

59/

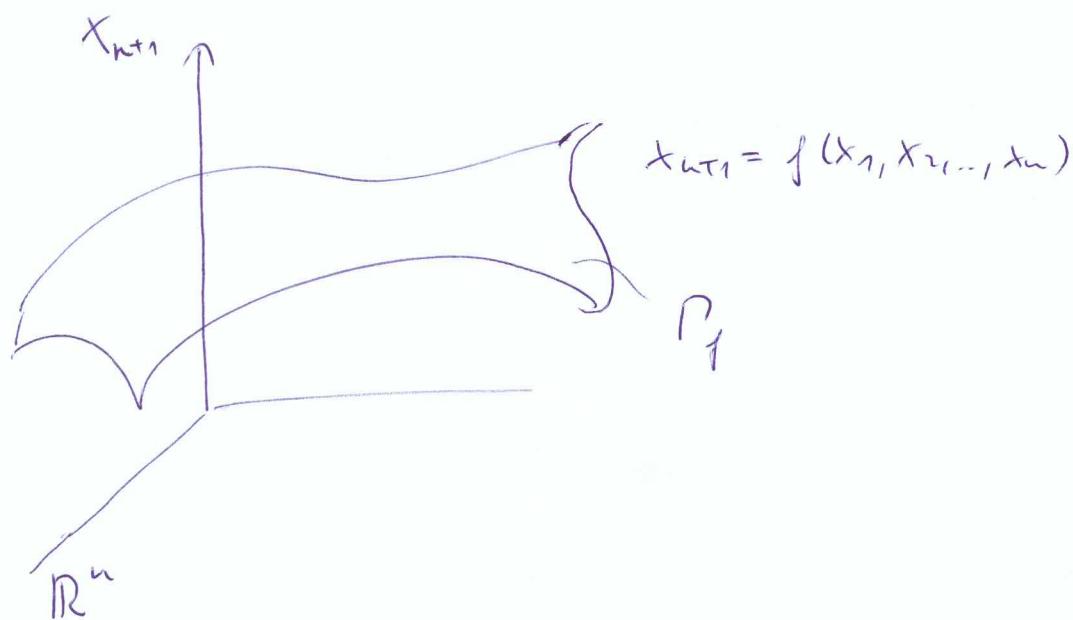
Többváltozós függvények nemeléktetve

Def. $D_f \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mapsto f(\underline{x}) \in \mathbb{R}$

függvényt n -változós függvénynek hívjuk.

Az f függvény síkra (grafikára):

$$P_f := \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in D_f, x_{n+1} = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \right\}$$



Def. $D_f \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, az

$$\{ \underline{x} \in D_f : f(\underline{x}) = c \}$$

függvény $c \in \mathbb{R}$ mindenre kívánó nem teljesítő hívjuk.
(minősítetlen)

- Spec
 - $n=2 \rightarrow$ minős (nem teljesít)
 - $n=3 \rightarrow$ minős (nem teljesít)

6%

(1) Punkt

$$z = a^2 x^2 +$$

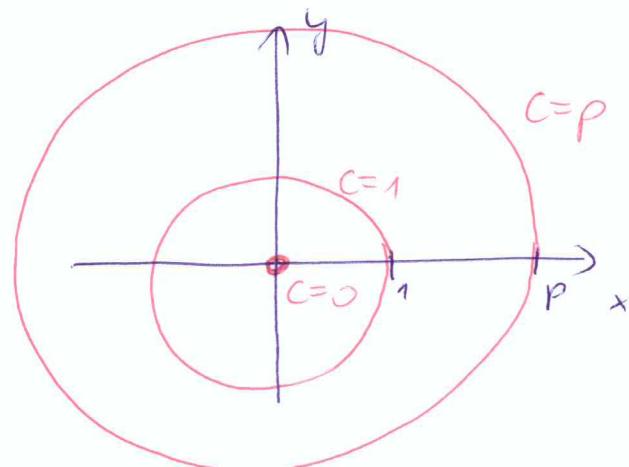
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

• $c=0$ $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \iff (x, y) = (0, 0)$

• $c=1$ $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \iff x^2 + y^2 = 1$ *einheits*

• $c=p > 0$ $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = p \iff x^2 + y^2 = p^2$ *p negativer
origo hyperbel*

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 mitwander

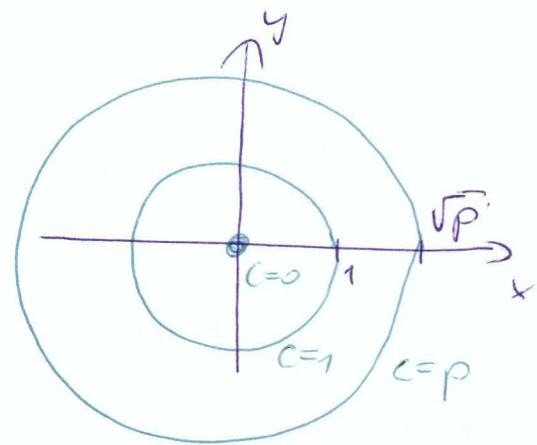


mitwander = origo
hyperbel

(2) $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$

• $c=0$ $x^2 + y^2 = 0 \iff (x, y) = (0, 0)$

• $c=1$ $x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ einheits



• $c=p > 0$ $x^2 + y^2 = p \Rightarrow \sqrt{p}$ negativer origo hyperbel



mitwander =
hyperbel

61)

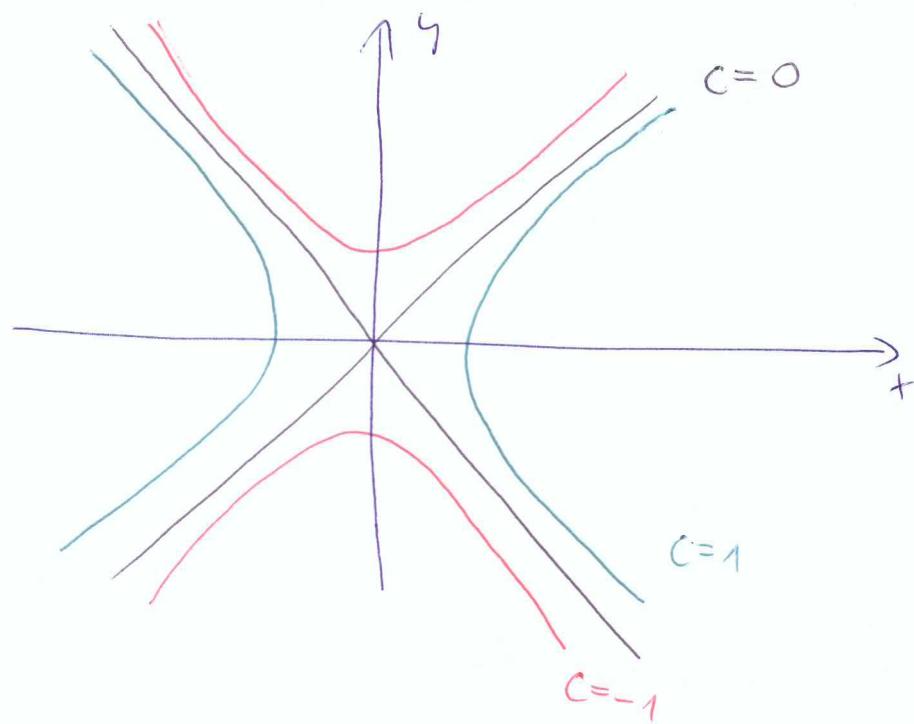
Pc(3)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

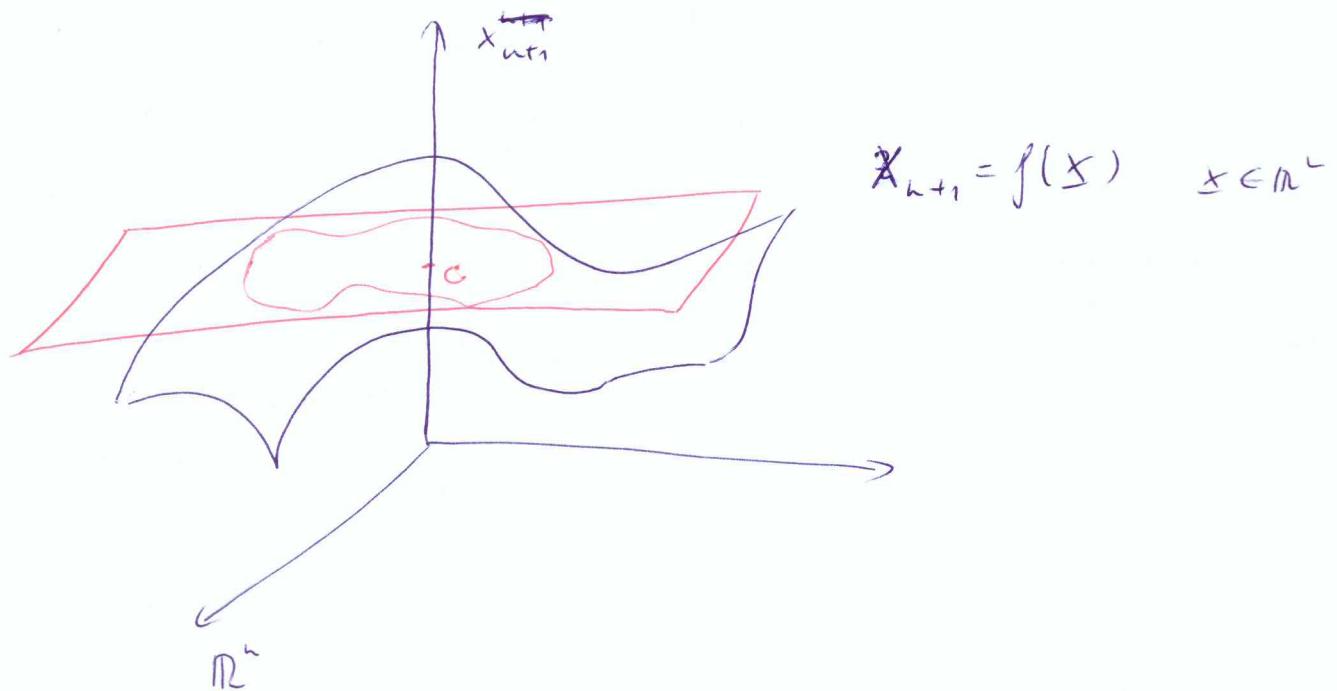
• $c=1$ $x^2 - y^2 = 1 \rightsquigarrow$ hyperbole

• $c=0$ $x^2 - y^2 = 0 \rightsquigarrow y = \pm x$ egerent

• $c=-1$ $x^2 - y^2 = -1 \rightsquigarrow y^2 - x^2 = 1$ hyperbole



A'lt.



62)

$n=2$ esetén rögtön $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ hétfőnélcsenél
 a nemeltetést meghökkentjük, ha ezzel szembeneteket
 is vizsgálunk.

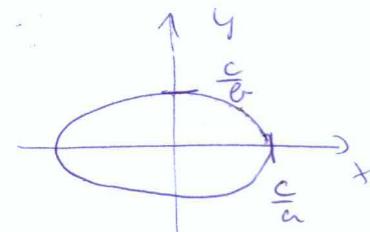
Példák

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \boxed{z = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2} \quad (f(x,y) = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2, D_f = \mathbb{R}^2)$$

• minimális $\equiv z = c$ ahol \Rightarrow szembelel

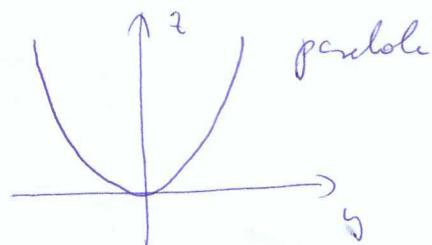
$$\circ z = 0 \Rightarrow P(0,0) \text{ origó}$$

$$\circ z = c^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(\frac{c^2}{a^2})} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{c^2}{b^2})} = 1 \quad \text{ellipszis}$$

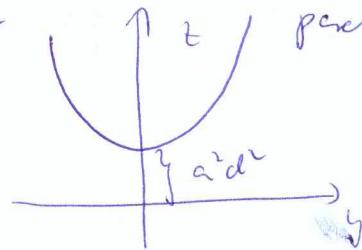


• (y_1, z) szíkhely parabolára mettelek:

$$\circ x = 0 \Rightarrow z = b^2y^2$$



$$\circ x = d \Rightarrow z = (a^2d^2) + b^2y^2$$



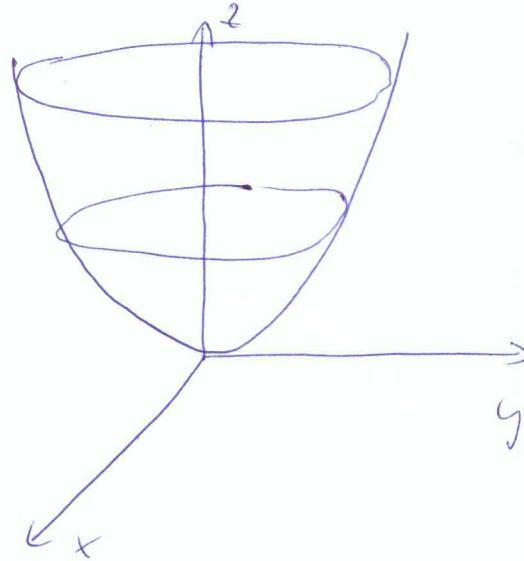
63)

- (x, z) rökhel vett metstrek:

$$\circ y=0 \Rightarrow z=a^2 x^2 \text{ parabol}$$

$$\circ y=d \Rightarrow z=a^2 x^2 + b^2 d^2 \text{ parabol}$$

Önetive: $z = a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2$ elliptikus paraboloid



spec: $a^2=b^2 \rightsquigarrow$ prudi paraboloid (mitouchi: hossz)

(2)

$$\boxed{z = a^2 x^2 - b^2 y^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (xy) \\ \text{röhrel} \\ \| \text{metstrek} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \circ z=0 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{a}{b} x \text{ egyszer} \\ \circ z=c \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{\frac{c}{a^2}} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{c}{b^2}} = 1 \text{ hipérbole (anymptózik: } y = \pm \frac{c}{a} x \text{)} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (yz) \\ \text{röhrel} \\ \| \text{metstrek} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \circ x=0 \Rightarrow z = -b^2 y^2 \text{ parabol} \\ \circ x=d \Rightarrow z = (a^2 d^2) - b^2 y^2 \text{ eltolt parabol} \end{array}$$

64)

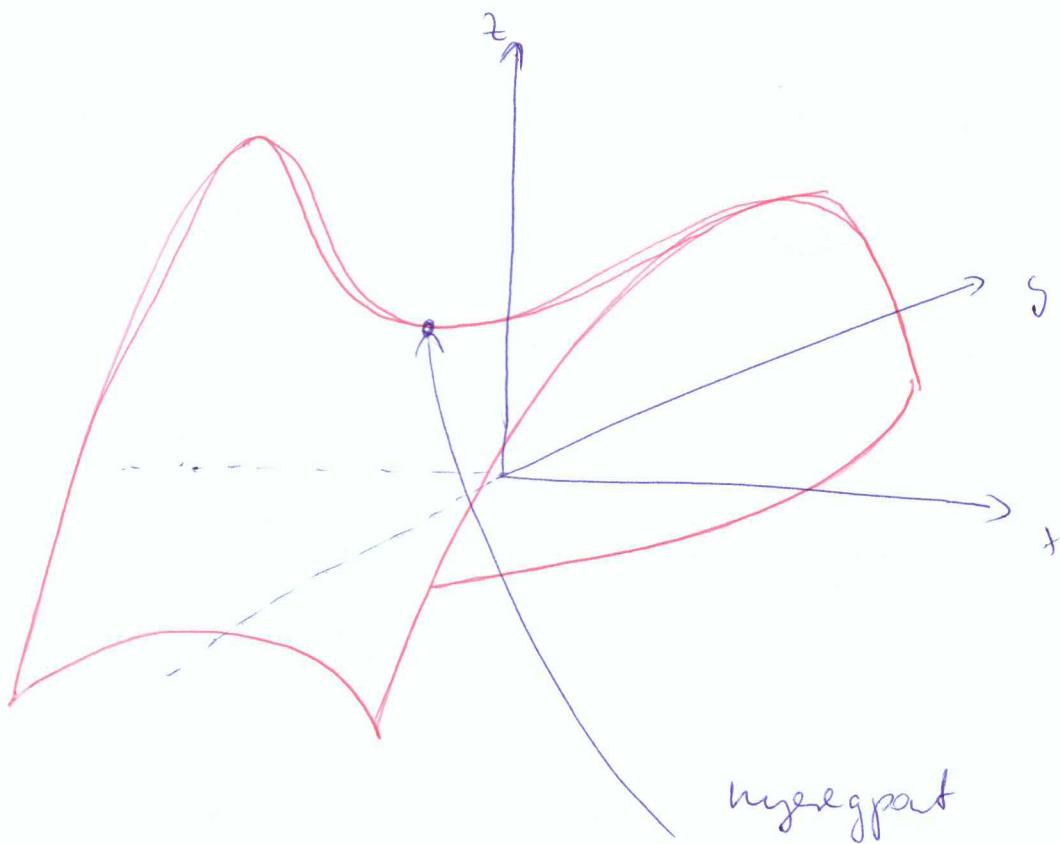
(*)
szíkhely
|| methele

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{• } y=0 \Rightarrow z=a^2x^2 \text{ parabola} \\ \text{• } y=d \Rightarrow z=a^2x^2 - (b^2d^2) \text{ paraboloid} \end{array} \right.$$



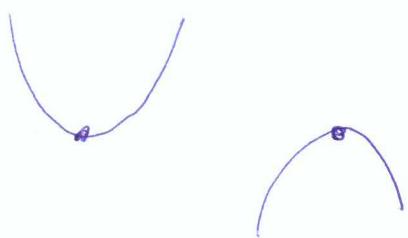
$$z = a^2x^2 - b^2y^2 \quad \underline{\text{hiperbolikus paraboloid}}$$

(hyperboloid)



hypergárt

a felületen nem minimums
nem maximum, de H
 z tengelybeli || szíkhely vell methelel
minimum veg maximum van



65)

③

$$\boxed{z = ax + by^2 + c}$$

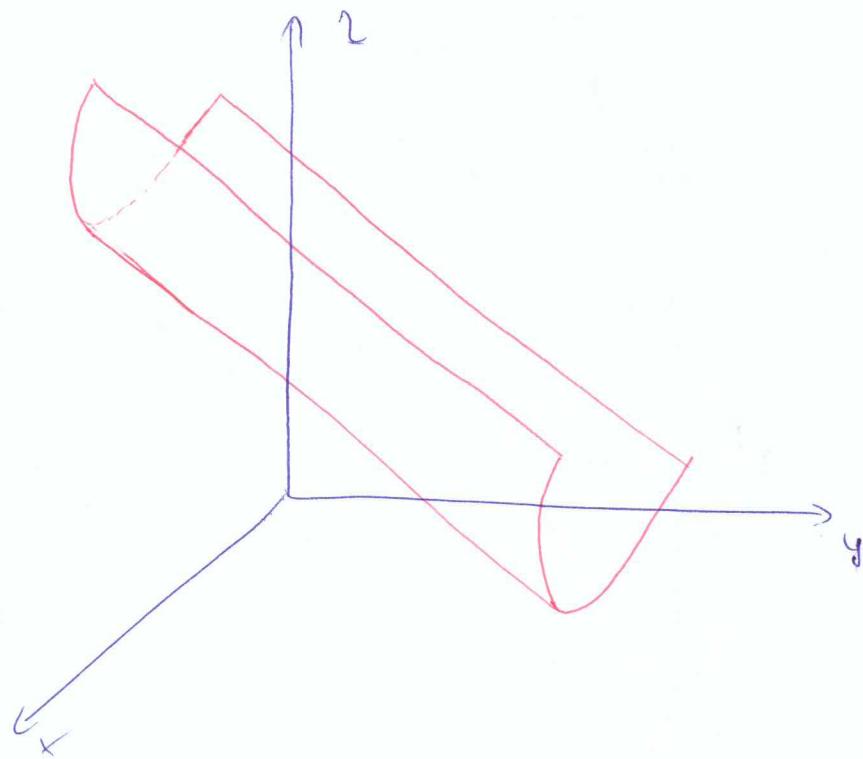
$$a \neq 0, b \neq 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \circ z=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{a}y^2 - \frac{c}{a} \text{ parabola} \\ \circ z=d \rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{a}y^2 - \frac{c}{a} + \frac{d}{a} \text{ parabola} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \circ x=0 \rightarrow z = by^2 + c \text{ parabola} \\ \circ x=d \rightarrow z = by^2 + c + ad \text{ parabola} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \circ y=0 \Rightarrow z = ax + c \text{ eyens} \\ \circ y=d \Rightarrow z = ax + c + bd^2 \text{ eyens} \end{array} \right.$$

↙
parabolas like henges



66) (4)

$$z = \pm \sqrt{ax^2 + by^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bullet z=0 \Rightarrow P(0|0) \text{ auf} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bullet z=c \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{c^2}{a^2}\right)} + \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{c^2}{b^2}\right)} = 1 \end{cases}$$

ellipsen

$$(a^2=b^2 \rightarrow \text{ell})$$

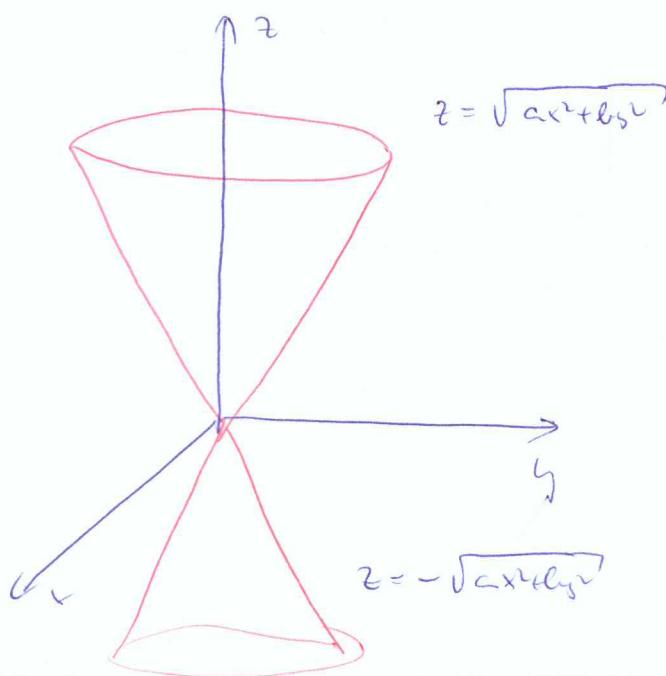
$$\begin{cases} \bullet x=0 \Rightarrow z = \pm b y \text{ hyperbel} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bullet x=d \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{a^2 d^2} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{a^2 d^2}{b^2}} = 1 \text{ hiperbole} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bullet y=0 \Rightarrow z = \pm a x \text{ hyperbel} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bullet y=d \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{b^2 d^2} - \frac{x^2}{\frac{b^2 d^2}{a^2}} = 1 \text{ hiperbole} \end{cases}$$

II

elliptischer Kegel

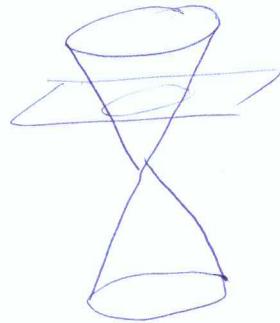
$$z = \sqrt{ax^2 + by^2}$$

$$\text{spec } a^2=b^2$$

↓

Abbildung

67/

Megj.

hiperbolik: punt, hör, ellips

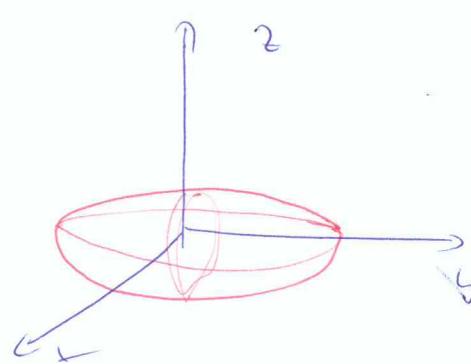
→ parabola, hiperbola
ellipses

↳ egszess elnekt: Henger - elnekt - hiperbolik elnekt

(5) implicit módon megadott felületek $\rightarrow z = f(x,y)$ felület

$$\boxed{F(x_1y_1, z(x_1y_1))=0}$$

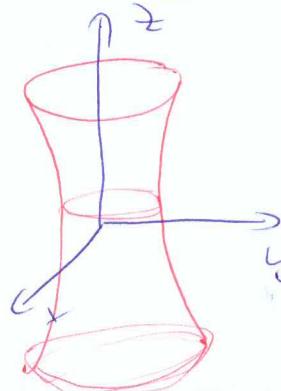
pl: a) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \rightarrow$ ellipsoid



+ hosszú szélű valóban nevezetű ellipszis

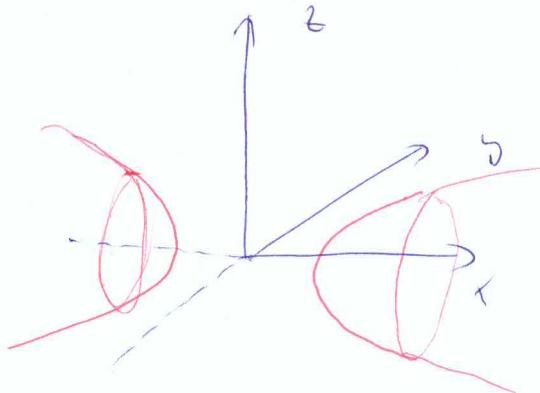
spec: $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ origó körül
R nyomában gömb.

b) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \rightarrow$ eghöggyű hiperboloid - hiltókörök

 $a^2 = b^2 \rightarrow$ függetl.

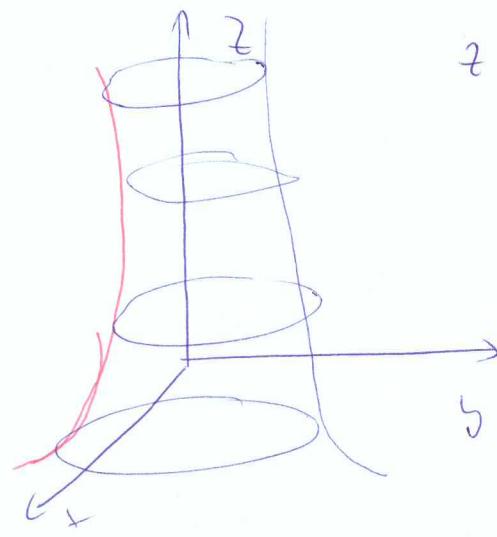
68/

c) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{"Höhenzylinder" hyperboloid}$



Meg (x_1, z) -síkban fejt $z = f(x)$ -et megfoghat a z tengely körül

(x_1, z) síkban fejt $z = f(x)$ -et megfoghat a z tengely körül

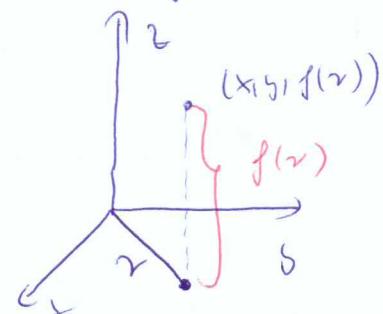


z tengelyre vett függ:

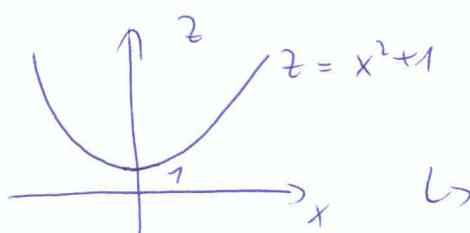
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

↓

$$z = f(r) = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$



pl:



$z = x^2 + 1$ parabola megfoghat

$$z = (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 + 1 = x^2 + y^2 + 1$$

fogad parabolak

65)

Többdimenziós függvény határértéke

Def

$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ n维空间中处处连续的 \underline{a} -点
 $\cap \mathbb{R}^n$ 处处可导的 $A \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

1) \underline{a} 点处的邻域内 D_f 中

2) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ - 存在 $\delta(\varepsilon) > 0$, 使得

$\underline{x} \in D_f$ 且 $0 < d(\underline{x}, \underline{a}) = \|\underline{x} - \underline{a}\| < \delta$

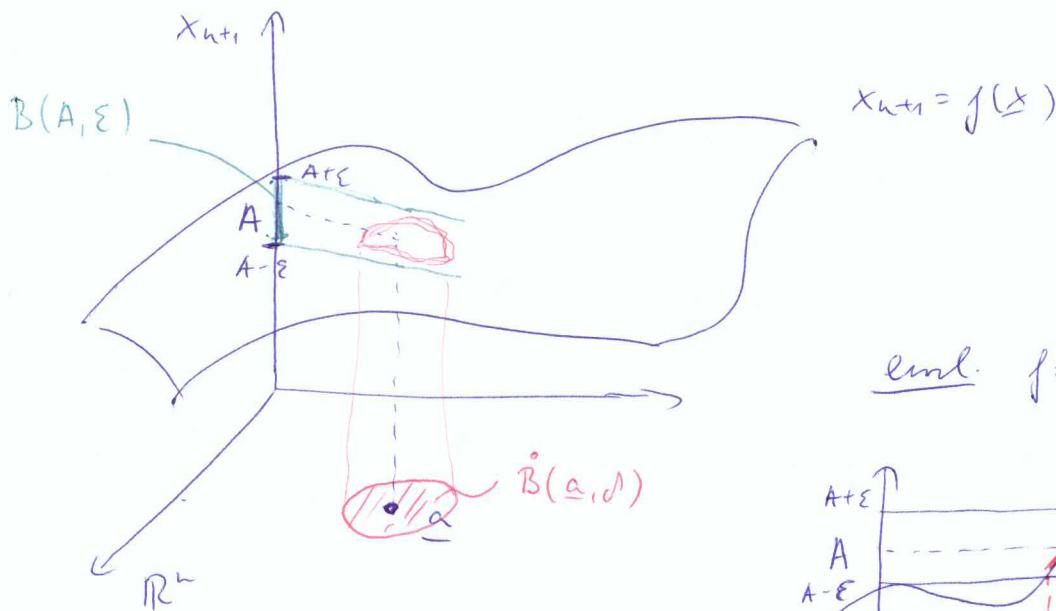
$\underline{x} \in \overset{\circ}{B}(\underline{a}, \delta) \cap D_f$

akkor

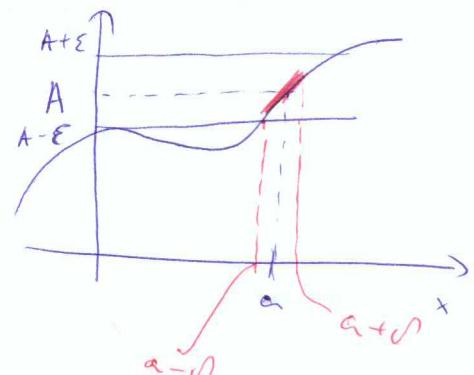
$$|f(\underline{x}) - A| < \varepsilon \quad (\text{ vagy } f(\underline{x}) \in B(A, \varepsilon)) .$$

Jel

$$\lim_{\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{a}} f(\underline{x}) = A$$



exm. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



70/

DEFINITION (A'ltiteli elw)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \iff \forall (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset D_f \setminus \{a\}$$

sowohl, welche $x_n \rightarrow a$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow A$$

Biz teljesen megmagyarázható, mit működik ezekben.

Következmény Az alkossan levezetett tételből következik:

- PL ① $\forall f, g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\underset{\substack{\cap \\ \mathbb{R}^n}}{\circ}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B$, akkor
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = A + B$
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (c \cdot f(x)) = c \cdot A$ $c \in \mathbb{R}$
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = A \cdot B$
 - Ha $B \neq 0$, akkor $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}$

71)

(2) Rendomelv

$f, g, h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\forall x \in D \setminus \{x_0\}$

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x) \quad \text{s.t.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = A, \text{ also } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A$$

Beispiel

(1)

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

$$\text{da } 0 < \|(x,y) - (0,0)\| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta, \text{ also}$$

$$|f(x,y) - A| = \left| \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^2y}{2xy} \right| = \frac{1}{2}|y| < \frac{1}{2}\rho = \varepsilon$$

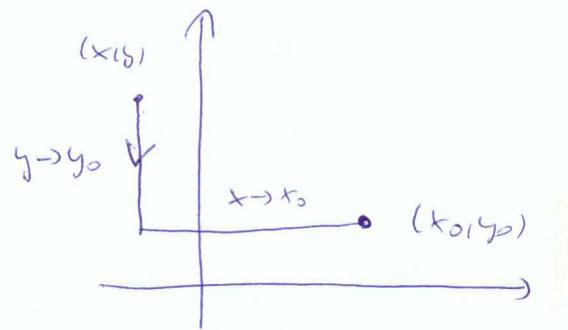
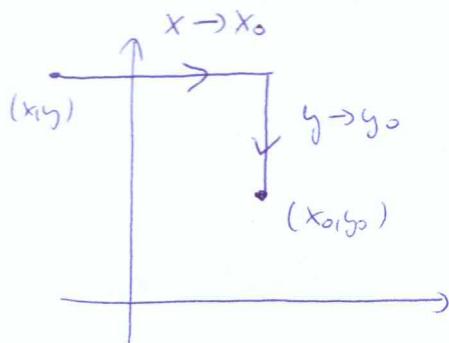
$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 > 0 \Rightarrow |xy| \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{2}$$

$$|y| \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

Wegen $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ - ber $\delta = 2\varepsilon$ ist valants.

72

② Stetigkeit differenzierbar

PfI $h=2$ 

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

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

DEF $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) \exists$, akkor

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

BIZ hiv.

Akkor minden esetben teljesen meghatározható, hogy folytonos-e a függvény a $(0,0)$ -ban.

PfI $f(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$ differenciálható $(0,0)$ -ban?

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y}}_{\frac{-y}{y} = -1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -1 = -1$$

$$\text{#} \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \neq$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y}}_{\frac{x}{x} = 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

73)

P1

$$f(x,y) = \frac{y}{x+y} \sin \frac{1+xy}{y}$$

folytonos $(0,0)$ -ban?

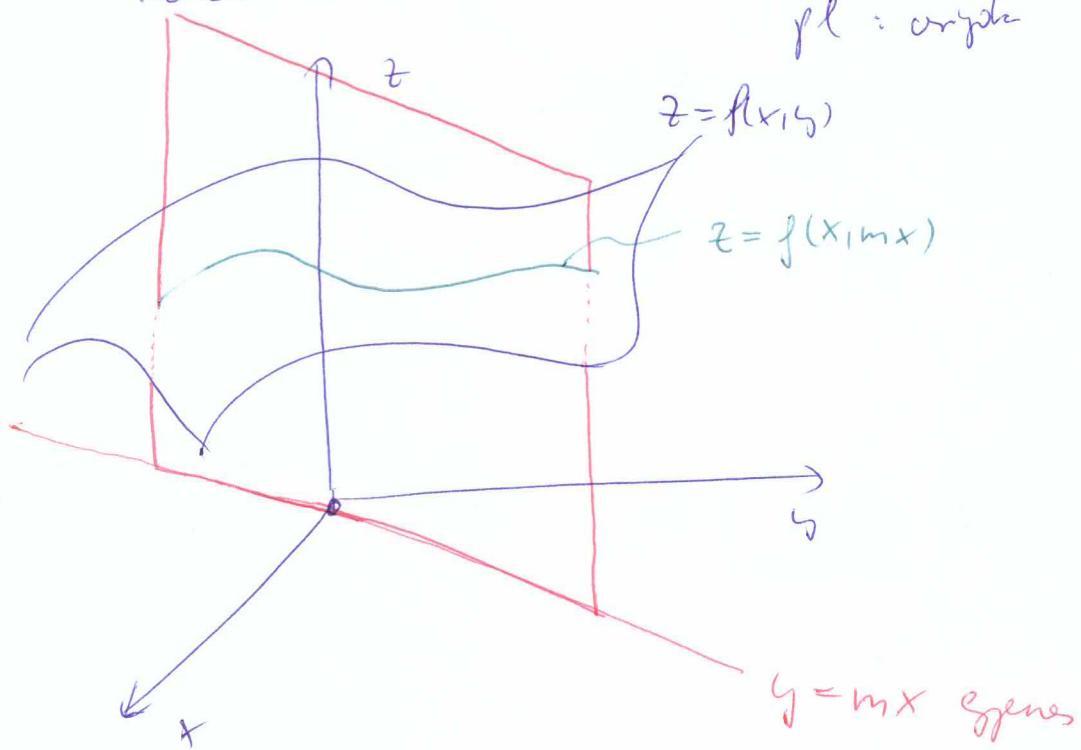
$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{x+y} \sin \frac{1+xy}{y}}_{\frac{y}{y} \sin \frac{1}{y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{y} \neq$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{y}{x+y} \sin \frac{1+xy}{y}}_0 = 0$$

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

③ Módor: a hármas pontban a ~~folytonos~~ folytonossági tulajdonság nem mindenkorral megtörökül a felület, ha f a hármasikat metszvekkel, csak akkor lehet hármasi hármas

pl: ország



Pl 11

$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{heholerike } (0,0)\text{-lan?}$$

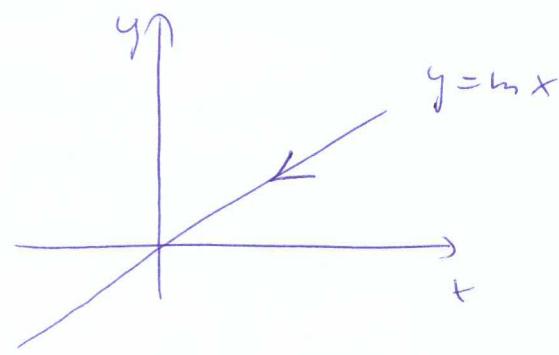
◦ it will lineneh:

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

↪ he J a $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ heholerik, ar sch a 0 habt.

◦ $y = mx$ eynekeh metris tafic 0-lor:

$$x \rightarrow 0 + y = mx \Rightarrow (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$$



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

P

f(y) m-hö'l,

vagys áltól, legy

m-jen meglehetjü

ezeket nemről tafud

$(0,0)$ -lor

$$\not\exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$$

!

75

Pl 2)

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{3x^4 + 4y^4} \quad \text{haben die } (0,0)\text{-Lm?}$$

$y = m \cdot x$ eingesetzte:

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m^2}{3 + 4m^4} = \frac{m^2}{3 + 4m^4} \quad \rightarrow \text{für } m \neq 0, \text{ also an origin horizontal tangent möglich}$$

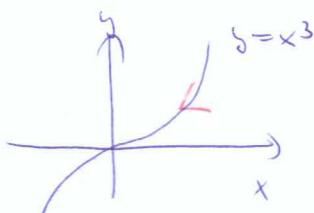
↗
 $\not\exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

Pl 3) Hier müssen eigentlich mehrere Richtlinien angenommen werden!

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2} \quad \text{haben die } (0,0)\text{-Lm?}$$

• $y = m \cdot x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 mx}{x^6 + m^2 x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m x^2}{x^4 + m^2} = 0$
 Am re

• da hier $y = x^3$ mitlin. tiefsteh. in $(0,0)$ -Lm:



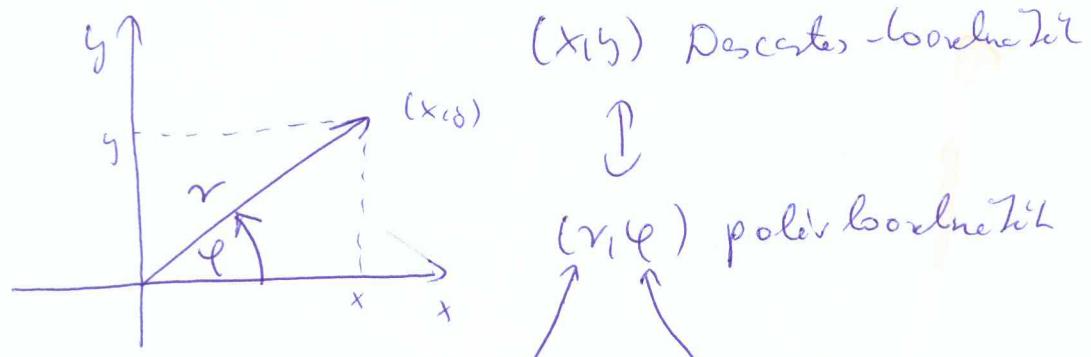
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x^3) \stackrel{\text{Richtlinie}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6}{x^6 + x^6} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

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

76)

Eig. kanns mehr 2. Klar's Formel behalten:

polar koordinatliche Beziehung

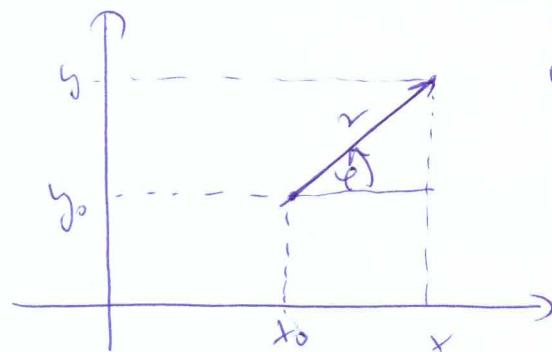


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow r \rightarrow 0$$

Ablösbar



$$x = x_0 + r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = y_0 + r \sin \varphi$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (r, \varphi) \Leftrightarrow r \rightarrow 0$$

THEOREM $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, he $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fñch $x_0 \in D'$ pñllan

\exists a Rennstelle a os A, chon

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(x_0 + r \cos \varphi, y_0 + r \sin \varphi) = A$$

77

Példák

(1)

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{Differenciálható } (0,0)\text{-ban?}$$

(már láttuk)

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2r \cos \varphi r^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} =$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2r^3 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} 2r \underbrace{\cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}_{\text{korlátos}} = 0$$

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

(2)

$$f(x,y) = \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{Differenciálható } (0,0)\text{-ban?}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} =$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \cancel{\neq}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \quad \cancel{\neq}$$

78/

Def. $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ für beliebige a -Km $\pm\infty$, hm
 $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \mathbb{R}^n \end{array}$

1) $a \in D$)

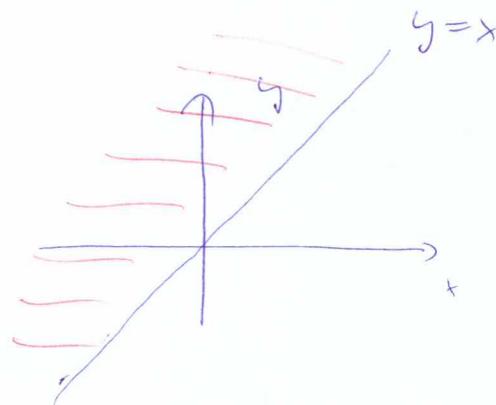
2) $\forall K \in \mathbb{R}$ -Km $\exists \delta > 0$, hm $\forall x \in D$,

$0 < \|x - a\| < \delta$ setzt $f(x) > K$ ($f(x) < \infty$)

iel. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$ ($-\infty$)

9c) $D := \{(x,y) : y > x\}$ Lebih

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0) \\ (x,y) \in A}} \frac{1}{y-x} = \infty \quad \text{met}$$



$$\text{hm } K > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < \|(x,y)\| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \frac{1}{K} \quad \text{setzt}$$

$$|x|, |y| < \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow |y-x| < \frac{2}{K}$$

Merkt, hm $(x,y) \in D$, davor $x < y \rightsquigarrow 0 < y-x < \frac{2}{K}$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{y-x} > \frac{K}{2}$$

Aufgabe: $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0) \\ (x,y) \in \{(x,y) : y < x\}}} \frac{1}{y-x} = -\infty$

ide $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0)} \frac{1}{y-x} \neq$

o.