

重心坐标函数

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1 一维情况

一维中只用两个点 x_0, x_1 , 找两个定义在 $[x_0, x_1]$ 上的线性函数 $f_0(x), f_1(x)$, 满足:

$$\begin{cases} f_i(x_i) = 1 \\ f_i(x_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j \end{cases} \quad i = 0, 1 \quad (1)$$

方法一: 待定系数法

假设

$$f_i(x) = k_0^{(i)}x + k_1^{(i)}, \quad i = 0, 1$$

得到方程:

$$\begin{cases} k_0^{(0)}x_0 + k_1^{(0)} = 1 \\ k_0^{(0)}x_1 + k_1^{(0)} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} k_0^{(1)}x_0 + k_1^{(1)} = 0 \\ k_0^{(1)}x_1 + k_1^{(1)} = 1 \end{cases}$$

则根据克拉默法则

$$\begin{aligned} k_0^{(0)} &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{x_0 - x_1}, & k_1^{(0)} &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \\ k_0^{(1)} &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-1}{x_0 - x_1}, & k_1^{(1)} &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 0 \\ x_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x_0}{x_0 - x_1} \end{aligned}$$

这样就得到了两个基函数, 且他们的梯度为:

$$\nabla f_0(x) = k_0^{(0)} \quad \nabla f_1(x) = k_0^{(1)}$$

方法二: 长度函数

令 $f_0(x)$ 是 x 到 x_1 的长度与 x_0 到 x_1 的长度之比, $f_1(x)$ 是 x 到 x_0 的长度与 x_1 到 x_0 的长度之比, 所以 f_0, f_1 满足(1)条件, 且

$$\begin{cases} f_0(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} \\ f_1(x) = \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} \end{cases}$$

所以 f_0, f_1 是线性函数, 所以 f_0, f_1 是要找的两个函数。因为 $f_0(x)$ 是 x 到 x_1 的长度与 x_0 到 x_1 的长度之比, 所以 f_0 沿着 x_1 到 x_0 的方向时 $f_0(x)$ 函数值增长, 所以其梯度方向为 x_1 到 x_0 的方向, 又因为线性函数的梯度恒定不变, 所以其大小为

$$\left| \frac{f_0(x_0) - f_0(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x_0 - x_1} \right|$$

所以 $f_0(x)$ 的梯度为:

$$\nabla f_0(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x_0 - x_1) \left| \frac{1}{x_0 - x_1} \right| = \frac{1}{x_0 - x_1}$$

同理, $f_1(x)$ 的梯度为:

$$\nabla f_1(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x_1 - x_0) \left| \frac{1}{x_1 - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x_1 - x_0}$$

2 二维情况

二维空间中,由三个不共线的点 $(x_0, y_0)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)$ 找到三个定义在 $(x_0, y_0)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)$ 围成的三角形区域的线性函数 $f_0(x, y), f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y)$, 满足:

$$\begin{cases} f_i(x_i, y_i) = 1 \\ f_i(x_j, y_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j \end{cases} \quad i = 0, 1, 2 \quad (2)$$

方法一:待定系数法

假设

$$f_i(x, y) = a_i x + b_i y + c_i \quad i = 0, 1, 2$$

得到方程:

$$\begin{cases} a_0 x_0 + b_0 y_0 + c_0 = 1 \\ a_0 x_1 + b_0 y_1 + c_0 = 0 \\ a_0 x_2 + b_0 y_2 + c_0 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} a_1 x_0 + b_1 y_0 + c_1 = 0 \\ a_1 x_1 + b_1 y_1 + c_1 = 1 \\ a_1 x_2 + b_1 y_2 + c_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_2 x_0 + b_2 y_0 + c_2 = 0 \\ a_2 x_1 + b_2 y_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ a_2 x_2 + b_2 y_2 + c_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

设 $\lambda = \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$, 根据克拉默法则:

$$a_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_1 & 1 \\ 0 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad b_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & 0 & 1 \\ x_2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad c_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_0 & 1 \\ 1 & y_1 & 1 \\ 0 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad b_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad c_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_1 & 1 \\ 1 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad b_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 0 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad c_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}$$

由此就得到了三个基函数,且他们的梯度为:

$$\nabla f_0(x, y) = (a_0, b_0), \nabla f_1(x, y) = (a_1, b_1), \nabla f_2(x, y) = (a_2, b_2)$$

方法二:面积函数

假设 $(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1) \rightarrow (x_2, y_2)$ 是逆时针方向

- 令 $f_0(x, y)$ 表示 $[(x, y)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)]$ 围成的三角形的面积比上 $[(x_0, y_0)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)]$ 围成的三角形面积.
- $f_1(x, y)$ 表示 $[(x_0, y_0)(x, y)(x_2, y_2)]$ 围成的三角形的面积比上 $[(x_0, y_0)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)]$ 围成的三角形面积.
- $f_2(x, y)$ 表示 $[(x_0, y_0)(x_1, y_1)(x, y)]$ 围成的三角形的面积比上 $[(x_0, y_0)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)]$ 围成的三角形面积.

这时, $f_0(x, y), f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y)$ 满足条件(2)。

用 τ 来表示总面积, τ_i 来表示 $f_i(x, y)$ 对应的面积,由三角形面积公式可得

$$\tau_0 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \tau_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x & y & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x & y & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \tau = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

由假设可得:

$$f_0(x, y) = \frac{\tau_0}{\tau}, \quad f_1(x, y) = \frac{\tau_1}{\tau}, \quad f_2(x, y) = \frac{\tau_2}{\tau}$$

则 $f_0(x, y), f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y)$ 是线性函数。所以它们是要找的函数。

由于 $f_0(x, y)$ 表示的是 $(x, y)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)$ 围成的三角形的面积比上 $(x_0, y_0)(x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)$ 围成的三角形面积。所以当 (x, y) 沿着与 $(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$ 方向垂直并指向 (x_0, y_0) 的方向,即 $(y_1 - y_2, x_2 - x_1)$ 方向时, $f_0(x, y)$ 的函数值增加最快,所以 $f_0(x, y)$ 的梯度方向为 $(y_1 - y_2, x_2 - x_1)$,单位方向为 $\vec{n} = \frac{(y_1 - y_2, x_2 - x_1)}{\sqrt{(y_1 - y_2)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}}$

由于 $f_0(x, y)$ 是线性函数, 所以梯度不变, 假设由 (x_0, y_0) 到对边的垂线的垂足为 (x_3, y_3) 那么垂线长度就是三角形的高, 设为 $h, h = \frac{2\tau}{\sqrt{(y_1-y_2)^2+(x_2-x_1)^2}}$ 则 $\nabla f_0(x, y)$ 的大小为

$$\frac{f_0(x_0, y_0) - f_0(x_3, y_3)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{(y_1-y_2)^2+(x_2-x_1)^2}}{2\tau}$$

$$\nabla f_0(x, y) = \frac{(y_1 - y_2, x_2 - x_1)}{\sqrt{(y_1 - y_2)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}} \frac{\sqrt{(y_1 - y_2)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}}{2\tau} = \frac{(y_1 - y_2, x_2 - x_1)}{2\tau}$$

同理:

$$\nabla f_1(x, y) = \frac{(y_2 - y_0, x_0 - x_2)}{2\tau}$$

$$\nabla f_2(x, y) = \frac{(y_0 - y_1, x_1 - x_0)}{2\tau}$$

3 三维情况

三维空间中, 由四个不共面的点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x_1, y_1, z_1)(x_2, y_2, z_2)(x_3, y_3, z_3)$ 确定四个定义域在四个点围成的三棱柱内的线性函数 $f_0(x, y, z), f_1(x, y, z), f_2(x, y, z), f_3(x, y, z)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} f_i(x_i) = 1 \\ f_i(x_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j \end{cases} \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad (3)$$

方法一: 待定系数法

设:

$$f_i(x, y, z) = a_i x + b_i y + c_i z + d_i \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

得到方程组:

$$\begin{cases} a_0 x_0 + b_0 y_0 + c_0 z_0 + d_0 = 1 \\ a_0 x_1 + b_0 y_1 + c_0 z_1 + d_0 = 0 \\ a_0 x_2 + b_0 y_2 + c_0 z_2 + d_0 = 0 \\ a_0 x_3 + b_0 y_3 + c_0 z_3 + d_0 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} a_1 x_0 + b_1 y_0 + c_1 z_0 + d_1 = 0 \\ a_1 x_1 + b_1 y_1 + c_1 z_1 + d_1 = 1 \\ a_1 x_2 + b_1 y_2 + c_1 z_2 + d_1 = 0 \\ a_1 x_3 + b_1 y_3 + c_1 z_3 + d_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 x_0 + b_2 y_0 + c_2 z_0 + d_2 = 0 \\ a_2 x_1 + b_2 y_1 + c_2 z_1 + d_2 = 0 \\ a_2 x_2 + b_2 y_2 + c_2 z_2 + d_2 = 1 \\ a_2 x_3 + b_2 y_3 + c_2 z_3 + d_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} a_3 x_0 + b_3 y_0 + c_3 z_0 + d_3 = 0 \\ a_3 x_1 + b_3 y_1 + c_3 z_1 + d_3 = 0 \\ a_3 x_2 + b_3 y_2 + c_3 z_2 + d_3 = 0 \\ a_3 x_3 + b_3 y_3 + c_3 z_3 + d_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

设 $\lambda = \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$, 根据克拉默法则:

$$a_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ 0 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ 0 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad b_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 1 & z_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 0 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 0 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & 0 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad c_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 0 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad d_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 0 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \\ 1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ 0 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ 0 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad b_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 0 & z_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 0 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & 0 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad c_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 0 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad d_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 0 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ 1 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ 0 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad b_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 0 & z_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 0 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & 0 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad c_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad d_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \\ 0 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ 0 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ 1 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad b_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & 0 & z_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 0 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 0 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & 1 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad c_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 0 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}, \quad d_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 0 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda}$$

这样就得到了四个基函数, 且他们的梯度为:

$$\nabla f_0(x, y) = (a_0, b_0, c_0), \nabla f_1(x, y) = (a_1, b_1, c_1), \nabla f_2(x, y) = (a_2, b_2, c_2), \nabla f_3(x, y) = (a_3, b_3, c_3)$$

方法二: 体积函数

若 $(x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0, z_1 - z_0), (x_2 - x_0, y_2 - y_0, z_2 - z_0), (x_3 - x_0, y_3 - y_0, z_3 - z_0)$ 是右手坐标系。

- 令 $f_0(x, y, z)$ 表示 $\{(x, y, z), (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x_3, y_3, z_3)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积比上 $\{(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x_3, y_3, z_3)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积。

- $f_1(x, y, z)$ 表示 $\{(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x, y, z), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x_3, y_3, z_3)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积比上 $\{(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x_3, y_3, z_3)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积。
- $f_2(x, y, z)$ 表示 $\{(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x, y, z), (x_3, y_3, z_3)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积比上 $\{(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x_3, y_3, z_3)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积。
- $f_3(x, y, z)$ 表示 $\{(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x, y, z)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积比上 $\{(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x_3, y_3, z_3)\}$ 围成的三棱锥的体积。

这时, $f_0(x, y, z), f_1(x, y, z), f_2(x, y, z)$ 满足条件(3)。

用 v 来表示总体积, v_i 来表示 $f_i(x, y, z)$ 对应的棱锥的体积, 由三棱锥体积公式可得:

$$v = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad v_0 = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \\ x & y & z & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad v_1 = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x & y & z & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad v_3 = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x & y & z & 1 \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

由假设可知:

$$f_0(x, y, z) = \frac{v_0}{v}, \quad f_1(x, y, z) = \frac{v_1}{v}$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = \frac{v_2}{v}, \quad f_3(x, y, z) = \frac{v_3}{v}$$

则 $f_0(x, y, z), f_1(x, y, z), f_2(x, y, z), f_3(x, y, z)$ 是线性函数。所以它们是要找的函数。

设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的对面为 s_0 , 由于 $f_0(x, y, z)$ 是以 s_0 为底, (x_0, y_0, z_0) 为顶点的立体的体积。所以当 (x, y, z) 沿着与 s_0 垂直且指向 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的方向时 $f_0(x, y, z)$ 函数值增加最快, 所以 $f_0(x, y, z)$ 的梯度的方向是 $(x_3 - x_1, y_3 - y_1, z_3 - z_1) \times (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$, 设 $(x_3 - x_1, y_3 - y_1, z_3 - z_1), (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$ 夹角为 γ , 则单位方向 \vec{n} 为

$$\frac{(x_3 - x_1, y_3 - y_1, z_3 - z_1) \times (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)}{|(x_3 - x_1, y_3 - y_1, z_3 - z_1)| |(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)| \sin(\gamma)}$$

由 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 到 s_0 做垂线, 垂足为 (x_4, y_4, z_4) , 设垂线长度为 h 则

$$h = \frac{6v}{S(s_0)} = \frac{6v}{|(x_3 - x_1, y_3 - y_1, z_3 - z_1)| |(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)| \sin(\gamma)}$$

由于线性函数的梯度处处相等, 所以梯度的大小

$$l = \frac{f_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) - f_0(x_4, y_4, z_4)}{h} = \frac{1}{h}$$

所以

$$\nabla f_0(x, y, z) = l * \vec{n} = \frac{(x_3 - x_1, y_3 - y_1, z_3 - z_1) \times (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)}{6v}$$

同理

$$\nabla f_1(x, y, z) = \frac{(x_2 - x_0, y_2 - y_0, z_2 - z_0) \times (x_3 - x_0, y_3 - y_0, z_3 - z_0)}{6v}$$

$$\nabla f_2(x, y, z) = \frac{(x_3 - x_0, y_3 - y_0, z_3 - z_0) \times (x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0, z_1 - z_0)}{6v}$$

$$\nabla f_3(x, y, z) = \frac{(x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0, z_1 - z_0) \times (x_2 - x_0, y_2 - y_0, z_2 - z_0)}{6v}$$