# 第70讲方向导数与梯度



天气预报





天气预报



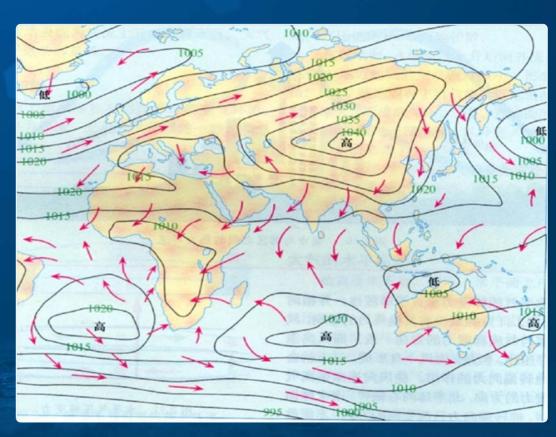


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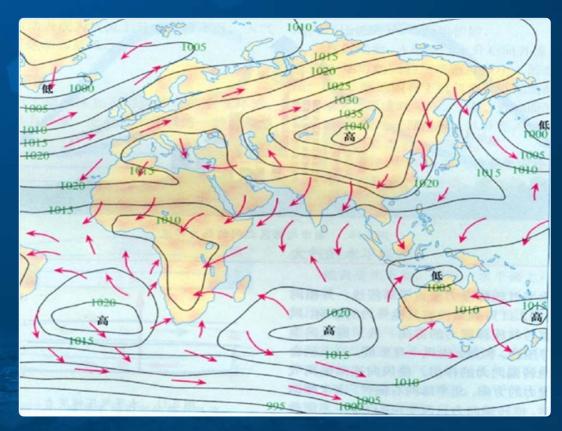


局部地区等压线



# 二元函数z = f(x, y)

- 如何刻画二元函数沿不同 方向的变化?
- 函数沿什么方向变化最快?



局部地区等压线



方向导数的概念

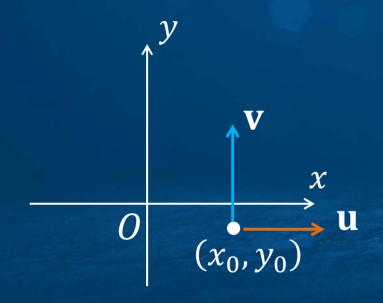
方向导数的计算

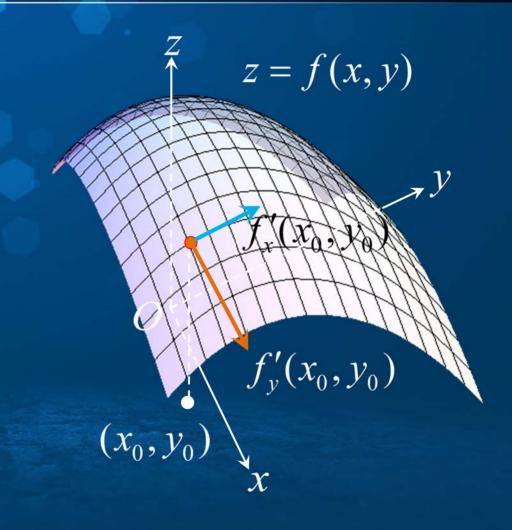
梯度及其几何意义





# 二元函数的偏导数反映了函数沿平行于坐标轴方向的变化率.





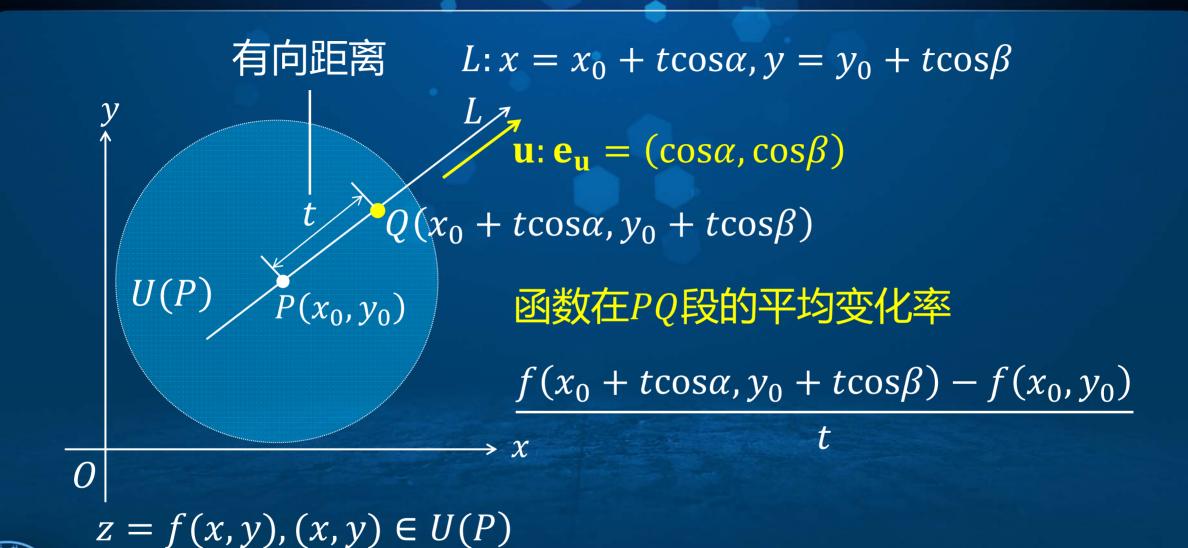


#### 二元函数的偏导数——函数沿平行于坐标轴方向的变化率

$$f_x'(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f_y'(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$







#### 定义 如果极限

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

存在,则称极限值为函数z = f(x,y)在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 沿方向u的方

向导数,并且记作 $D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x_0,y_0)$ 或  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{u}}|_{(x_0,y_0)}$ .

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$



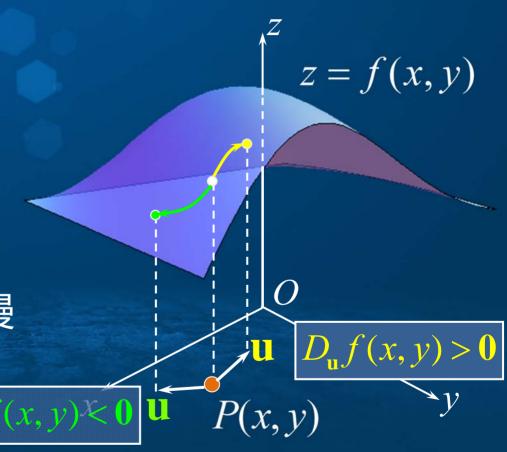
# 方向导数反映了函数z = f(x, y)在 $(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向u的变化率.

思考:方向导数的符号、大小反

映了函数怎样的变化情况?

•  $D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y)$ 符号反映增减性

 $|D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y)|$ 大小反映变化的快慢





$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

如果方向 $\mathbf{u} = (1,0)$ ,即与x轴平行的方向,则有

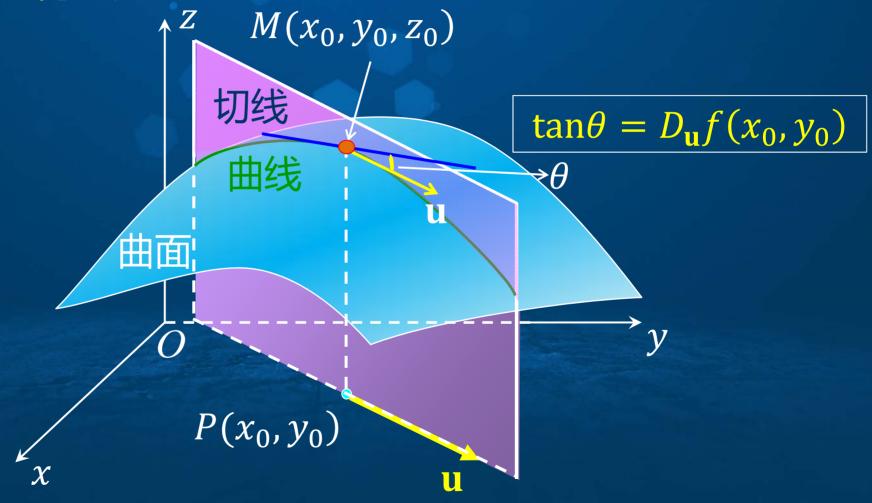
$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x_0,y_0) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(x_0+t,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)}{t} = f_x'(x_0,y_0)$$

如果方向 $\mathbf{u} = (0,1)$ ,即与y轴平行的方向,则有

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x_0,y_0) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(x_0,y_0+t) - f(x_0,y_0)}{t} = f'_y(x_0,y_0)$$



## 方向导数的几何意义





定理1 设函数f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 可微,那么函数在该点沿任意向量u方向的方向导数都存在,且有

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x_0, y_0) = f_x'(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y'(x_0, y_0)\cos\beta$$

其中 $\cos\alpha$ ,  $\cos\beta$ 为向量 $\mathbf{u}$ 的方向余弦.

一般地,当函数f(x,y)可微时,有

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\cos\beta$$



三元函数f(x,y,z)在点 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 沿方向 $\mathbf{u}$ (对应的单位向量为 $\mathbf{u}^0 = (\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma)$ )的方向导数定义为 $D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta, z_0 + t\cos\gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$$

同样,当函数f(x,y,z)在点f(x,y,z)可微时,函数在该点沿方向 u的方向导数

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\cos\gamma.$$



例1 求函数 $f(x,y) = xe^{2y} + \cos(xy)$ 在点(1,0)沿方向 $\mathbf{u} = 3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$ 的方向导数.

例2 求函数 $f(x,y,z) = x^2\cos y + e^{-y}\ln(x+z)$ 在点(-1,0,2)处沿 从该点到(1,2,1)的方向的方向导数.



$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\cos\beta$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \mathbf{u}^{0},$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$$
 梯度向量 简称梯度
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{u}^{0}.$$
 grad  $f$   $\nabla f$ 



#### 如果函数f(x,y) 在点P(x,y)可微

梯度: grad 
$$f(x,y) = \nabla f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) = \nabla f(x,y) \cdot \mathbf{u}^0 = |\nabla f|\cos(\widehat{\nabla f},\mathbf{u})$$

- 方向导数是梯度向量在u方向上的投影
- 梯度方向是函数增加最快的方向
- 负梯度方向是函数减小最快的方向
- 与梯度正交的方向函数的变化率为零



#### 二元函数f(x,y)的梯度:

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j},$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) = \nabla f(x,y) \cdot \mathbf{u}^{0}$$

#### 三元函数f(x,y,z)的梯度:

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}.$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y,z) = \nabla f(x,y,z) \cdot \mathbf{u}^0$$



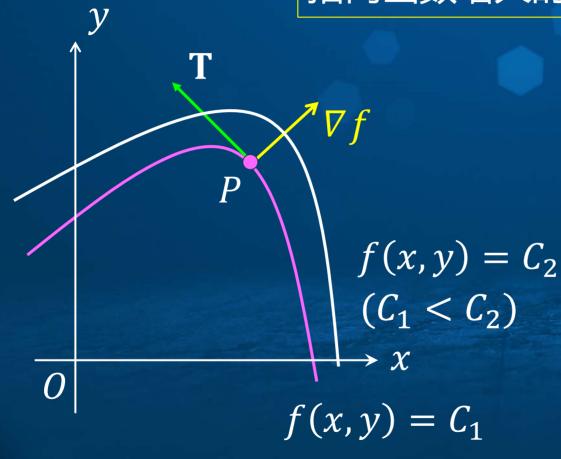
例3 求函数 $f(x,y) = x^2y + 2y$ 在点(2,-1)处的梯度以及函数在该点处沿梯度方向的方向导数.

例4 设一座山的高度由函数 $z = 15 - 3x^2 - 2y^2$ 给出,如果登山者在山坡上的点P(1,-2,4)处,问:此时登山者往何方向攀登时坡度最大?



#### 梯度的几何意义

函数在一点的梯度垂直于通过该点的等值线,指向函数增大的方向.



### 切向量

$$\mathbf{T} = (1, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}) = (1, -\frac{f_x'}{f_y'})$$

$$\mathbf{T} = (f' + f')$$

$$\mathbf{T}=(f_y',-f_x')$$

梯度向量

$$\nabla f = (f_x', f_y') \perp \mathbf{T}$$



- 河流的流向
- 行进路线的选择
- 丘壑的形成
- 风向的确定
- **•** ...



