

# 第10+11講：方向導數與梯度 (gradient)

(一) 設  $u = f(x,y)$  在  $M(x_0, y_0)$  附近之方向導數  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}|_{M_0}$

設  $u = f(x,y)$  在  $x \in U(M_0, \delta)$  上,  $M(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in U(M_0, \delta)$ .

$\Rightarrow M_0$  在  $\ell$  作射線  $L$  過  $M_0$ .

$$\nabla_B f = f(M_0) = |M_0| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\text{則 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(M) - f(M_0)}{|MM_0|} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}|_{M_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}|_{M_0}.$$



$$\text{則 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}|_{M_0} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \delta \cos \alpha, y_0 + \delta \sin \alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\delta} \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta x &= f \cos \alpha, \Delta y = f \sin \alpha \\ \ell^0 &= (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha), \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta, \\ &= (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

是  $u = f(x,y)$  在  $M_0$  之  $\ell$  方向導數

方向導數，表示  $u$  在  $\ell$  方向在  $M_0$  之梯度。

例 1. 若  $f_x(M_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)$  存在，則  $u = f(x,y) \in M_0$  之

$$\text{梯度正向: } \ell = (1,0) \text{ 之 } x \text{ 方向導數由 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}|_{M_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = f_x(x_0, y_0); \text{ 而 } u = f(x,y) \in M_0 \text{ 之梯度}$$

方向導數 = directional derivative (1)

X轴的负向:  $\vec{l} = (-1, 0) = -i$  的方向导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}}|_{M_0} =$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{-\Delta x} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = -f'_x(M_0)$$

同理, 当  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = B$  (非零) 时,  $u = f(x, y) \in \cup_{M_0} M(x_0, y_0)$  且  $y$  轴的正、负向

正负向的方向导数都存在, 且  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial j}|_{M_0} = f'_j(M_0)$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{j}}|_{M_0} = -f'_j(M_0)$ .

这里  $j = (0, 1)$ ,  $-j = (0, -1)$  分别为  $y$  轴的正、负向。

例 2.  $u = f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在  $(0, 0)$  处 C 且  $f'_x(0, 0), f'_y(0, 0)$  都

不存在. 但  $u$  不可微. 但  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在  $(0, 0)$  处存在两个方向

$$\vec{l}^0 = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha) \text{ 的方向导数 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}^0}|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0 + \rho \cos \alpha, 0 + \rho \sin \alpha) - f(0, 0)}{\rho}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{(\rho \cos \alpha)^2 + (\rho \sin \alpha)^2} - 0}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\rho}{\rho} = 1.$$

例 3. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  在  $\bar{J}(M_0, \bar{J})$  中,  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ,  $M(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$ ,

$$\bar{J}(M_0, \bar{J}), f = f(M_0, M) = |M_0 M| = \sqrt{(x_0 - x)^2 + (y_0 - y)^2 + (z_0 - z)^2} > 0, \begin{cases} \Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha \\ \Delta y = \rho \cos \beta \\ \Delta z = \rho \cos \gamma \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{M_0} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(M) - f(M_0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta, z_0 + \rho \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\rho}$$

(2)

若函数  $f'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) = A$  (非零时),  $l = f(x, y, z)$  在  $M_0$  处

沿该方向  $\vec{l} = (1, 0, 0)$ , 另一向  $\vec{l}' = (-1, 0, 0)$  沿该方向  $f'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) = -A$

且  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial x}|_{M_0} = A$ ,  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial x'}|_{M_0} = -A$ . 余类推.

例 4. 若  $u = f(x, y)$  在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  处可微时,  $u \in M_0$  处沿

该方向  $\vec{l}^0 = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$  的方向导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l^0}|_{M_0}$  都为 0, 且

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l^0}|_{M_0} = f'_x(M_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(M_0) \sin \alpha = f'_x(M_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(M_0) \cos \beta, \quad (\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2})$$

(1)

即: 若  $M_0(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in J(M_0, \delta)$ , 则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f'_x(M_0) \Delta x + f'_y(M_0) \Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho} &= f'_x(M_0) \frac{\Delta x}{\rho} + f'_y(M_0) \frac{\Delta y}{\rho} + \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} \\ &= f'_x(M_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(M_0) \sin \alpha + \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \rho \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 得: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial l^0}|_{M_0} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho} = f'_x(M_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(M_0) \sin \alpha$$

同理, 若  $u = f(x, y, z)$  在  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处可微时,  $u \in M_0$  处

沿该方向  $\vec{l}^0 = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha, \cos \gamma)$  的方向导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l^0}|_{M_0}$  都为 0

(2)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}^0}|_{M_0} = f'_x(M_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(M_0) \sin \beta + f'_z(M_0) \cos \gamma \quad (\text{A}_1)$$

在  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中称向量  $(f'_x(M_0), f'_y(M_0))$  为函数  $u = f(x, y)$  在  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$

处的梯度；在  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中，称向量  $(f'_x(M_0), f'_y(M_0), f'_z(M_0))$  为函数

$u = f(x, y, z)$  在  $M_0$  处的梯度，记为：

$$\text{grad } f(x_0, y_0) = (f'_x(M_0), f'_y(M_0)); \quad \text{grad } f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (f'_x(M_0), f'_y(M_0), f'_z(M_0)).$$

$$\text{也即记为: grad } f(x_0, y_0) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)|_{M_0}, \quad \text{grad } f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)|_{M_0}$$

$u = f(x, y, z) \in C^2(M, \mathbb{R})$  中  $u$  在  $M$  处梯度表示为

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

其中  $\nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$  称为梯度向量算子，也称 Hamilton 算子。

例  $\text{A}_1$  可改写为：

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}^0}|_{M_0} = (f'_x(M_0), f'_y(M_0), f'_z(M_0)) \cdot (\cos \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \gamma) = \nabla u|_{M_0} \cdot \vec{e}^0 \quad (\text{A}_2)$$

$$= \text{grad } f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot \vec{e}^0 = |\text{grad } f(M_0)| \cdot |\vec{e}^0| \text{ad}(\text{grad } f(M_0), \vec{e}^0) \quad (\text{A}_3)$$

$$\leq |\text{grad } f(M_0)| = |\nabla u(M_0)|$$

等号当且仅当  $\vec{e}^0$  与  $\text{grad } f(M_0)$  正交取到。

(A).

(二) 梯度的性质(单指、向量梯度):

设  $U = \{x_1, y_1, z\} \subset M, M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in U$ , 则  $f(x_1, y_1, z) \in M_0$

则梯度  $\text{grad } f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (f_x(M_0), f_y(M_0), f_z(M_0))$  是一列向量。

向量梯度的模  $|\text{grad } f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$  与  $f(x_1, y_1, z) \in M_0$  的距离

成反比, 向量梯度的模取最大值, 而梯度的反向即是  $f(x_1, y_1, z)$

$\in M_0$  处梯度方向是函数取最大值的方向。

$$\text{从 } \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}|_{M_0} = \text{grad } f(M_0) \cdot \vec{e}^t = |\text{grad } f(M_0)| \cos(\text{grad } f(M_0), \vec{e}^t) \leq |\text{grad } f(M_0)|$$

可知, 当  $\vec{e}^t$  与  $\text{grad } f(M_0)$  相同时,  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}|_{M_0}$  取最大值  $|\text{grad } f(M_0)|$

而当  $\vec{e}^t$  与  $\text{grad } f(M_0)$  相反时,  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}|_{M_0}$  取最小值  $-|\text{grad } f(M_0)|$

$$\text{即 } (\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}|_{M_0})_{\max} = |\text{grad } f(M_0)|, (\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}|_{M_0})_{\min} = -|\text{grad } f(M_0)| \quad (4)$$

因此, 在  $M_0$  处, 沿梯度  $\text{grad } f(M_0)$  的方向,  $f(x_1, y_1, z)$  的

变化率是最大的, 而沿  $-\text{grad } f(M_0)$  的方向,  $f(x_1, y_1, z)$  的

$$\text{变化率最小: } -|\text{grad } f(M_0)| \leq \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}|_{M_0} \leq |\text{grad } f(M_0)|. \quad (5)$$

(5).

因  $\text{grad} f(M_0) = \nabla u(M_0) \triangleq \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{M_0}$ , 故而有

$$-\lVert \nabla u(M_0) \rVert \leq \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell} \right|_{M_0} \leq \lVert \nabla u(M_0) \rVert$$

梯度或泰勒湯山的梯度是一種將光滑微分近似。

設  $u_1 = f_1(x_1, y, z)$ ,  $u_2 = f_2(x_1, y, z)$  可微， $f_1, f_2$  分別為  $f_1, f_2$ ，則有

(1).  $\nabla(C_1u_1 + G_2u_2) = C_1\nabla u_1 + G_2\nabla u_2$ ,  $C_1, G_2$  為常數；

(2).  $\nabla(u_1 \cdot u_2) = u_2 \nabla u_1 + u_1 \nabla u_2$ ;

(3).  $\nabla f(u) = f'(u) \nabla u$ ,  $f$  分別。

證明： $\because C_1, G_2$  為常數，而  $\nabla(C_1u_1 + G_2u_2) \triangleq (C_1u_1 + G_2u_2)'_x, (C_1u_1 + G_2u_2)'_y, (C_1u_1 + G_2u_2)'_z$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (C_1u_1 + G_2u_2)'_z &= (C_1u_1'x + G_2u_2'x, C_1u_1'y + G_2u_2'y, C_1u_1'z + G_2u_2'z) \\ &= C_1(u_1'x, u_1'y, u_1'z) + G_2(u_2'x, u_2'y, u_2'z) = C_1\nabla u_1 + G_2\nabla u_2 \end{aligned}$$

同理： $\nabla f(u) = f'(u)'_x, f'(u)'_y, f'(u)'_z$

$$= (f'(u)u'_x, f'(u)u'_y, f'(u)u'_z) = f'(u)(u'_x, u'_y, u'_z) = f'(u)\nabla u.$$

由上述(1), (2), (3)可知，微分法算子  $D$  與微分算子  $d$  的關係。

(6).

10月5. 第五节/例题:

求

(1). 求  $Z = x^2 + y^2$  在点  $M_0(1, 2)$  处, 沿从  $(1, 2)$  到  $(2, 2 + \sqrt{3})$  方向

的方向导数, 并求  $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial l}|_{M_0(1, 2)}$  的最大值与最小值。

(2). 求  $Z = 1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})$  在点  $M_0(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})$  处, 沿曲线  $L: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

在这条曲线内两点的方向导数。

(3). 在带电  $\frac{m}{r}$  所产生的静电场中  $E = \frac{m}{r^2}$ , 其中  $m > 0$  为常数,

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  是向径  $(x, y, z)$  的模。

求  $\vec{l}(1/10)$ .  $\vec{l}$  方向为  $(z-1, 2\sqrt{3}z) = (1, \sqrt{3}) \hat{= l} \Rightarrow \vec{l} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) =$

$(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$ . 而  $\nabla Z(M_0) = (Z'_x(M_0), Z'_y(M_0)) = (2x, 2y)|_{M_0(1, 2)} = (2, 4)$ ,

$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial l}|_{M_0} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}|_{M_0} \cdot \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}|_{M_0} \cdot \cos\beta = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 + 2\sqrt{3}$ .

10).  $\because |\nabla Z(M_0)| = (2, 4) | = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ .  $\therefore \frac{\partial Z}{\partial l}|_{M_0} = 2\sqrt{5}$ .  
 $-2\sqrt{5} = -|\nabla Z(M_0)| \leq \frac{\partial Z}{\partial l}|_{M_0} \leq |\nabla Z(M_0)| = 2\sqrt{5}$ . 即  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial l}|_{M_0} = 2\sqrt{5} \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial l}|_{M_0} = -2\sqrt{5} \end{array} \right.$

11).  $L$  的参数方程为  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$ ,

(7).

上の曲線  $r(t) = (x(t), y(t)) = (a \cos t, b \sin t)$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ ,  $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ ,

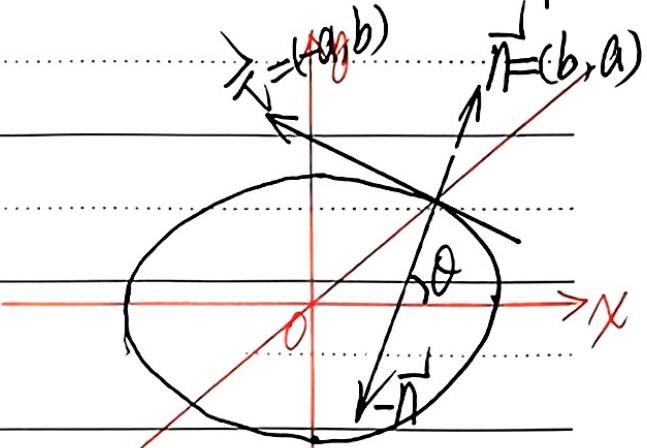
$$r'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t)) \Big|_{M_0} = (-a \sin t, b \cos t) \Big|_{M_0(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})} = (-a \sin t, b \cos t) \Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b$$

$= (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b)$ . 可取切面量  $\vec{n} = (-a, b)$ . これは  $M_0$  以外

法面量を  $\vec{n} = (b, a)$ , 因して  $M_0$  は

$$(2) 法面量 \vec{l} = -\vec{n} = (-b, -a) \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{l}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}(-b, -a) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$$



$$(3) z'_x(M_0) = -\frac{2x}{a^2} \Big|_{M_0} = \frac{-2}{a^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, z'_y(M_0) = -\frac{2y}{b^2} \Big|_{M_0} = \frac{-2}{b^2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b}.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{M_0} = z'_x(M_0) \cos \alpha + z'_y(M_0) \cos \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \left( \frac{-b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right) + \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b} \right) \left( -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right) \\ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \left( \frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}(a^2+b^2)}{ab}.$$

$$\text{解 (3): } \nabla\left(\frac{m}{r}\right) = \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)'_x \hat{x}, \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)'_y \hat{y}, \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)'_z \hat{z}$$

$$\text{而 } \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)'_x = m\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)'_x = -\frac{m}{r^2} \hat{x} = -\frac{m}{r^2} \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{mx}{r^3}, \text{ 由对称性}$$

$$\left(\frac{m}{r}\right)'_y = -\frac{my}{r^3}, \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)'_z = -\frac{mz}{r^3}. \text{ 故 } \nabla\left(\frac{m}{r}\right) = -\frac{m}{r^3}(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{全 } \vec{F}^0 = \frac{(x, y, z)}{r}, \text{ 则 } \nabla\left(\frac{m}{r}\right) = -\frac{m \vec{r}^0}{r^2} = -\frac{m \cdot 1}{r^2} \vec{r}^0 \quad (8)$$

(8).

(九) 引力势能与势场：设质点  $m(0,0,0)$  质量为  $m$  的质点，对质点  $M(x,y,z)$  且质量为  $1$  的单个质点的引力，该引力的大小与两质点的质量乘积成正比，而与它们的距离平方成反比，并且这引力的方向由质点  $M$  指向质点。

在物理中，称  $\frac{m}{r}(-\vec{r}_0)$  为引力场。

这是力场。而称  $\frac{m}{r} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$  为势函数  
引力势函数，简称势函数。

因为引力场  $\frac{m}{r}(-\vec{r}_0) = \frac{m \cdot 1}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \stackrel{(+) (x,y,z)}{\rightarrow} \frac{m}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$

是通过势函数  $\frac{m}{r}$  取得极会得到的。因此，也将这个  
引力场称为势场。

(三). 作业: ex9.2/21; 22; 23; 24; 36/(2),(5); 38.

第12讲: 线积分与重积分的几何应用

(9).