

$$f(x,y) = 16y^2 - 4x + 10$$

$$\varphi(t) = (0,0) + t(1,1) =$$

$$= (0,0) + (t,t) =$$

$$= (t,t)$$

$$f(\varphi(t)) =$$

$$f((t,t)) = f(t,t) = 16t^2 - 4t + 10$$

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$$1b) * f(x, y) = 3x + 4y + 15 = C \quad y = \frac{C - 15 - 3x}{4}$$

mnovina  $\{(x, y) : \uparrow\}$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$* f(x, y) = e^{3x + 4y + 15} = 2 > 0$$

$$e^{3x + 4y + 15} = 2$$

$$3x + 4y + 15 = \ln 2$$

$\{(x, y) : \underline{3x + 4y + 15 - \ln 2 = 0}\}$  ... rovnice C.

$$\bullet \sin(3x + 4y + 15) \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\{(x, y) : = 1\} = \left\{ 3x + 4y + 15 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \right. \\ \left. k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\sin(3x + 4y + 15) = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$3x + 4y + 15 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Uvstovnice:

$$e^{x^2 + y^2 - 25} = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 25 = \ln 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \ln 2 + 25$$

$$R = \sqrt{\ln 2 + 25}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 25$$

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

$$T_2: x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0$$



Lemma 8: Def.  $f_i : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ( $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ )

$f_i : (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \mapsto x_i$  tj.  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) = x_i$ .  
(Souřadnicová projekce (i-tá))

Pak  $f$  je 1-lipschitzovská, a tedy spoj.

Příklad:  $h(x, y) = x^2 y$  je spoj. na  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

$f_1 : (x, y) \mapsto x$  je spoj. (L8)

$f_2 : (x, y) \mapsto y$  je spoj. (L8)

$\Rightarrow x^2$  je spoj.,  $x^2 y$  je spoj.

Tedy  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (7,5)} h(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (7,5)} x^2 y = 7^2 \cdot 5 = 245$

$f(x, y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$  ( $G_f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  horní 1-polokoule)

$D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1-x^2-y^2 \geq 0\} = \{x^2+y^2 \leq 1\} =: K$

$f$  je spojitá na  $K$  (miměmo vzhled ke  $K$ )

Vnitřní  $f$ :  $1-x^2-y^2$  spoj. na  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .  
(L8 + VOAL)  
↑ spoj. (kviv)

Vnější  $f$ :  $g(t) = \sqrt{t}$  spoj. na  $[0, \infty)$

$f(x, y) = g \circ h(x, y) = g(h(x, y))$

$h(K) \subseteq [0, \infty)$ ,  $f \circ g$  je spoj. na  $K$ .

Tedy  $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0) \\ (x,y) \in K}} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \stackrel{\text{spoj.}}{=} \sqrt{1-1^2-0^2} = 0 \checkmark$

Příklad:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = 1$  (P):  $\exists \delta > 0$   
 $\forall (x,y) \in P((0,0), \delta)$   
 $h(x,y) \neq 0$

VOISF:  $g(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$   
 $h(x,y) = x^2+y^2$ ,  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x^2+y^2 = 0$