

# 方向导数与梯度

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### 定义

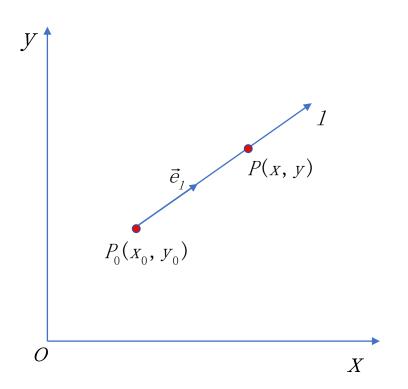


 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 是xoy平面上一点

l是以Po为始点的一条射线

 $\vec{e}_l = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$ 是与l同方向的单位向量

l的参数方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + t \cos \alpha, \\ y = y_0 + t \cos \beta \end{cases} (t \ge 0).$$



设z = f(x,y)在点 $P_0$ 的某邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内有定义,

$$P(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta)$$
为 $l$ 上另一点,且 $P \in U(P_0)$ 



#### 定义



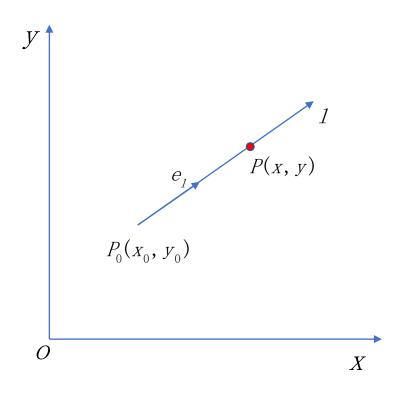
若

$$\frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

在 $t \to 0^+$  (即P沿着l趋于 $P_0$ ) 时的极限存在,

则称此极限为f(x,y)在点 $P_0$ 沿方向l的方向导数,

记作
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(x_0,y_0)}$$
,即



$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial I} \right|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(X_0 + t \cos \alpha, Y_0 + t \cos \beta) - f(X_0, Y_0)}{t}$$



# 定义



$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial I} \right|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(X_0 + t \cos \alpha, Y_0 + t \cos \beta) - f(X_0, Y_0)}{t}$$

#### 方向导数也可表示为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial I}\bigg|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho} \qquad (\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}).$$

方向导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(x_0,y_0)}$ 是f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处沿l方向的变化率



### 方向导数与偏导数

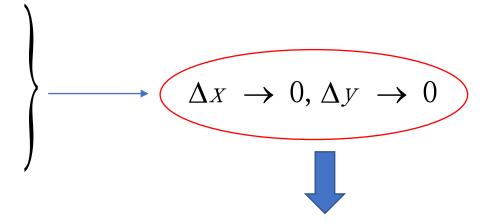


方向导数 
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial I} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t} \longrightarrow t$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}\Big|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = \lim_{\Delta X \to 0} \frac{f(X_0 + \Delta X, Y_0) - f(X_0, Y_0)}{\Delta X}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}\Big|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = \lim_{\Delta Y \to 0} \frac{f(X_0, Y_0 + \Delta Y) - f(X_0, Y_0)}{\Delta Y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(y,y_0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$



偏导数是沿直线的变化率 方向导数导数是沿射线的变化率



### 方向导数的计算



定理 如果函数f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处可微,那么函数在该点沿任一方向l的方向导数存在,且有

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial I} \right|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = f_{X}(X_0, Y_0) \cos \alpha + f_{Y}(X_0, Y_0) \cos \beta,$$

其中,  $\cos\alpha$ ,  $\cos\beta$ 是方向l的方向余弦。

证明 f(x,y)在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处可微  $\Longrightarrow$ 

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$$
(1)

点 $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$ 在射线l上  $\Longrightarrow$ 

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



#### 方向导数的计算



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial I}\Big|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(X_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta) - f(X_0, y_0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x_{0}, y_{0}) + f(x_{0}, y_{0}) \Delta x + f(x_{0}, y_{0}) \Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta y)^{2}}) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{t}$$
(3)

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{f_{X}(X_{0}, y_{0}) \Delta X + f_{Y}(X_{0}, y_{0}) \Delta Y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta X)^{2} + (\Delta Y)^{2}})}{t}$$
(4)

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})t \cos \alpha + f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0})t \cos \beta + o(t)}{t}$$
(5)

$$= f_{X}(X_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_{Y}(X_0, y_0) \cos \beta$$

证毕。



## 多元函数的梯度



#### 问题:沿哪一个方向其方向导数最大?最大值是多少?

设函数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 $P_0(x_0,y_0) \in D$ ,都可确定一个向量

$$f_{X}(X_{0}, y_{0})\vec{i} + f_{Y}(X_{0}, y_{0})\vec{j},$$

此向量称为函数f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的梯度,

记作 grad  $f(x_0, y_0)$ 或 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ ,即

$$\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0) = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) = f_{X}(x_0, y_0) \vec{i} + f_{Y}(x_0, y_0) \vec{j}.$$



# 多元函数的梯度



$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial I} \right|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = f_{X}(X_0, Y_0) \cos \alpha + f_{Y}(X_0, Y_0) \cos \beta = \nabla f(X_0, Y_0) \bullet \vec{e}_{I},$$

$$ec{e}_{l}=(\coslpha,\cosoldsymbol{eta})$$
与 $l$ 同方向的单位向量

$$\vec{e}_{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$$

$$= \left| \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \right| \cos \theta$$

 $\theta$ 为 $\vec{e}_l$ 与 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ 的夹角

函数在某点沿l方向的方向导数,等于梯度在l方向上的投影。 若 $\theta$ =0,即l与梯度方向一致时,

方向导数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(x_0,y_0)}$ 取得最大值 最大值是梯度的模长 $|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)|$ 



谢谢!