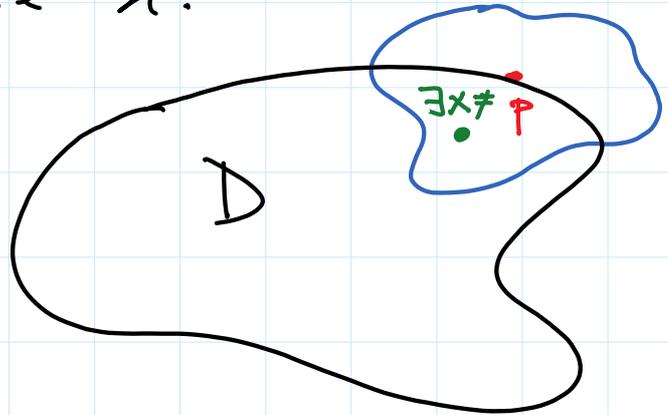


LIMITI di funzioni di più variabili.

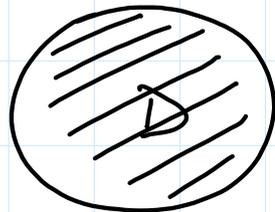
DEF. $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (NON NECESSARIAMENTE in D)

Si dice che p è di accumulazione per D se $\forall U$ intorno di p esiste x :

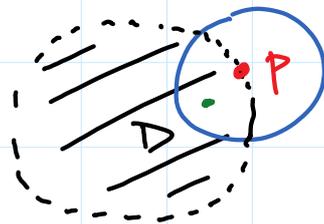
$$\begin{cases} x \neq p \\ x \in D \\ x \in U \end{cases}$$



ESEMPIO.



p non è di acc. per D



p è di accumulazione per D .

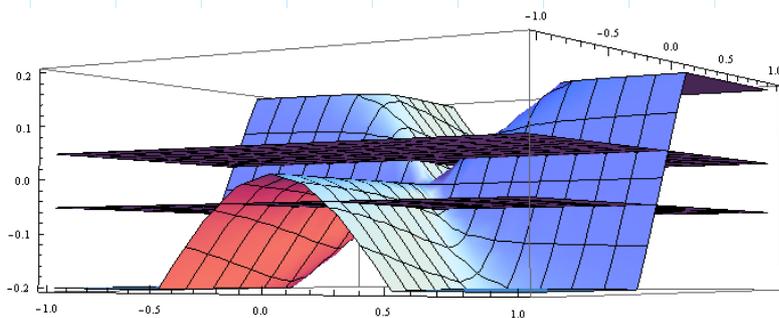
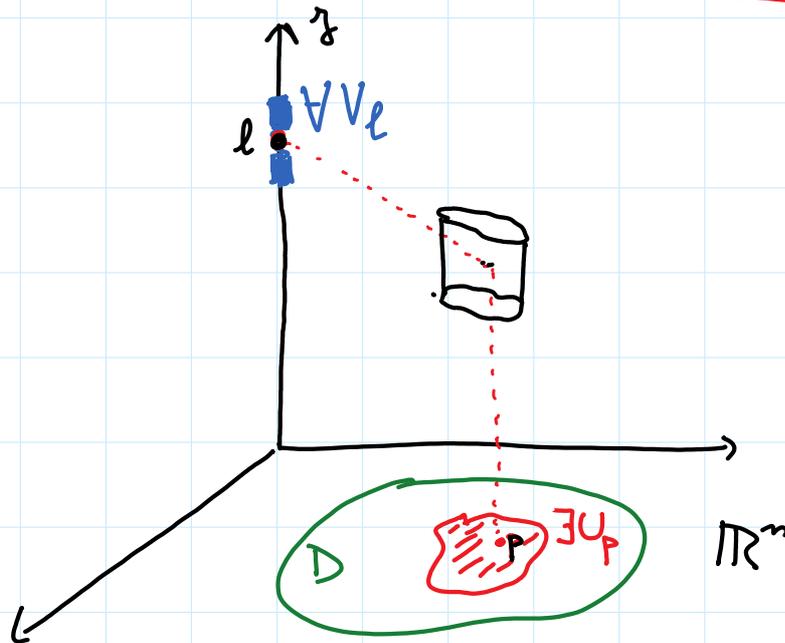
DEF (limite). $l \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$.

$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 p di accumulazione per D

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow p \\ x \in D}} f(x) = l \quad \text{se}$$

$\forall V_\ell$ intorno di l $\exists U_p$ int. di p :

$$x \in U_p \cap D \setminus \{p\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in V_\ell$$



Reisazione: se $l = +\infty$ un intorno di l è
 un insieme che contiene una semiretta $[M, +\infty[$
 risp. $] -\infty, M]$

Proprietà equivalente

• $l \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : 0 < \|x - p\| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \varepsilon$$

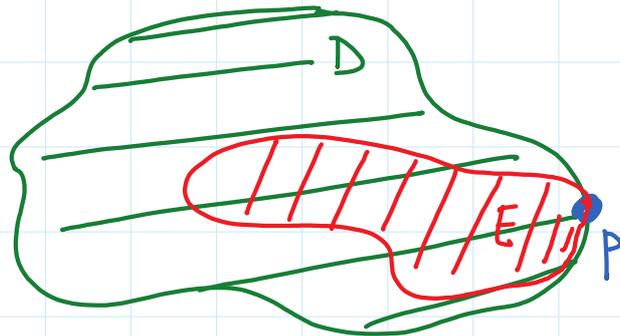
• $l = +\infty$

$$\forall M \quad \exists \delta \dots \Rightarrow f(x) > M$$

• $l = -\infty$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) < M$$

LIMITI SU RESTRIZIONI



PROP. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow p \\ x \in D}} f(x) = l$. Sia $E \subseteq D$, e p

di accumulazione per E . Allora $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow p \\ x \in E}} f(x) = l$.

Dim. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow p \\ x \in D}} f(x) = l : \forall V_l \exists U_p :$

$$x \in U_p \cap D \setminus \{p\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in V_l.$$

Quindi se $x \in U_p \cap E \setminus \{p\} \Rightarrow x \in U_p \cap D \setminus \{p\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in V_l \neq \emptyset$

ES. $f(x, y) \equiv c$ in \mathbb{R}^2 Verificare con
 $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow p} f(x, y) = c$ la def di
 limite

ES. $f(x, y) = x$ |? $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$

ES. $f(x, y) = x$

$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = x_0$

VERIFICA con la definizione.

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$

$\|(x, y) - (x_0, y_0)\| < \delta \Rightarrow$

$|x - x_0| < \epsilon ?$

$f(x, y)$

$\|(x, y) - (x_0, y_0)\| = \|(x - x_0, y - y_0)\| = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}$

Quindi: $(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \geq (x - x_0)^2 \Rightarrow \|(x, y) - (x_0, y_0)\| \geq |x - x_0|$

Basta scegliere $\delta = \epsilon$.

DEF. $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua in $p \in D$ se

p non è di acc. per D (p è isolato)

oppure $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow p \\ x \in D}} f(x) = f(p)$.

Regole identiche alle regole in \mathbb{R} . In particolare SOMME/quozienti/prodotti/composte di continue sono continue.

ESEMPIO. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{se } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{in } (0, 0). \end{cases}$

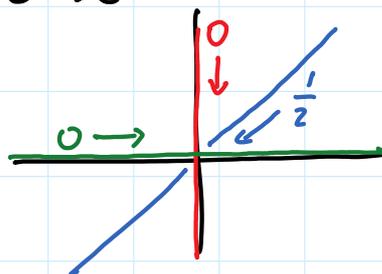
$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) ?$

• Sulla retta $x = 0$ $f(0, y) = 0 \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 0$

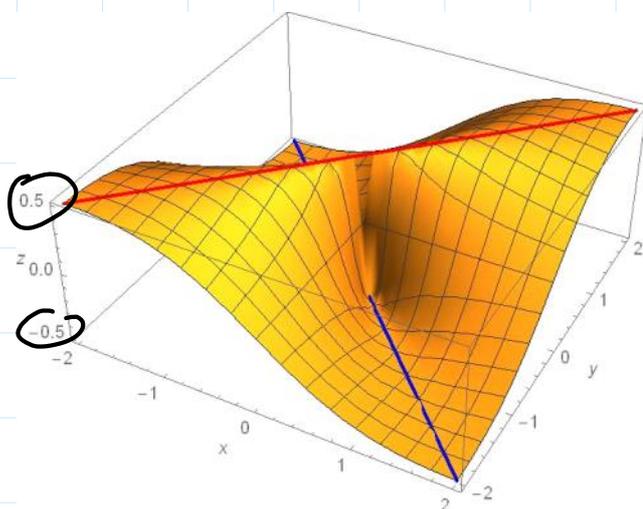
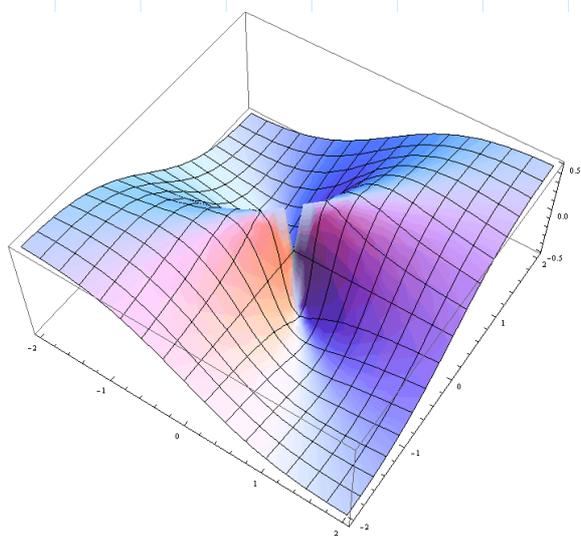
• $y = 0$: $f(x, 0) = 0 \rightarrow 0$

Sulla retta $y = x$:

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



Il limite è diverso su due rette distinte \Rightarrow il limite di f in $(0,0)$ NON esiste.



Un criterio di esistenza del limite -

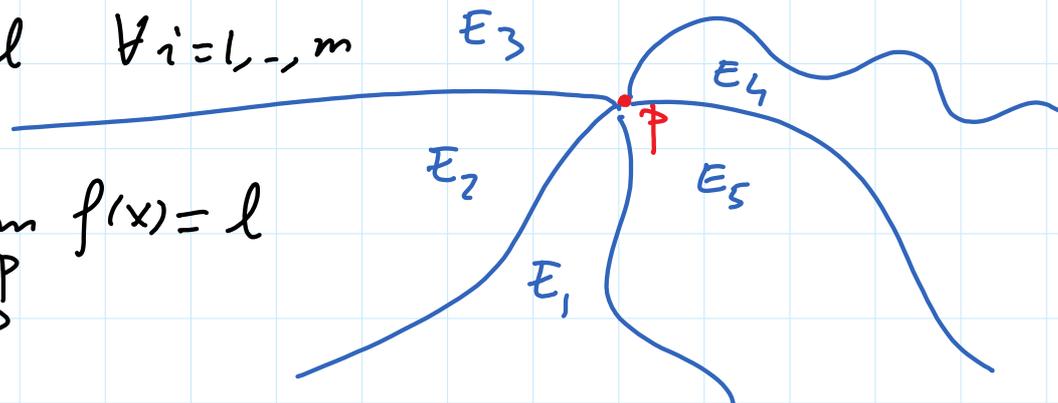
$$D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \quad E_1, \dots, E_m \subseteq D \quad E_1 \cup \dots \cup E_m = D$$

p di accumulazione per E_1, \dots, E_m .

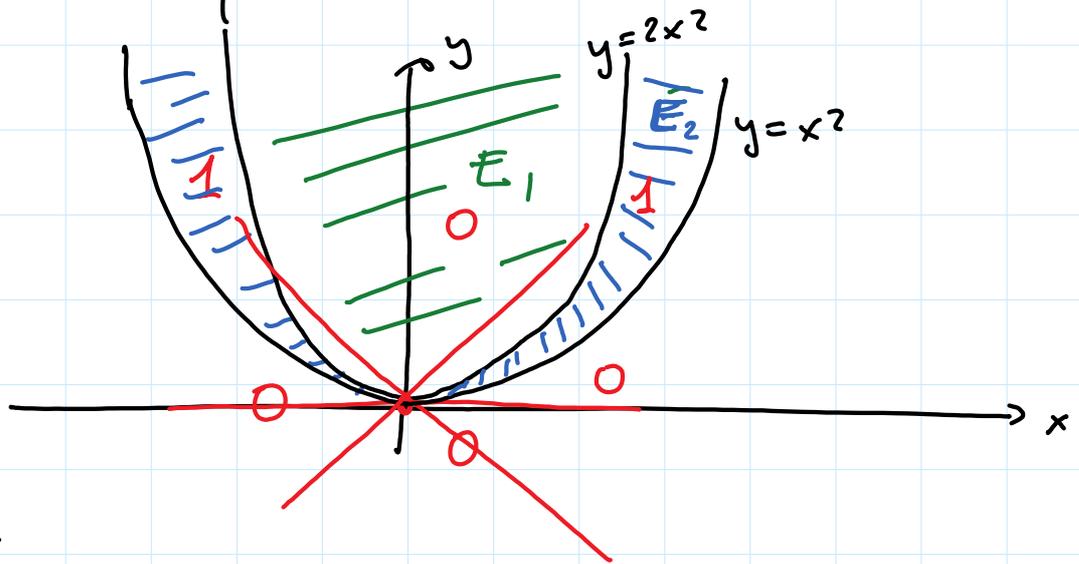
$\exists l \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm \infty\}$:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow p \\ x \in E_i}} f(x) = l \quad \forall i=1, \dots, m$$

Allora $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow p \\ x \in D}} f(x) = l$

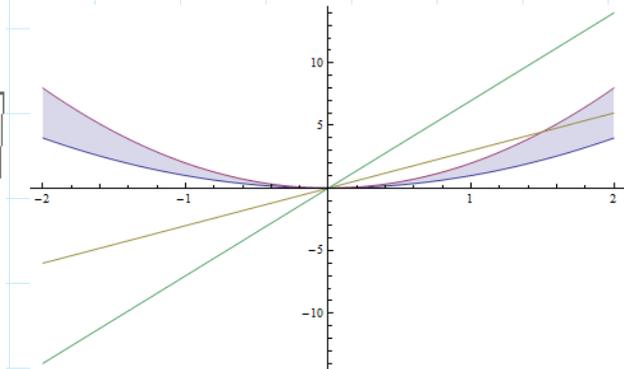
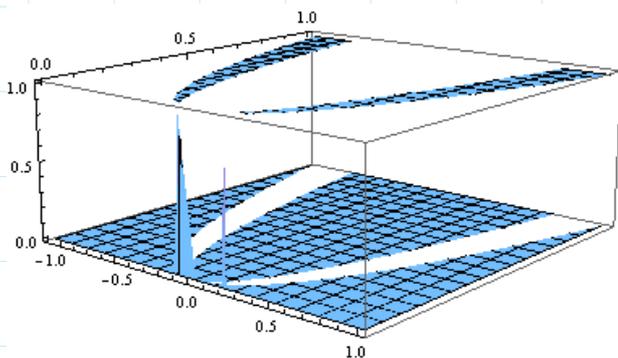


E_S . $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x^2 \leq y \leq 2x^2 \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$



Su E_1 :

Su E_2 :



OSS: In tal caso il limite è 0 su ogni retta per l'origine ma il limite di f NON ESISTE!

Alcune tecniche di calcolo dei limiti.

1) Th. dei carabinieri :

$$|f(x) - l| \leq h(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} h(x) = 0$$

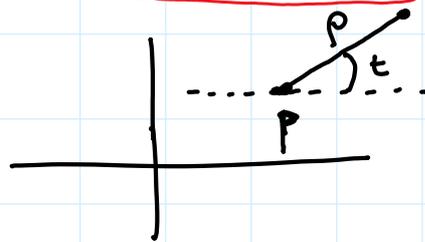
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = l.$$

2) Passaggio in coordinate polari ($n=2$).

$P = (p_1, p_2)$. Si pone

$$\begin{cases} x = p_1 + \rho \cos t \\ y = p_2 + \rho \sin t \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \rho > 0 \\ t \in [0, 2\pi] \end{matrix}$$

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



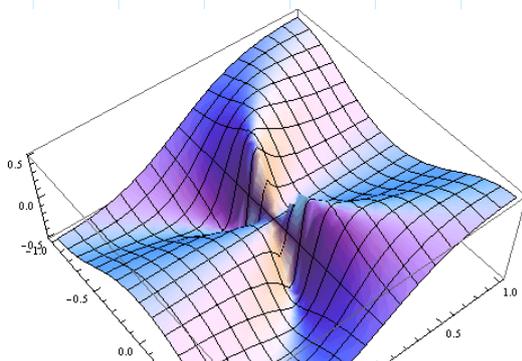
$$f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) = \frac{\rho^2 \cos t \sin t}{\rho^2 \cos^2 t + \rho^2 \sin^2 t} = \cos t \sin t.$$

$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) = \cos t \sin t$ dipende da t : il limite non esiste.

ESEMPIO. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} \\ 0 \end{cases}$

$$x(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

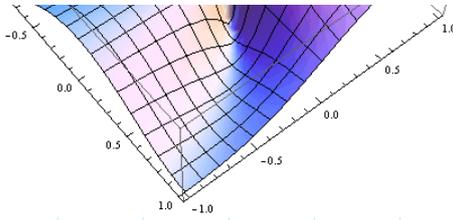
$$x(x, y) = (0, 0).$$



$$f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) = \frac{\rho^3 \cos^2 t \sin t}{\rho^4 \cos^4 t + \rho^2 \sin^2 t}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\cos^2 t \sin t}{\rho^2 \cos^4 t + \sin^2 t}$$

Fissato t



Proviamo a dimostrare
 Fissato t

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) = 0$$

ciò equivale al fatto che $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$.

(x,y) è retta per l'origine

Su $y=x^2$ $f(x,y) = \frac{x^4}{2x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ quindi il

limite di f in $(0,0)$ non esiste.

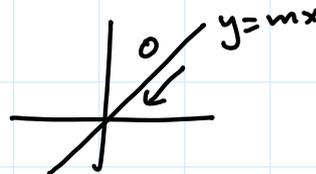
COME PROVARE l'esistenza di un dato limite

Metodo 1: Th. dei carabinieri:

Se $|f(x) - l| \leq h(x)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} h(x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = l$.

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

Su $y = mx$ $f(x, mx) = \frac{x^2(mx)}{x^2 + (mx)^2} = \frac{mx^3}{x^2(1+m^2)} = \frac{mx}{1+m^2}$
 fissato $\downarrow x \rightarrow 0$
 0



Supponiamo di sapere che $|xy| \leq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \Rightarrow \left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (*)$

Si ha $\left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = |x| \left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} |x|$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (\text{Th. Carab}) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

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

Verifica dello stimo $\left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} : (|x| + |y|)^2 \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{"} \\ & x^2 + y^2 - 2|x||y| \\ \Rightarrow & |xy| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

II) CRITERIO DI ESISTENZA.

Vi siano $l \in \mathbb{R}$ e $h(\rho)$:

$$|f(p_1 + \rho \cos t, p_2 + \rho \sin t) - l| \leq h(\rho)$$

dipende solo da ρ

$$\text{e } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} h(\rho) = 0$$

Allora

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow p} f(x,y) = l.$$

ES. $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) = \frac{\rho^3 \cos^2 t \sin t}{\rho^2 \cos^2 t + \rho^2 \sin^2 t} = \frac{\rho^3 \cos^2 t \sin t}{\rho^2} = \rho \cos^2 t \sin t$$



$$|f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) - 0| = |\rho \cos^2 t \sin t| \leq \rho$$

NON DIPENDE da t
 $\rho \rightarrow 0$
 $\rho \rightarrow 0$

ES. $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

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

$f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) = \frac{\rho^2 \cos^2 t \rho^2 \sin^2 t}{\rho^2} = \rho^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t$

$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) = 0 \quad \forall t \text{ fissato}$

ciò non basta per provare che il limite è 0.

Tuttavia $|f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t)| = |\rho^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t| \leq \rho^2$

$\rho \rightarrow 0$
 • Non dipende da t

Ciò prova che $\lim_{(0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$.

OSS. Valgono le asintoticità dell'Analisi 1:

• se $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \min(f(x, y)) \sim_p f(x, y)$
 $(x, y) \rightarrow p$

$\left[\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow p} \frac{\min(f(x, y))}{f(x, y)} = 1 \right]$

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

$x^2 y \rightarrow 0$ in $(0, 0)$
 $\Rightarrow \min(x^2 y) \sim_{(0, 0)} x^2 y$

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

• $\lg(1 + f(x, y)) \sim f(x, y)$

ES. $\lg(1 + x^4 + y^4) \sim x^4 + y^4$

Es. $\lg(1+x^4+y^4) \underset{(0,0)}{\sim} x^4+y^4$