The maximum is obtained when $l = c\Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$, where c is an arbitrary constant. The constant indicates that the solution is not unique but depends on a scaling factor. A commonly used scaling factor is to choose c so that the variance of each Y variable is unity. The maximum possible value is $D^2 = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$, which is the Mahalanobis distance between the class means that we discussed earlier.