

UN ESERCIZIO SUL CALCOLO DI \limsup E \liminf ALL'INFINITO

Esercizio 1. Data la funzione $F : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^4 + 1},$$

calcolare $\limsup_{|(x,y)| \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y)$ e $\liminf_{|(x,y)| \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y)$.

Soluzione. In coordinate polari abbiamo

$$F(R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta) = \frac{R^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{R^2 \cos^2 \theta + R^4 \sin^4 \theta + 1}.$$

Consideriamo ora l'equazione

$$\partial_\theta \left[\frac{R^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{R^2 \cos^2 \theta + R^4 \sin^4 \theta + 1} \right] = 0,$$

ovvero

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \partial_\theta [\cos \theta \sin \theta] (R^2 \cos^2 \theta + R^4 \sin^4 \theta + 1) - (\cos \theta \sin \theta) \partial_\theta [R^2 \cos^2 \theta + R^4 \sin^4 \theta + 1] \\ &= [-\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta] (R^2 \cos^2 \theta + R^4 \sin^4 \theta + 1) - (\cos \theta \sin \theta) [-2R^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + 4R^4 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta] \\ &= (-\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + R^2 \cos^2 \theta - R^4 \sin^4 \theta (\sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta), \end{aligned}$$

che possiamo scrivere anche come

$$\sin^4 \theta (3 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{R^2} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{R^4} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta). \quad (1)$$

Se θ_R è una qualsiasi delle soluzioni di (1), allora

$$\sin^4(\theta_R) \leq \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^4} \leq \frac{2}{R^2} \quad \text{e quindi} \quad \sin^2(\theta_R) \leq \frac{2}{R}.$$

Di conseguenza,

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^4(\theta_R) &= \frac{\frac{1}{R^2} (1 - \sin^2 \theta_R) + \frac{1}{R^4} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta_R)}{3 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta_R\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{R^2} (1 + O(1/R)) + \frac{1}{R^4} (1 + O(1/R))}{3 (1 + O(1/R))} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{(1 + O(1/R))}{3 (1 + O(1/R))}, \end{aligned}$$

e quindi

$$\sin^2(\theta_R) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{R} (1 + O(1/R)) \quad \text{e} \quad \cos^2(\theta_R) = 1 + O(1/R).$$

Di conseguenza, per una qualsiasi soluzione θ_R di (1) si ha

$$|F(R \cos \theta_R, R \sin \theta_R)| = \frac{R^2 \frac{1}{3^{3/4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} (1 + O(1/R))^{1/2} (1 + O(1/R))^{1/2}}{R^2 (1 + O(1/R)) + R^4 \frac{1}{2R^2} (1 + O(1/R)) + 1} = O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}\right).$$

Quindi

$$\sup_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi]} |F(R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta)| = O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}\right),$$

e in conclusione

$$\lim_{|(x,y)| \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \limsup_{|(x,y)| \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \liminf_{|(x,y)| \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 0.$$

□