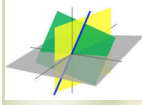
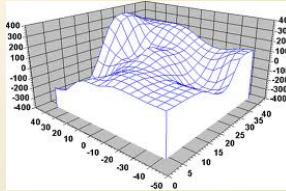
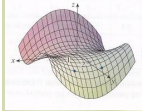


# Surfaces in Three-Space



$$f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h}$$



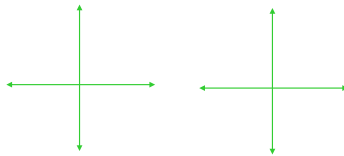
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2y} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} y \right]_{x=0}^{x=2y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{(2y)^2}{2} y \, dy = \int_0^1 2y^3 \, dy$$

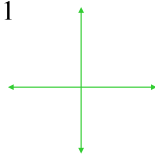
$$= \left[ \frac{2y^4}{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

## Quick Review of the Conic Sections

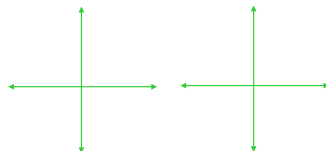
a) Parabola  $y = x^2$        $x = y^2$



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



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



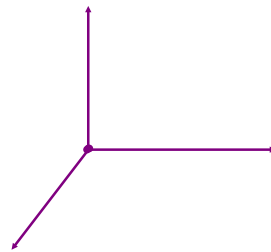
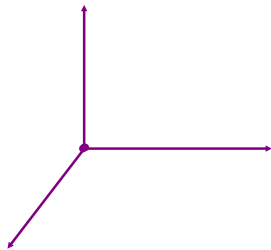
## Surfaces in Three-Space

The graph of a 3-variable equation which can be written in the form  $F(x,y,z) = 0$  or sometimes  $z = f(x,y)$  (if you can solve for  $z$ ) is a surface in 3D. One technique for graphing them is to graph cross-sections (intersections of the surface with well-chosen planes) and/or traces (intersections of the surface with the coordinate planes).

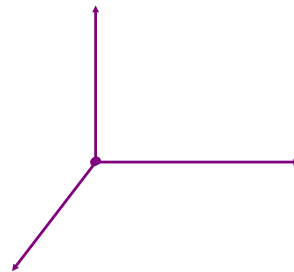
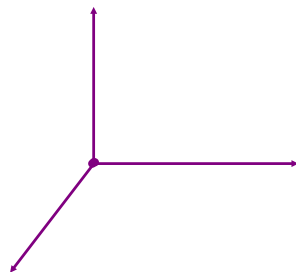
We already know of two surfaces:

a) plane  $Ax + By + Cz = D$

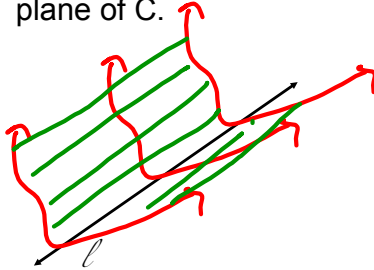
b) sphere  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 + (z-l)^2 = r^2$



EX 1 Sketch a graph of  $z = x^2 + y^2$  **and**  $x = y^2 + z^2$ .



A cylinder is the set of all points on lines parallel to  $\ell$  that intersect C where C is a plane curve and  $\ell$  is a line intersecting C, but not in the plane of C.



A Quadric Surface is a 3D surface whose equation is of the second degree.

The general equation is

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dxy + Exz + Fyz + Gx + Hy + Iz + J = 0,$$

given that  $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0$ .

With rotation and translation, these possibilities can be reduced to two distinct types.

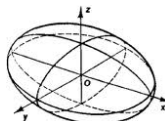
1)  $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + J = 0$

2)  $Ax^2 + By^2 + Iz = 0$

## Basic Quadric Surfaces

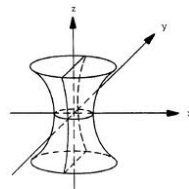
### ELLIPSOID

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



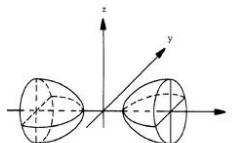
### HYPERBOLOID OF ONE SHEET

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



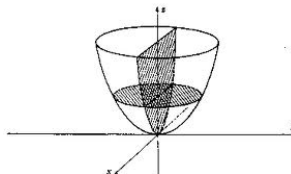
### HYPERBOLOID OF TWO SHEETS

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



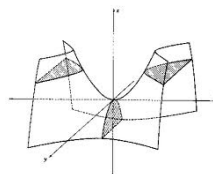
### ELLIPTIC PARABOLOID

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



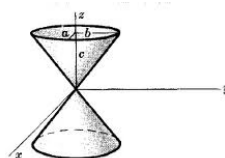
### HYPERBOLIC PARABOLOID

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



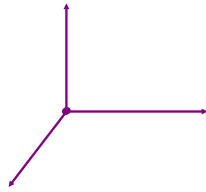
### ELLIPTIC CONE

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

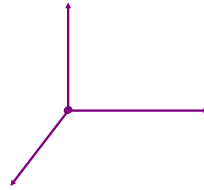


EX 2 Name and sketch these graphs

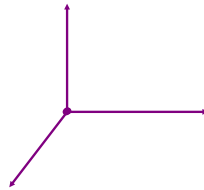
a)  $9x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -4$



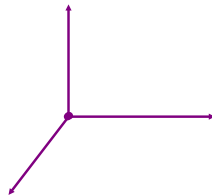
b)  $9x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 4$



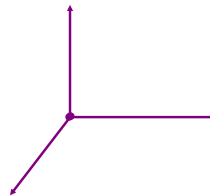
c)  $x^2 + 4y^2 - z = 0$



d)  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



e)  $x^2 - y^2 = 25$



f)  $z = y^2$

