### 第9章 e:方向导数与梯度

数学系 梁卓滨

2017.07 暑期班

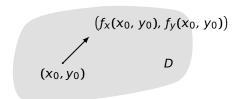


# 提要

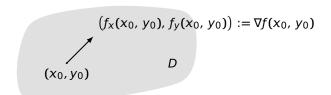
- 1. 二元函数的
  - 梯度
  - 方向导数
- 2. 三元函数的
  - 梯度
  - 方向导数

 $(x_0, y_0)$ 

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

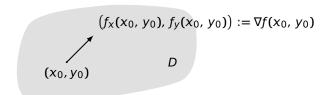


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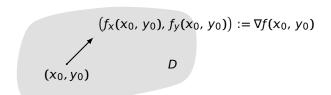
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$$(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)),$$

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

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





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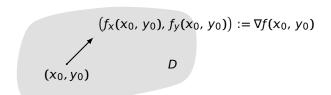
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例 设  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$ , 求  $\nabla f$ 





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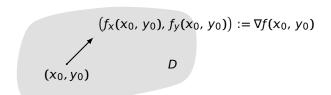
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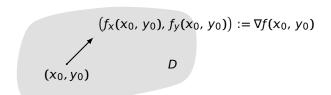
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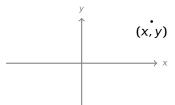
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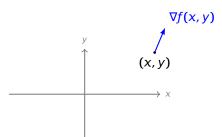
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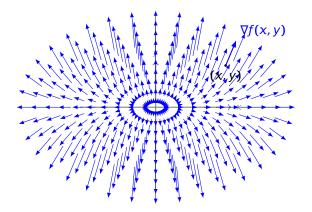
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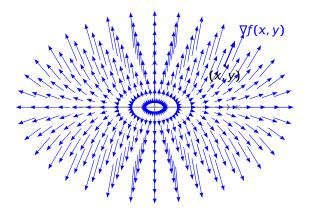






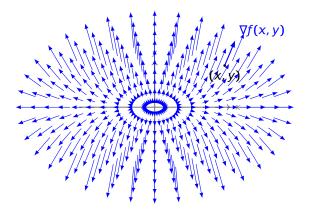


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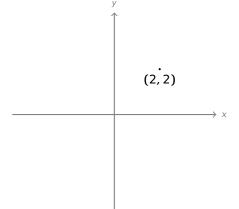
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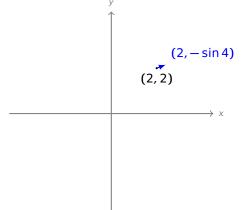
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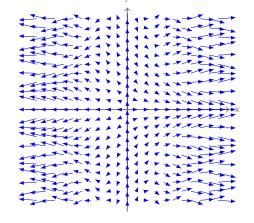


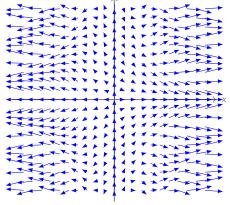
- 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场
- 反过来,向量场并不总是某个函数的梯度!



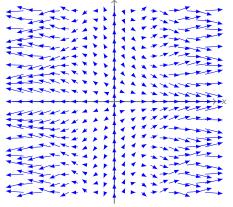








证明 若  $F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$ , 则



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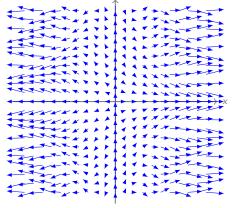
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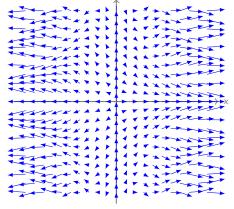


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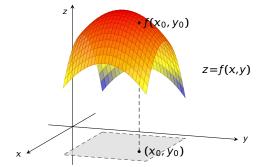


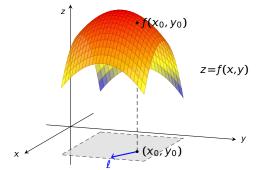
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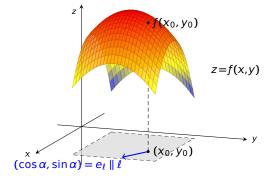
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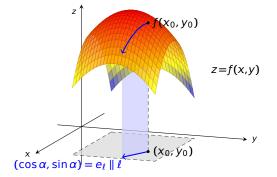
不可能

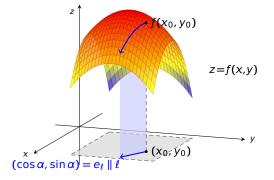






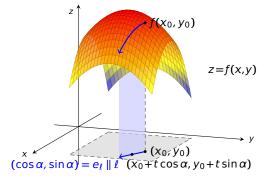






z = f(x, y) 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} | \qquad : =$ 

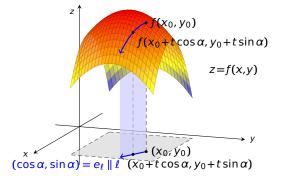




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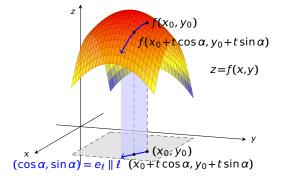
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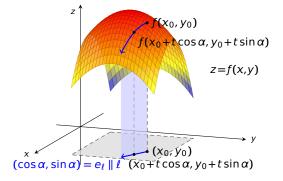


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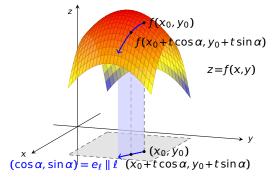


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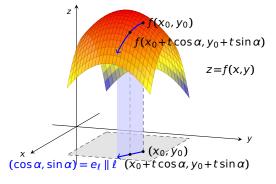




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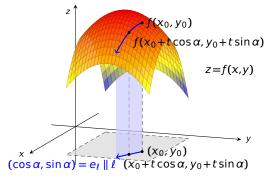
 $f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \sin \alpha)$ 





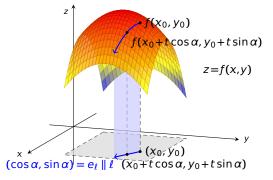
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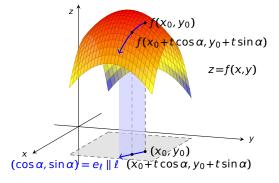
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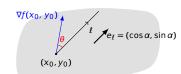
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 $=\nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell}$ 



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

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



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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

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



• 
$$Z = f(X, Y)$$
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方向导数

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

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

$$\ell$$

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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  $e_{\ell} = ($ 

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

方向导数

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



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$$Z = f(x, y)$$
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$$\ell$$

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

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例 求 
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 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

方向导数

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

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



的方向导数:
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$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

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2. 计算梯度

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

方向导数

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



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

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

$$\ell$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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2. 计算梯度

3. 方向导数 
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 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$  $e_l = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ 

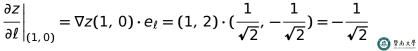
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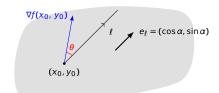
的度 
$$\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) = (e^{2y}, 2xe^{2y})$$

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



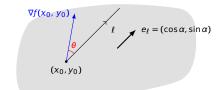
第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

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



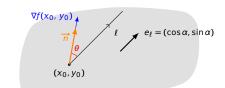
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假设 
$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
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$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

• 当 
$$\theta = 0$$
 时,

• 当 
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

• 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



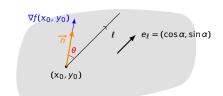
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• 当 
$$\theta = 0$$
 时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$ ,

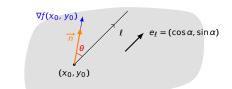
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$$\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)}=|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)|>0,$$

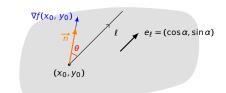
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| > 0$$
,说明沿梯度方向,函数增速最快

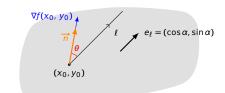
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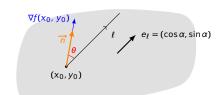
•  $\theta = \pi$  时, $e_{\ell} = -\overrightarrow{n}$ ,

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

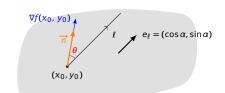
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0,$$

• 当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,



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

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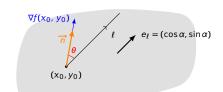
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0$$
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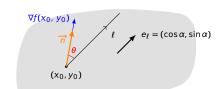
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•  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, $e_{\ell} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$ ,



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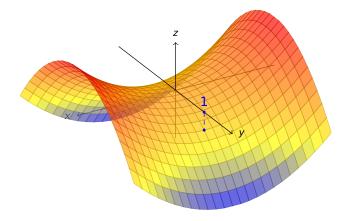
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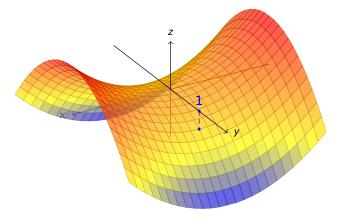
• 当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, $e_\ell \perp \overrightarrow{n}$ ,并且方向导数为零: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = 0$ 。



最大?

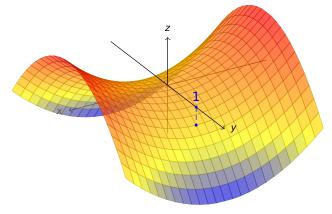


最大?



解 梯度  $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$ ,

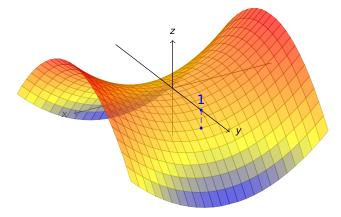
最大?



解 梯度  $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$ ,

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

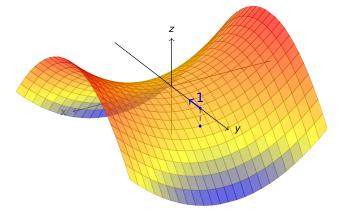
最大?



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



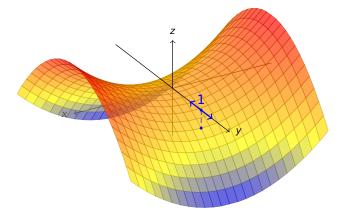
最大?



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- 沿方向 -∇z(0, 1) = (0, 2)减少最快



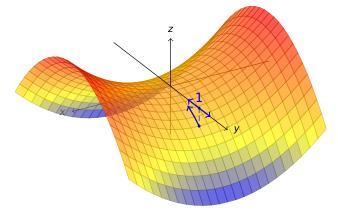
最大?



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



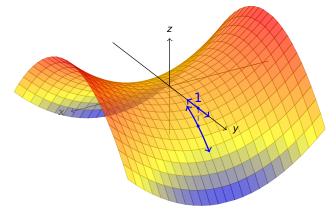
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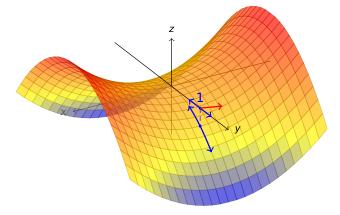
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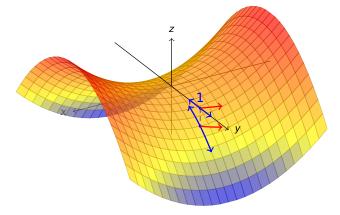
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最大?



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = ($$



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇f(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>, z<sub>0</sub>)|
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,
- 梯度垂直方向, 其改变率为零

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇f(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>, z<sub>0</sub>)|
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,达到  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
- 梯度垂直方向, 其改变率为零

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

沿什么方向变化最快,变化率是多少?

 $\mathbf{M}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

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

M=1. f 的梯度是

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

 $\mathbf{m}$  1. f 的梯度是

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所以  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) =$ 



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

2. 函数沿梯度方向 ∇f(0.5, 0.5, 1) , 增加速度最大,

达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$ 

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

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

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

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M=1. f 的梯度是

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

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

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

, 减少速

**整商大學** 

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

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. f 的梯度是

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

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

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

是从  $p_0$  出发的射线,方向向量为

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

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

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

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是从  $p_0$  出发的射线,方向向量为

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**塾 整商大學** 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

是从  $p_0$  出发的射线,方向向量为

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

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

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

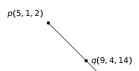
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解 1. 方向 
$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = ($$
 ),对应单位向量  $e_{\ell} = ($  )

2. 计算梯度

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

3. 方向导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$

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

2. 计算梯度

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

2. 计算梯度

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

3. 方向导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$



第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

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

2. 计算梯度

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

3. 方向导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} =$$



解 1. 方向 
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$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(1,0)} = \nabla u(5, 1, 2) \cdot e_{\ell} = (2, 10, 5) \cdot (\frac{4}{13}, \frac{3}{13}, \frac{12}{13})$$



第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

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2. 计算梯度

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3. 方向导数

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第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

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

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

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

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

解 1. u 的梯度是

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

函数沿梯度方向  $\nabla u(1,-1,2) =$  增加最快。

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2. 梯度方向的单位化向量是  $e = \frac{1}{|\nabla u|} \nabla u$ ,所以沿梯度方向的方向导数是

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

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