第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



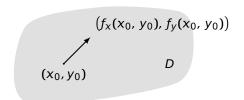
Outline



提要

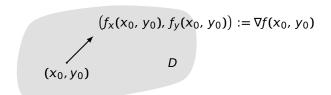
- 1. 二元函数的
 - 梯度
 - 等值线
 - 方向导数
- 2. 三元函数的
 - 梯度
 - 等值面
 - 方向导数

 (x_0, y_0)



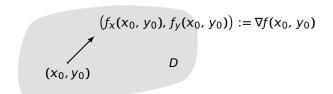
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{j} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)),$$





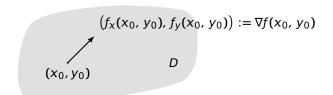
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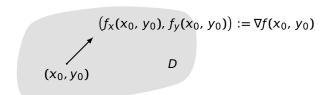


$$f_X(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_Y(x_0, y_0) \overrightarrow{j} = (f_X(x_0, y_0), f_Y(x_0, y_0)),$$
称为 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的梯度,





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

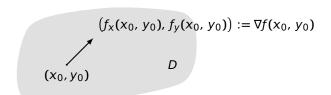
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例 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$, 求 ∇f





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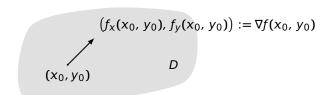
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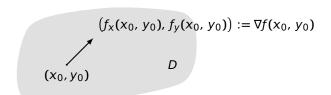
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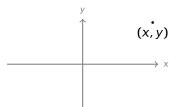
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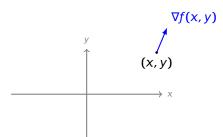
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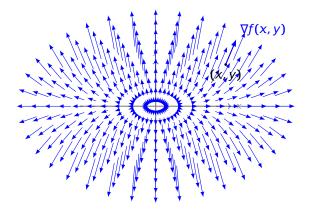
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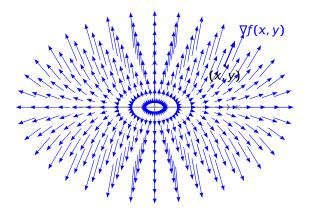






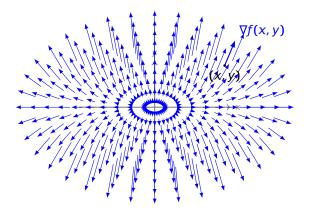


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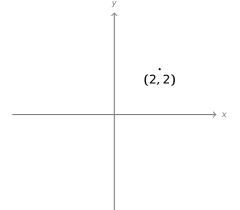
● 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场

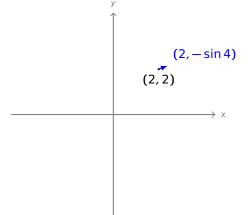
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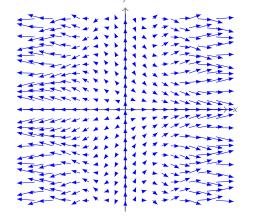


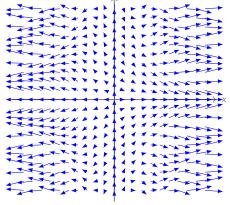
- 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场
- 反过来,向量场并不总是某个函数的梯度!



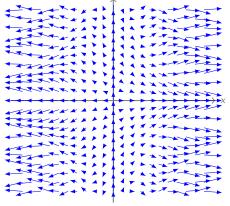




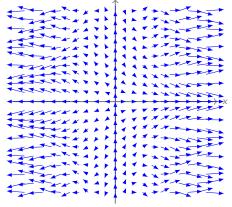




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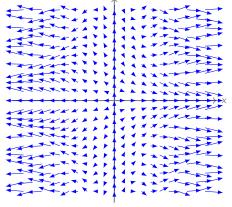
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$$f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yx} =$$



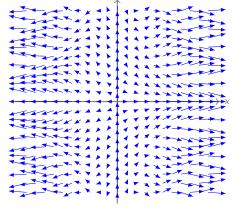
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不可能



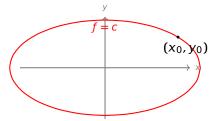




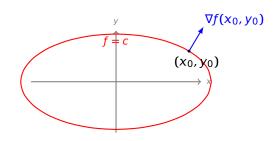
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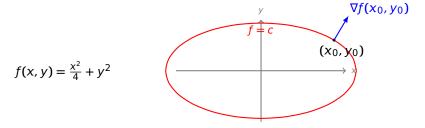


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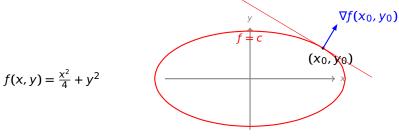


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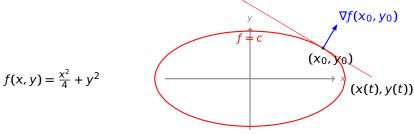




定义 设 c 为常数,定义域上满足 f(x, y) = c 的点,构成"等值线"。 性质 过点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的梯度 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$,垂直于过该点的等值线。

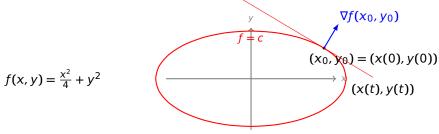


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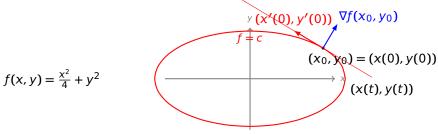
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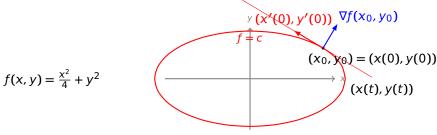
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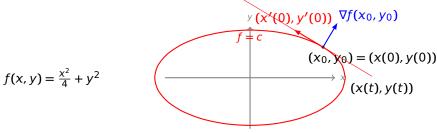
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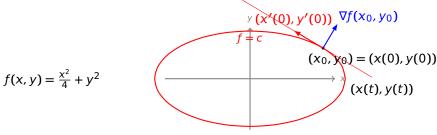




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$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} f(x(t), y(t)) \Big|_{t=0} \Rightarrow$$





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



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

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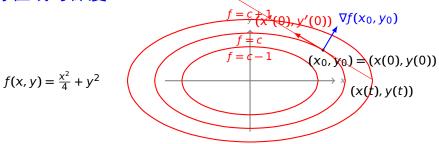
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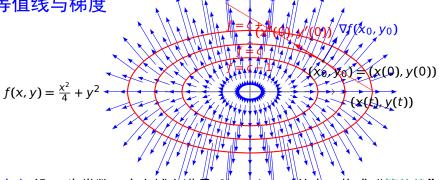
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第 9 章 e: 方向导数与梯度

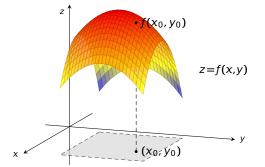


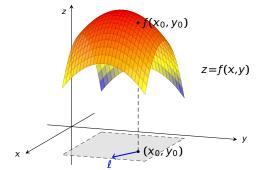
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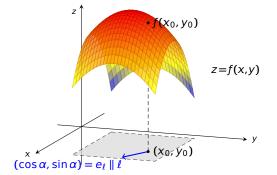
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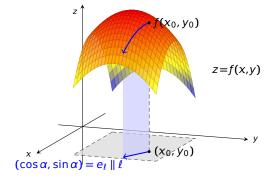
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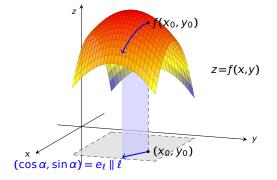




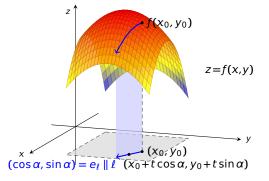






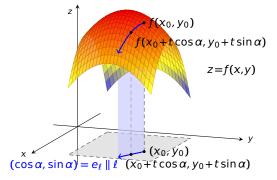


z = f(x, y) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}$



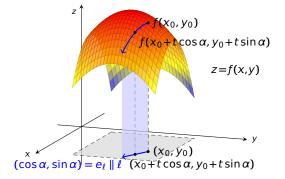
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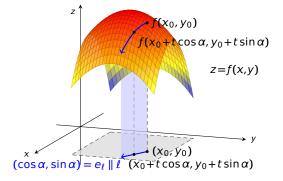


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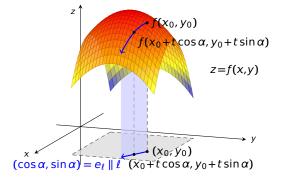


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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$



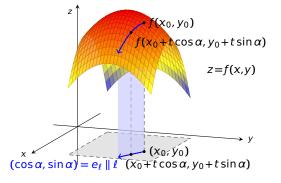
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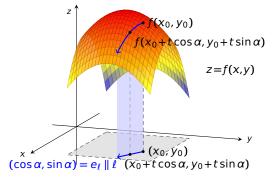


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$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$



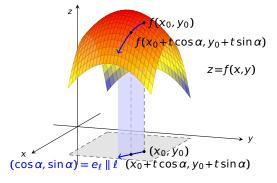


$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿方向 ℓ 的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$
$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0,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



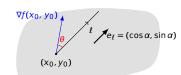
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 $=\nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell}$



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

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



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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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。



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

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0)$$

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

$$(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0)$$

p(1,0)

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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 $e_{\ell} = ($

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

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

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

$$\ell$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

例 求
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$$\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (1, -1)$$
,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:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_{\ell} = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$$

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

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

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

2. 计算梯度

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

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



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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

p(1,0)

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

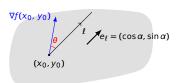
2. 计算梯度

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

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



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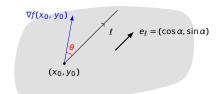
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 3. 方向导数

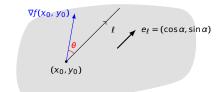
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \ell}\bigg|_{(1,0)} = \nabla z(1,0) \cdot e_{\ell} = (1,2) \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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



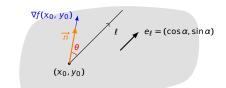
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

假设
$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
,



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



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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

• 当
$$\theta = 0$$
 时,

• 当
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

•
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



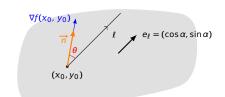
•
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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

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

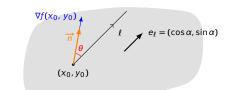
• 当
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

• 当
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时,



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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:

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

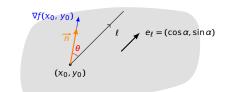
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时,

• 当
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 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

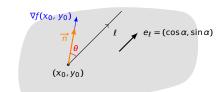
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时,

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



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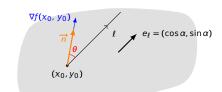
• $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_{\ell} = -\overrightarrow{n}$,

• 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大值:

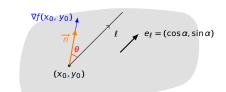
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0,$$

• 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:

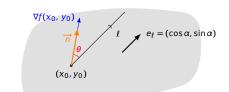
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

• 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:

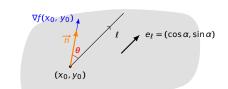
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

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



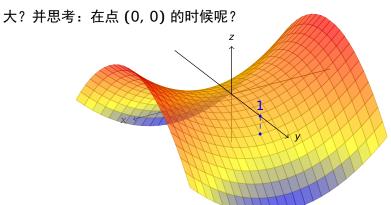
• 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e_{\ell} = -\overrightarrow{n}$,并且方向导数达到最大值:

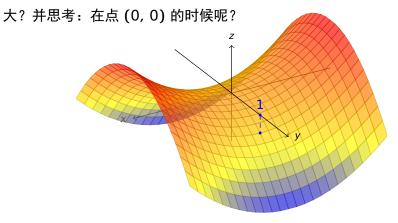
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

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

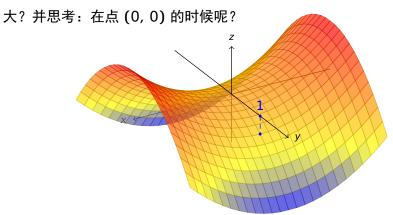


大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?



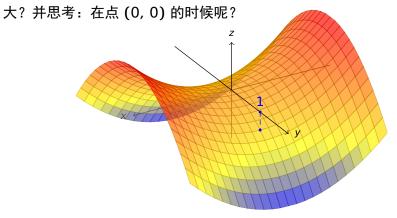


解 梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$,



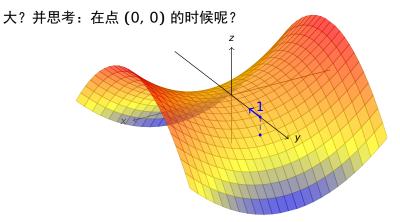
解 梯度 $\nabla z = (2x, -2y)$,

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



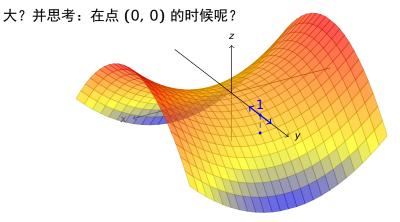
- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向 $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 減少最快





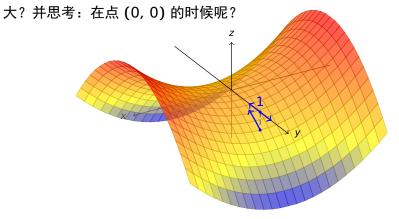
- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向 $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 減少最快





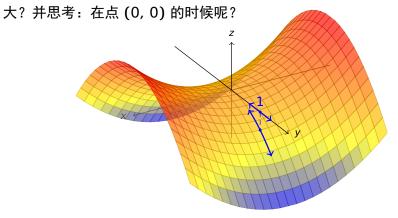
- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
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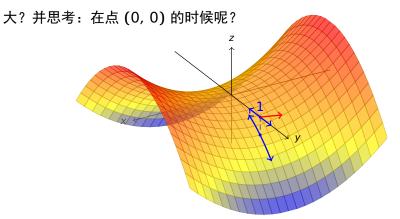
- 沿方向 $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
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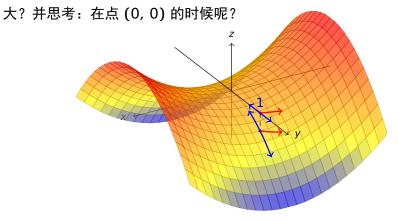
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• 三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点 $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的梯度:

• 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: $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\underline{\operatorname{sl}}}{=\!=\!=\!=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$

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

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

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,
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,
- 梯度垂直方向, 其改变率为零



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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: $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \stackrel{\underline{\operatorname{st}}}{=\!=\!=\!=} \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \overrightarrow{k}$ $= \left(f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right)$

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



 \mathbf{H} 1. f 的梯度是

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

 \mathbf{H} 1. f 的梯度是

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

 $\mathbf{H} \mathbf{1} f$ 的梯度是

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

 $\mathbf{m} \mathbf{1} f$ 的梯度是

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

 $\mathbf{m} \mathbf{1} f$ 的梯度是

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

所以 $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) =$

 $\mathbf{m} \mathbf{1} f$ 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 ∇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 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$

 $\mathbf{m} \mathbf{1} f$ 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 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)|$

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 \mathbf{H} 1. f 的梯度是

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

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

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

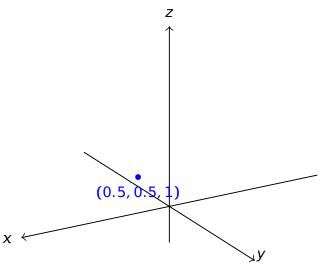
所以 $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$

- 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 $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| = -3$

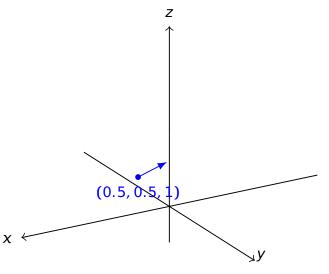


- 在点 $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场

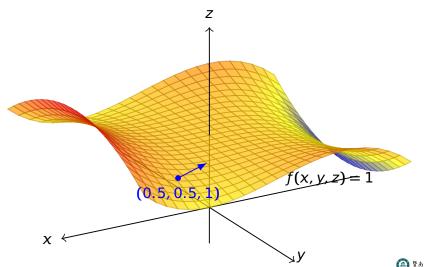
- 在点 $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



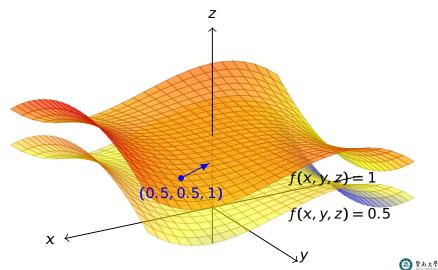
- 在点 $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



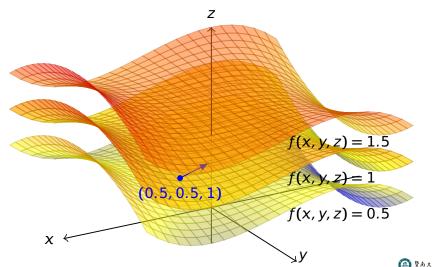
- 在点 $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



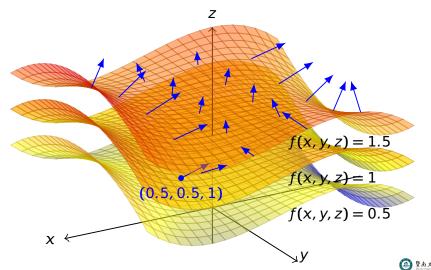
- 在点 $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



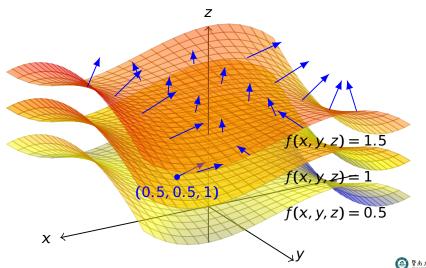
- 在点 $p_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 的梯度
- 等值面与梯度向量场



- 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)



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