

内容小结

1. 方向导数

- 三元函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $P(x, y, z)$ 沿方向 l (方向角为 α, β, γ) 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

- 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 沿方向 l (方向角为 α, β) 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$$

2. 关系

- 可微 \longleftrightarrow 方向导数存在 \longleftrightarrow 偏导数存在

定理：若函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $P(x, y, z)$ 处可微，
 则函数在该点沿任意方向 l 的方向导数存在，且有

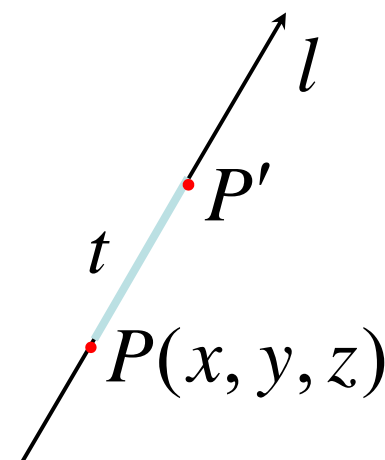
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

其中 α, β, γ 为 l 的方向角.

证明：由函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 在点 P 可微，得


$$\begin{aligned} \Delta f &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Delta z + o(\rho) \\ &= t \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) + o(\rho) \end{aligned}$$

故
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta f}{t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$



类似地，对于二元函数的情形，若函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 可微，则在该点处沿方向 l (方向角为 α, β)的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = f_x(x, y) \cos \alpha + f_y(x, y) \cos \beta$$

• 可微  方向导数存在

反例 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

例1. 求函数 $u = x^2 yz$ 在点 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 沿向量 $\vec{l} = (2, -1, 3)$ 的方向导数.

解: 向量 \vec{l} 的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_P &= \left(2xyz \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} - x^2 z \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + x^2 y \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} \\ &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}} \end{aligned}$$

例2. 函数 $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$ 在点 $A(1, 0, 1)$ 处沿点 A 指向 $B(3, -2, 2)$ 方向的方向导数是 $\frac{1}{2}$.

提示 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -2, 1)$, 则

$$\vec{l} = \overrightarrow{AB}^0 = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_A = \left. \frac{d \ln(x+1)}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_A = \left. \frac{d \ln(1 + \sqrt{y^2 + 1})}{dy} \right|_{y=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

二、梯度

方向导数公式 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$

令向量 $\vec{G} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$

$\vec{l}^0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \vec{G} \cdot \vec{l}^0 = |\vec{G}| \cos(\vec{G}, \vec{l}^0) \quad (|\vec{l}^0| = 1)$

当 \vec{l}^0 与 \vec{G} 方向一致时, 方向导数取最大值

$$\max \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right) = |\vec{G}|$$

这说明 $\vec{G} : \begin{cases} \text{方向: } f \text{ 变化率最大的方向} \\ \text{模: } f \text{ 的最大变化率之值} \end{cases}$

1. 定义

向量 \vec{G} 称为函数 $f(P)$ 在点 P 处的梯度 (gradient), 记作 $\text{grad } f$, 即

$$\text{grad } f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

同样可定义二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 处的梯度

$$\text{grad } f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

说明: 函数的方向导数为梯度在该方向上的投影.

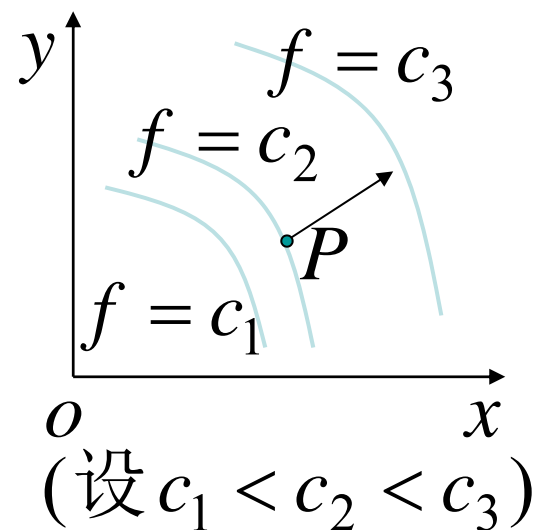
2. 梯度的几何意义

对函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ z = C \end{cases}$ 在 xoy 面上的投影 $L^* : f(x, y) = C$ 称为函数 f 的等值线.

设 f_x, f_y 不同时为零, 则 L^* 上点 P 处的法向量为

$$(f_x, f_y)|_P = \text{grad } f|_P$$

同样, 对应函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$, 有等值面(等量面) $f(x, y, z) = C$, 当各偏导数不同时为零时, 其上点 P 处的法向量为 $\text{grad } f|_P$.



函数在一点的梯度垂直于该点等值面(或等值线), 指向函数增大的方向.

3. 梯度的基本运算公式

$$(1) \operatorname{grad} C = \vec{0}$$

$$(2) \operatorname{grad} (C u) = C \operatorname{grad} u$$

$$(3) \operatorname{grad} (u \pm v) = \operatorname{grad} u \pm \operatorname{grad} v$$

$$(4) \operatorname{grad} (u v) = u \operatorname{grad} v + v \operatorname{grad} u$$

$$(5) \operatorname{grad} f(u) = f'(u) \operatorname{grad} u$$

例3. 函数 $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 在点 $M(1, 2, -2)$ 处的梯度 $\text{grad } u|_M = \frac{2}{9}(1, 2, -2)$

解: $\text{grad } u|_M = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{(1,2,-2)}$

令 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot 2x$

注意 x, y, z 具有轮换对称性

$$= \left(\frac{2x}{r^2}, \frac{2y}{r^2}, \frac{2z}{r^2} \right) \Big|_{(1,2,-2)} = \frac{2}{9}(1, 2, -2)$$

例4. 设 $f(r)$ 可导, 其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 为点 $P(x, y, z)$ 处矢径 \vec{r} 的模, 试证 $\text{grad } f(r) = f'(r) \vec{r}^0$.

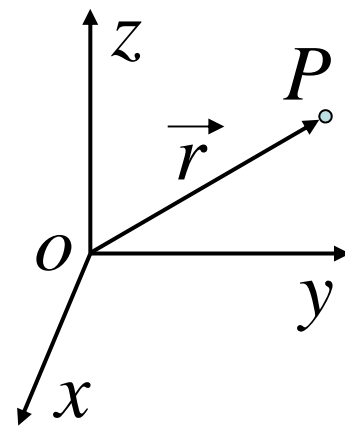
$$\text{证: } \because \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial y} = f'(r) \frac{y}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial z} = f'(r) \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\therefore \text{grad } f(r) = \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

$$= f'(r) \frac{1}{r} (x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + z \vec{k})$$

$$= f'(r) \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} = f'(r) \vec{r}^0$$



例5. 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$ 在点 $P_0(1, 1)$ 处的最大方向导数。

解: $f_x|_{(1,1)} = 2x - y|_{(1,1)} = 1, f_y|_{(1,1)} = 2y - x|_{(1,1)} = 1$

设 l 的方向角为 $(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\max = \sqrt{2}$$

内容小结

- 三元函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $P(x, y, z)$ 处的梯度为

$$\text{grad } f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$$

- 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 处的梯度为

$$\text{grad } f = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y))$$

3. 关系

- 可微 $\begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{array}$ 方向导数存在 $\begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{array}$ 偏导数存在

- $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \text{grad } f \cdot \vec{l}^0$ 梯度在方向 \vec{l} 上的投影.

第七节

多元函数微分学的几何应用

一、空间曲线的切线与法平面

二、曲面的切平面与法线

复习：平面曲线的切线与法线

已知平面光滑曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 有

$$\text{切线方程 } y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{法线方程 } y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$$

若平面光滑曲线方程为 $F(x, y) = 0$, 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)}$

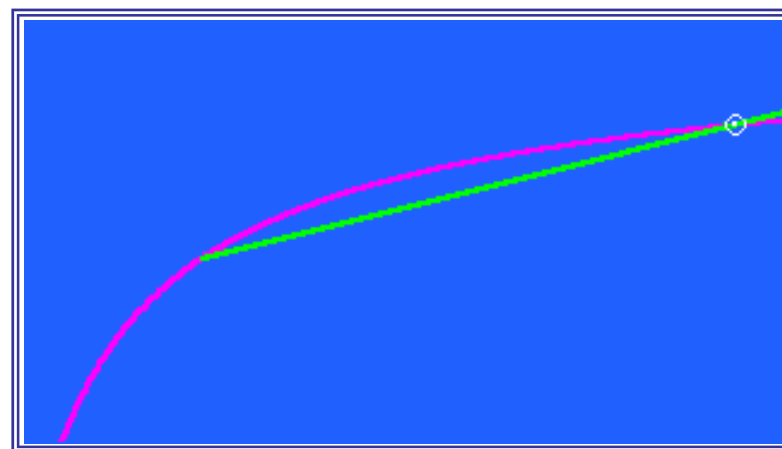
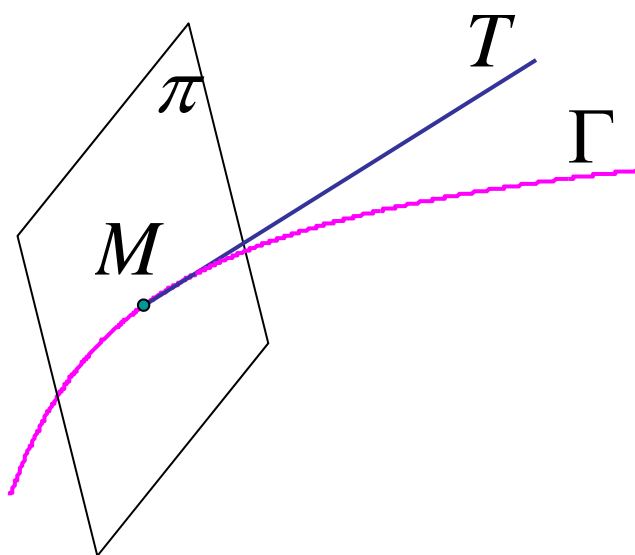
故在点 (x_0, y_0) 有

$$\text{切线方程 } F_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程 } F_y(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - F_x(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

一、空间曲线的切线与法平面

空间光滑曲线在点 M 处的切线为此点处割线的极限位置. 过点 M 与切线垂直的平面称为曲线在该点的法平面.



点击图中任意点动画开始或暂停

1. 曲线方程为参数方程的情况

$$\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$$

设 $t = t_0$ 对应 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

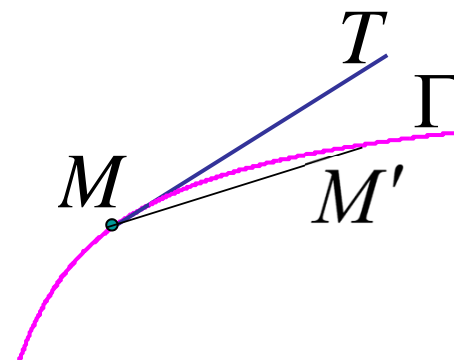
$t = t_0 + \Delta t$ 对应 $M'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$

割线 MM' 的方程:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\Delta x} = \frac{y - y_0}{\Delta y} = \frac{z - z_0}{\Delta z}$$

上述方程之分母同除以 Δt , 令 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, 得

切线方程
$$\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$$



此处要求 $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为0, 如个别为0, 则理解为分子为0.

切线的方向向量:

$$\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

称为曲线的切向量.

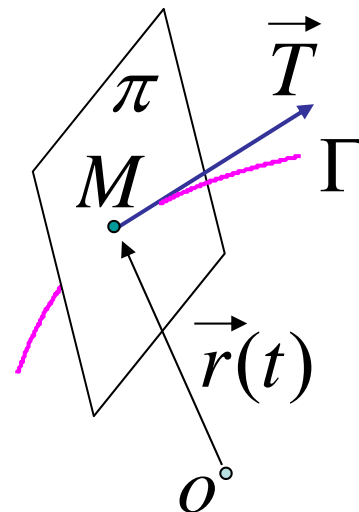
\vec{T} 也是法平面的法向量, 因此得法平面方程

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

说明: 若引进向量函数 $\vec{r}(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t))$, 则 Γ 为 $\vec{r}(t)$ 的矢端曲线, 而在 t_0 处的导向量

$$\vec{r}'(t_0) = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

就是该点的切向量.



例1. 求圆柱螺旋线 $x = R \cos \varphi$, $y = R \sin \varphi$, $z = k\varphi$ 在 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 对应点处的切线方程和法平面方程.

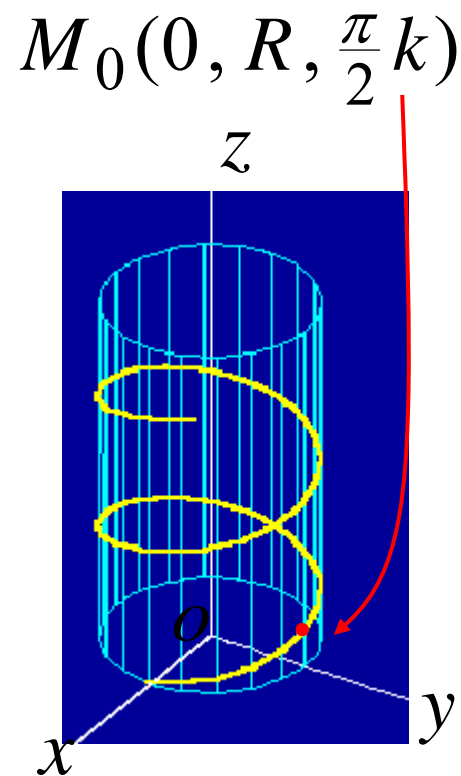
解: 由于 $x' = -R \sin \varphi$, $y' = R \cos \varphi$, $z' = k$, 当 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 对应的切向量为 $\vec{T} = (-R, 0, k)$, 故

$$\text{切线方程} \quad \frac{x}{-R} = \frac{y - R}{0} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{2}k}{k}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \begin{cases} kx + Rz - \frac{\pi}{2}Rk = 0 \\ y - R = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{法平面方程} \quad -Rx + k(z - \frac{\pi}{2}k) = 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad Rx - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}k^2 = 0$$



2. 曲线为一般式的情况

光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

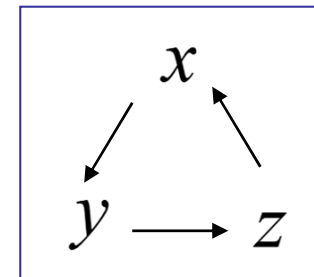
当 $J = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \neq 0$ 时, Γ 可表示为 $\begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$, 且有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)},$$

曲线上的点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切向量为

$$\vec{T} = \{1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0)\}$$

$$= \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right\}$$



$$\text{或} \quad \vec{T} = \left\{ \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_M, \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_M, \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_M \right\}$$

则在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 有

$$\text{切线方程} \quad \frac{x - x_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_M} = \frac{y - y_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_M} = \frac{z - z_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_M}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法平面方程} \quad & \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_M (x - x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_M (y - y_0) \\ & + \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_M (z - z_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

法平面方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \bigg|_M (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \bigg|_M (y - y_0) \\ + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \bigg|_M (z - z_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

也可表为

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_0 & y - y_0 & z - z_0 \\ F_x(M) & F_y(M) & F_z(M) \\ G_x(M) & G_y(M) & G_z(M) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$