## Question \#16187

The gradient of a function $f(x, y)=y-x y+2 p x+3 q y$ is $\nabla=(-y+2 \mathrm{p} ; 1-x+3 \mathrm{q})$. Given, that it is equal to $(-2 ; 3)$ at point $x=3, y=2$, obtain $-2+2 p=-2 ; 3 q-2=3$, which gives $p=0, q=\frac{5}{3}$.

