Thor 8 1. ll = 3-8x+6y, x + y = 36 L(x,y, 1) = 3-8x+6y+)(x+y2-36) Lix = -8 + 1 2x=0 x = 21  $\frac{hy}{hy} = 6 + \lambda \cdot 24 = 0 \qquad y = -\frac{6}{4\lambda}$   $\frac{hy}{hy} = \frac{2}{4\lambda} + \frac{2}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{36}{4\lambda^2} = 36$ (4.8; -36; 6) (-48; 3.6; -5) Lixx = 21) Lixy - Light = 0 Lyy = des Lxx = hxx = dx

Lxx = 0 hyx = hxy = dy

Marpurgs Ficce + Ly /2 x 24 /= -8 x2) - 89 /= -8

D - 288) Ecule  $\lambda = \frac{5}{6}$ , mo  $1 = 0 \Rightarrow (4.8; -3.6; \frac{5}{6})$  - min  $\frac{5}{6}$  -  $\frac{5}{6}$ 2. U = 2x + 12 xy + 32y2 +15 x2+16y2-64 L(x,y, 1) = 2x2 + 18xy+32y2+15+ 1(x2+16y2-64)  $k_{x}^{2} = 4x + 12y + 2\lambda x = 0 \quad x = -\frac{6y}{2+\lambda}$   $k_{y}^{2} = 12x + 64y + 32\lambda y = 0 \quad y = -\frac{3x}{16+8\lambda}$   $k_{\lambda}^{2} = x^{2} + 16y^{2} - 64 = 0$   $(-\frac{6y}{2+\lambda})^{2} + 16 \cdot (-\frac{3x}{8(2+\lambda)})^{2} = 84$  $\frac{64.36y^2 + 144x^2}{640(2+1)^2} = 64$   $144(16y^2 + x^2) = 64.64(2+1)^2$ 144 = 64 (2+1)2 34 18=8 (4+4)+ 12) 9 = 4(4+4++12) 9 = 16 + 161+412 412+161+4=0

 $\lambda_1 = \frac{-16 - \sqrt{144}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{28}{8} = -3,5$   $\lambda_2 = \frac{-16 + \sqrt{144}}{8} = \frac{-4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$ X1 = - 64 = 64 = 49  $(4y)^{2} + 16y^{2} = 69$   $16y^{2} + 16y^{2} = 69$   $y^{2} = 2 \Rightarrow y_{1} = \pm \sqrt{2}$   $x_{1} = \pm 9\sqrt{2}$ X2 = 2-05 = -(-44 / + 16g = 6g 42 = + V2 X2 = + 102 

+ 32y 2x 4+2x = (24x - 128y - 84yx) = -24 (128 x + 64 x ) - 3844) + 324 (24 x - 1284-=-256 x2 + 128 x) - 768 xy + 768 xy - 4096y2-logs =-256x2+128x2)-4096y2-2048y2) = -128x2(2+1) -2048y2(2-1) =-128(a+1) (x2+16g2)=-8+92(2+)) Couce 1 = -3,5, 1>0 (+402; +02; -3.5)-Ccell 1=- 1, 0<0 (+452;+52;-1)