## **Problems: Lagrange Multipliers**

1. Find the maximum and minimum values of  $f(x, y) = x^2 + x + 2y^2$  on the unit circle. Answer: The objective function is f(x, y). The constraint is  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . Lagrange equations:  $f_x = \lambda g_x \iff 2x + 1 = \lambda 2x$   $f_y = \lambda g_y \iff 4y = \lambda 2y$ Constraint:  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ The second equation shows y = 0 or  $\lambda = 2$ .  $\lambda = 2 \implies x = 1/2, y = \pm \sqrt{3}/2$ .  $y = 0 \implies x = \pm 1$ . Thus, the critical points are  $(1/2, \sqrt{3}/2), (1/2, -\sqrt{3}/2), (1, 0), \text{ and } (-1, 0)$ .  $f(1/2, \pm \sqrt{3/2}) = 9/4$  (maximum). f(1, 0) = 2 (neither min. nor max). f(-1, 0) = 0 (minimum).

**2**. Find the minimum and maximum values of  $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$  on the quarter circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1, x, y \ge 0$ .

**<u>Answer</u>:** The constraint function here is  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . The maximum and minimum values of f(x, y) will occur where  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$  or at endpoints of the quarter circle.

$$\nabla f = \langle 2x - y, -x + 2y \rangle$$
 and  $\nabla g = \langle 2x, 2y \rangle$ .

Setting  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$ , we get  $2x - y = \lambda \cdot 2x$  and  $-x + 2y = \lambda \cdot 2y$ .

Solving for  $\lambda$  and setting the results equal to each other gives us:

$$\frac{2x-y}{2x} = \frac{-x+2y}{2y}$$
$$2xy-y^2 = -x^2+2xy$$
$$x^2 = y^2.$$

Because we're constrained to  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  with x and y non-negative, we conclude that  $x = y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

Thus, the extreme points of f(x, y) will be at  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ , (1, 0), or (0, 1).

 $f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}$  is the minimum value of f on this quarter circle.

f(1,0) = f(0,1) = 1 are the maximal values of f on this quarter circle.

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