第9章e:方向导数与梯度

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

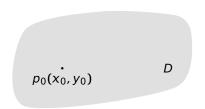
Outline



提要

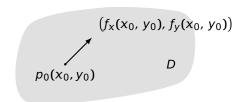
- 1. 二元函数的
 - 梯度
 - 等值线
 - 方向导数
- 2. 三元函数的
 - 梯度
 - 等值面
 - 方向导数

定义 设 f(x,y) 定义在区域 D 上,对每一点 $p_0(x_0,y_0) \in D$,



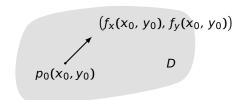
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$$\big(f_x(x_0,y_0),f_y(x_0,y_0)\big)$$



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$$\left(f_{x}(x_{0},y_{0}),f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})\right)=f_{x}(x_{0},y_{0})\overrightarrow{i}+f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})\overrightarrow{j}$$

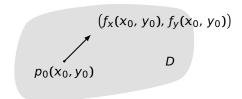




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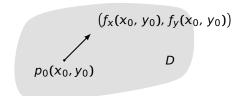
$$(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) = f_x(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{j}$$

称为f(x,y)在点 $p_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处的梯度



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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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例1 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$,求 ∇f 及 $\nabla f(2, 1)$.



9e 方向导数与梯度

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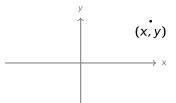
M
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例2 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$,则 $\nabla f(x, y) = (\frac{x}{2}, 2y)$.

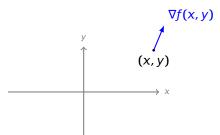


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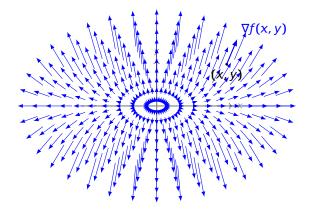




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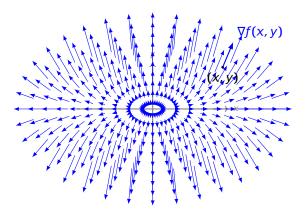


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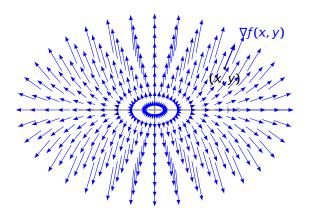


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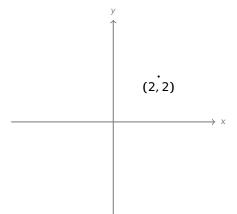
● 梯度 ∇f 是一个**向量场**

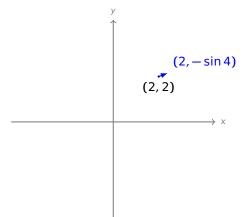
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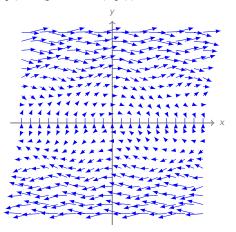


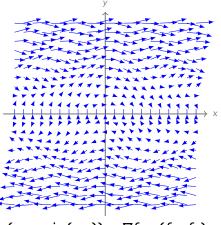
- 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场
- 反过来,向量场并不总是某个函数的梯度!



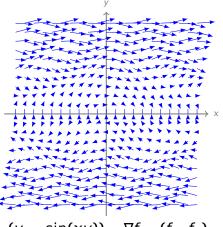




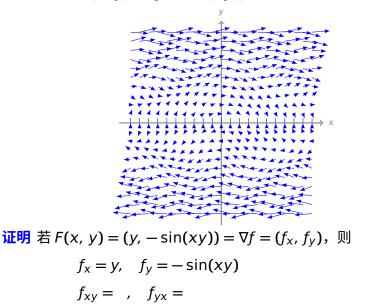


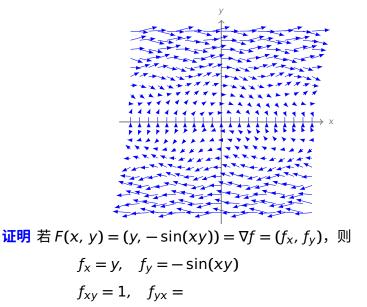


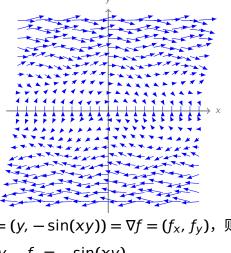
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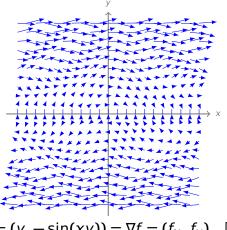




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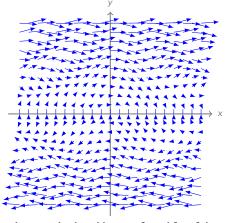
$$f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yx} = -y\cos(xy)$$





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

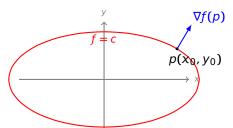


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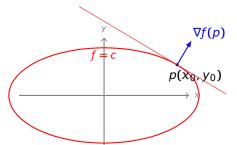
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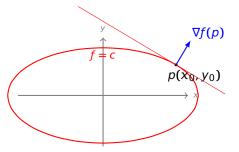
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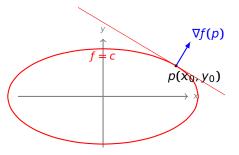


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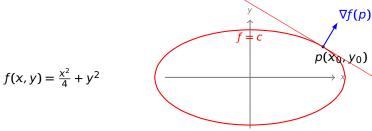
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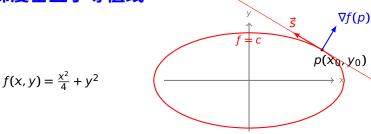
□ 替为太等



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证明
$$\nabla f(p) \neq 0$$
 ^{隐函数定理}





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 $\stackrel{\text{Rod} \times \mathbb{P}}{\Longrightarrow}$ 等值线 $\{f = c\}$ 在 p 点处的切线的方向向量 是 $\vec{s} = 0$ 。



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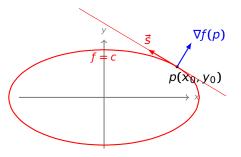
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$$\vec{s} \cdot \nabla f(p) =$$



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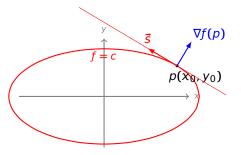
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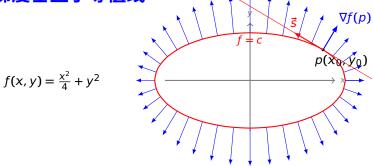
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9e 方向导数与梯度 6/14 ⊲ ▷



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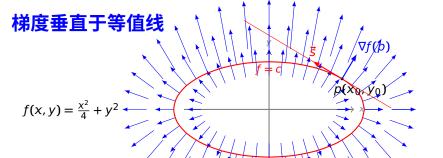
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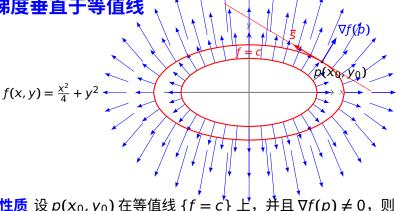
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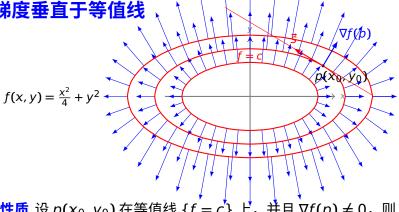
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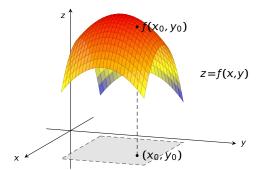


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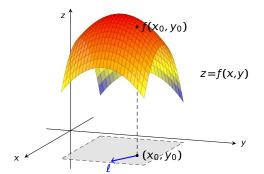
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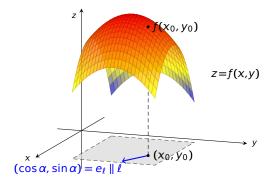




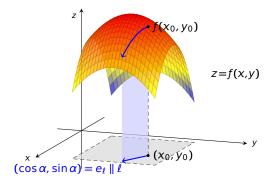


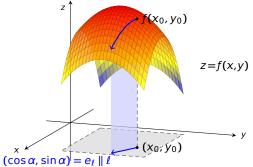








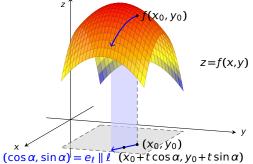




z = f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即 方向导数:

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

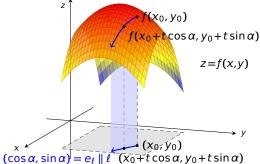




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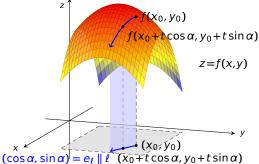




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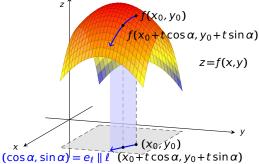




$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即 方向导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

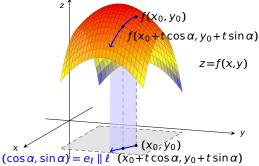




$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即**方向导数**:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \sin \alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

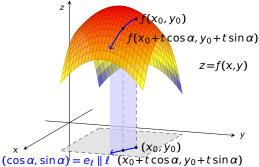




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$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$

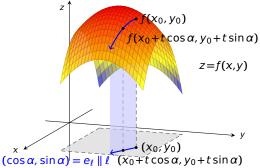




$$z = f(x, y)$$
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \sin \alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \sin \alpha)$$
$$= f_X(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_Y(x_0, y_0) \sin \alpha$$





$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即 方向导数:

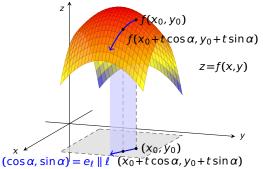
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

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$$= f_X(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_Y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha$$

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





$$z = f(x, y)$$
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$$= f_X(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_Y(x_0, y_0) \sin \alpha$$

$$= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_\ell = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$$



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

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

$$\ell$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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

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

$$\ell$$

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

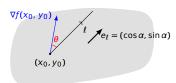
$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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.



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



p(1,0)

例 求 $z = xe^{2y}$ 在点 p(1, 0) 处,往点 q(2, -1) 方

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

向上的方向导数.

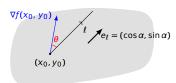
2. 计算梯度 $\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) =$

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



 z = f(x, y) 在点 p₀(x₀, y₀) 处沿方向 ℓ 的 方向导数:

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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.

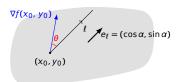
可上的方向导致。
$$oldsymbol{M}= \overrightarrow{pq} = (1,-1)$$
,对应单位向量 $e_l = (1,-1)$

2. 计算梯度
$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) =$$

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



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



p(1,0)

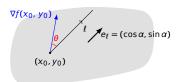
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$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) =$$

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p(1,0)

例 求 $z = xe^{2y}$ 在点 p(1, 0) 处,往点 q(2, -1) 方

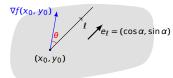
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解 1. 方向
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (1, -1)$$
,对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

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

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



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



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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$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(1,0)} = \nabla z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} = (1,2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$



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

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

$$\ell$$

$$f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

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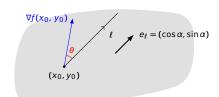
解 1. 方向
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (1, -1)$$
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2. 计算梯度
$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) = (e^{2y}, 2xe^{2y})$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(1,0)} = \nabla Z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} = (1,2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



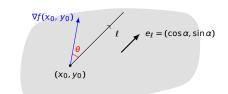
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$





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

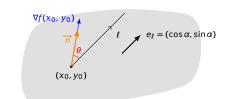
假设
$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
,





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

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

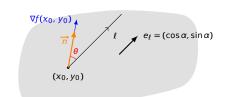




$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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

• 当
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,

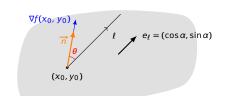


$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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

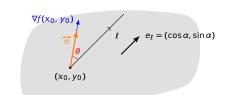
• 当
$$\theta = 0$$
 时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$,

• 当
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



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

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



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

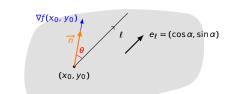
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时,

• 当
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



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

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



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

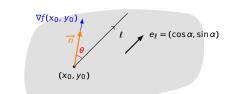
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时,

• 当
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



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

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



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

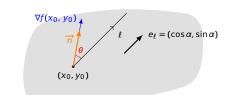
• $\exists \theta = \pi \text{ bt}, e_{\ell} = -\overrightarrow{n},$

• 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,



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

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



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

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

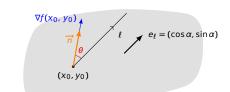
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(X_0, Y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0,$$

• 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,



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

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



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

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

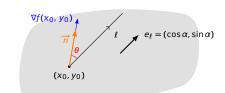
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

• 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,



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

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



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

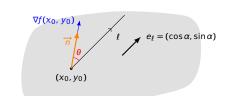
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_{\ell} = -\overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最小值:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

• $\exists \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\forall \theta \in \mathcal{A}$ \overrightarrow{n} ,

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

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



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

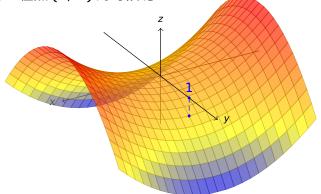
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_\ell = -\overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最小值:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

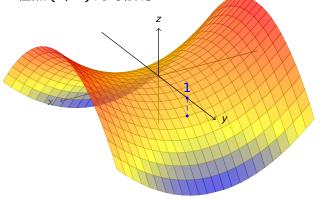
• 当
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时, $e_{\ell} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数为零: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = 0$.

例 函数 $z = x^2 - y^2$ 在点 (0, 1) 沿什么方向,其增加、减少的速度最大? 并思考: 在点 (0, 0) 的时候呢?

大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



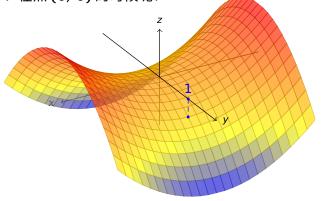
大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



 \mathbf{H} 梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$,



大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?

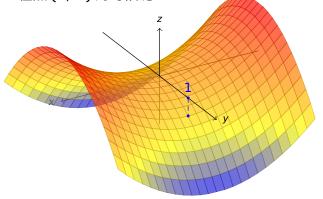


解 梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y),$

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

减少最快

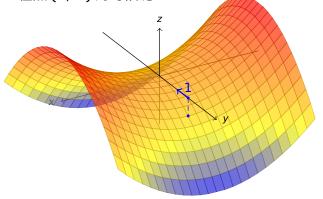
大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



- 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



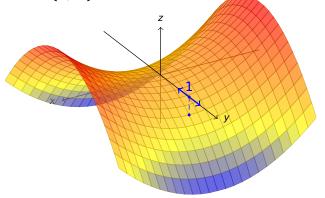
大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



- 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



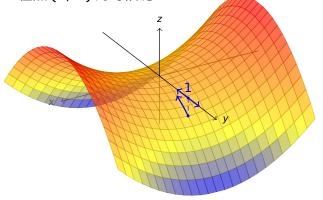
大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



- 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



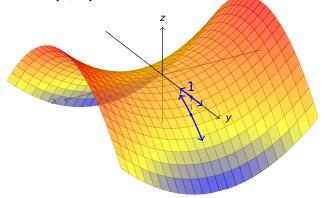
大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



- 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



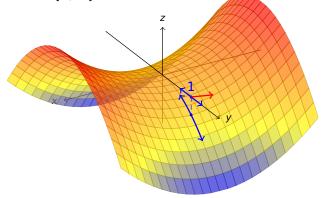
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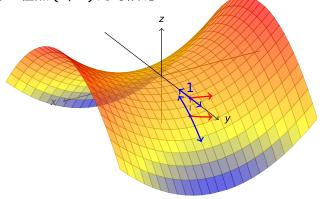
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三元函数梯度 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点 $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度:

$$\operatorname{grad} f(p) \stackrel{\underline{\operatorname{\mathfrak{I}}}}{=\!\!\!=} \nabla f(p) :=$$

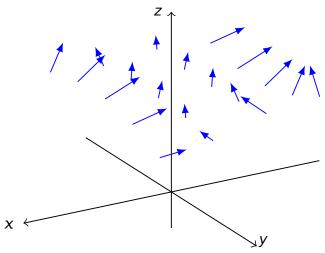
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$$\operatorname{grad} f(p) \stackrel{\underline{\vec{u}}}{=\!\!\!=} \nabla f(p) := (f_X(p), f_Y(p), f_Z(p))$$

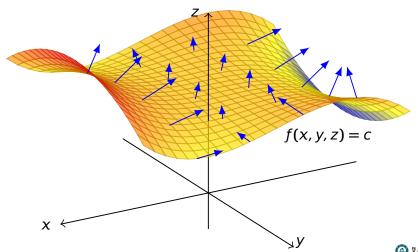
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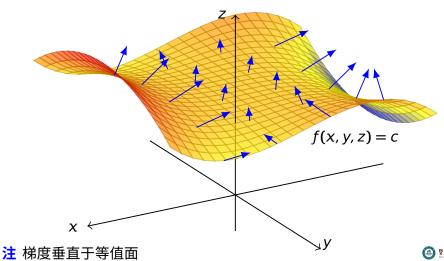
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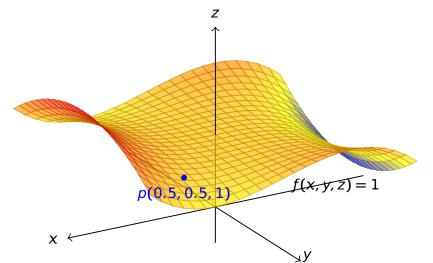


$$\mathbf{H} \nabla f = (f_X, f_Y, f_Z) =$$

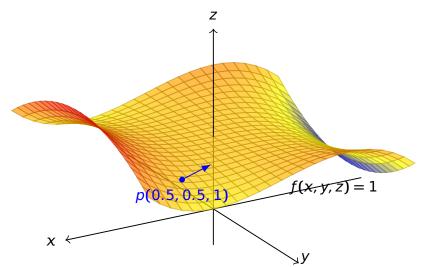
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$$\frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta, z_0 + t\cos\gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$$

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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

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

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

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$$\frac{|z|}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} :$$

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

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

设三元函数 f(x, y, z) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的一个邻域内有定义,设 ℓ 是从 p_0 出发的射线,方向向量为

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



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

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

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

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



- 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,其变化率为零

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇ƒ(x₀, y₀, z₀)|
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,达到 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
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$$\mathbf{H} \mathbf{1}.\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2,$$



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

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Proof
$$\mathbf{P} = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

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I
$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1.∇ $f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1) ⇒ ∇ $f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$$



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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?

2. 函数沿梯度方向 ∇*f*(0.5, 0.5, 1) , 增加速度最大,
 达到 |∇*f*(*x*₀, *y*₀, *z*₀)|



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9e 方向导数与梯度 14/14 < ▷ △ ▽

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IX
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- 3. 函数沿梯度反方向 $-\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1)$

,减少速度

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9e 方向导数与梯度