第二爷

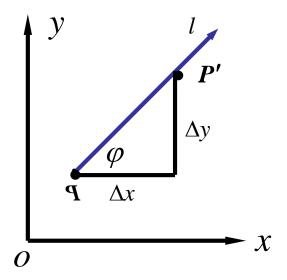
方向导数与梯度

- 一、方向导数
- 二、梯度

一、方向导数的定义

讨论函数z = f(x,y)在一点P沿某一方向的变化率问题.

设函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 P(x,y) 的某一邻域 U(P) 内有定义,自点 P 引射线 l. 设 x 轴正向到射线 l 的转角 为 φ ,并设 $P'(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)$



为l 上的另一点且 $P' \in U(p)$. (如图)

定义: 若函数f(x, y, z) 在点 P(x, y, z) 处

沿方向 l (方向角为 α , β , γ) 存在下列极限:

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\rho}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z) - f(x, y, z)}{\rho} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}, \\
\Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha, \ \Delta y = \rho \cos \beta, \ \Delta z = \rho \cos \gamma
\end{pmatrix}$$

则称 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$ 为函数在点 P 处沿方向 l 的**方向导数**.

对于二元函数 f(x,y), 在点 P(x,y) 处沿方向 l (方向角为 α , β) 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\rho}$$
$$(\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \ \Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha, \Delta y = \rho \cos \beta)$$

• 方向导数存在 偏导数存在

反例 (1)
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

反例(2)
$$z = f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

定理: 若函数 f(x, y, z) 在点 P(x, y, z) 处可微,

则函数在该点**沿任意方向** l 的方向导数存在, 且有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

其中 α , β , γ 为l的方向角.

证明: 由函数 f(x,y,z) 在点 P 可微,得 P(x,y,z)

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Delta z + o(\rho)$$

$$= \rho \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) + o(\rho)$$

故
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\rho} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

对于二元函数 f(x,y), 在点 P(x,y) 处沿方向 l (方向角为 α , β) 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\rho}$$

$$= f_x(x, y) \cos \alpha + f_y(x, y) \cos \beta$$

$$(\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \quad \Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha, \Delta y = \rho \cos \beta)$$

特别:

• 当
$$l$$
 与 x 轴同向 $(\alpha = 0, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时,有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

• 当
$$l$$
 与 x 轴反向 $(\alpha = \pi, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时,有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

关系

• 可微 ______ 方向导数存在 ______ 偏导数存在

例1. 求函数 $u = x^2 yz$ 在点 P(1, 1, 1) 沿向量 $\vec{l} = (2, -1, 3)$ 的方向导数.

解: 向量 \vec{l} 的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_{P} = \left(2xyz \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} - x^2z \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + x^2y \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \right|_{(1, 1, 1)}$$

$$=\frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}$$

例2. 函数 $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$ 在点A(1,0,1)处沿点A指向 B(3,-2,2)方向的方向导数是 $\frac{1}{2}$.

提示: $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -2, 1), 则$

$$\overrightarrow{l} = \overrightarrow{AB}^{0} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_A = \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln(x+1)}{\mathrm{d} x} \bigg|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{A} = \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln(1 + \sqrt{y^2 + 1})}{\mathrm{d} y} \bigg|_{y = 0} = 0, \qquad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{A} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

例 3 求函数 $f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$ 在点(1, 1)沿与x轴方向夹角为 α 的方向射线 \vec{l} 的方向导数.并问在怎样的方向上此方向导数有

(1) 最大值; (2) 最小值; (3) 等于零?

解 由方向导数的计算公式知

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,1)} = f_x(1,1)\cos\alpha + f_y(1,1)\sin\alpha$$

$$= (2x - y)|_{(1,1)}\cos\alpha + (2y - x)|_{(1,1)}\sin\alpha,$$

$$=\cos\alpha+\sin\alpha = \sqrt{2}\sin(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{4}),$$

故(1) 当
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
时, 方向导数达到最大值 $\sqrt{2}$;

(2) 当
$$\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$
时, 方向导数达到最小值 $-\sqrt{2}$;

(3) 当
$$\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$
和 $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ 时,方向导数等于 0.

二、梯度

方向导数公式
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{l}^0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \vec{G} \cdot \vec{l}^0 = |\vec{G}| \cos(\vec{G}, \vec{l}^0) \quad (|\vec{l}^0| = 1)$$

当 \vec{l}^0 与 \vec{G} 方向一致时,方向导数取最大值:

$$\max\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\right) = |\vec{G}|$$

这说明 \overrightarrow{G} : f 变化率最大的方向 模: f 的最大变化率之值

1. 定义

向量 \vec{G} 称为函数 f(P) 在点 P 处的梯度 (gradient), 记作 grad f, 即

grad
$$f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

同样可定义二元函数 f(x,y) 在点P(x,y) 处的梯度

grad
$$f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{j} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

说明: 函数的方向导数为梯度在该方向上的投影.

2. 梯度的几何意义

问题:函数在点P沿哪一方向增加的速度最快? 定义 设函数z = f(x,y)在平面区域 D 内具有 一阶连续偏导数,则对于每一点 $P(x,y) \in D$, 都可定出一个向量 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\vec{j}$, 这向量称为函数 z = f(x, y)在点P(x, y)的梯度,记为 $gradf(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{j}.$

设 $\vec{e} = \cos \varphi \vec{i} + \sin \varphi \vec{j}$ 是方向 \vec{l} 上的单位向量,

由方向导数公式知

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \varphi = \{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \} \cdot \{ \cos \varphi, \sin \varphi \}$$
$$= \operatorname{grad} f(x, y) \cdot \vec{e} = | \operatorname{grad} f(x, y) | \cos \theta,$$

其中 $\theta = (gradf(x,y),\vec{e})$

当
$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} f(x,y),\vec{e}) = 1$$
时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$ 有最大值.

结论 函数在某点的梯度是这样一个向量,它的方向与取得最大方向导数的方向一致,而它的模为

方向导数的最大值. 梯度的模为

$$|gradf(x,y)| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2}.$$

当 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 不为零时,

x轴到梯度的转角的正切为 $\tan \theta = \frac{\partial y}{\partial f}$

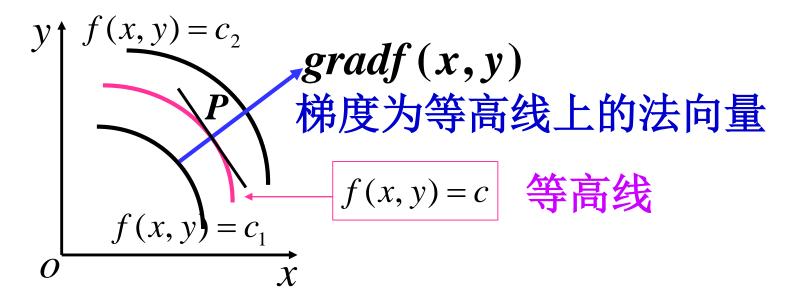
gradf

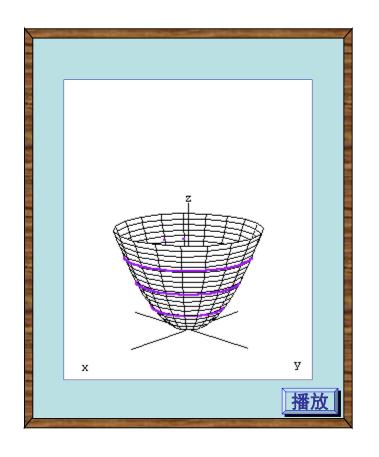
– gradf

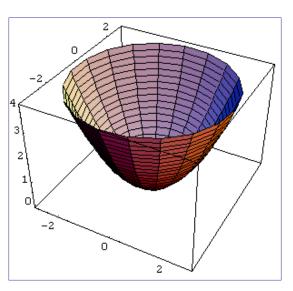
在几何上z = f(x,y) 表示一个曲面

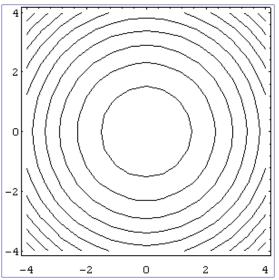
曲面被平面
$$z = c$$
 所載得
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x,y) \\ z = c \end{cases}$$

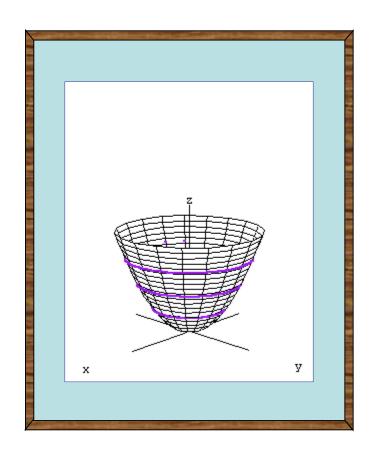
所得曲线在xoy面上投影如图

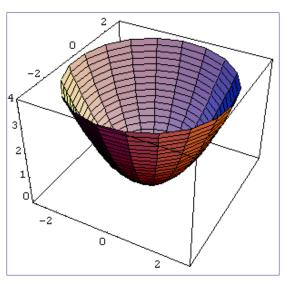


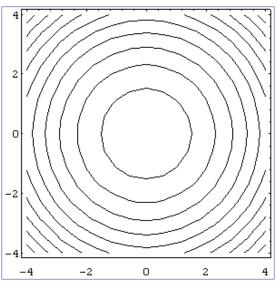


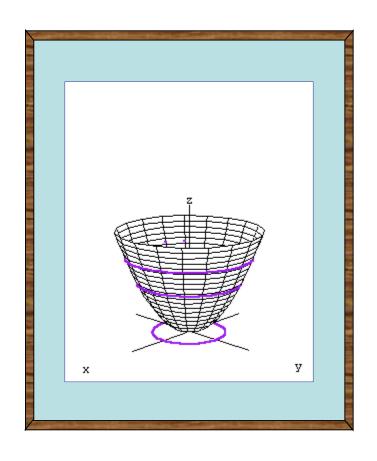


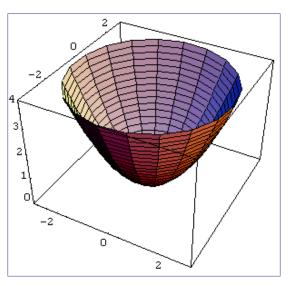


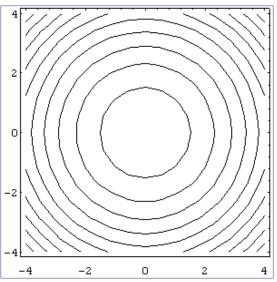


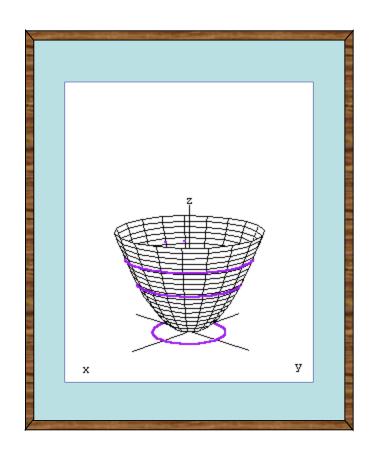


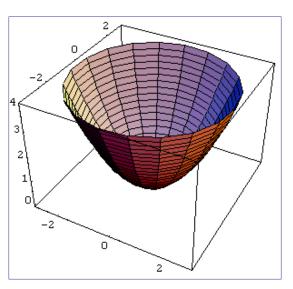


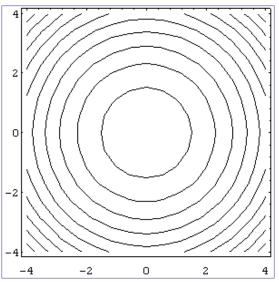


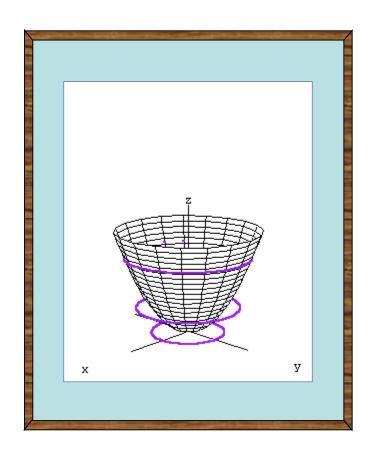


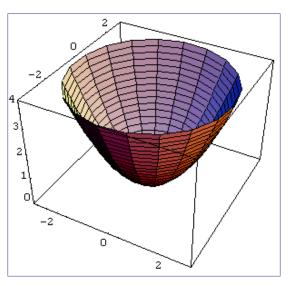


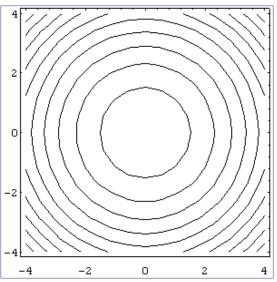


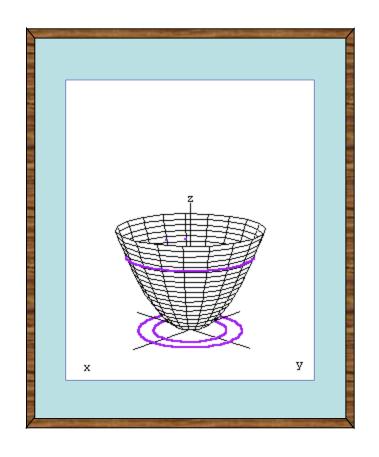


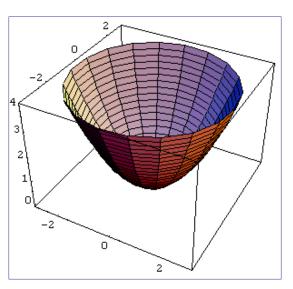


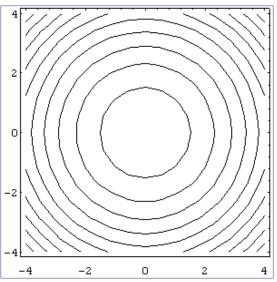


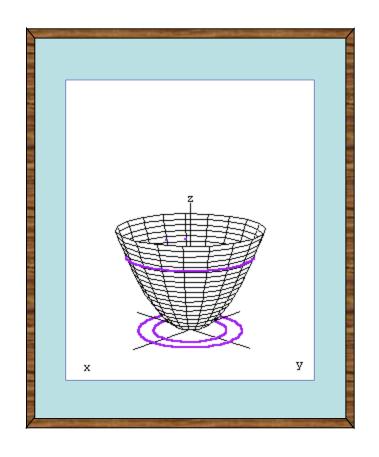


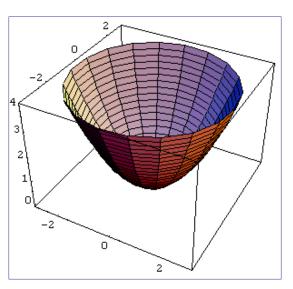


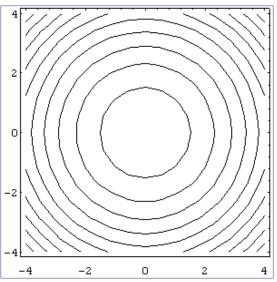


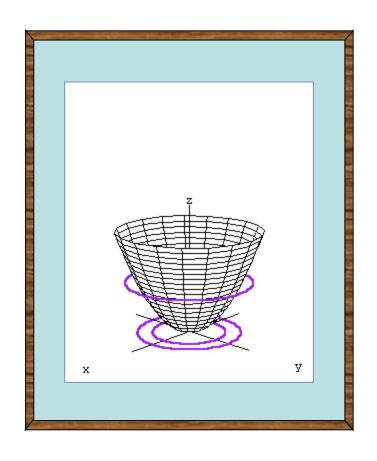


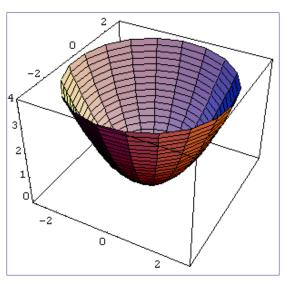


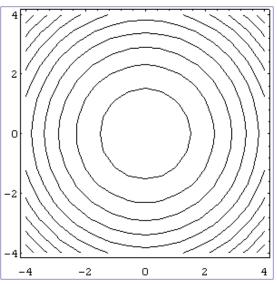


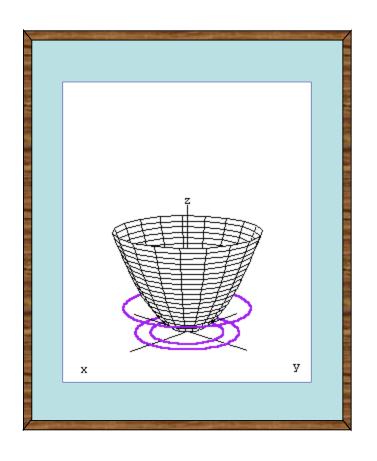


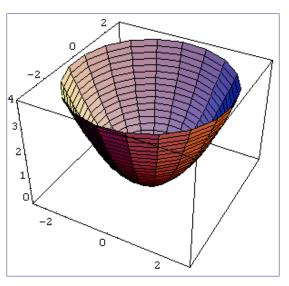


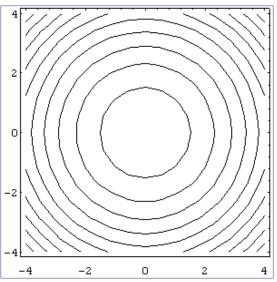


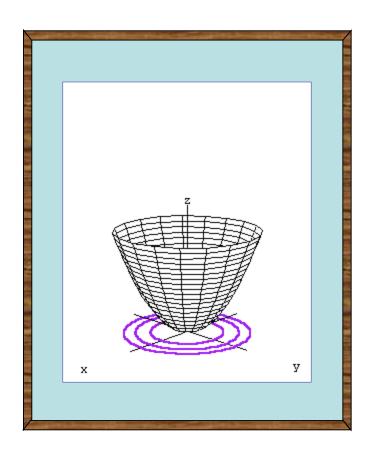


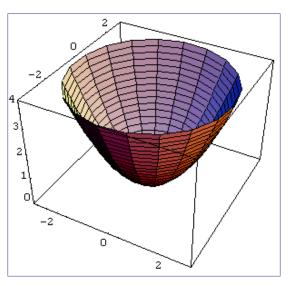


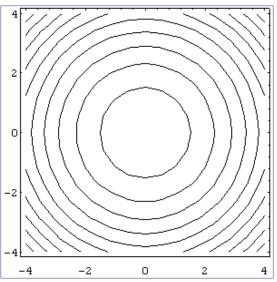




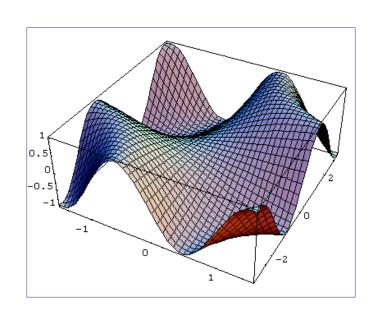


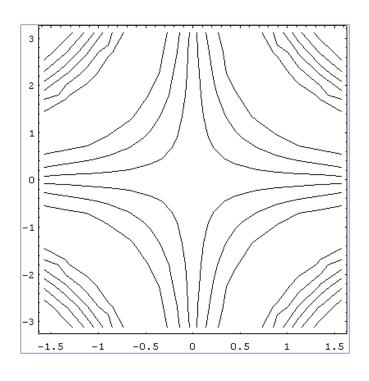






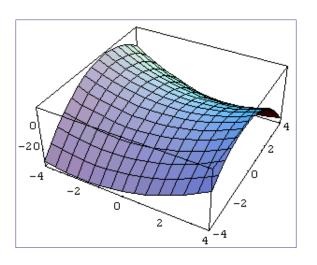
例如,函数 $z = \sin xy$ 图形及其等高线图形.

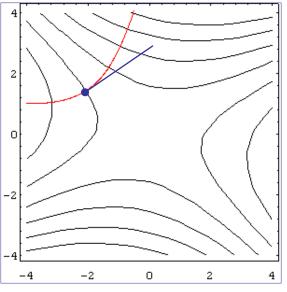




梯度与等高线的关系:

函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 P(x,y)的梯度的方向与点 P 的等 高线 f(x,y) = c 在这点的法 线的一个方向相同,且从数 值较低的等高线指向数值较 高的等高线,而梯度的模等 于函数在这个法线方向的方 向导数.





梯度的概念可以推广到三元函数

三元函数u = f(x,y,z)在空间区域 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数,则对于每一点 $P(x,y,z) \in G$,都可定义一个向量(梯度)

gradf
$$(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$
.

类似于二元函数,此梯度也是一个向量, 其方向与取得最大方向导数的方向一致,其模 为方向导数的最大值.

3. 梯度的基本运算公式

- (1) grad $C = \vec{0}$
- (2) $\operatorname{grad}(Cu) = C \operatorname{grad} u$
- (3) $\operatorname{grad}(u \pm v) = \operatorname{grad} u \pm \operatorname{grad} v$
- (4) $\operatorname{grad}(uv) = u \operatorname{grad} v + v \operatorname{grad} u$
- (5) grad f(u) = f'(u) grad u

例3. 函数 $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 在点M(1,2,-2) 处的梯度 $\operatorname{grad} u|_{M} = \frac{2}{9}(1,2,-2)$

AP: grad
$$u|_{M} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)|_{(1,2,-2)}$$

令
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
,则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot 2x$
注意 x, y, z 具有轮换对称性

$$= \left(\frac{2x}{r^2}, \frac{2y}{r^2}, \frac{2z}{r^2} \right) \Big|_{(1,2,-2)} = \frac{2}{9} (1,2,-2)$$

例4. 设 f(r) 可导,其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 为点 P(x, y, z)

处矢径 \overrightarrow{r} 的模,试证 $\operatorname{grad} f(r) = f'(r) \overrightarrow{r}^0$.

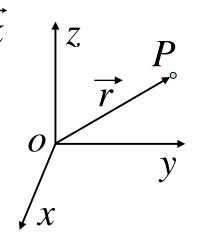
$$\frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial y} = f'(r) \frac{y}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial z} = f'(r) \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{grad} f(r) = \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

$$= f'(r) \frac{1}{r} (x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + z \vec{k})$$

$$= f'(r) \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} = f'(r) \vec{r}^{0}$$



内容小结

1. 方向导数

• 三元函数 f(x,y,z) 在点 P(x,y,z) 沿方向 l (方向角 为 α , β , γ) 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

• 二元函数 f(x,y) 在点 P(x,y) 沿方向 l (方向角为 α,β)的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$$

2. 梯度

• 三元函数 f(x, y, z) 在点 P(x, y, z) 处的梯度为

grad
$$f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)$$

• 二元函数 f(x,y)在点 P(x,y)处的梯度为 grad $f = (f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y))$

3. 关系

• 可微 _____ 方向导数存在 _____ 偏导数存在

• $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \operatorname{grad} f \cdot \vec{l}^0$ 梯度在方向 \vec{l} 上的投影.