第八章

第七节 方向导数与梯度

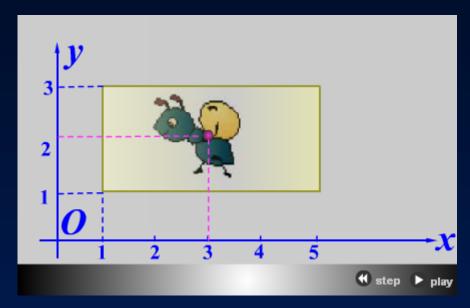
- 一、方向导数
- 一二、梯度



一、方向导数

1.问题的提出

问题1 一块长方形的金属板,四个顶点的坐标是(1,1),(5,1),(1,3),(5,3). 在坐标原点处有一个火焰,它使金属受



热. 假定板上任意一点处的温度与该点到原点的距离成反比. 在(3,2)处有一个蚂蚁,问:

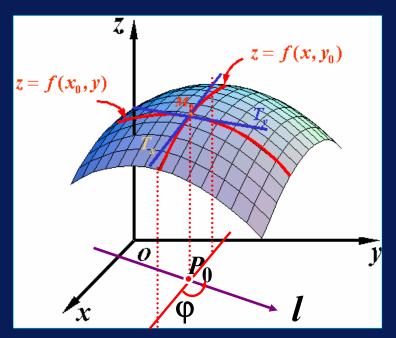
这只蚂蚁应沿什么方向爬行才能最快到达较凉快的地点?



问题的实质:应沿由热变冷变化最骤烈的方向爬行.

问题2 $f_x(x_0, y_0)$ 是 f(x, y)在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 沿 平行于x轴的直线上的变化率

问: f(x,y)在点 P_0 沿与x轴 成定角的任一直线上变 化时的变化率如何确定? 又 如何计算?





2.方向导数的定义

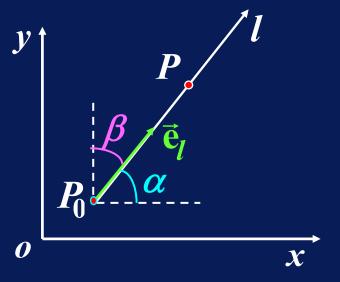
定义8.8 设l 是xOy 平面上以 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 为始点的

一条射线, $\vec{e}_l = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$ 是与l 同方向的

单位向量.射线/的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, \\ y = y_0 + \rho \cos \beta. \end{cases} (\rho \ge 0)$$

函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$



的某个邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内有定义, $P(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta)$ 为l上另一点,且 $P \in U(P_0)$

则
$$|PP_0| = \rho$$
,

$$\Delta z = f(P) - f(P_0) = f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0),$$

若
$$\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \ (P \in I)}} \frac{\Delta z}{|PP_0|} = \lim_{\substack{\rho \to 0^+}} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}$$

存在,则称此极限为函数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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0,y_0)}{\rho}.$$



注 1°方向导数的其他形式:

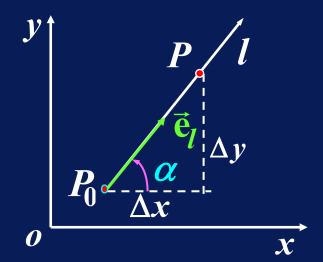
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

其中
$$\Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha$$
, $\Delta y = \rho \cos \beta$

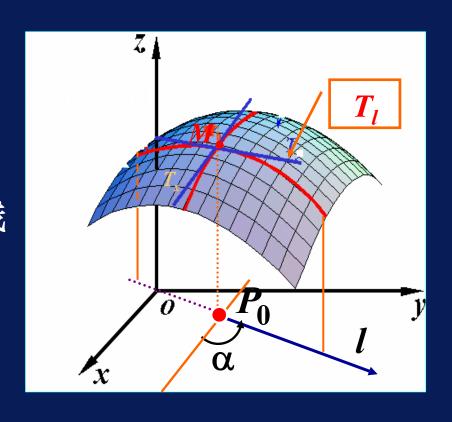
$$\rho = |PP_0|$$

$$= \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2},$$



2°方向导数的几何意义

过点 P_0 沿l作垂直于xOy面的平面,该平面与曲面 z = f(x,y)的交线在曲面上相应点M处的切线 MT_l (若存在)关于l方向的斜率:



$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$$



3. 方向导数的计算

(1) 用定义

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\rho) = f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta)$$
, ঢ়া

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}$$

$$=\lim_{\rho\to 0^+}\frac{\varphi(\rho)-\varphi(0)}{\rho}$$

$$=\varphi'_+(0).$$

本质上,方向导数 计算可归结为一元 函数导数计算 例1 求f(x,y) = xy 在点 (1, 2) 处沿方向 $\overrightarrow{e_l} = (\cos m, \cos n)$ 的方向导数.

解 $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 2), \cos \alpha = \cos m, \cos \beta = \cos n,$ $\varphi(\rho) = (1 + \rho \cos m)(2 + \rho \cos n),$ $= 2 + \rho(2\cos m + \cos n) + \rho^2 \cos m \cos n,$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}_{(1,2)} = \varphi'_{+}(0) = 2\cos m + \cos n.$$

当函数f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 可微时,又有如下的计算方向导数的办法.

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(2) 用公式

定理8.9 若函数 f(x,y) 在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处可微,

则函数在该点沿任一方向可的方向导数存在,

且有
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = f_x(x_0,y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0,y_0)\cos\beta,$$

其中 $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$ 为 的方向余弦.

证 由函数 f(x,y) 在点 P_0 可微,得

$$\Delta f = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + o(\rho)^{O - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \rho \cdot [f_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta] + o(\rho)$$

$$\Delta f = \rho \cdot [f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\cos\beta] + o(\rho)$$
 故

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{\Delta f}{\rho}$$

$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\cos \beta$$

例2 求函数 $z = xe^{2y}$ 在点P(1,0)处沿从点P(1,0)到点Q(2,-1)的方向的方向导数.

$$\overrightarrow{I} = \overrightarrow{PQ} = (1,-1),$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{e}}_l = \frac{\vec{l}}{|\vec{l}|} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}) = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,0)} = e^{2y}\Big|_{(1,0)} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,0)} = 2xe^{2y}\Big|_{(1,0)} = 2$$

所求方向导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\cos\beta\right)\Big|_{(1,0)}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

方向导数概念可推广到三元函数:

对于三元函数u = f(x, y, z),它在空间一点

P(x,y,z)沿着方向 l 的方向导数 ,可定义为:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\substack{P' \to P \\ (P' \in l)}} \frac{f(P') - f(P)}{|P'P|}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x + \rho \cos \alpha, y + \rho \cos \beta, z + \rho \cos \gamma) - f(x, y, z)}{\rho}$$

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



其中
$$P' = P'(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z),$$
 α, β, γ 为方向 l 的方向角
$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}, \begin{cases} \Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha, \\ \Delta y = \rho \cos \beta, \\ \Delta z = \rho \cos \gamma, \end{cases}$$

同样有,当函数在一点可微时,则函数在该点 沿任意方向的方向导数都存在,且有

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

例3 求函数 $u = xy^2z$ 在点 $M_0(1,-1,2)$ 处沿从 点 M_0 到点M(2,1,-1)方向的方向导数 .

解 因函数可微,所以用公 式计算. 先求方向:

$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} = (1,2,-3), |\overrightarrow{M_0M}| = \sqrt{14},$$

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

又
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 z$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xyz$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy^2$,
在点 M_0 处, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 1$.

故
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{14}}.$$

4. 概念之间的关系

(1)方向导数与偏导数的关系

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}$$
 存在

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{i}}(\vec{e}_{l} = \vec{i})$$
存在,且
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\vec{i})}(\vec{e}_{l} = -\vec{i})$$
当 $\vec{e}_{l} = \vec{i}$ 时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{i}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$;
$$\vec{e}_{l} = -\vec{i}$$
时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\vec{i})} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$.

证 若
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
 存在,则 当 $\vec{e}_l = \vec{i} = \{1, 0\}$ 时,即射线 $l//x$ 轴且与 x 轴同向, $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$:
$$\lim_{P' \to P} \frac{f(P') - f(P)}{|P'P|}$$
 :
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{f(x + \rho \cos 0, y + \rho \cos \frac{\pi}{2}) - f(x, y)}{\rho}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

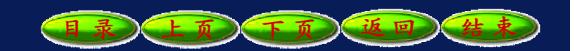
当 $\vec{e}_l = -\vec{i} = (-1,0)$ 时,即射线l//x轴,且与x轴反向,

$$\alpha = \pi, \ \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial (-i)} = \lim_{\substack{P' \to P \\ (P' \in I)}} \frac{f(P') - f(P)}{|P'P|}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\rho \to 0^+ \\ \rho \to 0^+}} \frac{f(x + \rho \cos \pi, y + \rho \cos \frac{\pi}{2}) - f(x, y)}{\rho}$$

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



但
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{i}}(\vec{e_l} = \vec{i})$$
 存在 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\vec{i})}(\vec{e_l} = -\vec{i})$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{i}} = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})_{+}$$

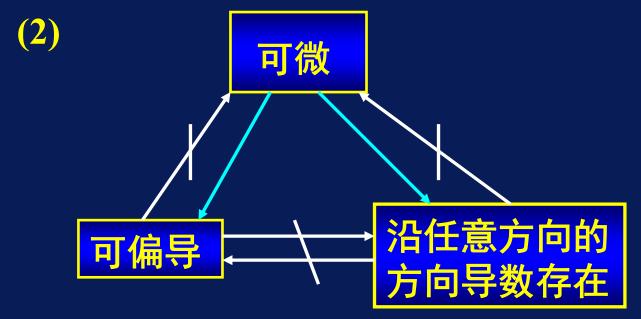
$$=\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{+} \qquad -\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{-} = \boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}$$

$$\left|rac{\partial f}{\partial (-ar{i})}
ight|$$

$$\exists \mathbf{p} \quad (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})_{+} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{i}} \stackrel{\mathbf{q}}{=} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})_{-} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\bar{i})}$$

反例:
$$z = f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
在点 $P(0,0)$.(自己证)





反例1

 $z = f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在(0,0)处沿任意方向的方向导数都存在,且 都为1,但 $f_x(0,0)$ 及 $f_v(0,0)$ 均不存在,从而f(x,y)在(0,0)处不可微.



 $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0, f(x,y)$ 可偏导,但 f(x,y)在点(0,0)处沿 $\vec{l} = (1,1)$ 的方向导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0^+ \\ (y=x)}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\rho} \quad (\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \to 0^+ \\ x \to 0^+}} \frac{f(x,x) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to +0}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 0}{\sqrt{2}x} = +\infty$$

不存在.



例4 设从x轴正方向到射线 l的转角为 α ,求函数 $z = 2 - (x^2 + y^2)$ 在点P(1,1)沿射线 l 方向的方向导数.

并问: 1是怎样的方向时, 此方向导数

- (1) 取得最大值; (2) 取得最小值; (3) 等于零?
- 解 由方向导数的计算公式知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \Big|_{(1,1)} &= z_x(1,1)\cos\alpha + z_y(1,1)\cos\beta \\ &= (-2x)|_{(1,1)}\cos\alpha + (-2y)|_{(1,1)}\sin\alpha \\ &= -2(\cos\alpha + \sin\alpha) = -2\sqrt{2}\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}), \end{aligned}$$



$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,1)} = -2\sqrt{2}\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}),$$

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

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

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

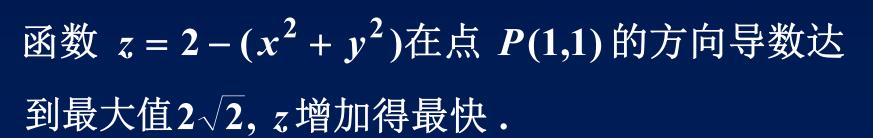
二、梯度

问题:函数在点P 沿哪一个方向增加的速度最快?

从例4 看到,当 $\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 时,即沿着方向:

$$\vec{\mathbf{e}}_{l} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)|_{\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$





 $\alpha = 5\pi/4$

观察向量:
$$\vec{g} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\Big|_{P(1,1)} = (-2x, -2y)\Big|_{P(1,1)}$$
$$= (-2, -2)$$

恰好与
$$\vec{\mathbf{e}}_l = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$
 同方向,

且
$$|\vec{g}| = 2\sqrt{2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{P(1,1)}$$
 最大.

这是巧合吗? 不是!

1.定义8.9 设二元函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 $P(x_0,y_0)$

具有偏导数, 称向量

$$(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0))$$

为函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 P 处的梯度 (gradient),

记作

grad
$$f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{j}\right)|_{P}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)|_{P} = \left\{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right\}|_{P}$$



2. 梯度与方向导数的关系

可微函数 z = f(x, y) 的梯度有下列性质:

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \operatorname{grad} f(x, y) \cdot \vec{\mathbf{e}}_l = \operatorname{Prj}_l[\operatorname{grad} f(x, y)]$$

(2) 对于任一给定的点 P(x,y), $\operatorname{grad} f(x,y)$ 的方向是使得 f(x,y)取得最大方向导数 的方向,且 $\operatorname{grad} f(x,y)$ 为方向导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$ 的最大值.



$$\mathbf{iii} (1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta$$

$$= (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) \cdot (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$$

$$= \operatorname{grad} f(x, y) \cdot \vec{e}_l \quad \mathbf{id} \theta = (\operatorname{grad} f(x, y), l)$$

$$= |\operatorname{grad} f(x, y)| \cos \theta$$

$$= \operatorname{Pr} j_l[\operatorname{grad} f(x, y)]$$

(2)
$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right| = \left| \operatorname{grad} f(x, y) \right| \cos \theta \leq \left| \operatorname{grad} f(x, y) \right|$$

当 $\cos\theta = 1$ 时,即 $\theta = 0$, \bar{l} 的方向与梯度 $\operatorname{grad} f(x,y)$ 的方向一致时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$ 取得最大值: $\max_{I}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial I}) = |\operatorname{grad} f(x, y)|.$

注 1° 沿梯度方向,
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\substack{\rho \to 0 \\ (P' \in l)}} \frac{f(P') - f(P)}{\rho} \quad (\rho = |P'P|)$$

 $\overline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial I}}$ 取得最大值: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial I} = |\operatorname{grad} f(x,y)| \ge 0$

f(x,y)增加最快.



沿梯度相反方向,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$$
取得最小值: $\min_{l} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right) = -|\operatorname{grad} f(x, y)| \leq 0$

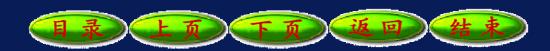
f(x,y)减小最快.

 $\operatorname{grad} f: \begin{cases} f \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{ in a point of a point of$

2° 梯度的概念可以推广到三元函数 u = f(x, y, z)

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

类似于二元函数, 三元函数的梯度也有上述性质.



例5 求函数 $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 在点 M(1,2,-2)处的梯度.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}} \quad \mathbf{grad} \, u \big|_{M} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \big|_{(1,2,-2)}$$

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

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

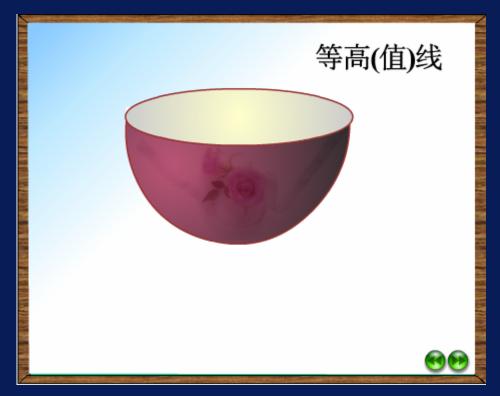
3. 梯度的几何意义

(1) 等高线

对函数 z = f(x, y),

曲线
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ z = c \end{cases}$$

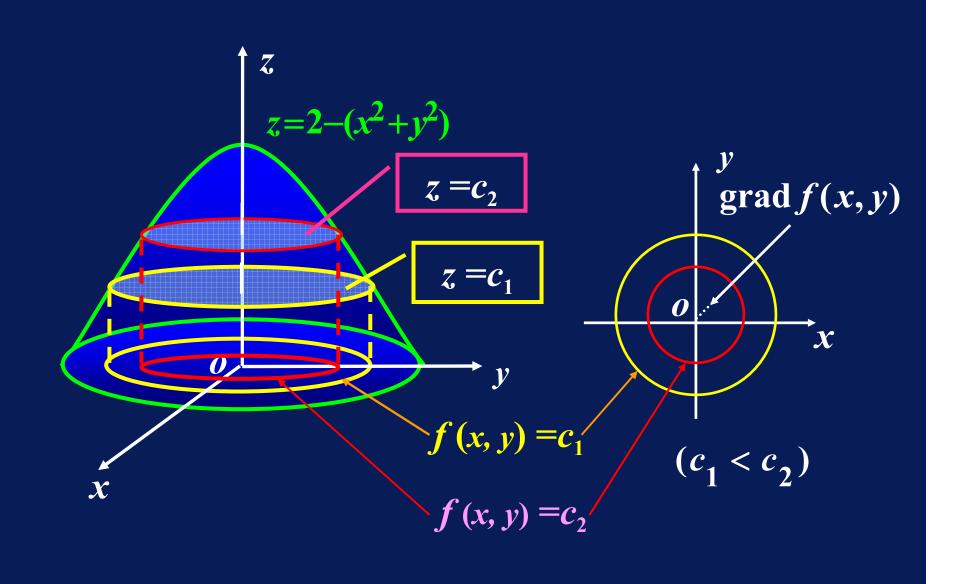
在xOy面上的投影 L^* :



$$f(x,y)=c$$

称为函数 z = f(x, y)的等高(值)线.





(2) 等高线 f(x, y) = c 的法向量

等高线 L^* : $f(x,y) = c \longrightarrow \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y(x) \end{cases}$

 L^* 在点 P(x,y)处的切向量:

$$\vec{T} = (1, \frac{dy}{dx}) = (1, -\frac{f_x}{f_y}) \quad (f_y \neq 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{f_y} (f_y, -f_x)$$

 L^* 在点 P(x,y)处的法向量:

$$\vec{n} = \pm (f_x, f_y) \qquad (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{T} = 0)$$



(3) 等高线上的法向量与梯度的关系

 L^* 在点 P(x,y)处的法向量为 \vec{n} ,则

- $\vec{n} / \text{grad} f(x, y)$

当 \vec{n} 与grad f(x,y)同方向时,

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = \left| \text{grad } f(x, y) \right| = \max_{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$$

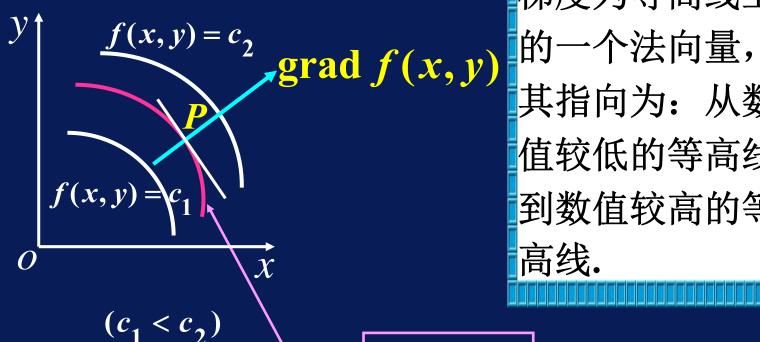
当 \vec{n} 与 grad f(x,y)同方向时,

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = \left| \text{grad } f(x, y) \right| = \max_{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \geqslant 0$$

沿梯度方向,f(x,y)的值增加最快.

故 z = f(x, y) 在点 P(x, y)的梯度恰为等高线 f(x, y) = c 在这点的一个法向量,其指向为: 从数值较低的等高线到数值较高的等高线,而梯度的模等于函数沿这个法线方向的方向导数.





梯度为等高线上 其指向为: 从数 值较低的等高线 到数值较高的等 高线.

$$f(x,y) = c$$

等高线

同样,对应三元函数 u = f(x, y, z),

有等值面(等量面)

$$f(x,y,z)=c,$$

当各偏导数不同时为零时,等值面上点P处的法向量为 $\operatorname{grad} f_{p}$.

函数在一点的梯度垂直于该点等值面,指向函数增大的方向.



类似地,

设曲面 f(x,y,z) = c为函数 u = f(x,y,z) 的等量面,此函数在点 P(x,y,z)的梯度的方向与过点 P 的等量面 f(x,y,z) = c在这点的法线的一个方向相同,且从数值较低的等量面指向数值较高的等量面,而梯度的模等于函数沿这个法线方向的方向导数.

例6 求
$$u = 1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})$$
在点 $M(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})$ 处

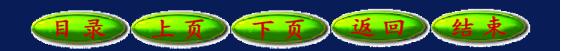
沿曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在此点的内法线方向

上的方向导数

解(方法1)
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

恰为等高线 (u=0)

內法向量:
$$\vec{n} = (\text{grad } u)_M = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})_M$$
$$= (-\frac{2x}{a^2}, -\frac{2y}{b^2})_M = (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b})$$



$$\overline{n} = (\operatorname{grad} u)_M = (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b})$$

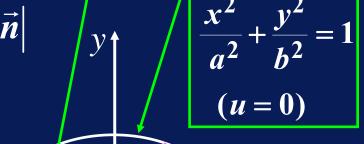
$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{M} = |[\operatorname{grad} u(x,y)]_{M}| = |\vec{n}|$$

$$= \sqrt{(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a})^2 + (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b})^2}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}}{ab}.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(u = \frac{1}{2})$$



$$(\operatorname{grad} u)_M = \vec{n}$$



(方法2) 令 $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1$

则曲线 f(x,y) = 0的内法向量:

$$\vec{n} = -(f_x, f_y)_M = -(\frac{2x}{a^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2})_M$$

$$= (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b})$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{M} = [\operatorname{grad} u(x,y)]_{M} \cdot \vec{n}^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2(a^{2}+b^{2})}}{ab}.$$



4. 梯度的基本运算公式

- $\overline{(1)}$ 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

5. 梯度的应用

梯度的应用非常广泛,如:

- (1) 计算方法中求解非线性方程组的最速下降法;
- (2) 在热力学中,引出热流向量:

 $\vec{q} = -k \operatorname{grad} U$ (其中U(P)为温度函数)

表示物体中各点处热流动的方向和强度;

(3) 在电磁场学中的电位 "与电场强度 "有关系:

$$\vec{E} = -\operatorname{grad} u$$



例7 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 grad $f(r) = f'(r) \overrightarrow{e}_r$.

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

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

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

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

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



例8 已知位于坐标原点的点电荷 q 在任意点 P(x,y,z)

处所产生的电位为
$$u = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon r}$$
 $(r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$,

试证明:
$$\operatorname{grad} u = -\overrightarrow{E}$$
 (场强 $\overrightarrow{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon r^2} \vec{e}_r$)

证 利用例7的结果 $\operatorname{grad} f(r) = f'(r)\vec{e}_r$

grad
$$u = \left(\frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon r}\right)' \vec{e}_r = -\frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon r^2} \vec{e}_r = -\vec{E}$$

这说明:场强垂直于等位面,

且指向电位减少的方向.



内容小结

1. 方向导数计算公式



• 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 I (方向角为 α,β) 的方向导数为

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



2. 梯度

• 三元函数 f(x,y,z) 在点 P(x,y,z) 处的梯度为

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

• 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

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

思考题

设函数 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^z$

- 反函数 f(x,y,z) = x + y (1) 求函数在点 M(1,1,1) 处沿曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 2t^2 - 1 \\ z = t^3 \end{cases}$ 在该点切线方向的方向导数;
- (2) 求函数在 M(1,1,1) 处的梯度与(1)中切线方向的夹角 θ .

解 (1) 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 2t^2 - 1 在 点 M (1,1,1) 处切向量为 \\ z = t^3 \end{cases}$

$$\overrightarrow{l} = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} \right) \Big|_{t=1} = (1, 4t, 3t^2) \Big|_{t=1} = (1, 4, 3).$$

$$f_x = 2x$$
, $f_y = zy^{z-1}$, $f_z = y^z \ln y$,

函数沿1的方向导数

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{M} = \left[f_{x} \cdot \cos \alpha + f_{y} \cdot \cos \beta + f_{z} \cdot \cos \gamma \right]_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{26}}$$

(2) grad $f|_{M} = (2x, zy^{z-1}, y^{z} \ln y)|_{M} = (2, 1, 0)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\operatorname{grad} f|_{M} \cdot \vec{l}}{|\operatorname{grad} f|_{M} |\vec{l}|} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{M}}{|\operatorname{grad} f|_{M}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{130}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \arccos \frac{6}{\sqrt{130}}$$

备用题

例2-1 求函数 $z = 3x^2y - y^2$ 在点P(2,3)沿曲线

 $y = x^2 - 1$ 在该点的切线,朝x增大方向的方向导数.

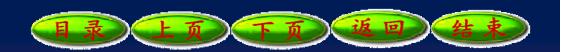
解将已知曲线用参数方程表示为

$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = x^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

它在点 P 的切向量为 $(1,2x)|_{x=2} = (1,4)$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}, \qquad \cos \beta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{P} = \left[6xy \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} + (3x^2 - 2y) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \right] \right|_{(2,3)} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{17}}$$



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

 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2,-2,1), 则$

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

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

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

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

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例3-2 设*n*是曲面 $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6$ 在点P(1,1,1) 处的指向外侧的法向量,求函数

$$u = \frac{1}{z}(6x^2 + 8y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

在此处沿方向n的方向导数.

解 令
$$F(x,y,z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 6$$
,
$$F_x|_P = 4x|_P = 4, F_y|_P = 6y|_P = 6, F_z|_P = 2z|_P = 2,$$
故 $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (4, 6, 2), +$
 $|\vec{n}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{14}, \hat{r}$ 方向余弦为



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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{P} = \frac{6x}{z\sqrt{6x^{2} + 8y^{2}}}\Big|_{P} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}; \quad u = \frac{1}{z}(6x^{2} + 8y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{P} = \frac{8y}{z\sqrt{6x^{2} + 8y^{2}}}\Big|_{P} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}; \quad P(1,1,1)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{P} = -\frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z^2} \bigg|_{P} = -\sqrt{14}.$$

故
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}\Big|_{P} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\cos\gamma\right)\Big|_{P} = \frac{11}{7}.$$

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例3-3 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 1 的方向余弦为

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

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

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



例5-1问函数 u = xyz 在点 P(1,-1,2) 处的方向导数沿什么方向最大? 并求 出此方向导数的最大值.

解 沿梯度方向的方向导数 最大.

grad
$$u|_{P} = (yz, xz, xy)_{P} = (-2, 2, -1)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-2}{3}$$
, $\cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \gamma = -\frac{1}{3}$.

所以沿方向 $(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$ 方向导数最大,其值为

$$\max \frac{\partial u}{\partial I}\Big|_{P} = |\operatorname{grad} u|_{P}$$

$$=\sqrt{(-2)^2+2^2+1^2}=3.$$

