#### 第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

数学系 梁卓滨

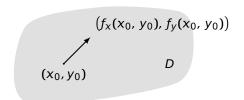
2016-2017 **学年** II



# 提要

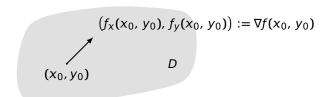
- 1. 二元函数的
  - 梯度
  - 等值线
  - 方向导数
- 2. 三元函数的
  - 梯度
  - 等值面
  - 方向导数

 $(x_0,y_0)$ 



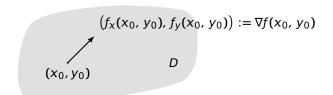
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{j} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)),$$





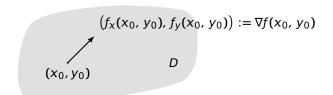
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{j} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)),$$



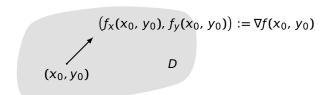


$$f_X(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_Y(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{j} = (f_X(x_0, y_0), f_Y(x_0, y_0)),$$
称为  $f(x, y)$  在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度,





$$f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})$$
  $\overrightarrow{i} + f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0})$   $\overrightarrow{j} = (f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}), f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}))$ , 称为  $f(x, y)$  在点  $p_{0}(x_{0}, y_{0})$  处的梯度 ,记为 
$$\operatorname{grad} f(x_{0}, y_{0}) \quad \vec{y} \quad \nabla f(x_{0}, y_{0})$$



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  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ ,定义向量

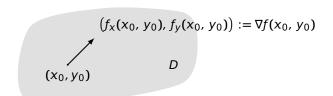
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{j} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)),$$

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  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ 

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





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  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ ,定义向量

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

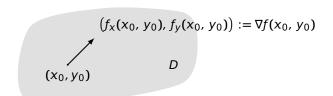
称为 f(x, y) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度 ,记为

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

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

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \nabla f = (f_x, f_y) = (, )$$





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  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ ,定义向量

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

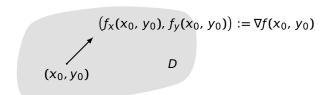
称为 f(x, y) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度 ,记为

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

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

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \nabla f = (f_x, f_y) = \left(\frac{x}{2}, \right)$$





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  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ ,定义向量

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

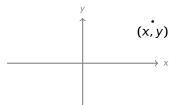
称为 f(x, y) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度 ,记为

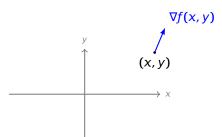
 $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0)$  或  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ 

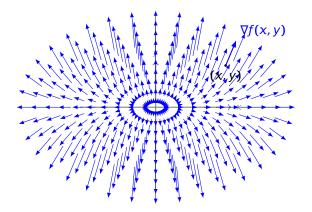
例 设 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$$
, 求  $\nabla f$ 

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \nabla f = (f_x, f_y) = \left(\frac{x}{2}, 2y\right)$$

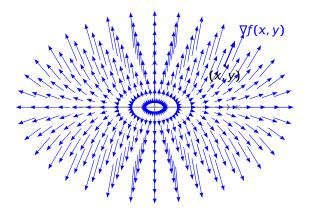






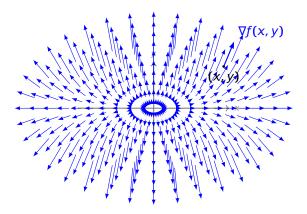


例设
$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$$
,则 $\nabla f(x, y) = (\frac{x}{2}, 2y)$ 



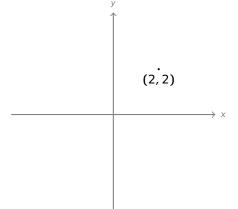
● 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场

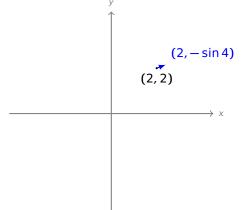
例 设 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$$
, 则  $\nabla f(x, y) = (\frac{x}{2}, 2y)$ 

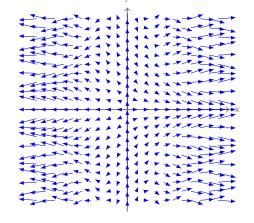


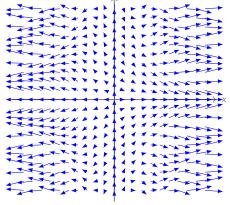
- 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场
- 反过来,向量场并不总是某个函数的梯度!



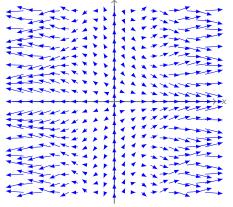








证明 若  $F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$ , 则



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



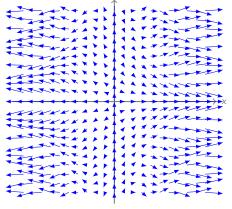
证明 若 
$$F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$$
,则 
$$f_x = y, \quad f_y = -\sin(xy)$$
 
$$f_{xy} = , \quad f_{yx} =$$



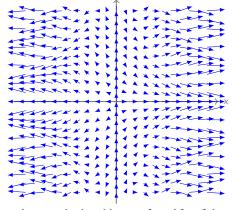
证明 若 
$$F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$$
,则 
$$f_x = y, \quad f_y = -\sin(xy)$$
 
$$f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yx} =$$



证明 若 
$$F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$$
,则 
$$f_x = y, \quad f_y = -\sin(xy)$$
 
$$f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yx} = -y\cos(xy)$$



证明 若 
$$F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$$
,则 
$$f_x = y, \quad f_y = -\sin(xy)$$
 
$$f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yx} = -y\cos(xy) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_{xy} \neq f_{yx}$$



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

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

不可能

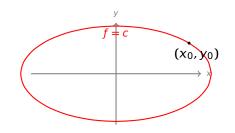




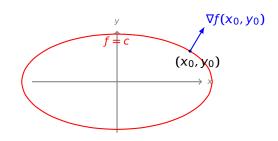
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$$

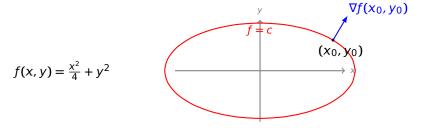


$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$$

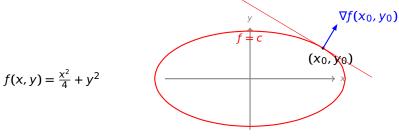


$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$$

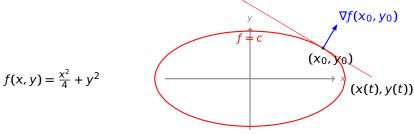




定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x,y)=c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0,y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0,y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

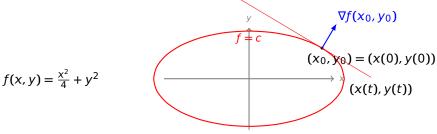


定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x, y) = c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。



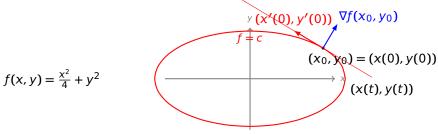
定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x,y)=c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0,y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0,y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)),



定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x,y)=c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0,y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0,y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

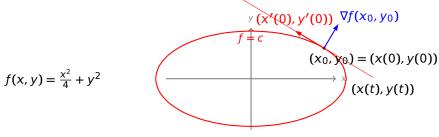
证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)),



定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x,y)=c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0,y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0,y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)),

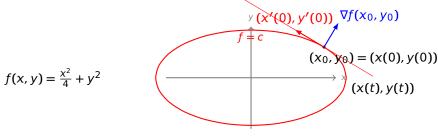




定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x,y)=c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0,y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0,y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)), 由  $f(x(t), y(t)) \equiv c$ 得:



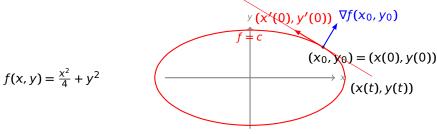


定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x, y) = c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)), 由  $f(x(t), y(t)) \equiv c$ 得:

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} f(x(t), y(t)) \bigg|_{t=0}$$





定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x,y)=c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0,y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0,y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)), 由  $f(x(t), y(t)) \equiv c$ 得:

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt}f(x(t), y(t))\Big|_{t=0} = f_x(x_0, y_0)x_0'(0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)y_0'(0)$$



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

$$(x_0, y_0) = (x(0), y(0))$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (x(0), y(0))$$

$$(x(t), y(t))$$

定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x, y) = c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

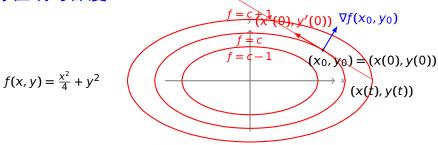
证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)), 由  $f(x(t), y(t)) \equiv c$ 得:

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt}f(x(t), y(t))\Big|_{t=0} = f_x(x_0, y_0)x_0'(0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)y_0'(0)$$

$$= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x_0'(0), y_0'(0))$$



第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度



定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x, y) = c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

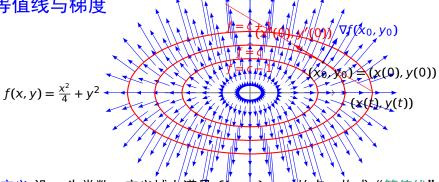
证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)), 由  $f(x(t), y(t)) \equiv c$ 得:

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt}f(x(t), y(t))\Big|_{t=0} = f_x(x_0, y_0)x_0'(0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)y_0'(0)$$

$$= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x_0'(0), y_0'(0))$$



第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度



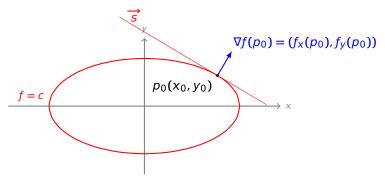
定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x,y) = c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ ,垂直于过该点的等值线。

证明 设该等值线的参数方程为 (x(t), y(t)),由  $f(x(t), y(t)) \equiv c$ 得:

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt}f(x(t), y(t))\Big|_{t=0} = f_x(x_0, y_0)x_0'(0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)y_0'(0)$$

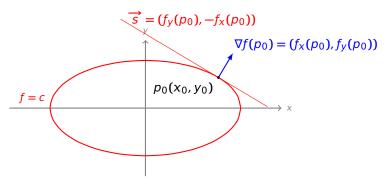
$$= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x'_0(0), y'_0(0))$$



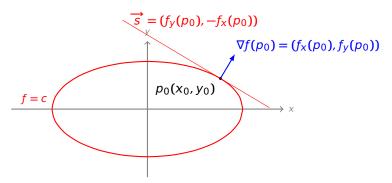


性质 设过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(p_0) \neq 0$ ,则过该点的等值线,其 切线的一个方向向量为  $\overrightarrow{s}$  =





性质 设过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(p_0) \neq 0$ ,则过该点的等值线,其 切线的一个方向向量为  $\overrightarrow{s} = (f_v(p_0), -f_x(p_0))$ 。



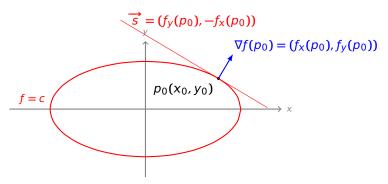
性质 设过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(p_0) \neq 0$ ,则过该点的等值线,其 切线的一个方向向量为  $\overrightarrow{s} = (f_y(p_0), -f_x(p_0))$ 。

#### 证明 验证:

$$\overrightarrow{s} \cdot \nabla f(p_0) =$$

O



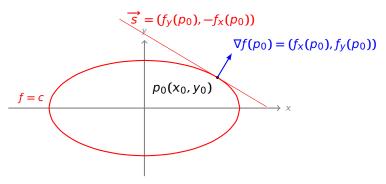


性质 设过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(p_0) \neq 0$ ,则过该点的等值线,其 切线的一个方向向量为  $\overrightarrow{s} = (f_v(p_0), -f_x(p_0))$ 。

#### 证明 验证:

$$\overrightarrow{s} \cdot \nabla f(p_0) = (f_y(p_0), -f_x(p_0)) \cdot (f_x(p_0), f_y(p_0))$$



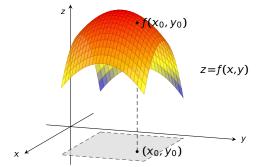


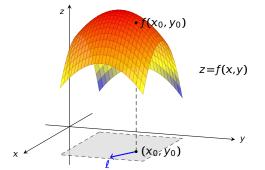
性质 设过点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处的梯度  $\nabla f(p_0) \neq 0$ ,则过该点的等值线,其 切线的一个方向向量为  $\overrightarrow{s} = (f_v(p_0), -f_x(p_0))$ 。

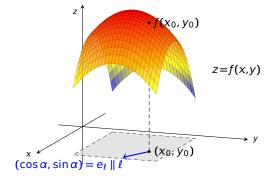
#### 证明 验证:

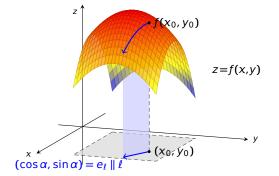
$$\overrightarrow{s} \cdot \nabla f(p_0) = (f_y(p_0), -f_x(p_0)) \cdot (f_x(p_0), f_y(p_0)) = 0$$

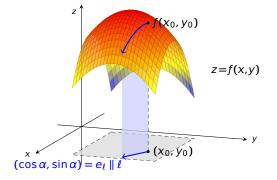






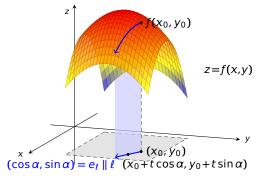






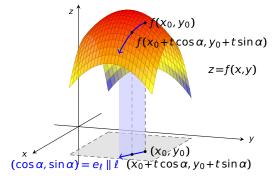
z = f(x, y) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(X_0, Y_0)} :=$$



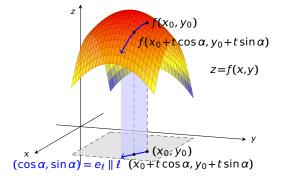
z = f(x, y) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(X_0,Y_0)}:=$$

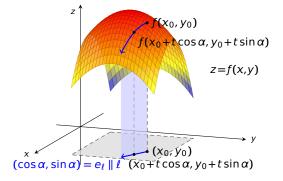


$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(X_0, Y_0)} : =$$

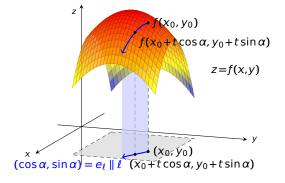


$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$



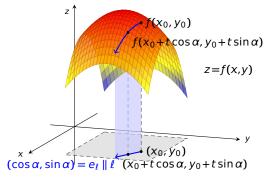
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \sin \alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$





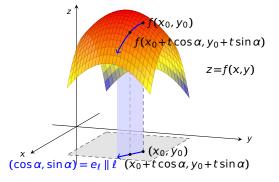
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$





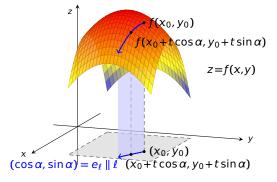
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$
$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha$$





$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$
$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha$$

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



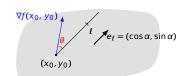
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \sin \alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

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

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

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

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



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

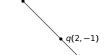
$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

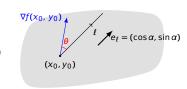
p(1,0)

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



z = f(x, y) 在点 p<sub>0</sub>(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>) 处沿方向 l
 的方向导数:

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



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。

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

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



• 
$$Z = f(x, y)$$
 任点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿万间  $\ell$  的方向导数:

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

$$\theta$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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。

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

2. 计算梯度

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

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



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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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。

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

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

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



• 
$$Z = f(X, Y)$$
 任点  $p_0(X_0, Y_0)$  处沿万间  $\ell$  的方向导数:

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

$$\theta$$

$$f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$f(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

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

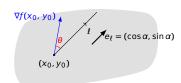
2. 计算梯度

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

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



• 
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell} = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$$



p(1,0)

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

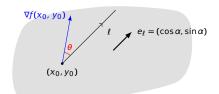
2. 计算梯度

$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) = (e^{2y}, 2xe^{2y})$$
 3. 方向导数

第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

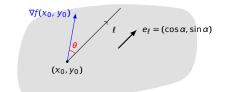
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \ell}\bigg|_{(1,0)} = \nabla z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} = (1,2) \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

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



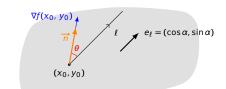
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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 $\overrightarrow{n} := \frac{1}{|\nabla f|} \nabla f$ 



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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ 

• 当 
$$\theta = 0$$
 时,

• 当 
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

• 当 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



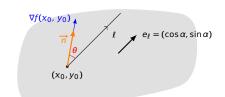
• 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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

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

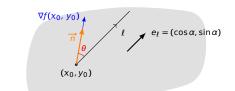
• 当 
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

• 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 $\overrightarrow{n} := \frac{1}{|\nabla f|} \nabla f$ 



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

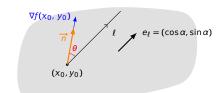
• 当  $\theta = \pi$  时,

• 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 $\overrightarrow{n} := \frac{1}{|\nabla f|} \nabla f$ 



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

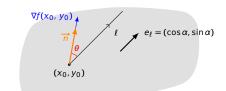
• 当  $\theta = \pi$  时,

• 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 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 $\overrightarrow{n} := \frac{1}{|\nabla f|} \nabla f$ 



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

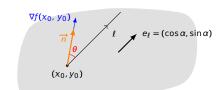
•  $\theta = \pi$  时, $e_{\ell} = -\overrightarrow{n}$ ,

• 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



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

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



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

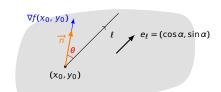
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0,$$

• 当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,



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

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:

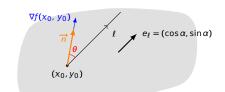
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

• 当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,



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

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



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

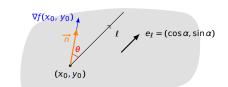
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

• 当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, $e_{\ell} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$ ,



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

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



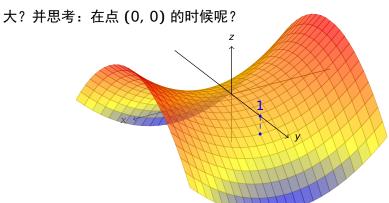
• 当  $\theta = \pi$  时, $e_l = -\overrightarrow{n}$ ,并且方向导数达到最小值:

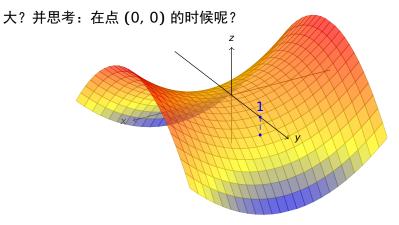
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

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

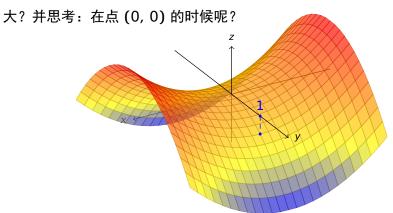


大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



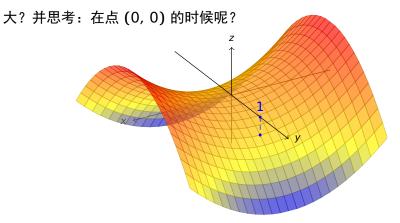


解 梯度  $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$ ,



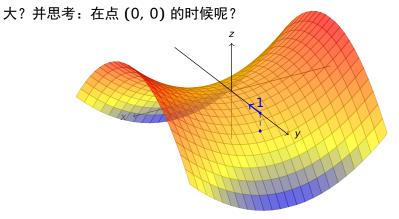
解 梯度  $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$ ,

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



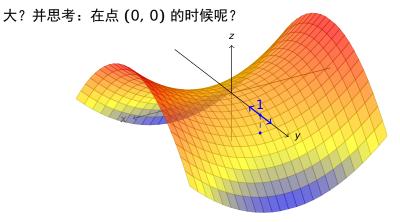
- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快





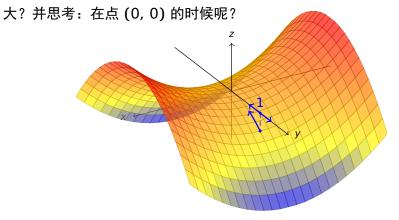
- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快





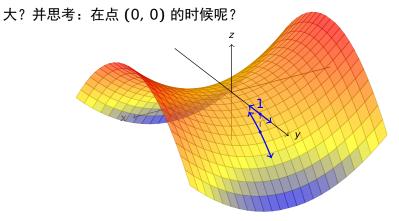
- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快





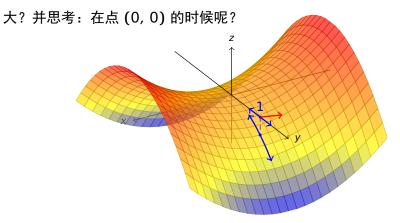
- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快





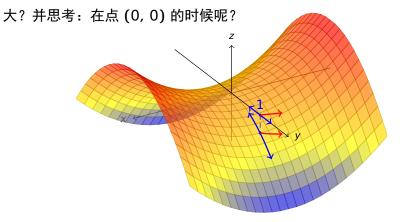
- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快





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





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



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

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

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

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

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

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

• 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的梯度:  $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\underline{\operatorname{grad}}}{=\!=\!=\!=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$   $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\overrightarrow{i}}{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\overrightarrow{j}}{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\overrightarrow{k}}{k}$   $= \left( f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$ 

• 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的梯度:  $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\underline{\operatorname{sl}}}{=\!=\!=\!=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$   $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\overrightarrow{\operatorname{i}}}{=\!=\!=\!=} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\overrightarrow{\operatorname{j}}}{=\!=\!=} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

当  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  时,则函数在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处,

- 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



• 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的梯度:  $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\overrightarrow{u}}{=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$   $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$   $= \left( f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$ 

当  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  时,则函数在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处,

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



• 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的梯度:  $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\overrightarrow{u}}{=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$   $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$   $= \left( f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$ 

当  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  时,则函数在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处,

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,达到  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$
- 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

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

 $\mathbf{m}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

 $\mathbf{m}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

 $\mathbf{m}$  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  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) =$ 

 $\mathbf{m}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

2. 函数沿梯度方向 ∇f(1, 1, 0) ,增加速度最大,达到

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

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

2. 函数沿梯度方向  $\nabla f(1, 1, 0) = (2, -2, -1)$ ,增加速度最大,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$ 

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

2. 函数沿梯度方向  $\nabla f(1, 1, 0) = (2, -2, -1)$ ,增加速度最大,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = 3$ 

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

- 2. 函数沿梯度方向  $\nabla f(1, 1, 0) = (2, -2, -1)$ ,增加速度最大,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = 3$
- 3. 函数沿梯度反方向 -∇f(1, 1, 0) , 减少速度最大, 达

到  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$ 

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

- 2. 函数沿梯度方向  $\nabla f(1, 1, 0) = (2, -2, -1)$ ,增加速度最大,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = 3$
- 3. 函数沿梯度反方向  $-\nabla f(1, 1, 0) = (-2, 2, 1)$ ,减少速度最大,达到  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

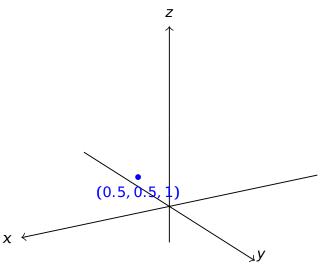
所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

- 2. 函数沿梯度方向  $\nabla f(1, 1, 0) = (2, -2, -1)$ ,增加速度最大,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = 3$
- 3. 函数沿梯度反方向  $-\nabla f(1, 1, 0) = (-2, 2, 1)$ ,减少速度最大,达到  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = -3$



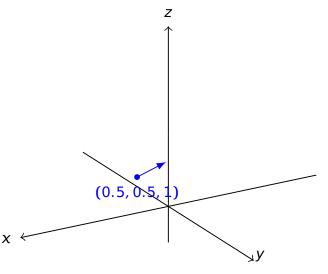
- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场

- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场

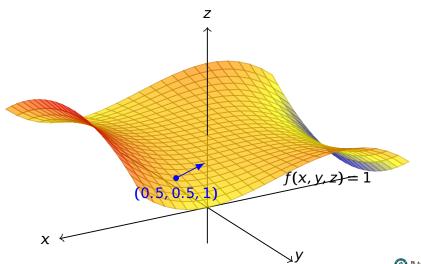


14/15 ◁ ▷

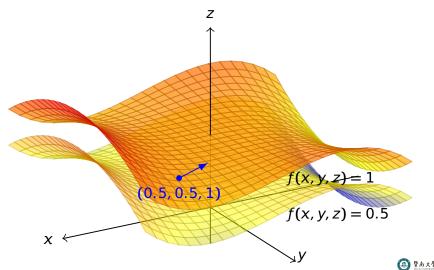
- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



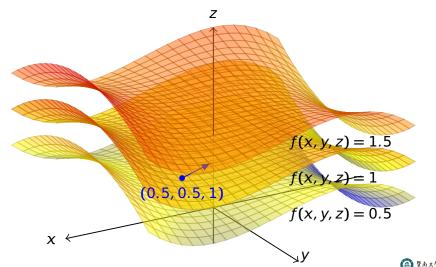
- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



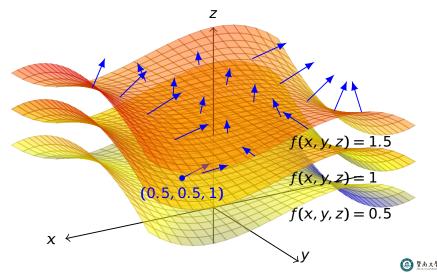
- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



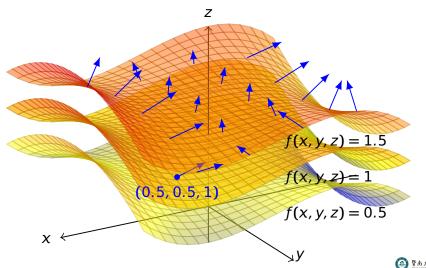
- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



- 在点  $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场(互相垂直)



是从  $p_0$  出发的射线,方向向量为

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

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  $\ell$  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  $\ell$  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

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

则 f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0$  处沿方向  $\ell$  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

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

则 f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数 ,为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 

$$\frac{1}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)}$$

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

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  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数 ,为 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \bigg|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} :$$
 
$$= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$$
 
$$= \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma)$$

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  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数 ,为 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \bigg|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} :$$
 =  $\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$  =  $\frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma)$  =  $f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \gamma$ 

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  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数 ,为  $= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$  $= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta, z_0 + t\cos\gamma)$  $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \gamma$  $=\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot e_{\ell}$ 

是从  $p_0$  出发的射线,方向向量为

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

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

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

其中  $\theta$  是  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  与  $e_\ell$  的夹角

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