第9章 e:方向导数与梯度

数学系 梁卓滨

2017.07 暑期班

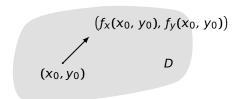


提要

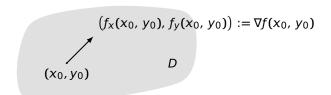
- 1. 二元函数的
 - 梯度
 - 方向导数
- 2. 三元函数的
 - 梯度
 - 方向导数

 (x_0, y_0)

定义 设 f(x, y) 在平面区域 D 内具有一阶连续偏导数,对于每一点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$,

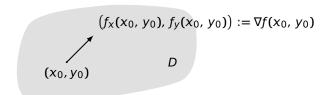


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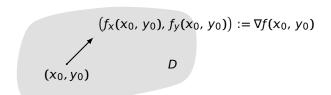
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$$(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)),$$

称为 f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的梯度 ,记为

 $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0)$ 或 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$





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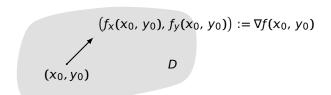
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例 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$, 求 ∇f





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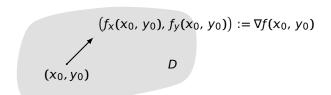
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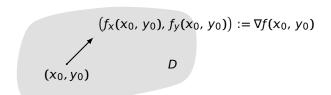
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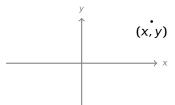
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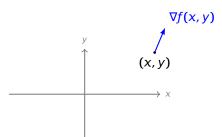
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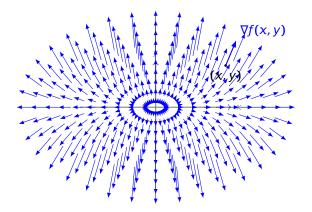
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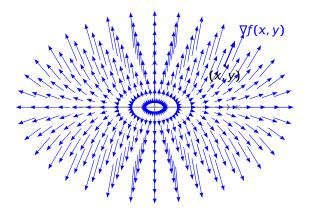






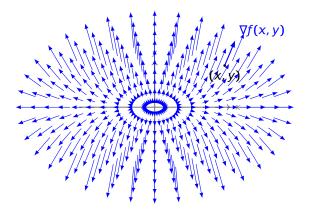


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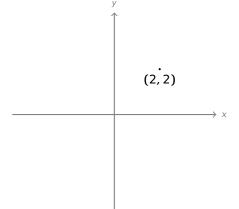
● 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场

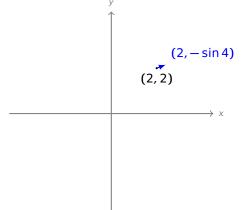
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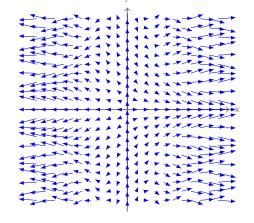


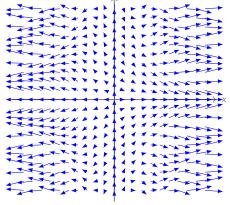
- 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场
- 反过来,向量场并不总是某个函数的梯度!



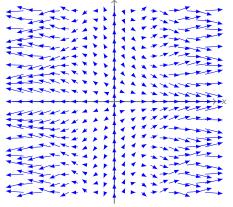








证明 若 $F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$, 则



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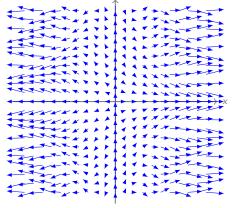
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$$f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yx} =$$



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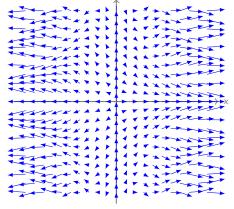
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$$f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yx} = -y\cos(xy) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_{xy} \neq f_{yx}$$



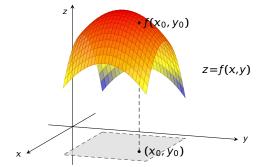


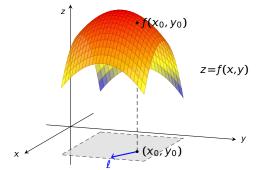
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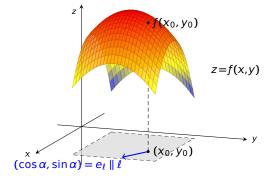
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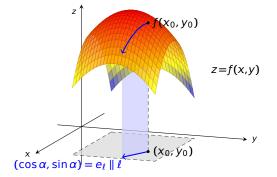
不可能

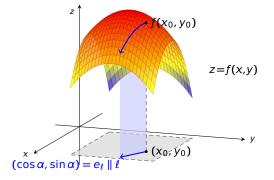






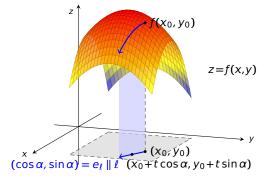






z = f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} | \qquad : =$

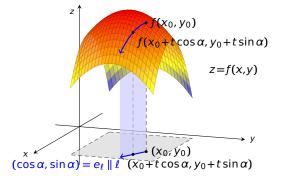




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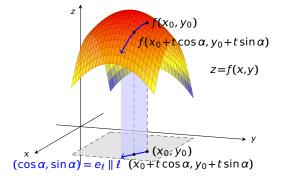
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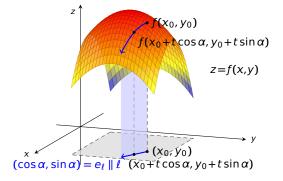


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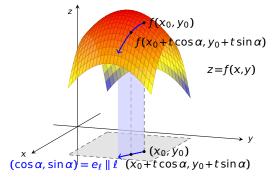


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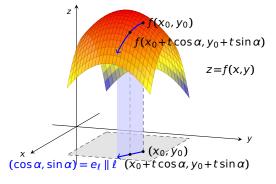




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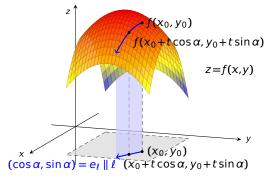
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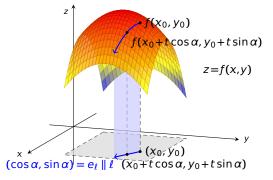
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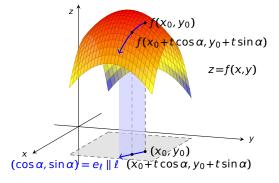
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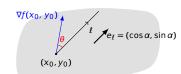
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 $=\nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell}$



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$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha$$
$$= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell} = |\nabla f|\cos\theta$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell} = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$$



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell} = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$$

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$e_l = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$$

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

例 求 $z = xe^{2y}$ 在点 p(1, 0) 处,往点 q(2, -1) 方 向上的方向导数。



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 任点 $p_0(X_0, Y_0)$ 处沿万间 ℓ 的方向导数:

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方向导数

$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) =$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \nabla Z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$



$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\ell$$

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解 1. 方向 $\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (1, -1)$,对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = ($

$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) =$$

方向导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \nabla z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$



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解 1. 方向 $\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (1,-1)$,对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

2. 计算梯度

方向导数

$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) =$$

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \nabla z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} =$



的方向导数:
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$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

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2. 计算梯度

$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) = (e^{2y}, 2xe^{2y})$$

方向导数

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2. 计算梯度

3. 方向导数
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \nabla z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} = (1,2) \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$



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 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ $e_l = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$

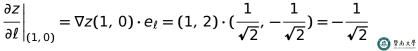
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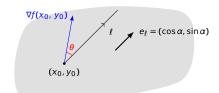
的度
$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) = (e^{2y}, 2xe^{2y})$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{Z} = (\mathbf{z}_{x}, \mathbf{z}_{y}) = (\mathbf{e}^{y}, \mathbf{z}_{x}\mathbf{e}^{y})$$
3. 方向导数



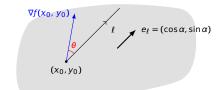
第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$



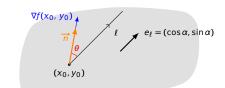
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

假设
$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
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, 令 $\overrightarrow{n} := \frac{1}{|\nabla f|} \nabla f$



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$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$e_l = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$$

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

• 当
$$\theta = 0$$
 时,

• 当
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

•
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



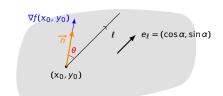
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假设
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• 当
$$\theta = 0$$
 时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$,

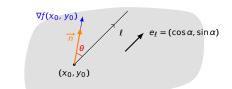
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$$\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)}=|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)|>0,$$

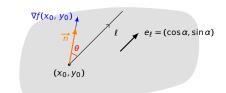
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| > 0$$
,说明沿梯度方向,函数增速最快

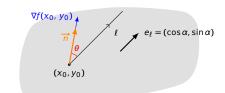
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时,

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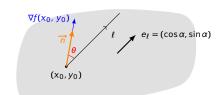
• $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_{\ell} = -\overrightarrow{n}$,

• 当
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 时,



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• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_l = -\overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最小值:

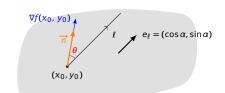
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0,$$

• 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,



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$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
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$$\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)}=\left|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)\right|>0$$
,说明沿梯度方向,函数增速最快

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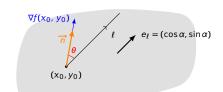
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0$$
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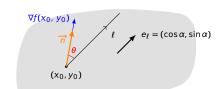
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0$$
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• $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $e_{\ell} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$,



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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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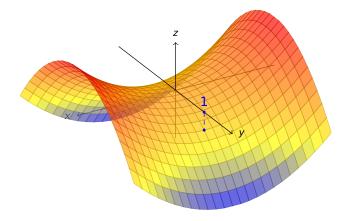
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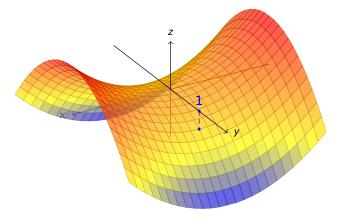
• 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $e_\ell \perp \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数为零: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = 0$ 。



最大?

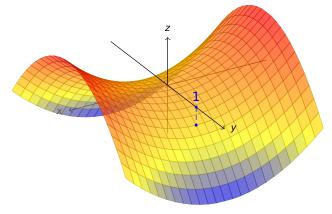


最大?



解 梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$,

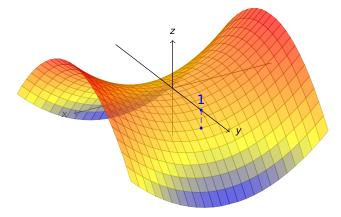
最大?



解 梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$,

- 沿方向 ∇z(0, 1) = (
-)增加最快
- 沿方向 -∇z(0, 1) = (减少最快

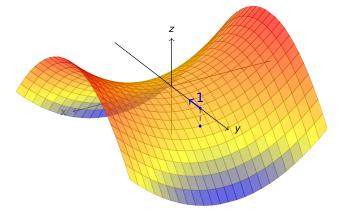
最大?



- 沿方向 ∇z(0, 1) = (0, -2)增加最快
- 沿方向 -∇z(0, 1) = (0, 2)减少最快



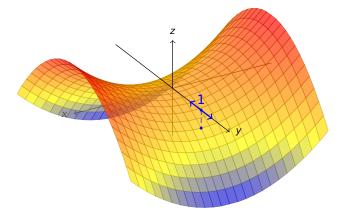
最大?



- 沿方向 ∇z(0, 1) = (0, -2)增加最快
- 沿方向 -∇z(0, 1) = (0, 2)减少最快



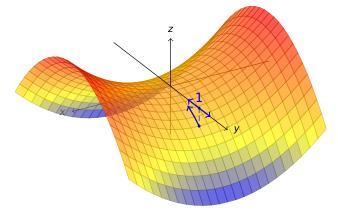
最大?



- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向 -∇z(0, 1) = (0, 2)减少最快



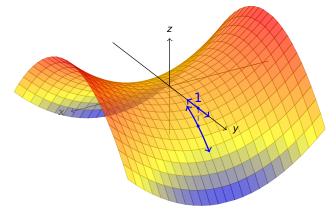
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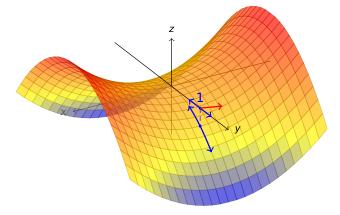
最大?



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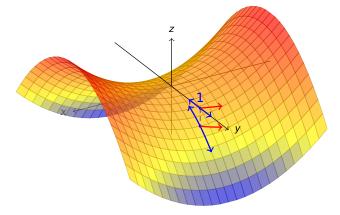
最大?



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最大?



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$$\left(f_x(x_0,y_0,z_0),f_y(x_0,y_0,z_0),f_z(x_0,y_0,z_0)\right)$$

$$f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) \overrightarrow{i} + f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) \overrightarrow{j} + f_{z}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$= \left(f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}), f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}), f_{z}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) \right)$$

$$\gcd f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\stackrel{\otimes}{=}}{=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$= \left(f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$$

• 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度:

$$\gcd f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\vec{x}}{=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$= f_X(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_Y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_Z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$= \left(f_X(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_Y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_Z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$$

例 设 $f(x, y, z) = e^{xy} \sin z$, 计算 ∇f 。

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$$\gcd f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\vec{\boxtimes}}{=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$$

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$$= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$$

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$$= f_X(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_Y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_Z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$$

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例 设 $f(x, y, z) = e^{xy} \sin z$, 计算 ∇f 。

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (ye^{xy}\sin z, xe^{xy}\sin z,$$



• 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度:

$$\gcd f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\vec{x}}{=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$= f_X(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_Y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_Z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$= \left(f_X(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_Y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_Z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$$

例 设 $f(x, y, z) = e^{xy} \sin z$, 计算 ∇f 。

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (ye^{xy}\sin z, xe^{xy}\sin z, e^{xy}\cos z)$$



- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,
- 梯度垂直方向, 其改变率为零

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇f(x₀, y₀, z₀)|
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,
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- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇f(x₀, y₀, z₀)|
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,达到 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
- 梯度垂直方向, 其改变率为零

例 设 $f(x, y, z) = -x^3 + xy^2 + z$, $p_0(0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 。问: $f \in p_0$ 点

沿什么方向变化最快,变化率是多少?

 \mathbf{M} 1. f 的梯度是

$$\nabla f = (f_X, f_Y, f_Z) = ($$

 \mathbf{H} 1. f 的梯度是

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2,$$

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy,)$$

M=1. f 的梯度是

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

 \mathbf{m} 1. f 的梯度是

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

所以 $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) =$



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2. 函数沿梯度方向 ∇f(0.5, 0.5, 1) , 增加速度最大,

达到 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$

 \mathbf{H} 1. f 的梯度是

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M=1. f 的梯度是

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

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- 2. 函数沿梯度方向 $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$,增加速度最大,达到 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = \sqrt{1.5}$
- 3. 函数沿梯度反方向 $-\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 度最大,达到 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$

, 减少速

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 \mathbf{H} 1. f 的梯度是

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

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- 3. 函数沿梯度反方向 $-\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (0.5, -0.5, -1)$,减少速度最大,达到 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$

 \mathbf{H} 1. f 的梯度是

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

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- 3. 函数沿梯度反方向 $-\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (0.5, -0.5, -1)$,减少速度最大,达到 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = -\sqrt{1.5}$

$$e_{\ell} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

是从 p_0 出发的射线,方向向量为

$$e_{\ell} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

则 f(x, y, z) 在点 p_0 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数 , 为

是从 p_0 出发的射线,方向向量为

$$e_{\ell} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

则 f(x, y, z) 在点 p_0 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数 ,为

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

是从 p_0 出发的射线,方向向量为

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则 f(x, y, z) 在点 p_0 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数 ,为

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

是从 p_0 出发的射线,方向向量为

$$e_{\ell} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

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

塾 整商大學

是从 p_0 出发的射线,方向向量为

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则 f(x, y, z) 在点 p_0 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数 ,为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} : f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

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$$f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta, z_0 + t\cos\gamma)$$

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$$= \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma)$$

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$$e_{\ell} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

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$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma)$$

$$= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \gamma$$

$$= \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot e_{\ell}$$

是从 p_0 出发的射线,方向向量为

 $= \nabla f(x_0, v_0, z_0) \cdot e_{\ell} = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$

其中 θ 是 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 与 e_i 的夹角

$$e_{\ell} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

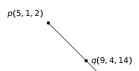
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解 1. 方向
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = ($$
),对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = ($)

2. 计算梯度

$$\nabla u = (u_x,\,u_y,\,u_z) =$$

$$\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(5,\,1,\,2)} = \nabla u(5,\,1,\,2) \cdot e_\ell =$$



解 1. 方向
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (4, 3, 12)$$
,对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = ($)

2. 计算梯度

$$\nabla u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) =$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(5, 1, 2)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$



解 1. 方向
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (4, 3, 12)$$
,对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = (\frac{4}{13}, \frac{3}{13}, \frac{12}{13})$

2. 计算梯度

$$\nabla u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) =$$

3. 方向导数

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(5,1,2)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$



第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

解 1. 方向
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (4, 3, 12)$$
,对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = (\frac{4}{13}, \frac{3}{13}, \frac{12}{13})$

2. 计算梯度

$$\nabla u = (u_x, \, u_y, \, u_z) = (yz, \, xz, \, xy)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(5,1,2)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$



解 1. 方向
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (4, 3, 12)$$
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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(5,1,2)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} = (2, 10, 5) \cdot (\frac{4}{13}, \frac{3}{13}, \frac{12}{13})$$



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$$\nabla u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) = ($$

$$\nabla u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) = (y^2 z,$$

$$\nabla u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) = (y^2 z, 2xyz,)$$

$$\nabla u=(u_x,\,u_y,\,u_z)=(y^2z,\,2xyz,\,xy^2)$$

解 1. u 的梯度是

$$\nabla u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) = (y^2 z, 2xyz, xy^2)$$

函数沿梯度方向 $\nabla u(1,-1,2) =$ 增加最快。

解 1. u 的梯度是

$$\nabla u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) = (y^2 z, 2xyz, xy^2)$$

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$$\nabla u \cdot e |_{(1,-1,2)}$$

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$$\nabla u \cdot e \Big|_{(1,-1,2)} = \nabla u \cdot \left(\frac{1}{|\nabla u|} \nabla u \right) \Big|_{(1,-1,2)}$$

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$$\nabla u \cdot e \big|_{(1,-1,2)} = \nabla u \cdot \left(\frac{1}{|\nabla u|} \nabla u \right) \big|_{(1,-1,2)}$$
$$= |\nabla u|_{(1,-1,2)}$$



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$$= |\nabla u|_{(1,-1,2)} = \sqrt{2^2 + (-4)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{21}$$