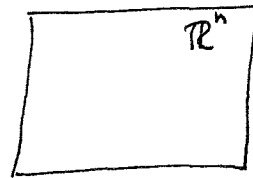
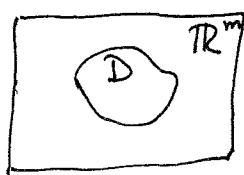


פונקציות de כמה משתנים

\mathbb{R}^n -a פונקציה de משתנים m פונקציה de $f: (D \subset \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_1, \dots, x_m) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, \dots, x_m) \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{הקואורדינטות} \\ \text{פונקציות } f_i: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$



domain of definition
 $D = \frac{\text{מרחב התחום}}{f \text{ de}}$

$$F(D) = \{f(x) \mid x \in D\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$= (f \text{ de } \frac{\text{תחום}}{\text{image}})$$

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

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \cos y \\ x \sin y \end{pmatrix}$

$D = \mathbb{R}^2$

$F(D) = \mathbb{R}^2$

$f(0) = f(2\pi)$ כי \sin ו- \cos פונקציות טריגונומטריות

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

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ y \\ e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$

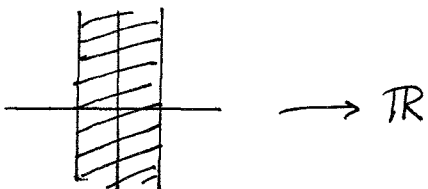
$D = \mathbb{R}^2$

$F(D) = \mathbb{R}^3 - \{z=0\}$

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

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \sin^{-1} x + y$

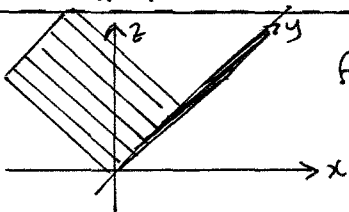
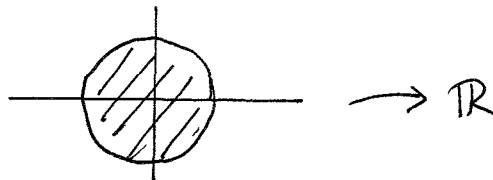
$-1 \leq x \leq 1$ תחום ההגדרה



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

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \ln(1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

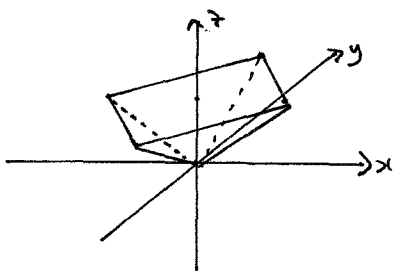
$x^2 + y^2 < 1$ תחום ההגדרה



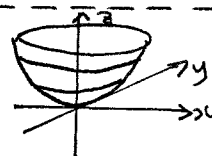
$f(x,y) = |x|$

$\mathbb{R}^3 \supset \frac{\text{graph}}{\text{of } f}$ ו- $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה

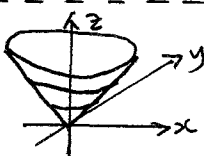
$\{(x,y, f(x,y)) \mid (x,y) \in D\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$



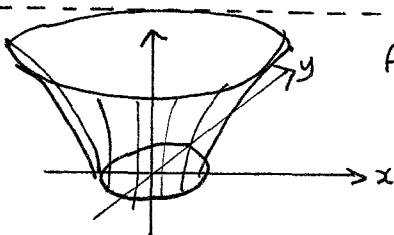
$f(x,y) = |x| + |y|$
pyramid



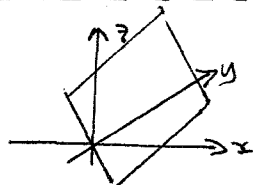
$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$
paraboloid



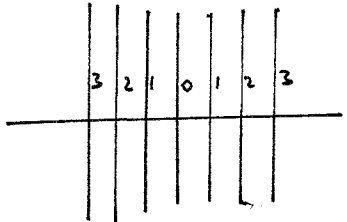
$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
cone



$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hyperboloid



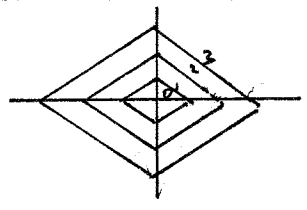
$f(x,y) = x + y$
plane



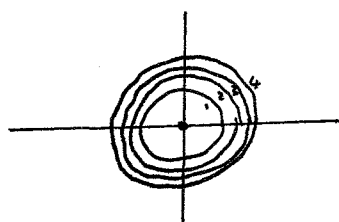
$f(x,y) = |x|$

$\{(x,y) \in D \mid f(x,y) = c\} = (x=c) \cap (f \text{ def } D)$

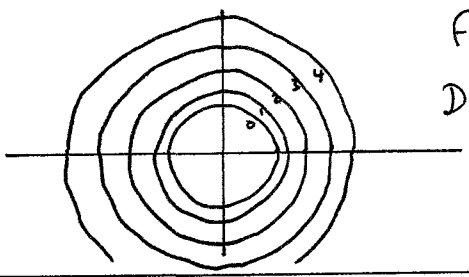
level lines
 $x=1, 2, 3$



$f(x,y) = |x| + |y|$

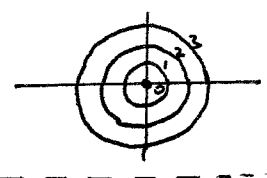


$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

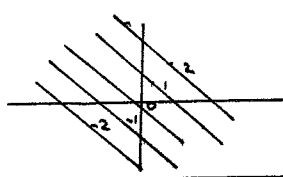


$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$

$D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \geq 1\}$



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



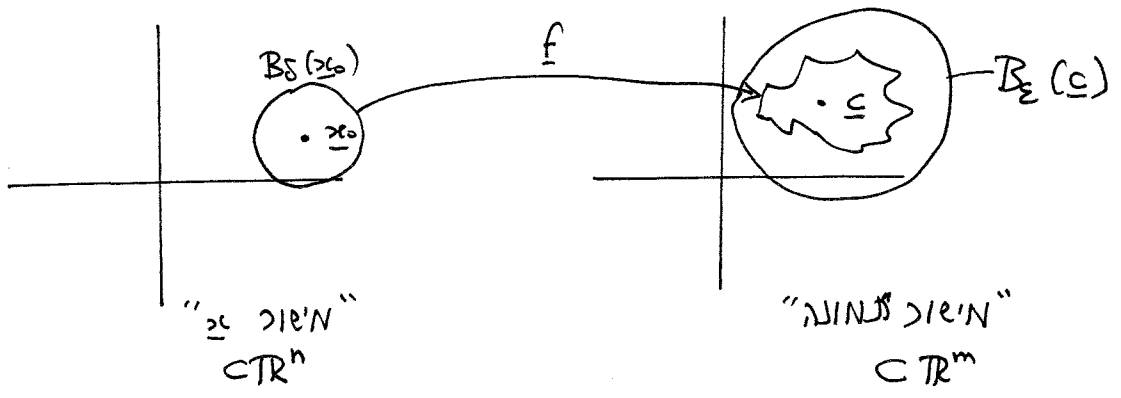
$f(x,y) = x + y$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ $\forall x \in B_\delta(x_0) \cap D \Rightarrow f(x) \in B_\epsilon(f(x_0))$
 $(x^{(k)} \rightarrow x_0) \Rightarrow (f(x^{(k)}) \rightarrow f(x_0))$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 $x \in D^*$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c$
 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in B_\delta(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in B_\epsilon(c)$
 $((x^{(k)} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} x_0) \Rightarrow (f(x^{(k)}) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} c))$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 $x_0 \in D^*$



$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ (k STRENGER)

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

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

$\forall x \neq 0, \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 2$

$\forall y \neq 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 1$

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

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

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

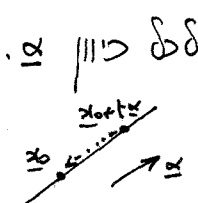
ר"ן) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \iff f(x,x) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \quad (7)$$

$f(x,y) \rightarrow 0$, כל כיוון \iff $f(x, \alpha x) = \frac{\alpha^3 x^4}{x^2 + \alpha^6 x^6} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0, y = \alpha x$ כל כיוון
 $f(0,y) = 0 \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 0, x = 0$ כל כיוון
 כל כיוון (x,y) אל $(0,0)$ - δ

ר"ן) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ מ"ר δ כל

$f(x, x^3) = \frac{1}{2} \not\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$? י"ר



$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(x_0 + t\alpha) = c$

$$\iff \begin{cases} f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} * & \underline{c \in \mathbb{R}} \\ x_0 \in \bar{D} & * \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c & * \end{cases}$$

DN מ"ר $x^{(k)} \rightarrow x_0$ מ"ר $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c$
 $f(x^{(k)}) \rightarrow c$ מ"ר $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c$

$$\iff \begin{cases} f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} * & \underline{c \in \mathbb{R}} \\ x_0 \in \bar{D} & * \end{cases}$$

ר"ן) $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} \phi(y) = *$
 $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} \phi(y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow b}} f(x,y) = *$

$$\iff \begin{cases} \text{ר"ן) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow b}} f(x,y) = * & \underline{c \in \mathbb{R}} \\ [c,d] \ni y \text{ כל } \text{ר"ן) } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = \phi(y) = * \\ f: [a,b] \times [c,d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} * \end{cases}$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 (d((x,y), (x_0, y_0)) < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - l| < \frac{\epsilon}{2})$
 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \rho(y) > 0 (d(x, x_0) < \rho \Rightarrow |f(x,y) - \phi(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2})$

ר"ן) $l = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x,y)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = \phi(y)$

$|\phi(y) - l| \leq |\phi(y) - f(x,y)| + |f(x,y) - l|$
 $< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$

$d((x,y), (x_0, y_0)) < \min(\rho(y), \frac{\delta}{2})$ מ"ר x כל

$d((x,y), (x_0, y_0)) < \delta$

□