HUM 475 Md. Hasin Abran (1605082)

Y=6A3-3B2-491A+162B+36

Taking parutial derivative with respect to A and B;

and 
$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial B} = -9B^2 + 462$$

again, 
$$\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial A^2}$$
 = 36 A

and 
$$\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial B^2}$$
 2: 48B

so, in order to find the critical points,

and 
$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial B} = 0$$

Phyging these values into  $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial A^2}$  and  $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial B^2}$  we get,

 $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial A^2} = \pm \frac{252}{7}$  and  $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial B^2} = \pm 54\sqrt{L}$ 

 $A + (A,B)_2 \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}, -3\sqrt{2}\right), \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial A^2} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial B^2} > 0$ 

50, (7/2, -3/2) is a relative minimum

At (A,B) =  $(-\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}},3\sqrt{2})$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial A^2}$ .  $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial B^2}$  >0 minimum >0,  $(-\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}},3\sqrt{2})$  is a relative maximum.

At points (7, 352) and (-7, -352) 22 ond (-12, -352) 22. 322.

So, these points are relative maximum.