the constraint $x + 2y = 0$ can't be satisf for $x = +ve$ and $y = +ve$.

Now, let's calculate y for $x = -\sqrt{2\lambda}$.

$$4\lambda y - \lambda x - 1 = 0 \text{ from equation (ii)}$$

For $x = -\sqrt{2\lambda}$.

$$4\lambda y + \sqrt{2\lambda}\cdot\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{or } y = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2\lambda}\cdot\lambda}{4\lambda}.$$

Now, putting this value in $x + 2y = 0$

$$-\sqrt{2\lambda} + \cancel{2} \times \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{2\lambda}\cdot\lambda}{\cancel{4}_2\lambda}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{or } -\sqrt{2\lambda}\cdot 2\lambda + 1 - \sqrt{2\lambda}\cdot\lambda = 0$$

$$\text{or } + 3\lambda\cdot\sqrt{2\lambda} = +1$$

$$\text{or } \lambda\cdot\sqrt{2\lambda} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{or } \lambda^2 \times 2\lambda = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{or } \lambda^3 = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{or } \lambda = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{18}}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{2\lambda} = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}} = -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$y = \frac{1 + x\lambda}{4\lambda} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^{1/3}}{4 \times \left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^{1/3}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\cancel{2}}{3}\right)^{\cancel{1/3}} \times \frac{1}{(3)^{2/3} \times \cancel{(2)^{1/3}}}}{\;}$$