

Date 18/04/20 Examples on Double limits
and repeated limits.

Problem based on Double limits : $\rightarrow$

Evaluate

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

Solⁿ : $\rightarrow$ Let $y = mx$

$$\text{Here } f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\text{Put } y = mx$$

$$= \frac{mx^2}{\sqrt{x^2(1+m^2)}} = \frac{mx}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{\sqrt{1+m^2}} = 0 \text{ for all finite values of } m.$$

2. Show that

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} \text{ does not exist.}$$

$$\text{Here } f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{2x \cdot mx}{x^2+m^2x^2} \quad \text{Putting } y=mx$$
$$= \frac{2m}{1+m^2}$$

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

which may assume different values,
for m may take up any value.

if we assume that if we approach $(0,0)$ along a
line having slope m_1 , the above limit is $\frac{2m_1}{1+m_1^2}$.

while if we approach the point $(0,0)$
along a line having slope m_2 , the above
limit is $\frac{2m_2}{1+m_2^2}$. Thus the limit

does not exist.

3. Show that-

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6} \text{ does not exist.}$$

$$\text{Here } f(x, y) = \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6}$$

If we put $x = my^3$ and let $y \rightarrow 0$

We get-

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{my^6}{m^2y^6+y^6}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{my^6}{(m^2+1)y^6} = \frac{m}{1+m^2}$$

Which is different for different

values of m .

Hence limit does not exist.

4. Ex: → for the function

$$f(x, y) = y^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$f(0, 0) = 0.$$

$$\text{Show that } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$$

Sol: - let $\epsilon > 0$ (however small) be given

$$\text{Here } |f(x, y) - 0| = |y^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0|$$

$$\leq y^2$$

$$\text{since } \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$< \epsilon$$

$$\text{if } y^2 < \epsilon \text{ i.e. if } |y| < \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

Thus given $\epsilon > 0$ however small there

exists a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|y^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}| < \epsilon \text{ whenever } |y| < \delta$$

$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} y^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ thus the limit exists at the origin.