

Answer on Question #79031 – Math – Calculus

Question

If $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & xy \neq 0 \\ 0, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$ then show that the repeated limits of f do not exist.

Examine the function f for simultaneous limit at the origin.

Solution

Consider

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} \left(x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) \right)$$

Suppose $y \neq \frac{1}{\pi n}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} \left(x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} \left(x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \right) + \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} \left(y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} (x) + y \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = 0 + y \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

We know that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$ does not exist:

$$x = \frac{1}{\pi k}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = 1$$

Hence $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y\text{-fixed} \\ y \neq 0}} \left(x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$ does not exist.

Therefore, $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right)$ does not exist.

Similarly, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right)$ does not exist.

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

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta$ such that if $(x, y) \in D(f)$ and $0 < \sqrt{(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2} < \delta$ then

Show that $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$ $|f(x,y) - L| < \varepsilon$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$. Let $\delta = \varepsilon/2$. Then for $0 < |x| < \delta, 0 < |y| < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x,y) - L| &= \left| x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 0 \right| \leq |x| \left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \right| + |y| \left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right| \leq \\ &\leq |x| \cdot 1 + |y| \cdot 1 < \delta + \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

This means that

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