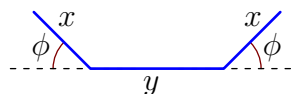


## Homework about polynomial optimization

- Find and classify all the critical points in the domains of the following functions.
  - $2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2x + 2y$ .
  - $xy + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y}$ .
  - $x^3 + y^3 - 6xy$ .
- Suppose that  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + kxy$ . Find and classify its critical points, and discuss how they change when  $k$  takes on different values.
- Find the absolute maximum and minimum points of the function  $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3y - 3xy$  over the region bounded by  $y = x$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $x = 2$ .
- Find the absolute maximum and minimum points of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2y + 4$  over the square  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq x, y \leq 1\}$ .

- A length of metal sheet 2 meters wide is to be made into a trough by bending up equal strips along both sides. Find the width,  $x$ , of the strip of metal to be bent and the angle  $\phi$ , so that the trough has maximum cross-sectional area.



- Find the points on the surface  $xy - z^2 + 1 = 0$  that are closest to the origin.
- Find the volume of the largest box with edges parallel to the coordinate axes that may be inscribed in the ellipsoid  $8x^2 + 9y^2 + 4z^2 = 72$ .
- Let  $a, b, c$  be positive numbers. Find the volume of the largest box in the positive octant with three faces lying in the coordinate planes and one vertex on the plane  $x/a + y/b + z/c = 1$ .
- Consider the function  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x^2y + y^3$ . Show that  $(0, 0)$  is the only critical point of  $f$ , and that the discriminant test is inconclusive for  $f$ .

Determine the cross-sections of  $f$  obtained by considering the lines through the origin (e.g. set  $y = kx$  for different values of  $k$ ).

What type of critical point for  $f$  is the point  $(0, 0)$  ?

- At which point  $(x, y)$  is the sum of the squares of the distance to the three points  $(1, 4)$ ,  $(5, 2)$ , and  $(3, 2)$  minimized?

What is the distance from this point  $(x, y)$  to each of the three points?