

§14.2 Limits and Continuity

*極限： $f : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = L.$$

Definition :

Given $\varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t.

$$|f(x,y) - L| < \varepsilon \text{ whenever } 0 < \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} < \delta$$

and $(x,y) \in D$.

Recall : $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$.

Given $\varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t.

$$|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \text{ whenever } 0 < |x - a| < \delta.$$

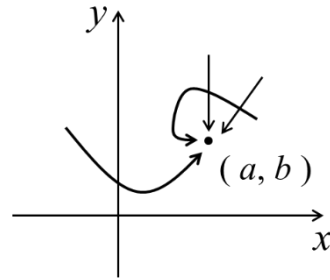
(i). 極限存在必唯一.

(ii). $(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)$ (二維逼近) 和 $x \rightarrow a$ (一維逼近) 的差別：

- 在 2 維有無窮多的方向逼近到 (a,b)
- 沿著曲線也可以

(iii). 驗證不存在：

- 只需要找 2 個方向，其極限值不同.
- Polar coordinates



(iv). 驗證存在：

定義或夾擠或 polar coordinates.

Example 1 :

Show that the limit of $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ does not exist.

Proof :

Key：分子和分母為齊次，則可沿直線證明極限不存在.

$$\text{Let } y = mx \Rightarrow f(x, mx) = \frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2}.$$

$$\lim_{(x,mx) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, mx) = \lim_{(x,mx) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2} = \frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2}$$

The limit changes as m changes \Rightarrow not exists.

Example 2 :

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sin y}{x^2 + y^2} \cong \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} y}{x^2 + y^2}, \text{ 問 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) \text{ 是否存在.}$$

Let $f = \frac{g}{h}$, where $g = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sin y$, $h = x^2 + y^2$.

h : 齊次, 偶數次方 ;

g : 齊次, ($\frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$ 次方), 因 $\sin y$ 和 y 趨近於 0 的速度相同.

\Rightarrow 分母跑到 0 的速度比分子跑到 0 還快.

Proof :

$$\text{令 } y = x \Rightarrow f(x, x) = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x}{2x^2} = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x}{2x \cdot x} = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

① $\frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow 1$ as $x \rightarrow 0$

② $\frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2x} \rightarrow \infty$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

Example 3 :

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

Let $f = \frac{g}{h}$,

h : 齊次、偶數次方 ;

g : 一項 3 次、一項 2 次

(類似 **Example 1**)

Proof :

$$\text{Let } y = mx \Rightarrow f(x, mx) = \frac{x^3 + (mx)^2}{x^2 + (mx)^2} = \frac{x + m^2}{1 + m^2} \rightarrow \frac{m^2}{1 + m^2} \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0.$$

The limit changes as m changes. \Rightarrow limit not exist.

Example 4 :

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

Let $f = \frac{g}{h}$, g : 3 次; h : 偶數齊次 (4 次).

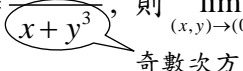
\Rightarrow 分母跑到 0 的速度比分子跑到 0 的速度快 (類似 **Example 2**)

Proof :

$$\text{Let } y = x \Rightarrow f(x, x) = \frac{x^3}{x^4 + x^4} = \frac{x^3}{2x^4} = \frac{1}{2x} \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0^+.$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

Example 5 :

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


Proof :

因為分母不可為 0, $x + y^3 \neq 0$.

假設 $x = -y^3 + y^3 = 0$ 比 y^2 項大即可, 讓 (x, y) 沿著 y 軸前進 $\Rightarrow x$ 代 0.

$$f(0, y) = \frac{0 + y^2}{0 + y^3} = \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } y \rightarrow 0^+.$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

Example 6 :

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

$f = \frac{g}{h}$, h : 偶數齊次 ; g : $\deg(g) > \deg(h) \Rightarrow$ 分子跑到 0 比分母快
 \Rightarrow limit 存在且為 0

Proof :

By 夾擠,

$$0 \leq |f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) (xy^3) \leq |xy^3| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

把剩下項提出來

since $\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \leq 1$ 造一個分子和分母相同次方的式子

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq |xy^3|$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} |f(x, y)| = 0 \quad \text{--- (*)}$$

再一次夾擠 : $-|f(x, y)| \leq f(x, y) \leq |f(x, y)|$

Since (*)、 $-|f(x, y)| \rightarrow 0$ 、 $|f(x, y)| \rightarrow 0$ as $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$

Hence $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$ as $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 原極限存在且為 0 .

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y \sin^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 y}{y^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

Since $\frac{\sin^2 y}{y^2} \rightarrow 1$ as $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$.

討論 : $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ 極限存在性

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

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

(iii) $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y}$ (討論題目講解請參見課程影音約 26:20 處)

Example 7 :

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

Proof :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } y = mx \Rightarrow f(x, mx) &= \frac{x(mx)}{x^2 + (mx)^4} \\ &= \frac{mx^2}{x^2 + m^4 x^4} = \frac{m}{1 + m^4 x^2} \rightarrow m \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Limit changes as m changes.

\Rightarrow Limit not exist.

Example 8 :

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

$$f = \frac{g}{h}, \left. \begin{array}{l} h: \text{偶數次方}; \quad g: \deg(g) > \deg(\text{某一項 } h(x^2)) \\ \deg(g) < \deg(\text{某一項 } h(y^4)) \end{array} \right\} \text{交叉項}$$

$h: \text{偶數次方} + \text{交叉}$

① 分子的某一部分有分母的某一項 \Rightarrow 夾擠

$$0 \leftarrow 0 \leq |f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right| |y| \leq |y| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{limit 存在且唯一}$$

② 算幾項

討論 : $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^4}$

分母: $\frac{x^2 + y^4}{2} \geq |x|y^2, xy^2 \rightarrow$ 算幾項
(算幾不等式)

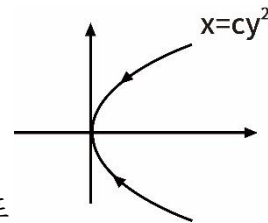
Solution :

令 $x = cy^2, \Rightarrow$ 齊次

$$f(cy^2, y) = \frac{cy^4}{c^2 y^4 + y^4} = \frac{c}{c^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \text{limit 不存在}$$

* $y = mx, f(x, mx) \Rightarrow$ 沿著任一直線近入原點

\Rightarrow 極限存在且為 0, 但原問題極限不存在



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

分母：偶數次、交叉項 \Rightarrow (算幾) $\frac{x^2+y^4}{2} \geq |x|y^2 \Rightarrow xy^2 \rightarrow$ 算幾項

分子的 degree 大於算幾項且可除盡. $\frac{xy^3}{xy^2} = y \Rightarrow$ 夾擠

$$0 \leftarrow 0 \leq |f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{|x|y^2}{x^2+y^4} \right| |y| \leq \frac{1}{2} |y| \leq |y| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{limit 存在且為 } 0$$

By 算幾不等式, $\frac{x^2+y^4}{2} \geq |x|y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{|x|y^2}{x^2+y^4}$

討論：

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^6}$$

交叉項、分母偶數次方、算幾項 = xy^3 (次方大於分子且可除盡分子)

說明：

$$f(y^3, y) = \frac{y^5}{2y^6} = \frac{1}{2y} \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } y \rightarrow 0^+. \text{ limit 不存在.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \text{不存在.}$$

Example 9 :

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

當 $y = x$, $\frac{y^3}{x^2+y^2}$ 的極限存在, 但 $\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ 的極限不存在,

因此 $\frac{x+y^3}{x^2+y^2}$ limit 不存在.

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

分母：奇數次方 \Rightarrow limit 不存在.

Example 10 :

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

交叉項+偶數次方(分母)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{加絕對值} \Rightarrow |f(x, y, z)| &= \left| \frac{xy + y^2 + x^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^4} \right| |z| \leq \frac{|xy + y^2 + x^2|}{x^2 + y^2} |z| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{|xy|}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2 + x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) |z| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) |z| = \frac{3}{2} |z| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由算幾不等式 } \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \geq |xy| \Rightarrow \frac{|xy|}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 \leftarrow 0 \leq |f(x, y, z)| \leq \frac{3}{2} |z| \rightarrow 0, \text{ 由夾擠 } \lim_{(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)} |f(x, y, z)| = 0$$

再一次夾擠，得到原問題極限值存在且為 0。