## 定理3.3

若n 元函数f在点 $\bar{x}_0$ 可微,则函数在该点 沿任意方向l 的方向导数存在,且有

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} \cos \theta_i$$

其中 $\vec{e}_i = (\cos \theta_1, \cos \theta_2, \cdots, \cos \theta_n)$ 为l方向上的单位向量。

下面以二元函数为例证明:

(可微的定义、方向导数的定义)



方向导数公式 
$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} \cos \theta_i$$

令向量
$$\vec{g} = \left(\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_n}\right)$$

$$\vec{e}_1 = (\cos \theta_1, \cos \theta_2, \cdots, \cos \theta_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial \vec{t}} = \langle \vec{g}, \vec{e}_i \rangle = \|\vec{g}\| \cos(\vec{g}, \vec{e}_i)$$

当ē,与g的方向一致时,方向导数取最大值:

$$\max\left(\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial \vec{l}}\right) = \|\vec{g}\|$$

这说明 g f 方向: f 变化率最大的方向 模: f 的最大变化率之值





## 定义3.4

$$\vec{g} = \left( \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

设函数  $u = f(\vec{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在点 $\vec{x}_0$  可微,

则称向量
$$\left(\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_n}\right)$$
为函数 $f$ 

在点 $\vec{x}_0$ 处的梯度向量,简称梯度 (gradient), 记作

 $\operatorname{grad} f(\vec{x}_0)$ ,或 $\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)$ ,即

$$\operatorname{grad} f(\vec{x}_0) = \nabla f(\vec{x}_0) = \left( \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

其中 T 称为向量微分算子或 Nabla算子.





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它本身没有意义,将事作用于函数 ƒ 就得到一向量,即

$$\nabla f(\vec{x}_0) = \left( \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

同样可定义二元函数 f(x,y) 在点P(x,y) 处的梯度

$$\mathbf{grad} f = \nabla f(x, y) = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y))$$



方向导数公式 
$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} \cos \theta_i$$

注: 1. 方向导数可以表示成:

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x}_0)}{\partial \vec{t}} = \langle gradf(\vec{x}_0), \vec{e}_i \rangle = \langle \nabla f(\vec{x}_0), \vec{e}_i \rangle$$

2. 若记  $d\vec{x} = (dx_1, dx_2, \dots, dx_n)$ ,则利用梯度可将 f在点 x 处的全微分写成:

$$df(\vec{x}) = \langle \nabla f(\vec{x}), d\vec{x} \rangle$$



**例3.13** 求二元函数  $u = x^2 - xy + y^2$  在点 P(-1, 1)处 沿方向  $\vec{e}_l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2,1)$  的方向导数,并指出u 在该 点沿哪个方向的方向导数最大?这个最大的方向导数值是多少?u 沿哪个方向减小的最快?沿着哪个方向u 的值不变化?

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P} : \nabla u \Big|_{(-1,1)} &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) \Big|_{(-1,1)} = (2x - y, 2y - x) \Big|_{(-1,1)} = (-3,3) \\
&\frac{\partial u(-1,1)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \langle \nabla u \Big|_{(-1,1)}, \vec{e}_l \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-6 + 3) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{5}}
\end{aligned}$$





(1) 方向导数取最大值的方向即梯度方向, 其单位向

量为 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 (-1,1),方向导数的最大值为  $\|\nabla u\|_{(-1,1)} = 3\sqrt{2}$ .

- (2) u 沿梯度的负向即  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (1,-1) 的方向减小的最快。
- (3) 下求使 u 的变化率为零的方向。令  $\vec{e}_l = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$

则: 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(-1,1)} = \langle \nabla u \Big|_{(-1,1)}, \vec{e}_l \rangle = -3\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta$$
$$= 3\sqrt{2}\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

令 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}} = 0$$
 得  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 此时 $u$  的值不变化。



## 梯度的运算法则

- (1)  $\operatorname{grad} c = \overrightarrow{0}$  或  $\nabla c = \overrightarrow{0}$  (c为常数)
- $\overline{(2)}$  grad(cu) = c grad u 或 $\nabla(cu) = c\nabla u$
- (3)  $\operatorname{grad}(u \pm v) = \operatorname{grad} u \pm \operatorname{grad} v$  或 $\nabla(u \pm v) = \nabla u \pm \nabla v$
- (4)  $\operatorname{grad}(uv) = u \operatorname{grad} v + v \operatorname{grad} u$

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

(5) 
$$\operatorname{grad}(\frac{u}{v}) = \frac{v \operatorname{grad} u - u \operatorname{grad} v}{v^2}$$
  $\operatorname{gl} \nabla(\frac{u}{v}) = \frac{v \nabla u - u \nabla v}{v^2}$ 

(6) 
$$\operatorname{grad} f(u) = f'(u)\operatorname{grad} u$$
 或  $\nabla f(u) = f'(u)\nabla u$ 



(6)  $\operatorname{grad} f(u) = f'(u)\operatorname{grad} u$  或  $\nabla f(u) = f'(u)\nabla u$ 

证明:设 $u = u(\vec{x}) = u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 由一元函数的链式法则,有

$$\nabla f(u) = \left(\frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x_n}\right)$$

$$= \left(f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2}, \dots, f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n}\right)$$

$$= f'(u)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n}\right) = f'(u)\nabla u$$



例3. 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 $\operatorname{grad} f(r) = f'(r)\overrightarrow{e_r}$ .

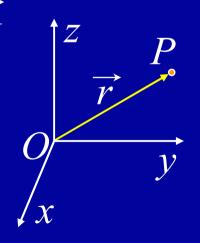
$$\mathbf{iE}: : \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}$$

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

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

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

$$= f'(r) \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} = f'(r) \vec{e}_r$$







## 物理意义

函数 —— 场·

数量场(数性函数)

如: 温度场, 电势场等

(物理量的分布) 向量场(矢性函数)

如: 力场,速度场等

可微函数 f(P) — 梯度场 grad f(P)(势)

(向量场)

注意:任意一个向量场不一定是梯度场.