

$$(1) \quad x^3 + y^3 - 3xy(x-y)$$

$$= x^3 + y^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 3x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = 3y^2 - 3x^2 + 6xy$$

$$D_f(\mathbf{a}) = (3x_0^2 - 6x_0y_0 + 3y_0^2) \mathbf{h}_1$$

$$+ (3y_0^2 - 3x_0^2 + 6x_0y_0) \mathbf{h}_2$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

due spq: \mathbb{R}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2
 $D_f \neq \emptyset$

$$(2) \quad \sin(x^2 + y^2) \quad \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \cos(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = \cos(y^2 + x^2) \cdot 2y$$

due spq: no $\mathbb{R}^2 \leadsto D_f(\mathbf{a}) \neq \emptyset$

$$(3) \quad \ln(x+y) \quad x+y > 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$x+y \neq 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$D_f(\mathbf{a}) \neq \emptyset$ \hookrightarrow D_f

$$(4) \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0)$

$(0,0)$

• na $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot 2x + y^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \text{prohodim } x \text{ a } y$$

specifne na $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0)$

• u bode $(0,0)$

$$\dots \dots \dots \frac{1}{\dots} \dots$$

Lösung
7.26

kur

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} \\ 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0)$$

$$(0,0)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0)$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{+1}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$(0,0)$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - 0}{x}$$

$$= 0$$

Stetig

$$\frac{df}{dy} = 0$$

analogie

$$D_f(z) = 0 :$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{z_1^2+z_2^2}} - 0}{\sqrt{z_1^2+z_2^2}} = 0$$

Stetig

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{e^{-z}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}}$$

$$= \lim$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{z}}{e^z}$$

L'H

$$= \lim$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}}{e^z} = 0$$

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot \sin x}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|y| \cdot \sin 0}{y} = 0$$

$$D_f = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_2| \sin h_1 - 0 - 0}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h_1}{h_1} \cdot \frac{h_1 \cdot |h_2|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}$$

$$h_1^2 + 2|h_1 h_2| + h_2^2$$

AG wrong + $\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \leq \frac{h_1^2 + h_2^2}{2}$

$$\frac{h_1 \cdot h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \frac{(h_1 + h_2)^2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(2) \cos \sqrt[3]{xy} \quad h^2$$

$$\frac{dR}{dx} = -(\sin \sqrt[3]{xy}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(xy)^2}} \cdot y$$

pro $xy \neq 0$

$$\frac{dR}{dy} = -\sin \sqrt[3]{xy} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(xy)^2}} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{dR}{dx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sqrt[3]{x \cdot 0} - 1}{x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sqrt[3]{y \cdot 0} - 1}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0$$

$D_f(0,0)(a)$ ✓

$$\lim_{h_1, h_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sqrt[3]{h_1 \cdot h_2} - 1}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{h_1, h_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt[3]{h_1 \cdot h_2}}{\underbrace{(h_1 \cdot h_2)^{2/3}}_{\text{om. } 0}} \cdot \frac{(h_1 \cdot h_2)^{2/3}}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0$$

$$\left(\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \right)^{2/3} \leq \frac{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{2/3}}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{1/2}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{|x|^3 + |y|^3}$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0, 0)$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|^3 + |y|^3}} \cdot 3|x|^2 \cdot \text{sgn } x$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|x|^3 + |0|^3}}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dy}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$Df(0, 0) \cdot (h) \neq \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|h_1|^3 + |h_2|^3} - 0}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{|h_1|^3 + |h_2|^3}{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0$$

$$|h_1|^3 + |h_2|^3 \leq (h_1 + h_2)(h_1^2 + h_2^2)$$

↓
0

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt[3]{xy} \quad \mathbb{R}^2$$

na $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(xy)^{2/3}} y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x \cdot 0}}{x} = 0$$

$\partial f(0, 0)(\mathbf{a})$

$$\lim_{\substack{\mathbf{h} \rightarrow \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2 \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\mathbf{h}_1 \mathbf{h}_2} - 0}{\sqrt{\mathbf{h}_1^2 + \mathbf{h}_2^2}} \quad \text{er existiert, aber}$$

pro $\mathbf{h}_1 = \mathbf{h}_2$ maine

$$\lim_{\mathbf{h}_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\mathbf{h}_1}}{\sqrt{2 \mathbf{h}_1^2}} = \infty \neq 0$$

~~$\lim_{\mathbf{h}_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\mathbf{h}_1}}{\sqrt{2 \mathbf{h}_1^2}} = \infty \neq 0$~~

$$\mathbf{h}_1 = 0 \rightarrow \lim = 0$$