

Name: SOLUTIONS	A#:	Section:
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1. Let $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 5xy + 5y^2 - 2x - y + 3$.

(a) Find all possible points (x, y) at which f could have a local extremum.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x + 5y - 2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 5x + 10y - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} 4x + 5y = 2 \\ \textcircled{2} 5x + 10y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -3x = -3 \quad (\textcircled{2} - 2 \times \textcircled{1}) \\ &\Rightarrow x = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

So $(1, -\frac{2}{5})$ is the only critical point.

(b) Apply the second-derivative test to determine whether the points found in (a) are local maxima, local minima, or neither.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 10, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 5$$

$$\text{So } D(x, y) = (4)(10) - 5^2 = 15$$

$$\text{Since } D(1, -\frac{2}{5}) = 15 > 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1, -\frac{2}{5}) = 4 > 0,$$

we know $(1, -\frac{2}{5})$ is a local minimum.

Name: SOLUTIONS	A#:	Section:
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1. Let $f(x, y) = 1 - 3x^2 + 6xy + y^2 - 5x - 3y$.

(a) Find all possible points (x, y) at which f could have a local extremum.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -6x + 6y - 5$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 6x + 2y - 3$$

So $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -6x + 6y = 5 \\ 6x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 8y &= 8 \\ y &= 1 \\ x &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$

$\therefore (\frac{1}{6}, 1)$ is the only critical point.

(b) Apply the second-derivative test to determine whether the points found in (a) are local maxima, local minima, or neither.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -6, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 6$$

So $D(x, y) = (-6)(2) - 6^2 = -48$

Since $D(\frac{1}{6}, 1) = -48 < 0$, we conclude that $(\frac{1}{6}, 1)$ is a saddle point
(i.e. neither max nor min)