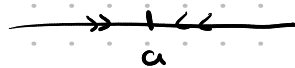


FUNCIONES DE VARIAS VARIABLES - LIMITES

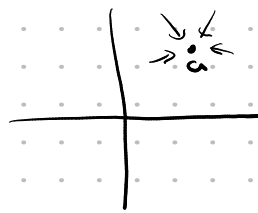
limite en una variable



limite en varias variables

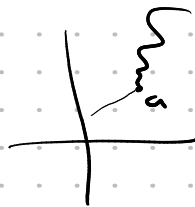
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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



nos podemos acercar a a en infinitas direcciones

→ limite direccional: nos acercamos a a mediante alguna curva particular: recta, parábola, ...



los límites direccionales sirven para:

- * probar que el límite no existe
- * encontrar un candidato a límite

5. Probar que en los siguientes casos NO existe $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$:

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

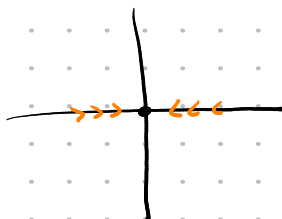
(b) $f(x,y) = \frac{2x^3y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

(c) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x+y}, & \text{si } x+y \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{si } x+y = 0 \end{cases}$

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

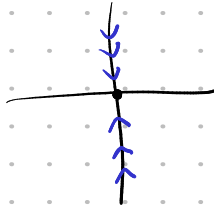
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = ?$$

* nos acercamos a $(0,0)$ por la recta $y=0$



$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

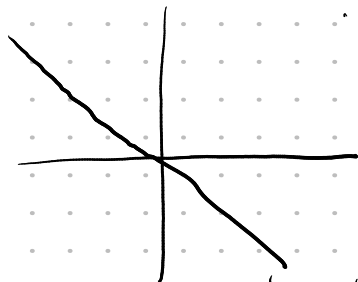
* nos acercamos a (0,0) por la recta $x=0$



$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ x=0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -\frac{y^2}{y^2} = -1$$

conclusión: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ no existe

c) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ con $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x+y} & \text{si } x+y \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x+y = 0 \end{cases}$



↪ sobre esta recta $f(x,y)=0$

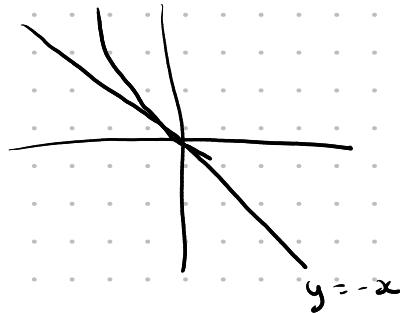
* nos acercamos a (0,0) por la recta $y=mx$ con $m \neq -1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=mx}} f(x,y) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^2}{x+mx} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^2}{(1+m)x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m}{1+m} x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

* nos acercamos mediante $y = x^2$

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

*



buscamos una dirección que sea una curva que tiene tangente $y = -x$ en $(0,0)$

tomamos $y = x^2 - x$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=x^2-x}} f(x,y) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x^2-x) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x^2-x)}{x+x^2-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x - 1$$

$$= -1$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, ax^2 + bx) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(ax^2 + bx)}{x + ax^2 + bx} \end{aligned}$$

Conclusión: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ no existe

6. a) Probar que si $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = 0$ y g es una función acotada en una bola reducida de centro p , entonces

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x)g(x) = 0.$$

b) Calcular los límites de las siguientes funciones para $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$:

$$(a) x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \quad (b) \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (c) \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4} = y \cdot \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} \underbrace{f(x)}_{\substack{x \rightarrow \downarrow \\ 0}} \underbrace{g(x)}_{\substack{\text{acotada en} \\ \text{una bola} \\ \text{reducida} \\ \text{de centro } p}} = 0$$

$$b) \quad * \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \underbrace{\frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}}_{\text{ACOTADO}} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{\downarrow 0} = 0$$

$$0 \leq \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \leq 1$$

$$* \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \underbrace{y}_{\downarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}}_{\text{ACOTADO?}} = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right| < ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \frac{1}{2}(x - y^2)^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - xy^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^4 \\ & \Rightarrow xy^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^4 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(x - y^2)^2}_{> 0} \\ & \Rightarrow xy^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^4 \\ & \Rightarrow xy^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad & \left[\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(x+y^2)^2 &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^4 \\ \Rightarrow xy^2 &= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^4 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(x+y^2)^2}_{\geq 0} \\ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^4 &\leq xy^2 \\ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^4) &\leq xy^2 \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

entonces: $-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^4) \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{\leq} xy^2 \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{\leq} \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^4)$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

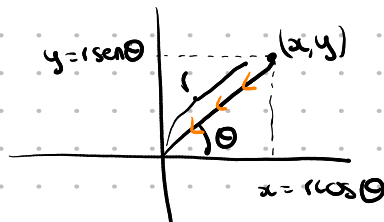
$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Limites usando coordenadas polares

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, nos interesa $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

consideramos el cambio de variable

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



obtenemos

$$g_{\theta}(r) = g(r, \theta) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

¿relación entre $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ y $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} g_{\theta}(r)$?

son límites direccionales

$$* \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = L \Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} g_\theta(r) = L \text{ para todo } \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$* \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} g_\theta(r) = L \text{ para todo } \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \not\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = L$$

ejemplos:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \text{ con } f(x,y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

Cambio a polares: $x = r \cos \theta$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_\theta(r) &= f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \frac{r \cos \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{r \cos \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}} \\ &= \frac{r \cos \theta}{r} \\ &= \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

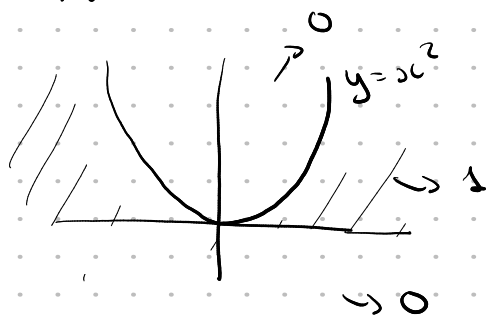
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} g_\theta(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \cos \theta = \cos \theta$$

↑
depende de θ

es decir depende
de como nos
acercamos a $(0,0)$

conclusión: el límite no existe

② $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ con $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } 0 < y < x^2 \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$



pasamos a polares:

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$0 < y < x^2 \rightarrow 0 < r \sin \theta < r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

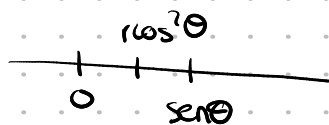
$$\rightarrow 0 < \sin \theta < r \cos^2 \theta$$

$$g_\theta(r) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } 0 < \sin \theta < r \cos^2 \theta \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} g_\theta(r) = 0$$

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

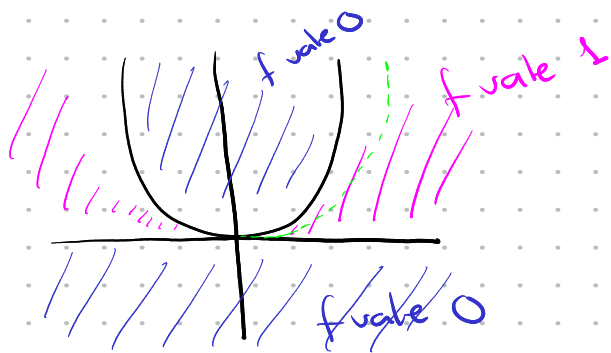
$$\underbrace{\sin \theta}_{\uparrow \text{ fijo}} < \underbrace{r \cos^2 \theta}_{\downarrow 0}$$



existe R tal que $r \in (0, R)$ tenemos $r \cos^2 \theta < \sin \theta$

entonces para todo $r \in (0, R)$ $g_\theta(r) = 0$

entonces $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} g_\theta(r) = 0$ para todo $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$



$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } 0 < y < x^2 \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

Si tomamos $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}x^2}_{0 < \frac{1}{2}x^2 < x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

Conclusión: $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ no existe

CASO PARTICULAR

$$g_\theta(r) = g(r, \theta) = h(r)k(\theta) \text{ con}$$

$$\bullet h: (0, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ tal que } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} h(r) = 0$$

$$\bullet k: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ acotada}$$

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

ejemplo:

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

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$g(r, \theta) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \frac{\cancel{r^2} \cos^2 \theta r \sin \theta}{\cancel{r^2} \cos^2 \theta + \cancel{r^2} \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \underbrace{r}_{\downarrow 0} \underbrace{\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta}_{\text{ACOTADA}}$$

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