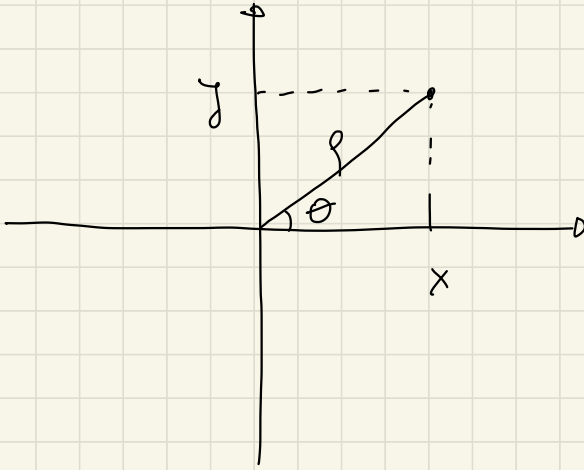
$y = mx$ y $x = y^2$ son diferentes

podemos asegurar que

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

$$\exists f_2(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} ?$$

Coordenadas polares.



(x, y)

$(\rho, \theta) \quad \rho > 0$

$\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$

$$y = \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta.$$

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

$$(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$



$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\rho \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\rho \cos \theta \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

coordenadas

polares

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$

$$y = \rho \sin \theta.$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\rho^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \rho \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta = 0$$

* costado *

Ojo cuando aseguremos que una función está acotada.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \sin^2 \theta \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \leq 1$$

$\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ está acotada?

NO

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\rho \cos \theta \rho \sin \theta}{\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

coordenadas
polares.

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$

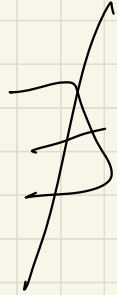
$$y = \rho \sin \theta.$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\rho^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}$$

1

$$= \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

↑
depende
de θ



$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} = \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\rho \cos \theta \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \rho^4 \sin^4 \theta}$$

↑
coordenadas
polares

$$= \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\rho^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^4 \theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ \rho \rightarrow 0}} \rho \cdot \frac{\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^4 \theta} \quad ?$$

↓
0

$$x = y^2$$

Ejercicios:

Estudiar existencia de

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

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

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

Proposición: $f, g: D \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{R}$

f y g son funciones continuas en a

\Rightarrow 1) $f+g$ es continua en a

2) $f \cdot g$ es continua en a

3) Si $g(a) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f/g$ es continua en a .

Dem: Ejercicio