

7) Pay special attention to dots and crossings. If you don't 'get it' you might draw some level curves for simpler examples that you already know well; such as  $f = xy$  or  $f = x^2 + y^2$ , to get the idea.

27) This is a case where  $D = 0$ , which means you need a different approach. Please don't email me for help until you've tried this yourself! It isn't very hard because you can think about the max and/or min of  $x^4$  and of  $y^4$  separately, and you don't really even need Calculus to do that.

31) I wanted you to work through at least one triangle example, but will offer a little help. The boundary consists of three segments; I'll do the hypotenuse for you. It goes from  $(0, 4)$  to  $(5, 0)$  so as a vector, it is  $\langle 5, -4 \rangle$ . Parametric equations are:  $x = 5t$  and  $y = 4 - 4t$ . Plugging into  $f$  we get  $f(t) = 5t(4 - 4t) - 5t - 3(4 - 4t) = -20t^2 + 27t - 12$  with  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Using Calc I, we get  $f'(t) = 0$  when  $t = 27/40$  and our 'candidates' are  $t = 27/40$  and the endpoints  $t = 0$  and  $t = 1$ . I get  $f(27/40) \approx -3.1$  and  $f(0) = -12$  and  $f(1) = -5$ . Since  $-5$  is in the middle we can ignore it, but  $-12$  is the min on this segment, and  $-3.1$  is the max. Now, you should check me on this and then do the interior and two other sides.

35) Should be very similar to an example done in class.