Closing Thu, Jan. 21: 12.6
Closing Tue, Jan. 26: 10.1/13.1, 10.2/13.2
Closing Thu, Jan. 28: 10.3

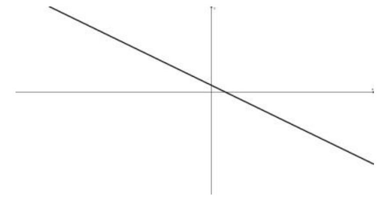
12.6: A few basic 3D surfaces

First, a 2D review.

Examples:

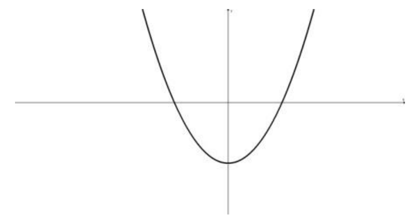
Line: $ax + by = c$

$3x + 2y = 1$



Parabola: $ax^2 + by = c$ or
$ax + by^2 = c$

$3x^2 - y = 4$

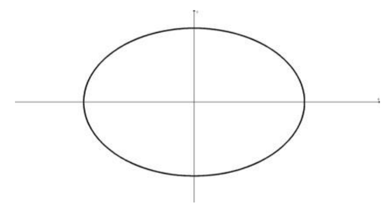


Ellipse: $ax^2 + by^2 = c$ (if $a,b,c > 0$)

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

(*Note:* If a = b, then it's a circle)

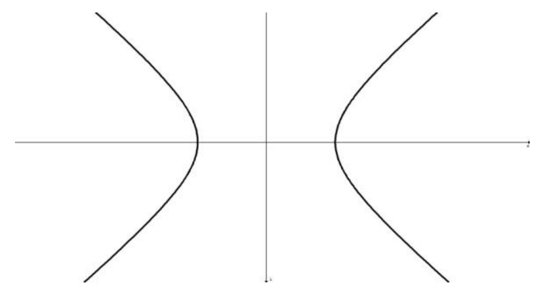
$$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{2^2} = 1$$



Hyperbola: $ax^2 - by^2 = c$ or
$-ax^2 + by^2 = c$ (if $a,b,c > 0$)

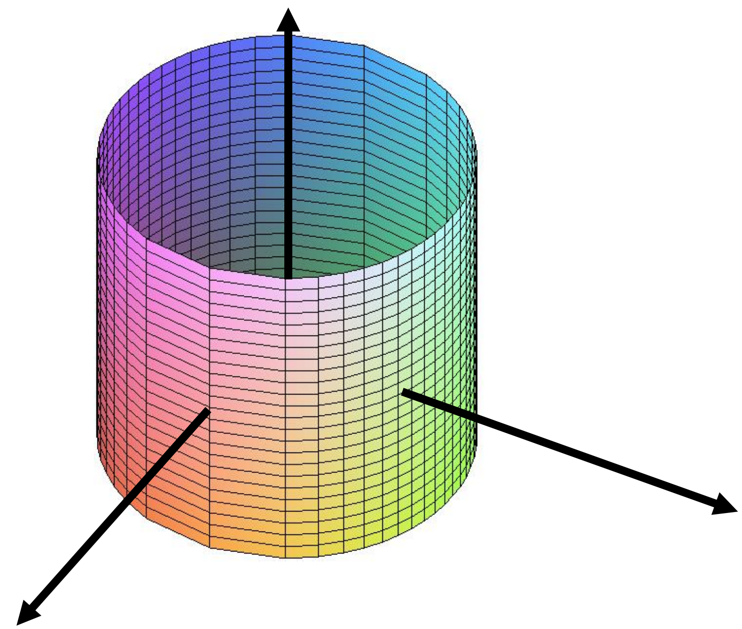
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3^2} - \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$$



A few basic 3D Shapes

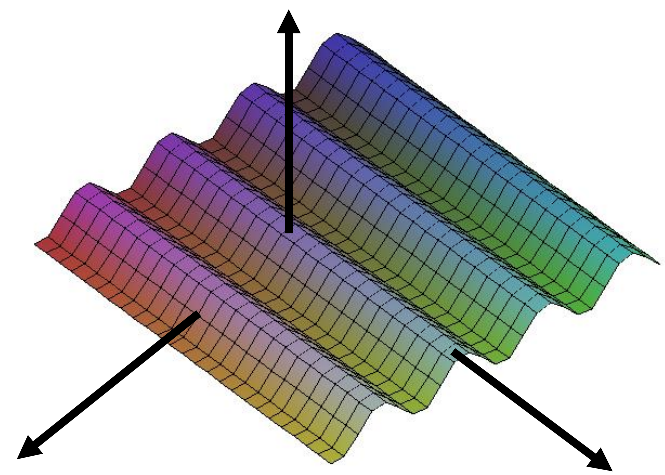
Cylinders: If *one variable is absent*, then the graph is a 2D curve extended into 3D. If the 2D shade is called “BLAH”, then the 3D shade is called a “BLAH cylinder”.



Examples:

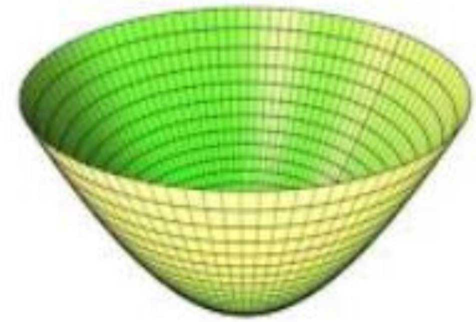
(a) $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ in 3D is a **circular cylinder** (*i.e.* a circle extended in the *z*-axis direction).

(b) z = cos(x) in 3D is a **cosine cylinder** (i.e. the cosine function extended in the *y*-axis direction).



Quadric Surfaces:
A surface given by an equation involving a sum of first and second powers of x, y, and z is called a quadric surface.

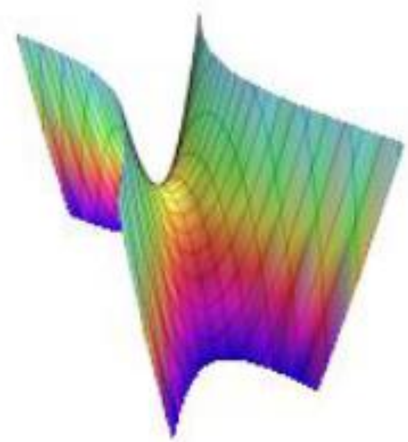
To visualize, we use the concept of **traces**.
We fix one variable and look at the resulting 2D picture (i.e. look at one slice). If we do several traces in different directions, we start to get an idea about the picture.



Elliptical/Circular Paraboloid

$$\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$

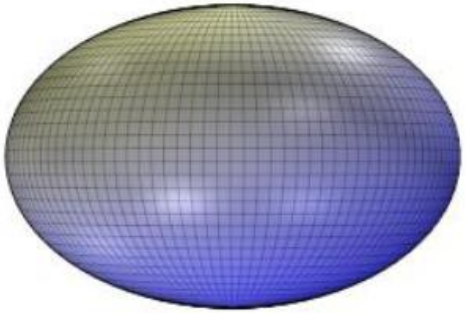
(*ex*: $z = 3x^2 + 5y^2$)



Hyperbolic Paraboloid

$$\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$

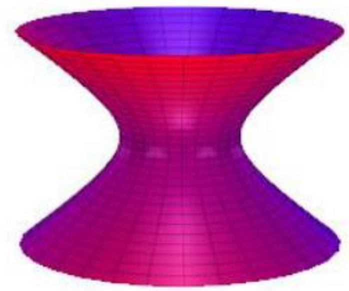
(*ex*: $y = 2x^2 - 5z^2$)



Ellipsoid/Sphere

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

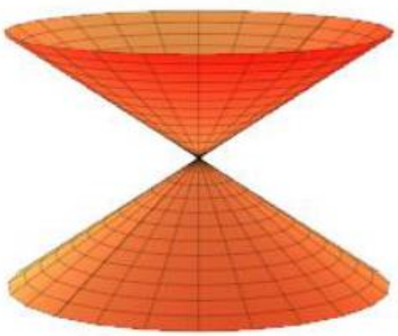
(*ex*: $3x^2 + 5y^2 + z^2 = 3$)



Hyperboloid of One Sheet

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

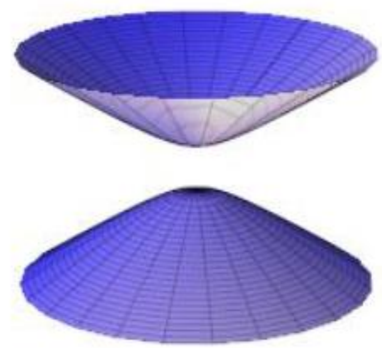
(*ex*: $x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 10$)



Circular/Elliptical Cone

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$$

(*ex*: $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$)



Hyperboloid of Two Sheets

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$$

(*ex*: $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -4$)

Practice Examples

Find the traces and name the shapes:

1. $x - 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 0$
2. $4x^2+3y^2 = 10$
3. $5x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 4$
4. $-x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 0$
5. $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$

1. $x - 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 0$

$x = k \rightarrow k - 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 0$ (hyperbola)
$y = k \rightarrow x - 3k^2 + 2z^2 = 0$ (**parabola**)
$z = k \rightarrow x - 3y^2 + 2k^2 = 0$ (**parabola**)
Also note: $x = 3y^2 - 2z^2$
Name: **Hyperbolic paraboloid**

2. $4x^2+3y^2 = 10$

One variable missing. The given equation is an ellipse in the xy-plane.
Name: **Elliptical Cylinder**

3. $5x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 4$

$x = k \rightarrow 5k^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 4$ (circle/point/nothing)
$y = k \rightarrow 5x^2 - k^2 - z^2 = 4$ (**hyperbola**)
$z = k \rightarrow 5x^2 - y^2 - k^2 = 4$ (**hyperbola**)
Also note: $-5x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = -4$
Name: **Hyperboloid of Two Sheets**

4. $-x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 0$

$x = k \rightarrow -k^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 0$ (ellipse/point)
$y = k \rightarrow - x^2 + k^2 + 4z^2 = 0$ (hyperbola/lines)
$z = k \rightarrow - x^2 + y^2 + 4k^2 = 0$ (hyperbola/lines)
Also note: $x^2 = y^2 + 4z^2$
Name: **Elliptical Cone**

5. $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$

$x = k \rightarrow k^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$ (**hyperbola**)
$y = k \rightarrow x^2 - 2k^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$ (circle)
$z = k \rightarrow x^2 - 2y^2 + k^2 - 6 = 0$ (**hyperbola**)
Also note: $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 6$
Name: **Hyperboloid of One Sheet**