### 第9章e:方向导数与梯度

数学系 梁卓滨

2017-2018 学年 II

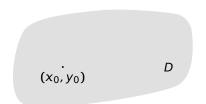




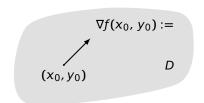
## 提要

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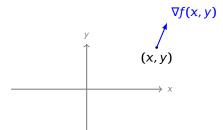
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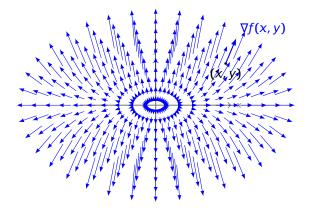
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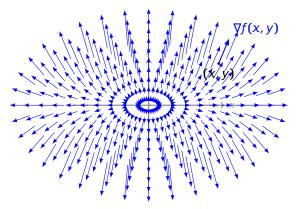






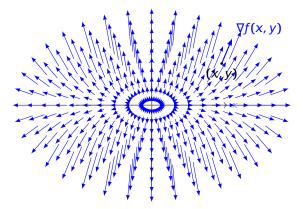


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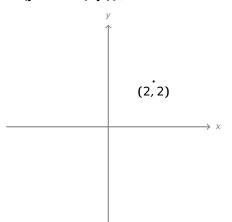
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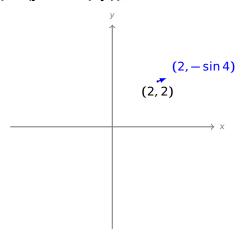
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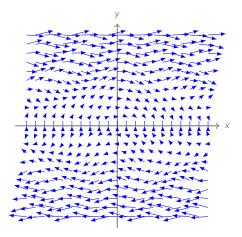


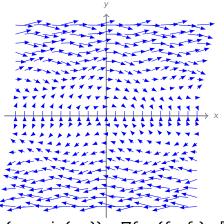
- 梯度 ∇f 是一个向量场
- 反过来,向量场并不总是某个函数的梯度!



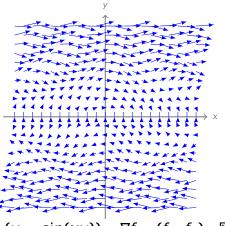




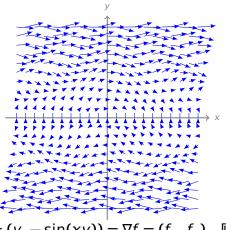




证明 若  $F(x, y) = (y, -\sin(xy)) = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$ , 则

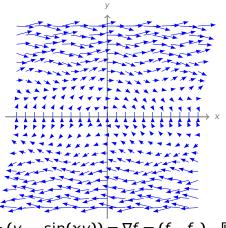


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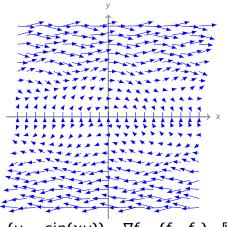
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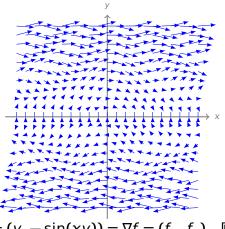
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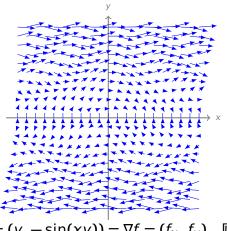
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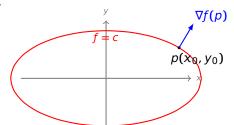
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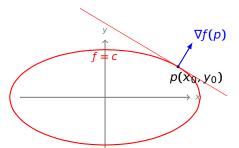


不可能

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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 $\vec{s} = 0$  。



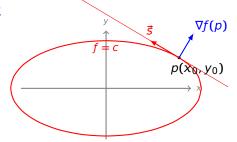
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$$\vec{s} \cdot \nabla f(p) =$$



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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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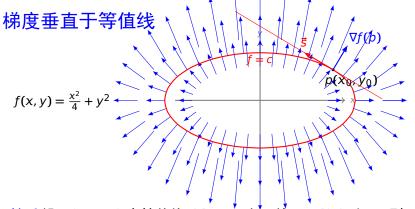


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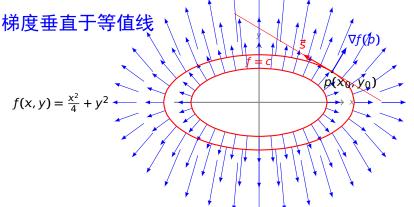




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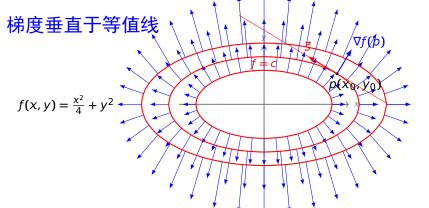




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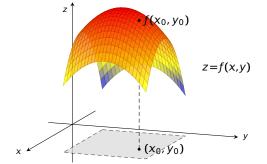


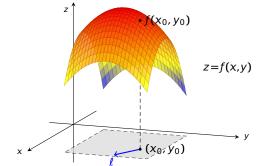


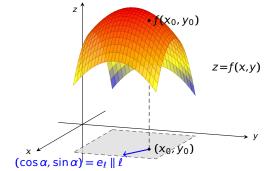
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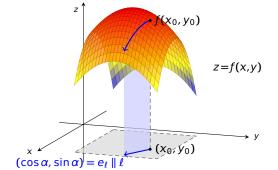
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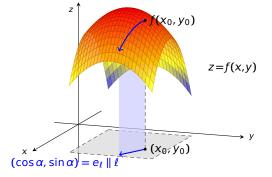




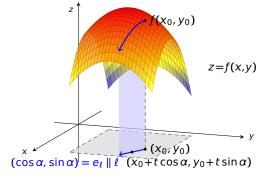






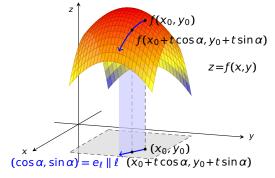


$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数: 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}$$

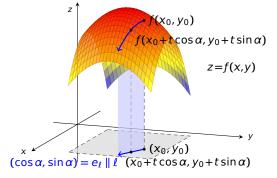


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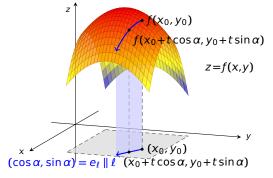
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(X_0, Y_0)} :=$$



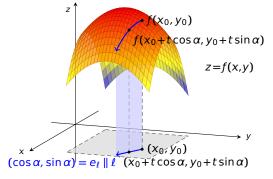
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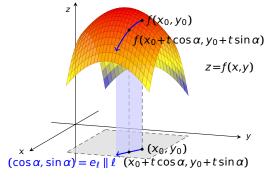
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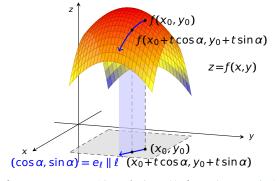
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$

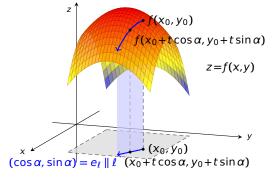


$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在点  $p_0(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} := \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\sin\alpha)$$
$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha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



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

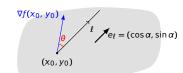
 $= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot e_i$ 



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

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

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



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

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

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

$$\ell$$

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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

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

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

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

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

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  $\ell$ 的方向导数:

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

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

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  $\ell$ 的方向导数:

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

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

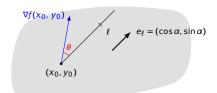
例 求  $z = xe^{2y}$  在点 p(1, 0) 处,往点 q(2, -1) 方向 上的方向导数。 解 1. 方向  $\ell = \overrightarrow{pq} = (1, -1)$ ,对应单位向量  $e_{\ell} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ 

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

2. 计算梯度

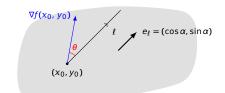
 $\nabla z = (z_x, z_y) = (e^{2y}, 2xe^{2y})$ 3. 方向导数

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



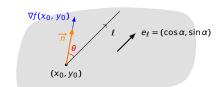
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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



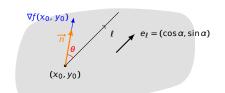
$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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,



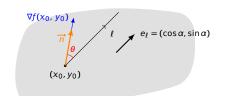
• 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \cos \theta$$

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

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

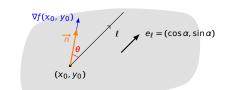
• 当 
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

• 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 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:

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

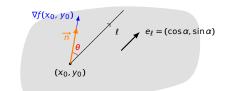
• 当 
$$\theta = \pi$$
 时,

• 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 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

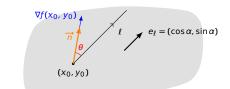
• 当  $\theta = \pi$  时,

•  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  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

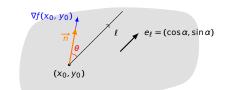
•  $\theta = \pi$  时,  $e_{i} = -\overrightarrow{n}$ ,

•  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  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:

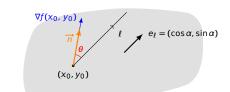
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0, y_0)| < 0,$$

• 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:

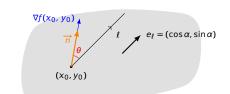
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0, 说明沿梯度反方向, 函数减速最快$$

• 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:

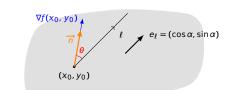
$$\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\right|_{(x_0,y_0)} = -|\nabla f(x_0,y_0)| < 0$$
,说明沿梯度反方向,函数减速最快

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



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

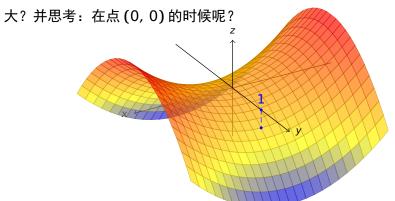
假设 
$$\nabla f \neq 0$$
,令 $\overrightarrow{n} := \frac{1}{|\nabla f|} \nabla f$ 

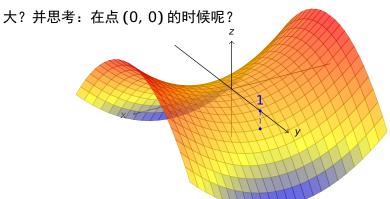


- 当  $\theta = 0$  时, $e_{\ell} = \overrightarrow{n}$ ,并且方向导数达到最大值:
- $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \left| \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \right| > 0$ ,说明沿梯度方向,函数增速最快
- 当  $\theta = \pi$  时, $e_l = -\overrightarrow{n}$ ,并且方向导数达到最小值:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}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

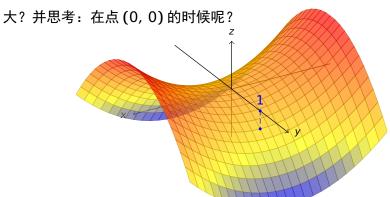


大? 并思考: 在点 (0,0) 的时候呢?





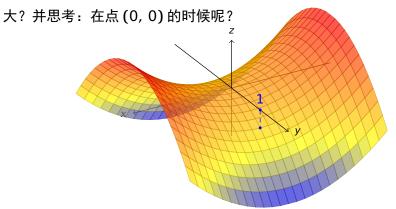
解梯度  $\nabla z = (2x, -2y),$ 



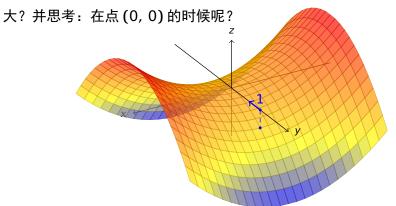
解梯度  $\nabla z = (2x, -2y),$ 

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

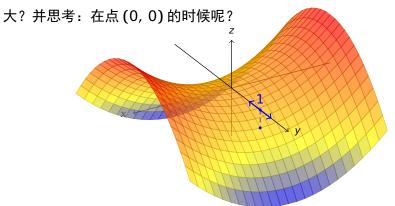




- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$  增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

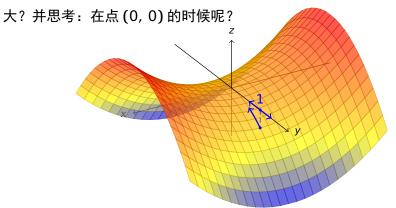


- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$  增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

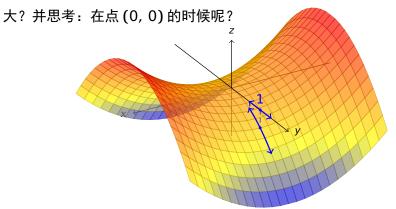


- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$ 增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

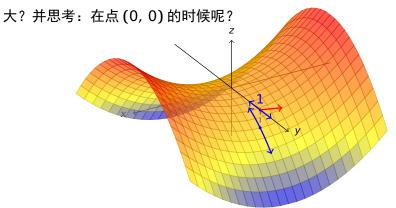




- 沿方向  $\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, -2)$  增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快

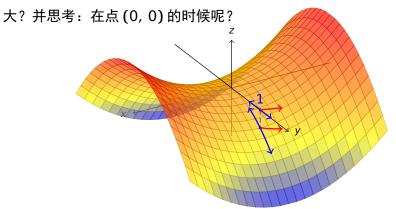


- 沿方向 ∇z(0, 1) = (0, -2)增加最快
- 沿方向  $-\nabla z(0, 1) = (0, 2)$ 减少最快



- 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



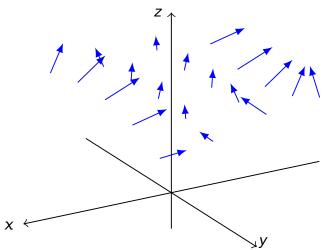
三元函数 
$$z = f(x, y, z)$$
 在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的梯度:  

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

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

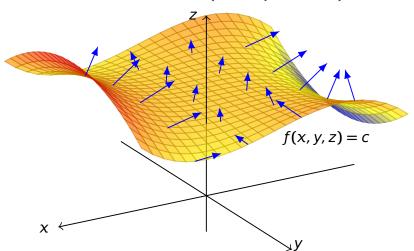
三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的梯度:

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



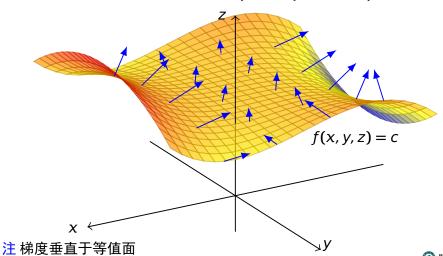
三元函数 z = f(x, y, z) 在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的梯度:

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



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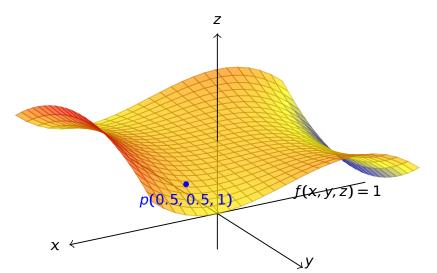


$$\mathbf{H} \nabla f = (f_X, f_Y, f_Z) =$$

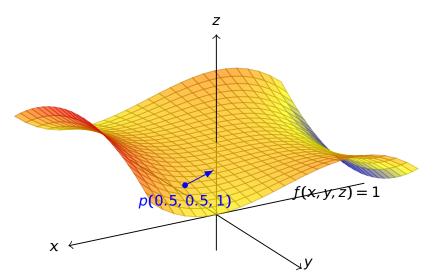
$$\mathbf{H} \nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$

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

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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  $\ell$ 

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  $\ell$  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  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数 ,为

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

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

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

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

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

则 
$$f(x, y, z)$$
 在点  $p_0$  处沿方向  $l$  的变化率,即方向导数,为 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$
 : 
$$f(x_0 + t\cos \alpha, y_0 + t\cos \beta, z_0 + t\cos \alpha) = f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

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

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

则 
$$f(x, y, z)$$
 在点  $p_0$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数,为 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \bigg|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} :$$
 
$$= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$$
 
$$= \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma)$$

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

则 f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0$  处沿方向 l 的变化率,即方向导数,为  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} :$  =  $\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$  =  $\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma)$  =  $f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \gamma$ 

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

则 f(x, y, z) 在点  $p_0$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数,为  $= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$  $= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta, z_0 + t\cos\gamma)$  $= f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \gamma$  $=\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot e_{\ell}$ 

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

则 
$$f(x, y, z)$$
 在点  $p_0$  处沿方向  $\ell$  的变化率,即方向导数,为 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \ell} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} :$$
 =  $\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t}$  =  $\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma)$  =  $f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \gamma$ 

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

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



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 |∇ƒ(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, 其变化率为零

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇ƒ(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>, z<sub>0</sub>)|
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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  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
- 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

**解 1**. 
$$\nabla f = (f_X, f_Y, f_Z) = ($$

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇ƒ(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>, z<sub>0</sub>)|
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- 梯度垂直方向, 其变化率为零

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

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇ƒ(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>, z<sub>0</sub>)|
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解 1. 
$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, )$$



- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇ƒ(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>, z<sub>0</sub>)|
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$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$



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

**M** 1. 
$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$
 ⇒  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) =$ 

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- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,达到  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
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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?

**M** 1. 
$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1)$$
 ⇒  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

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

2. 函数沿梯度方向  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1)$  ,增加速度最大,

达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$ 

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- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
- 沿梯度反方向,减少速度最快,达到  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$
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 ⇒  $\nabla f(0.5, 0.5, 1) = (-0.5, 0.5, 1)$ 

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  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$ 

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

Ø R.A.

- 沿梯度方向,增加速度最快,达到 |∇ƒ(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,其变化率为零

什么方向变化最快,变化率是多少? 
$$\mathbf{H1.} \ \nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (-3x^2 + y^2, 2xy, 1) \ \Rightarrow$$

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

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 
$$|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)| = \sqrt{1.5}$$

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

3. 函数沿梯度反方向 -∇f(0.5, 0.5, 1)

[0.5, 0.5, 1] , 减少速度

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最大,达到一 $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$ 

- 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>)|
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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  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)| = \sqrt{1.5}$ 

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

- 弘梯度方向、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 |∇f(x<sub>0</sub>, y<sub>0</sub>, z<sub>0</sub>)|
- 梯度垂直方向, 其变化率为零

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

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

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  $|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)| = \sqrt{1.5}$ 

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  $-|\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)| = -\sqrt{1.5}$