

Limit Laws Assume that $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} f(x,y)$ and $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} g(x,y)$ exist. Then:

(i) **Sum Laws:**

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} (f(x,y) + g(x,y)) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} f(x,y) + \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} g(x,y)$$

(ii) **Constant Multiple Law:**

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} kf(x,y) = k \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} f(x,y)$$

(iii) **Product Law:**

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} f(x,y)g(x,y) = \left(\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} f(x,y) \right) \left(\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} g(x,y) \right)$$

(iv) **Quotient Law:**

If $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} g(x,y) \neq 0$, then

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)} = \frac{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} f(x,y)}{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow P} g(x,y)}$$

Definition of Continuity

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

1. Show that $f(x,y) = \frac{3x+y}{x^2+y^2+1}$ is continuous and evaluate $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} f(x,y)$

only chance for discontinuity \rightarrow denom = 0

$x^2 + y^2 + 1$ always positive so $\neq 0$
 $x^2 + y^2 \neq -1$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} f(x,y) = \frac{3(1) + 2}{1^2 + 2^2 + 1} = \frac{5}{6}$$

15.2 Limits and Continuity in Several Variables
Multivariable Calculus

2. Evaluate $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,0)} x^3 \frac{\sin y}{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,0)} x^3 \right) \left(\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,0)} \frac{\sin y}{y} \right) \\ & = (27) (1) \\ & = 27 \end{aligned}$$

↑ remember from Calc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

A Composition of Continuous Functions is Continuous

If a function of two variables f is continuous at (a, b) and a function of one variable G is continuous at $c = f(a, b)$, then the composite function $G(f(x, y))$ is continuous at (a, b)

3. Write $H(x, y) = e^{-x^2+2y}$ as a composite function and evaluate $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} H(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^x & g(x, y) &= -x^2 + 2y & H(x, y) &= f(g(x, y)) \\ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} e^{-x^2+2y} &= e^{-1+2(2)} \\ &= e^3 \end{aligned}$$

4. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} = \text{DNE}$

concerned $x^2 = -y^2$ try to evaluate using substitution get $\frac{0}{0}$

attempt to reason w/ approaching values

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1), (0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} &= 1 & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0.1)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} &= 0 & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0.1,0.1)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} &= 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

↳ make a table of values

does not appear to approach same value