

تمرين 1

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

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

برصه أن الدالة f مقرة على كل مستقيم $\textcircled{1}$ مار من مبدأ الإحداثيات $\textcircled{2}$ و أن تكون مقرة في $\textcircled{3}$ نقطة $\textcircled{4}$

الحل
نقوم $y = x^n$

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

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x^2 x^3}{x^2 + x^4 x^4} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x^2 x}{1 + x^2 4^4} = 0 = f(0, 0)$$

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

الذلة غير مقرة

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

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y + x y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x - y) & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

أثبت أن:

$$f_x(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f_{xx}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(0, 0) = 1$$

$$f_{yx}(0, 0) = 1$$

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

$$= \frac{(2x^3y + x^2y^2) \sin(x-y) + (x^4y + x^3y^2) \cos(x-y) - 2xy^3 + y^4 \sin(x-y) + (x^2y^3 + xy^4) \cos(x-y) - 2x^3y - 2x^2y^2 \sin(x-y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2x^3y + x^2y^2 + 2xy^3 + y^4 - 2x^3y - 2x^2y^2) \sin(x-y) + (x^4y + x^3y^2 + x^2y^3 + xy^4) \cos(x-y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2xy^3 + y^4 - x^2y^2) \sin(x-y) + (x^4y + y^3x^2 + y^2x^2 + y^4x) \cos(x-y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

بالنسبة لـ f_y نضرب في -1 لأن $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial (-y)}$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{(2yx^3 + x^4 - x^2y^2) \sin(x-y) - (xy^4 + y^3x^2 + x^2y^2 + y^4x) \cos(x-y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dy} f(0,0) &= f_y(0,0) = \lim_{K \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,K) - f(0,0)}{K} \\ &= \lim_{K \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{K} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

المركبات

$$f_{xx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(h,0) - f_x(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^4} - 0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(0,k) - f_y(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{k} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} f_x(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,k) - f_x(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^4 \sin(-k)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(-k)}{1} = -1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(h,0) - f_y(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^4 \sin(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{1} = 1$$

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: (3) تعريف *

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \\ \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$$

بين انه يوجد للاتجاه F متجه في الاتجاه - في اي اتجاه
في حين ان F ليس متجه في الاتجاه
الكل

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$ حيث $\mathbb{R}^2 \ni y = (\alpha, \beta)$
 $\|y\| = 1$ اي

$$\frac{dF}{dy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+hy) - f(c)}{h}$$

$c = (0,0)$
 $c + hy = (0,0) + h(\alpha, \beta) = (h\alpha, h\beta)$

$$\frac{dF}{dy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3 \alpha^2 \beta}{h^2 \alpha^2 + 2h^2 \beta^2} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \alpha^2 \beta}{h(h^2 \alpha^2 + 2\beta^2)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 B}{h^4 x^6 + 2B^2} = \frac{x^2 B}{2B^2} = \frac{x^2}{2B} \quad (B \neq 0)$$

أما إذا $B=0$:

$$\frac{d f}{d u}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 B}{h^4 x^6 + 2B^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h^4 x^6} = 0$$

* الطريقة الثانية أن f غير مستمرة عند النقطة $(0,0)$

نأخذ مسارات مختلفة نحو $(0,0)$ $\left\{ \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n^2} \right\} \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^6} + 2 \frac{1}{n^4}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^2} + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0,0)$$

إذ f غير مستمرة عند النقطة $(0,0)$.

بافتراض أن f مستمرة عند النقطة $(0,0)$ $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

ط 1 f مستمرة عند $(0,0)$ $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \| (x,y) - (0,0) \| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| < \epsilon$

f غير مستمرة $\Leftrightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \| (x,y) - (0,0) \| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| > \epsilon$

نأخذ $y = \frac{\delta}{2}$, $x = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\| (x,y) - (0,0) \| = \| (x,y) \| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{3} + \frac{\delta^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{7\delta^2}{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \delta < \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} * |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| &= \frac{\frac{\delta^2}{2} - \frac{\delta}{2}}{\left(\frac{\delta}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^6 + 2\left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)^4} = \frac{\frac{\delta^2}{2} - \frac{\delta}{2}}{\frac{\delta^6}{27} + \frac{\delta^4}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\delta}{2\left(\frac{\delta^4}{4} + 1\right)} = \frac{\delta}{\frac{\delta^4}{2} + 2} = \frac{2\delta}{\delta^4 + 4} \end{aligned}$$

نأخذ δ صغيراً جداً

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{\delta^4 + 4} > 0, \| (x,y) \| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| > \epsilon$$

f غير مستمرة عند $(0,0)$