(1) a) 
$$\int 2x^2 - 6x - 6y - 32 \rightarrow extr$$
  
 $\int x - y + 2 = 0$   
 $5x + y - 22 = 1$ 

$$\Lambda(x,y) = \lambda_0(2x^2 - 6x - 6y - 32) + \lambda_1(x - y + 2) + \lambda_2(5x + y - 22 - 1)$$

$$\Lambda(x) = \lambda_0(4x - 6) + \lambda_1 + 5\lambda_2$$

$$\Lambda_y' = -6\lambda_0 - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta_{2}^{\prime} = -3\lambda_{0} + \lambda_{1} - 2\lambda_{2}$$

Evenue 
$$\lambda_0 = 0$$
, so  $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 5\lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{\lambda} = \overline{\partial} - \text{the negative}$ 

Genue  $\lambda_0 = 0$ , so  $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 5\lambda_2 = 0 \\ -\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{\lambda} = \overline{\partial} - \text{the negative}$ 

Figure 
$$\eta_0 = 1$$
: 
$$\begin{cases} 4x - 6 + \lambda_1 + 5\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 6 + \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 - \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 7x + 4x - 2x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + 2 = 0 \\ 5x + 4x - 2x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
40015 & 6 \\
0001-1 & -6 \\
000-12 & -3 \\
1-1100 & 0 \\
51-200 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1-1100 & 0 \\
04-415 & 6 \\
06-700 & 1 \\
0001-1 & -6 \\
0000-12 & -3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1-1100 & 0 \\
012 & -212 & 5 \\
0001-12 & -3 \\
00001-1 & -6 \\
00001-9
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 - 6 = -15$$

$$\frac{7}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \lambda_1 - \frac{15}{2} \lambda_2 + 8 = \frac{45}{2} + \frac{90 + 45}{2} + 8 = 98$$

$$y = 22 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{5}{2}\lambda_2 + 3 = 180 + 16 + \frac{15}{2} + \frac{15}{2} + 3 = \frac{196 + 93}{2} = \frac{229}{2}$$

$$x = y - z = \frac{229 - 196}{2} = \frac{33}{2}$$

Eenu 20 = -1 (que maucunyma) -4x+6+7,+572=0-7 4-4x+3+772=0.  $=7 \times = 3 + 7 h^2 = \frac{3 + 63}{4} = \frac{66}{4} = \frac{33}{2}$ -6 + 7, - nz =0 -3 - 21 + 22 = 0 } => 12=9 21=15. x-y+2=0 5x+y-22=1.  $\begin{vmatrix} -40015 & | -6 \\ 0001-1 & | 6 \\ 000-12 & | 3 \\ 1-1100 & | 0 \\ 51-200 & | 1 \end{vmatrix} \sim \begin{vmatrix} 1-1100 & | 0 \\ 0-4415 & | -6 \\ 06-700 & | 1 \\ 0001-1 & | 6 \\ 000-12 & | 3 \end{vmatrix}$ => 92=9 7, = 92+6=15 Z = 3 71 + 15 12 + 8 = 45+ 90+41 + 8 = 90+8=98  $y = 2z + \frac{2i}{z} + \frac{5h^2}{z} - 3 = \frac{196 + 15 + 45}{z} + 3 = \frac{196 + 33}{z} = \frac{196}{z}$ x = y - 2 = 219.108 = 41.33=> B(x, y, Z, 20, 2, 22) = (33; 22; 36; -1; 15; 9)

## Счигаем гесеман:

 $\Delta_{xx}^{"} = 4\lambda_{0}$   $\Delta_{xy}^{"} = 0 ; \Delta_{xz}^{"} = 0.$   $\delta_{cc} = 0$   $\delta_{cc} = 0$ 

KOLING MONAJORIMON SERVICIONES GALLE CRUTER LEE MADO, TH CHE ROBLING MAN DOLLO TO MOVINGEN

$$f_1 = x - y + 2 \implies olf_1 = \{1i - 1i\}\}$$

$$f_2 = 5x + y - 27 \implies olf_2 = \{15i + 1i - 2\}\}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} h_1 - h_2 + h_3 = 0 \\ 5h_1 + h_2 - 2h_3 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} 6h_1 = h_3 \\ h_2 = h_1 + h_3 = h_1 + 6h_3 \end{cases} \implies \overline{L} = \{h_1; 7h_1; 6h_1\}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} now e A : \ no = 1 \implies no = 1 \end{cases} \implies \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n$$

Provide A: 
$$h_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Ulluau} = \begin{bmatrix} 400 \\ 000 \\ 000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 2h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 2h_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (h_1 \ 7h_1 \ 6h_1) \begin{vmatrix} 400 \\ 000 \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ 2h_1 \\ 6h_1 \end{vmatrix} = (h_1 \ 7h_1 \ 6h_1) \begin{pmatrix} 4h_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 4h_1^2 > 0, \text{ new on } > 0, \text{ even } \overline{h} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{33}{2}; \frac{229}{2}; 96) - \text{layma}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) + \frac{33}{2}; \frac{229}{2}; 96) - \text{layma}$$

$$\frac{|33|}{2}; \frac{229}{2}; \frac{96}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

причем он и дворти по спережию из г. Вестериограсса,

u nogeralus  $\theta$   $2x^2-6x-6y-32$ ,  $\pi$  syger  $f(+\infty)=+\infty$ .  $\Rightarrow$  goewneers glosmax.

$$S_{min} = 2.1089 - 3.33 - 3.229 - 3.96 = 544,5 - 1074 = -529,5.$$

Ordern;  $(\frac{33}{2})\frac{229}{2}$ ;  $96) \in Germin al. 62.$ 

Orben; (33) 229; 96) & lamin, globmin Smin = -529,5.

$$\begin{cases} xy^2z^3 \rightarrow extr \\ x+y+z=1. \end{cases}$$

1(x, y, 2) = 20(xy 223) + 21(x+y+2-1)

$$\Lambda'_{x} = \lambda_{0} \cdot y^{2} + \lambda_{1}$$

$$\Delta'y = \lambda_0 \cdot 2xy z^3 + \lambda_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 30 y^{2} + 3 + 3 = 0 \\ 30 \cdot 2xy^{2} + 3 = 0 \\ 30 \cdot 3xy^{2} + 3 = 0 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

```
Elan 20=0, 10 9x=0 => 7=0 - menogs.
(xyen ho = 1) / y^{2}z^{3} + h = 0
(xyz^{3} + h = 0)
(x+y+z=1.
                                                   (1)-(2): yz^3(y-2x)=0. \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases}
     Elnu Z=0 => { 2,=0 } y=1-x => fee vere (t; 1-t; 0) 20=1 
21=0.
Evaluation y=2x \Rightarrow \int 4x^2 z^3 + \lambda = 0
\begin{cases} 4x^2 z^3 + \lambda = 0 \\ 12x^3 z^2 + \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4x^2 z^4 (7 - 3x) = 0.
(3x+2=1)
Evaluation (3x+2=1)
                                                  Elnu x=0, to z=1 \Rightarrow (0,0,1) = 1
\lambda = 0
                                                      Eenu z=0, to x=1 = x=1 = x=0.
                                                     Eenu z=3x, to 3x+3x=1 \Rightarrow x=\frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{6};\frac{1}{3};\frac{1}{2}) \xrightarrow{\lambda_0=1} \frac{1}{3\epsilon} \cdot \frac{8\cdot 1}{5\epsilon \cdot 6} = -\frac{1}{3\epsilon}
 Ayerb h_0 = -1 \begin{cases} -y^2 z^3 + \lambda_1 = 0 \\ -2xyz^3 + \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -yz^2 (y - 2x) = 0. \Rightarrow \text{bee To the Rother } (t, 0; t-t) \\ -3xy^2 z^2 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ x+y+z=1 \end{cases}
\begin{cases} (0,0,1) \ y/\frac{t}{3}; \frac{2}{3}, \\ \text{where } h_0 = -1; \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}
                                                                                                           (0,0,1) 4/1:2;0),
                                                                                                       201640 20 = - 5: 2 = 0.
    Очитаем кошус и пессиан.
   Kouye: fi = x+y+2-1
                   df= 11,1:11 => Range: h, +hz+h3=0 => h3 = -h, -h2
                                                           => T = (halhzi-ha-hz)
<u>reeewau</u>: 1" = 0; 1" = 220 yz 3 1" = 320 y 222
```

$$= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 00} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 00} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
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= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2}{0 000} = 0. -towe we bon-goes, no ban necosx 
= \frac{h_1; h_2; -h, -h_2; -h, -h$$

POYKU (tiox+t)

104KU (t;1-t;0)

Pecye NYKA ( 1; 1; 1)

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( h_1 h_2 - h_1 - h_2 \right) \left( \frac{0 - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12}}{12 - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12}} \right) \left( \frac{h_1}{h_2} - \frac{2}{12} - \frac{8}{12} + \frac{2}{12} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{12} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12}$$

Okens. (1 1/2) - loc max

1 tio;1-t) - locmin nou t € 19,13

(t/0)1-+1- loemax nou t & 1-00;0)U(1;+00)

```
\begin{cases} \chi^2 \chi^2 \neq 3 \longrightarrow extr \\ \chi^2 + \chi^2 = 1 \end{cases}
             1(x,4,2)= 20(x4323)+ 21(x+42+2=1)
            1/x = 20 y 2 2 3 + 2 2 x
            1 y = 270 xy 23+2714
           1/2 = 3 20 xy 2 2 + 2712
                      >> / 20 y 2 3 + 27, X=0
                       2 20 xy 2 3 + 274 y = 0

3 20 xy 2 2 4 27 2 = 0

x 2 4 y 2 + 2 2 = 1.
                 ECMY 20 =0, 10 MUSO 2, =0 - ME MOGX, THE POYER I=(20 2)=0
                                                                                        Meso (x, y, 2) = 10,0,0] - NO nogx, TK rouga (x, y, 2) Me ypola. x 2y 2 2 = 1
               Ecnu 20 $ 0, nononum 20=1
                          \Rightarrow \int y^{2}z^{3} + 2\pi x = 0
\begin{cases} 2xyz^{3} + 2\pi y = 0 \\ 3xy^{2}z^{2} + 2\pi z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2y(xz^{3} + \pi) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y = 0 \\ xz^{3} = -\pi \end{bmatrix}
\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{3} = 1. \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 + 3xy^{2}z + 2\pi \pi z = 0.
                   • Evenu y=0, to \begin{cases} 22x=0 \\ 0=0 \\ 22x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_1=0; z^2=1-x^2 \Rightarrow z=\pm\sqrt{1-x^2}
\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=1 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1(0), \sqrt{1-t^2}, \sqrt{1-t^2},
                                                                                                                                                                                                     => /£;0; V1+2) i70=1; 2=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                         ( ltio; - VI-t2); 20=1; 2=0
             · Ecnu 1823+2=0 => 2= -x23
                                            \Rightarrow \int y^2 z^3 - 2x^2 z^3 = 0 \Rightarrow z^3 (y^2 - 2x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{y^2 = 2x^2}^{z=0}
                                                   \begin{cases} 3xy^2z^2 - 2xz^4 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(3y^2 - 2z^2) = 0. \\ x^2ty^2t^2 = 1 \end{cases}
                     * ECMU z=0, N \begin{cases} 0=0 \\ 0=0 \\ 0=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t \neq \sqrt{1-t^2} \neq 0 \end{cases} \lambda_0=1; \lambda_1=0 (t; -\sqrt{1-t^2}; 0) \lambda_0=1; \lambda_1=0.
             A0=1; 2=0.
                                                                                                                                                                                                             V 8000 2=0, 10 x2=1 = (3; (5:0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       11=-XZ3
```

блан

No=1; N=-XZ3

v Ecnu 3x2-720

$$\int_{3x^{2}+2^{2}=1}^{3x^{2}-2^{2}=0} \Rightarrow 6x^{2}=1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}; y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}}; z = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}}; leye 6 nover.$$

Стигаем комус и несман:

Early 
$$f_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$$
.  
 $olf_1 = 2(x, y, z) = h_1x + h_2y + h_3z = 0$ .

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}}\right)}{\sqrt{6}}, \lambda_{1} = -\chi^{2} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} = -2\lambda_{1} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$h_{1} + \sqrt{2}h_{2} + \sqrt{3}h_{3} = 0. - \text{My konye} - 0 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{36} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$
We can a constant of the constant of the

$$\frac{H_{13} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \left( -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}\sqrt{c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \cdot \frac{3}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \cdot \frac{5}{6\sqrt{c}} + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}}, & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{11} < 0$$

$$M_{12} < 0$$

$$M_{13} > 0.$$

```
(44-E) - Byger <0
                    Mua (0,0,1) 20=5; 2=0. Uccuan=0
             (Truca 10,0,-1)) 20=1; 21=0 - relección = 0.
           Notice (t; 0; \sqrt{1-t^2})

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1; 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1, 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1, 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1, 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1, 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

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The (x_1, 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1, 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1, 0; x_3): (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).

The (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1) is (x_1^2 + x_3^2 = 1).
                      TORMU (x_1; x_2; 0)

\lambda_0 = 1; \lambda = 1

\lambda_0 = 1; \lambda = 1

\lambda_0 = 1; \lambda_0 = 1

\lambda_0 =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  (1-82: 1-82: -E) - Syger XO
                                    Obem: (x, 0; x3) & locam when x, x3 >0 u x, 2 x3 =1
                                                                                                    (xi;0)x3) & lecmax npu x,x3<0 ux, +x3=1.
                                                                                               (2) a) ( 1 xi) = 1 x xi; neN; Vi=1...1; kizo.
```

KONUM:  $\int (x_1 \dots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow exer$   $\stackrel{>}{\underset{\leftarrow}{\sum}} x_i = c$   $\stackrel{>}{\underset{\leftarrow}{\sum}} \Lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (x_1 \dots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - c}{x_i})$   $\stackrel{\wedge}{\underset{\leftarrow}{\sum}} \frac{1}{n} \cdot (x_1 \dots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n} - 1} \underbrace{x_1 \dots x_n}_{\underset{\leftarrow}{\sum}} + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} = 0.$ Ecnu  $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow lee negx$   $\text{Ecnu } \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 0.$ 

$$|\nabla x_{1} - x_{1}| + \lambda_{1} = 0$$

$$|\nabla x_{1} - x_{1}| + \lambda_{1} =$$

Ch5

KONIM: 
$$\int_{i=1}^{n} k_i y_i \rightarrow extr$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i y_i \rightarrow extr \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i y_i \end{cases}$$

$$\Lambda'_{xi} = \lambda_0 y_i + \lambda_1 \cdot \chi_i \stackrel{p-1}{\rightarrow} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2^{-2} & \text{if } 2^{-2} - \text{ne rogx} \\ 3^{1} + 2^{1} \cdot x_{2}^{-1} = 0 \\ 3^{n} + 2^{n} \cdot x_{1}^{-1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3^{n} + 2^{n} \cdot x_{1}^{-1} = 0 \\ x_{1} + 2^{n} \cdot x_{2}^{-1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \Rightarrow \oint (i = -\lambda_1 \cdot \chi_i)^{p-1}$$

\*> 
$$x_i + \lambda_2 \cdot (y_i)^{1/p_i} = 0.$$

$$x_i + \lambda_2 \cdot (-\lambda_1 \cdot x_i)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases}
\chi_{1} = \dots = \chi_{n} \\
\xi \quad \chi_{i} = C_{1} \\
\xi = \chi_{i} = C_{2}
\end{cases} \Rightarrow h \cdot \chi^{p} = C_{2} \Rightarrow \chi = \frac{|C_{1}|}{n}^{1/p}$$
runuo,  $y = C_{2} \cdot \frac{1}{0} = 1 - 1$ 

Amanorumo, 
$$y = \frac{C_2}{n} \frac{1}{n^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{p}$$

=> 
$$\leq k_i y_i = n \cdot \left(\frac{c_1}{n}\right)^{1/p} \left(\frac{c_2}{n}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{p}} = n \cdot c_1^{1/p} \cdot c_2^{1/2} = c_1^{1/p} \cdot c_2^{1/2} = \left(\frac{s_1}{s_2} \times c_1^{1/p}\right)^{1/p} \cdot \left(\frac{s_2}{s_2} \times c_2^{1/p}\right)^{1/p} \cdot \left(\frac{s_2}{s_2} \times c$$

6) ( = |xi+yi|p) 1/e = ( = |xi|p) 1/p + ( = |yi|p) 1/p; kilyi elk; p>1.

KORIM; 
$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{2}{2} (x_i + y_i)^p \right)^{-1/p} \rightarrow exer \\ \left( \frac{2}{2} (x_i)^p = c_1 \right) \\ \left( \frac{2}{2} (y_i)^p = c_2 \right) \end{cases}$$

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To =0 - Nee nogx  $\lambda_0 = 1 \cdot \begin{cases} R(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) + \lambda_1 p \cdot (k_1)^{p-1} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k_1 = \dots = k_n = \frac{(C_1)^{1/p}}{(n_1)^{1/p}}$  $\begin{cases} R(\bar{x_1},\bar{y}) + \lambda_2 p(y_1)^{p-1} = 0 \\ R(\bar{x_1},\bar{y}) + \lambda_2 p(y_n)^{p-1} = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow y_1 = \dots = y_n} = \frac{E^2}{(n)} \frac{7}{p}$ >> ( =1 ( ( + 4) ) ) 1/p = ( n. ( 1) 1/p + ( 2) 1/p) 1/p = ( ( ( 1/p + ( 2 1/p) ) ) = ( 1/p + ( 2 1/p) + ( 2 1/p) ) 1/p = ( 1/p + ( 2 1/p) + ( (3.) насти в впис. в опр-т с такой сумной кварратов стры. KORIN:  $\int |X_1 - X_2|^2 + |y_1 - y_2|^2 + |X_2 - X_3|^2 + |y_2 - y_3|^2 + |X_1 - X_3|^2 + |y_1 - y_3|^2 \rightarrow ext$   $\begin{cases} X_1^2 + y_1^2 = 1 \\ X_2^2 + y_2^2 = 1 \\ X_3^2 + y_3^2 = 1. \end{cases}$ 1 (K1 x2 x3 414243) = 20 (K1-x2) + 14-42/2+(x2-x3) + 142-43) + (x1-x3) 2+(x1-x3) 2+(x1 + h (x,2+4,2-1) + h (1/2+422-1) + h (x3+432-1) 1 xy = 20 (2/x,-x2) +2(x,-x3)) +22, x, =0.  $\Lambda'_{x_2} = 90 \left(-2(x_1-x_2)+2(x_2-x_3)\right)+27_2x_2=0$  $A_{x_3} = 76 \left(-2(x_2-x_3) - 2(x_1-x_3) + 273x_3 = 0.\right)$ 1 y = 20 k(y - 42) + 2(4, -43) + 22, y =0 1. 1/2 = 20 (-214,-42) +2142-43) +27242=0 1. 1/3 = 70 1-2/42-43)-2/4,-43/1+273/3=0. No to - The uniare mile n=0, nuso bee xi; yi =0 = nel ypoba. Xi+yi=1. por (ho=1) -> / 2x1-x2-x3+22x,=0  $2x_2 - x_1 - x_3 + 22x_2 = 0$ Leyour Ship the 47545-0. 213-11-12+27313=0 241-42-43+224,=0 242 - 41-43 +221 42 =0 243-91-42+27343=0. 1,2412=1

1) 
$$R_1 = [a_{ij} ... a_{nij}]$$

1)  $R_2 = [a_{ij} ... a_{nij}]$ 

1)  $R_3 = [a_{ij} ... a_{nij}]$ 

1)  $R_4 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

1)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

1)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

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2)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

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2)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

3)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

4)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

5)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

6)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

6)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

7)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{ni}]$ 

8)  $R_5 = [a_{ij} ... a_{n$ 

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