

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 2y - 4, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x + 4y - 6$$

$$\text{Solving } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0: \quad \begin{cases} 2x + 2y = 4 \\ 2x + 4y = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$2x + 2 = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

$$2y = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=1}$$

$\therefore (x, y) = (1, 1)$ is the only critical point.

We compute the second derivatives to classify it -

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$$

$$\text{At } (x, y) = (1, 1), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = (2)(4) - 4 = 4 > 0.$$

Therefore, $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ corresponds to a local minimum (since $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} > 0$).

$$\textcircled{2a} \quad \nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + 2y - 4 \\ 2x + 4y - 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \nabla g = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 2y - 4 = \lambda \\ 2x + 4y - 6 = \lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x + 2y - 4 = 2x + 4y - 6$$

$$\text{Plugging into the constraint} \Rightarrow 2y = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=1}$$

now gives $\boxed{x=0}$.

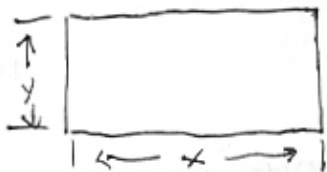
Thus the minimum is at $(0, 1)$, and its value is ~~at~~ 1. To see that this is actually a minimum, observe what happens as x and y get large, or proceed to part (b)

$$\textcircled{2b} \quad y = 1 - x, \text{ so } \tilde{f}(x) = f(x, 1-x) = x^2 + 2(1-x)x - 4x + 2(1-x)^2 - 6(1-x) + 5.$$

$$\tilde{f}'(x) = 2x + 2 - 4x - 4 - 4(1-x) + 6 = 2x + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0, y=1}$$

Since \tilde{f} is a quadratic and its leading term is positive, it has a single global minimum.

(3)



The problem is max xy
subject to $2(2x+y) = 250$
i.e. $4x+2y = 250$.

$$f(x,y) = xy \quad \nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ x \end{bmatrix} \quad \nabla g = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$g(x,y) = 4x+2y$$

$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} y = 4\lambda \\ x = 2\lambda \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y = 2x$. Plugging this
into the constraint gives: $4x + 2(2x) = 250 \Rightarrow 8x = 250$
 $\Rightarrow x = 31.25$ meters, $y = 62.5$ meters.