第9章e:方向导数与梯度

数学系 梁卓滨

2017-2018 学年 II

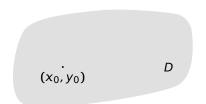




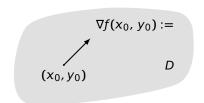
提要

- 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

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,求 ∇f



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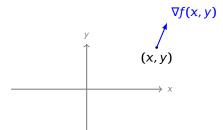
$$(x_0, y_0)$$

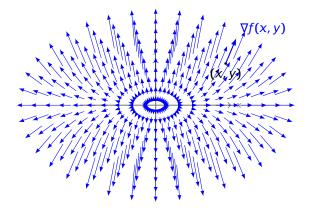
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$$\mathbf{M} \quad \nabla f = (f_x, f_y) = \left(\frac{x}{2}, 2y\right)$$

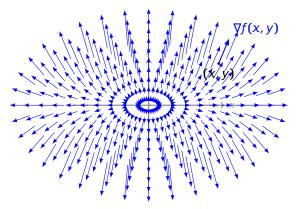






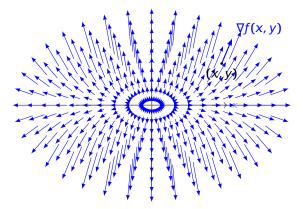


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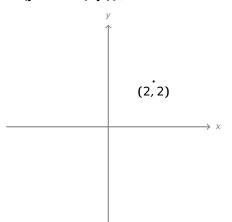
梯度 ∇ƒ 是一个向量场

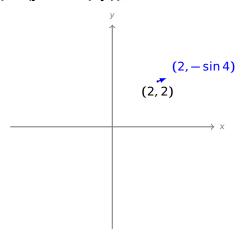
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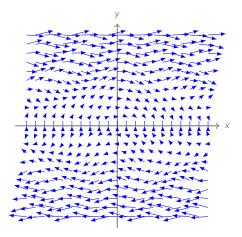


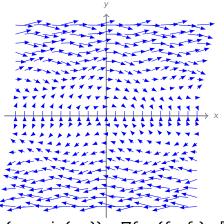
- 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场
- 反过来,向量场并不总是某个函数的梯度!



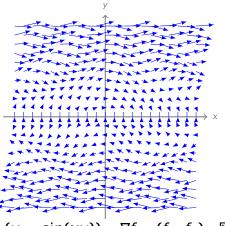




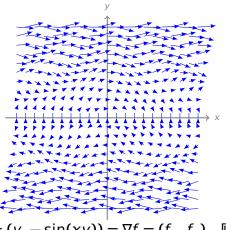




证明 若 $F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$, 则

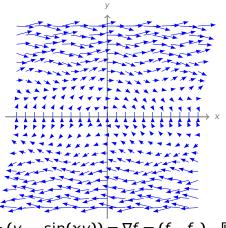


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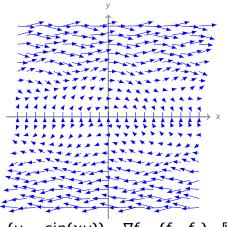
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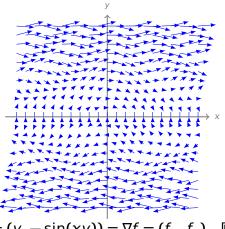
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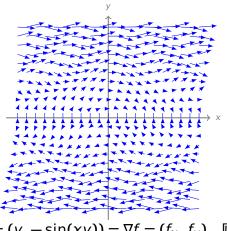
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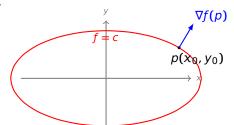
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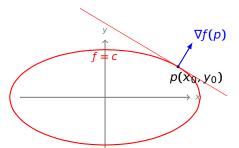


不可能

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性质 设 $p(x_0, y_0)$ 在等值线 $\{f = c\}$ 上,并且 $\nabla f(p) \neq 0$,



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证明 $\nabla f(p) \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{隐函数} \text{定理}}$ 等值线 $\{f = c\}$ 在 p 点处的切线的方向向量 是 $\vec{s} = 0$ 。



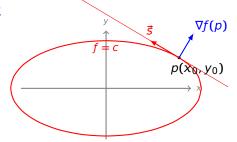
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$$\vec{s} \cdot \nabla f(p) =$$



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$$\int f(x,y) = \int f(x,y) dx$$

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$$\vec{s}\cdot\nabla f(p)=(f_y(p),\,-f_x(p))\cdot(f_x(p),\,f_y(p))$$



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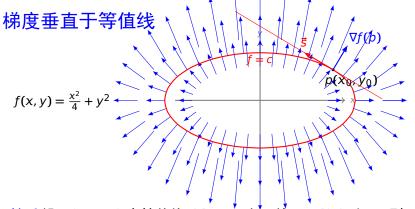


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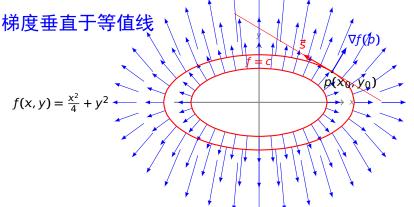




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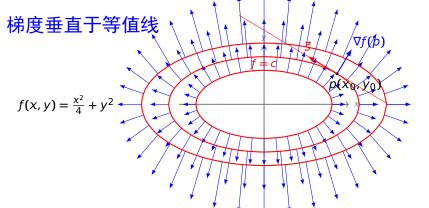




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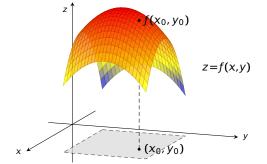


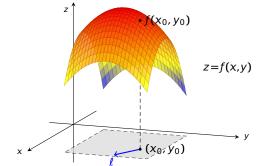


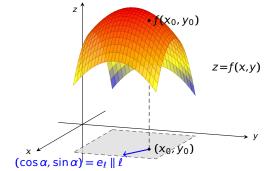
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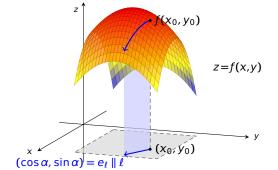
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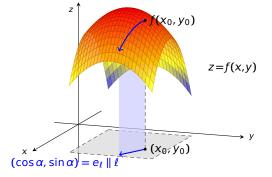




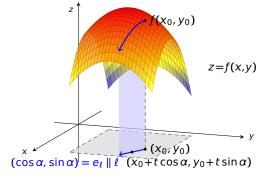






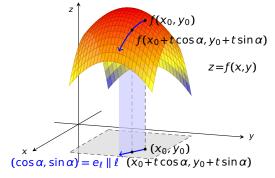


$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数:
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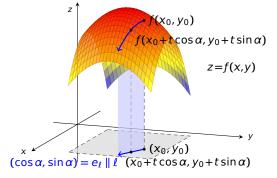


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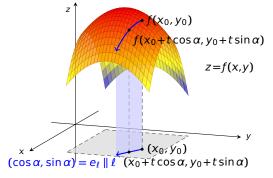
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(X_0, Y_0)} :=$$



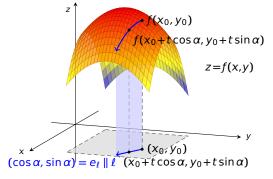
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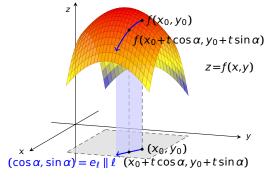
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$



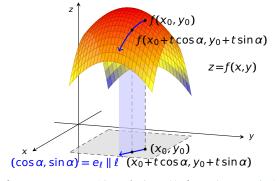
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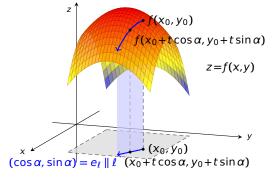


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$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$
$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\sin\alpha$$



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

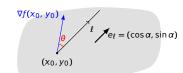
 $= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_i$



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

• z = f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的方向导数:

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



• z = f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的方向导数:

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

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

$$\ell$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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 p₀(x₀, y₀) 处沿方向 l
 的方向导数:

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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。

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

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:

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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。

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

2. 计算梯度 $\nabla z = (z_x)$

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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

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:

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

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

2. 计算梯度

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

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



• z = f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的方向导数:

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

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

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

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

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



第 9 章 e:方向导数与梯度

• z = f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的方向导数:

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

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

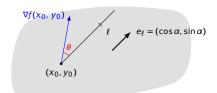
例 求 $z = xe^{2y}$ 在点 p(1, 0) 处,往点 q(2, -1) 方向 上的方向导数。 解 1. 方向 $\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (1, -1)$,对应单位向量 $e_{\ell} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

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

2. 计算梯度

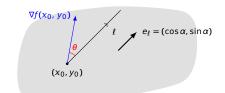
 $\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) = (e^{2y}, 2xe^{2y})$ 3. 方向导数

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



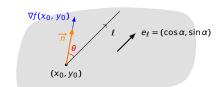
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

假设
$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
,



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

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



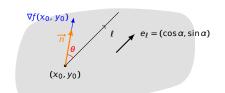
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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

• 当
$$\theta$$
 = 0 时,

• 当
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

•
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



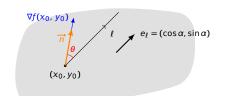
•
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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

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

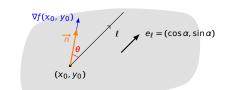
• 当
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

•
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 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, $e_l = \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:

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

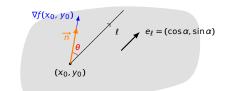
• 当
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

•
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 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, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:

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

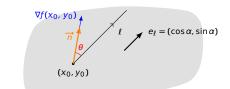
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时,

• $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ft,



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

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



• 当 $\theta = 0$ 时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:

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

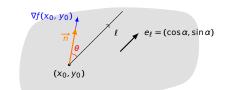
• $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_{i} = -\overrightarrow{n}$,

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



• 当 $\theta = 0$ 时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:

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

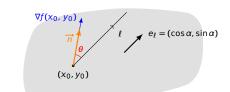
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0,$$

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



• 当 $\theta = 0$ 时, $e_l = \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:

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

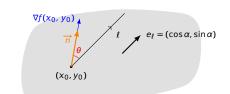
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0, 说明沿梯度反方向, 函数减速最快$$

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



• 当 $\theta = 0$ 时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:

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

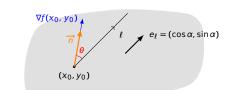
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

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



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

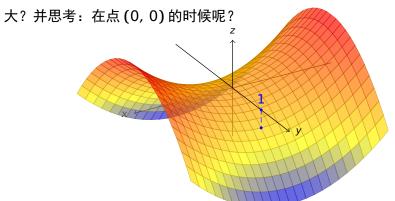
假设
$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
,令 $\overrightarrow{n} := \frac{1}{|\nabla f|} \nabla f$

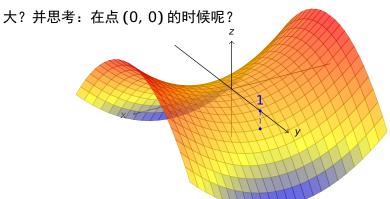


- 当 $\theta = 0$ 时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:
- $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \left| \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \right| > 0$,说明沿梯度方向,函数增速最快
- 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_l = -\overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最小值: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$,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: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = 0$ 。

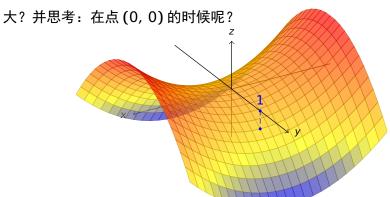


大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?





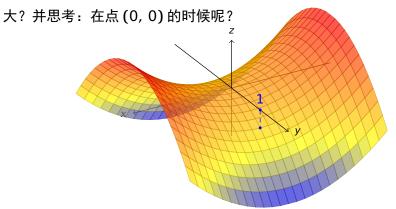
解梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y),$



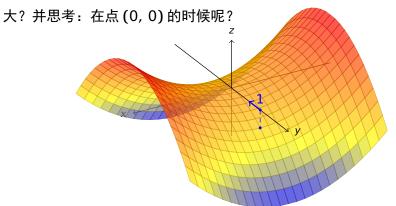
解梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y),$

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

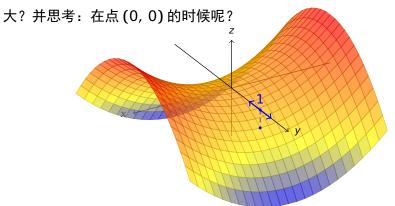




- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向 $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

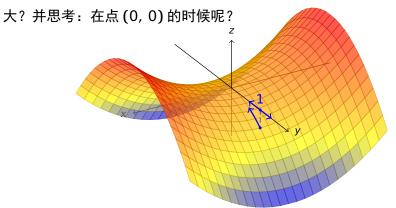


- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向 $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

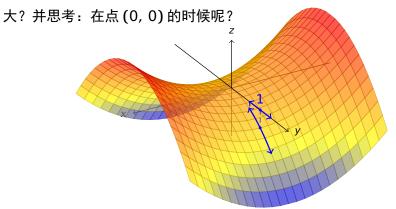


- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向 $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

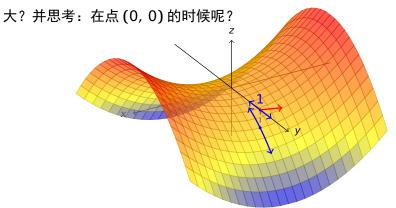




- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向 $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

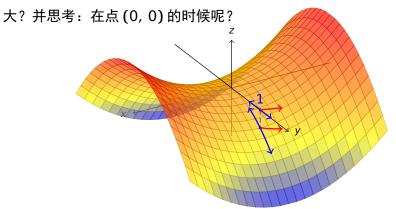


- 沿方向 ∇z(0, 1) = (0, -2)增加最快
- 沿方向 $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快



- 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



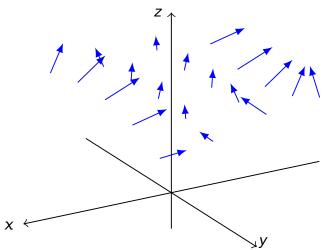
三元函数
$$z = f(x, y, z)$$
 在点 $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度:

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

三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点 $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度: $\operatorname{grad} f(p) \stackrel{\underline{\operatorname{q}}}{=} \nabla f(p) := (f_X(p), f_Y(p), f_Z(p))$

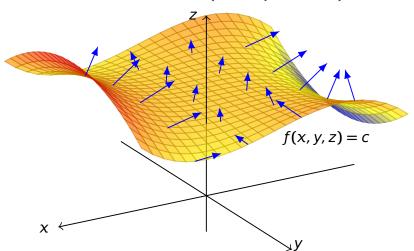
三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点 $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度:

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



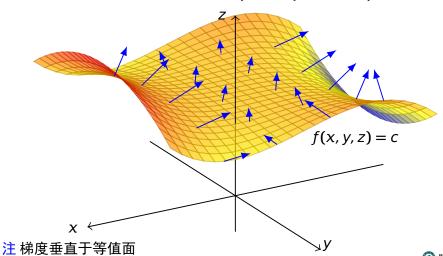
三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点 $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度:

 $\operatorname{grad} f(p) \stackrel{\underline{\vec{\operatorname{y}}}}{=\!\!\!=\!\!\!=} \nabla f(p) := \big(f_{\operatorname{X}}(p), f_{\operatorname{Y}}(p), f_{\operatorname{Z}}(p)\big)$



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

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

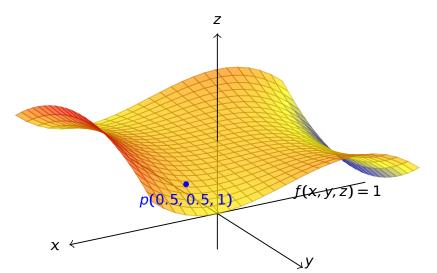


$$\mathbf{H} \nabla f = (f_X, f_Y, f_Z) =$$

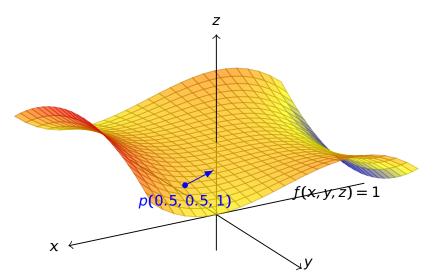
$$\mathbf{H} \nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

$$\mathbb{H} \nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1) \Rightarrow \nabla f(p) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

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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

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

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$
 :
$$f(x_0 + t\cos \alpha, y_0 + t\cos \beta, z_0 + t\cos \alpha) = f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

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

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 在点 p_0 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数,为
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \bigg|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} :$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



当 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 时,则函数在点 (x_0, y_0, z_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, 其变化率为零

- 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,达到 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
- 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)|
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- 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 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
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解 1.
$$\nabla f = (f_X, f_Y, f_Z) = ($$

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)

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



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

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v) (0.3, 0.3, 1) = (-0.3, 0.3, 1)

2. 函数沿梯度方向 ∇f(0.5, 0.5, 1) , 增加速度最大,

达到 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
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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 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = \sqrt{1.5}$

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,减少速度

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$$-\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (0.5, -0.5, -1)$$
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3. 函数沿床及及方向一VJ(0.3, 0.3, 1) = (0.3, -0.3, -1),减少还及