

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 3 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 4 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5} \\ y = \frac{4}{5} \\ \lambda = -\frac{5}{2} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{5} \\ y = -\frac{4}{5} \\ \lambda = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

可得最大值为  $z(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}) = 5$ ; 可得最小值为  $z(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}) = -5$ ;

5. 计算函数  $z = x^y + 3y^2$  的全微分

$$dz = yx^{y-1}dx + [x^y \ln x + 6y]dy$$

6. 求  $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx$

$$\text{原式} = 2 \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin^4 x} d \sin x = \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin^4 x} d \sin^2 x = \arctan(\sin^2 x) + C$$

7. 求  $I = \int_0^2 (x+1) e^x dx$

$$I = \int_0^2 (x+1) de^x = (x+1)e^x \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^x d(x+1) = 3e^2 - 1 - e^x \Big|_0^2 = 2e^2$$

8. 求曲线  $y = x^2$  与  $y^2 = x$  所围成的图形的面积.

$y = x^2$  与  $y^2 = x$  交点为  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$

$$\therefore A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

9. 求  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$  的极值,

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2 = 2x^2(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0, x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12x,$$

$x = 0$  不是极值点

$$f''\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) > 0, \therefore \text{极小值为 } f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{-11}{16}$$

10 求过点  $(2, 0, -3)$ , 且与两平面  $2x - 2y + 4z + 7 = 0, 3x + y - 2z + 5 = 0$  垂直的平面方程.