

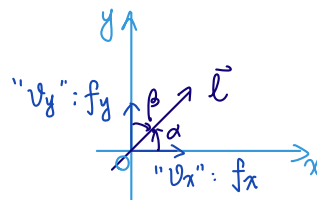
§5 方向导数与梯度

一. 方向导数

(1) 定义:

区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $(x_0, y_0) \in D$. 给出方向 $\vec{l} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(x_0, y_0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t} \\ &= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\cos\beta \\ &= (f_x, f_y) \cdot \vec{l}\end{aligned}$$



(2) 定理 $\vec{l} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$, $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(x_0, y_0)$ 存在, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(x_0, y_0) = \cos\alpha \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + \cos\beta \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$

证: $df = f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta) - f(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)t\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)t\cos\beta + o(|t|)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(x_0, y_0)t\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)t\cos\beta + o(|t|)}{t} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) \cdot \vec{l}$$

(3) 3D: $\vec{l} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$

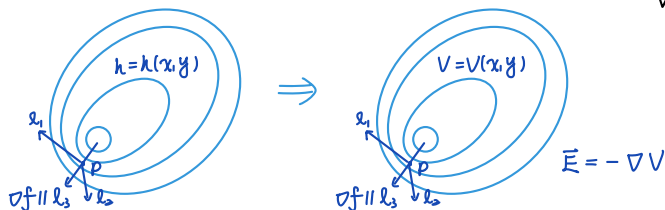
$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)\cos\beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\cos\gamma \\ &= (f_x, f_y, f_z) \cdot \vec{l}\end{aligned}$$

二. 梯度

(1) $z = f(x, y) \rightarrow (f_x, f_y)$

$w = f(x, y, z) \rightarrow (f_x, f_y, f_z)$

向量值函数 \Rightarrow 梯度 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{大小: } = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2} \quad \text{或} \quad \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2} \\ \text{方向: } \because \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} = \nabla f \cdot \vec{l} = |\nabla f| \cos\langle \nabla f, \vec{l} \rangle \\ \therefore \nabla f \text{ 方向为方向导数最大的方向} \end{array} \right.$



(2) 运算法则

$$\nabla(u+v) = \nabla u + \nabla v$$

$$\nabla(cu) = c(\nabla u)$$

$$\nabla(uv) = u(\nabla v) + v(\nabla u)$$

$$\nabla\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v(\nabla u) - u(\nabla v)}{v^2}$$

$$\nabla f(u, v) = f'_u(u, v)\nabla u + f'_v(u, v)\nabla v \longrightarrow \nabla f(u, v) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(\nabla u) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(\nabla v)$$

例1. $w = xy + yz + zx$, 求在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 点方向 $(1, 3, 1)$ 的导数

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{l}} &= (y+z, x+z, x+y)|_{(1,1,1)} \cdot \frac{(1, 3, 1)}{\sqrt{11}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}(1, 1, 1) \cdot (1, 3, 1) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{11}}\end{aligned}$$

例2. $w = xyz$, 求 ∇w

$$\text{解: } \nabla w = (yz, xz, xy)$$

例题

一、方向导数

例1. 求 $f(x,y) = x^3y$ 在 $(1,2)$ 处沿从点 $P_0(1,2)$ 到点 $P(1+\sqrt{3},3)$ 方向的方向导数

解: $f_x(1,2) = 3x^2y|_{(x,y)=(1,2)} = 6$

$f_y(1,2) = x^3|_{(x,y)=(1,2)} = 1$

$\vec{l} = (\sqrt{3}, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{l}^0 = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(1,2) = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 3\sqrt{3}$

例2. $u = xyz + yz + zx$, $\vec{l} = (1,3,1)$. 求 u 在 $(1,1,1)$ 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}$ (见上)

二、梯度

例3. $f(x,y,z) = xyz$, 求 $\nabla f(1,2,3)$

解: $\nabla f = (yz, xz, xy)$

$\therefore \nabla f(1,2,3) = (6, 3, 2)$

习题6.6

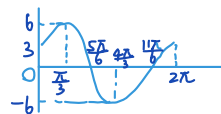
T1. 求 $f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$ 在 $P_0(2+\sqrt{3}, 1+2\sqrt{3})$ 处沿极角 θ 方向 \vec{l} 的方向导数
并问: θ 取何值时方向导数 (i) 取最大值; (ii) 取最小值; (iii) 等于 0.

解: $f_x(2+\sqrt{3}, 1+2\sqrt{3}) = (2x - y)|_{(x,y)=(2+\sqrt{3}, 1+2\sqrt{3})} = 3$

$f_y(2+\sqrt{3}, 1+2\sqrt{3}) = (-x + 2y)|_{(x,y)=(2+\sqrt{3}, 1+2\sqrt{3})} = 3\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(2+\sqrt{3}, 1+2\sqrt{3}) = 3\cos\theta + 3\sqrt{3}\sin\theta = 6\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6})$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$

(i) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, (ii) $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$, (iii) $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 或 $\frac{11\pi}{6}$



T2. 求 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + 2$ 在 $P_0(3,1)$ 处沿 P_0 到 $P(6,5)$ 方向的方向导数

解: $f_x(3,1) = (3x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2)|_{(x,y)=(3,1)} = 12$

$f_y(3,1) = (-3x^2 + 6xy)|_{(x,y)=(3,1)} = -9$

$\vec{P_0P} = (3,4) \Rightarrow \vec{l}^0 = (\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(3,1) = \frac{36}{5} - \frac{36}{5} = 0$

T3. 求 $f(x,y) = \ln(x+y)$ 在 $(1,2)$ 处沿抛物线 $y = 2x^2$ 在该点切线方向的方向导数

解: $y|_{x=1} = 4 \Rightarrow \vec{l} = \pm(1,4) \Rightarrow \vec{l}^0 = \pm(\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}})$

$f_x(1,2) = f_y(1,2) = \frac{1}{x+y}|_{(x,y)=(1,2)} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(1,2) = \frac{\pm 5}{3\sqrt{17}}$

T4. 求 $u(x,y,z) = xyz + yz + zx$ 在 $P_0(2,1,3)$ 处沿与各坐标轴相等角方向的方向导数

解: $\nabla u = (y+yz, x+yz, x+y) \Rightarrow \nabla u(2,1,3) = (4, 5, 3)$

$\vec{l} = \pm \frac{(1,1,1)}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial l}(2,1,3) = \nabla u \cdot \vec{l} = \pm 4\sqrt{3}$

T5. 求 $z = f(x,y) = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ 在 $(1,2)$ 处梯度

解: $\nabla z = (2x+2y, 2x+2y) \Rightarrow \nabla z(1,2) = (6, 6)$

T6. 求 $z = f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处梯度, 并求沿向量 (x_0, y_0) 方向的方向导数

解: $z_x = \frac{-y/x^2}{1+(y/x)^2} = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$

$z_y = \frac{1/x}{1+(y/x)^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$

$\therefore \nabla z(x_0, y_0) = (\frac{-y_0}{x_0^2+y_0^2}, \frac{x_0}{x_0^2+y_0^2})$

$\vec{l}^0 = \frac{(x_0, y_0)}{\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial l}(x_0, y_0) = \nabla z(x_0, y_0) \cdot \vec{l}^0 = 0$

T7. 求 $z = f(x, y) = \ln \frac{y}{x}$ 分别在 $A(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{10})$, $B(1, \frac{1}{6})$ 处两个梯度之间夹角余弦值

解: $z_x = \frac{-y/x^2}{y/x} = -\frac{1}{x}$, $z_y = \frac{1/x}{y/x} = \frac{1}{y}$

$\nabla z = (-\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y}) \Rightarrow \nabla z(A) = (-3, 10)$, $\nabla z(B) = (-1, 6)$

$\cos \langle \nabla z(A), \nabla z(B) \rangle = \frac{\nabla z(A) \cdot \nabla z(B)}{|\nabla z(A)| |\nabla z(B)|} = \frac{63}{\sqrt{109} \cdot \sqrt{37}}$

T8 求 $f(x, y) = x(x-2y) + x^2y^2$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 沿方向 $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$ 的方向导数, 并求最大与最小方向导数及其方向

解: $\nabla f = (2(1+y^2)x-y, 2x(xy-1)) \Rightarrow \nabla f(1, 1) = (2, 0)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(1, 1) = \nabla f(1, 1) \cdot \vec{l} = 2 \cos \alpha$

在 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(1, 1)_{\max} = 2$

在 $\alpha = \pi$ 时 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}(1, 1)_{\min} = -2$

T9. 证明 $f(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2}$ 在椭圆周 $x^2+2y^2=1$ 上任一点处沿椭圆周法方向方向导数为 0

证: $\nabla f = (-\frac{2y}{x^3}, \frac{1}{x^2})$

$2x + 4yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{x}{2y}$

$\vec{n} = (1, -\frac{x}{2y}) \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \pm(\frac{x}{2y}, 1)$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = \frac{1}{|\vec{n}|}(\nabla f \cdot \vec{n}) = \frac{\pm 1}{|\vec{n}|}(-\frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}) = 0$