

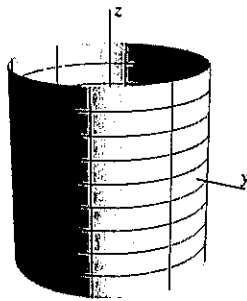
## Parametric Surfaces

We can go from cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta, z)$  or spherical coordinates  $(\rho, \theta, \phi)$  to Cartesian coordinates  $(x, y, z)$  using

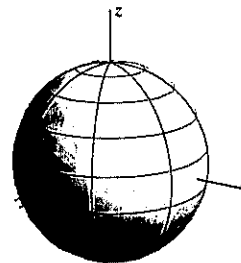
cylindrical	spherical
$x = r \cos \theta$	$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$
$y = r \sin \theta$	$y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$
$z = z$	$z = \rho \cos \phi$

Consider the cylinder in cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta, z)$  with fixed  $r$  and the sphere in spherical coordinates  $(\rho, \theta, \phi)$  with fixed  $\rho$ . We obtain grids by varying one of the remaining coordinates while fixing the other.

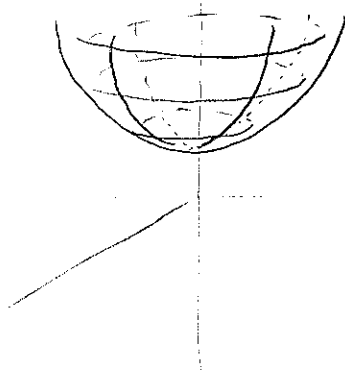
cylindrical  $r = 5$



spherical  $\rho = 5$



1. (a) Parameterize the elliptic paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ . Sketch the grid curves defined by your parameterization.



$$\vec{r}(r, \theta) = \langle r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r^2 + 1 \rangle$$

- (b) If we only want to parameterize the part of the elliptic paraboloid under the plane  $z = 10$ , what restrictions would you place on the parameters you used in (a)?

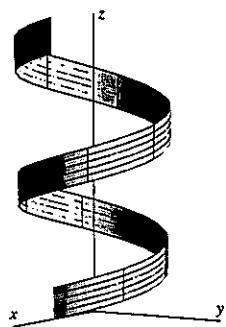
$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad r < 3$$

2. Parameterize the plane that contains the 3 points  $P(1, 0, 1)$ ,  $Q(2, -2, 2)$ , and  $R(3, 2, 4)$ .

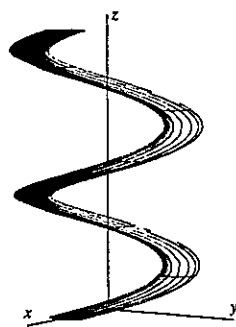
$$\vec{v} = Q - P = (1, -2, 1)$$
$$\vec{w} = R - P = (2, 2, 3)$$

$$\vec{r}(s, t) = P + t\vec{v} + s\vec{w} = \langle 1+t+2s, -2t+2s, 1+t+3s \rangle$$

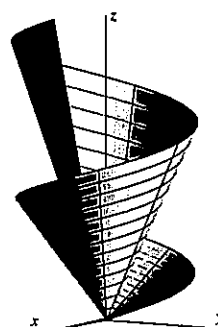
6. Here are three surfaces.



(I)



(II)



(III)

Match each function with the surface it parameterizes. Which curves are where  $u$  is constant and which curves are where  $v$  is constant?

(a)  $\vec{r}(u, v) = \left\langle \frac{\cos u}{4} + \cos v, \frac{\sin u}{4} + \sin v, v \right\rangle, 0 \leq u \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq v \leq 4\pi.$

II  $u$  horizontal (III is the only graph w/ horizontal level curves)  
 $v$  the other fellas

(b)  $\vec{r}(u, v) = \left\langle \cos u, \sin u, u + \frac{v}{4} \right\rangle, 0 \leq u \leq 4\pi, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi.$

I  $u$  vertical (I is the only surface w/ vertical level curves)  
 $v$  the other fellas

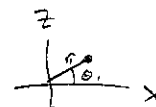
(c)  $\vec{r}(u, v) = \langle u \cos v, u \sin v, uv \rangle, 0 \leq u \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq v \leq 4\pi.$

III  $v$  the sloped lines (III has sloped lines)  
 $u$  the others

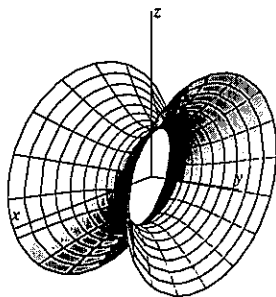
Strategy: ① fix either  $u$  or  $v$  and get a parametrization of a curve  $\vec{r}_{u=u_0}(v)$  or  $\vec{r}(u)_{v=v_0}$   
 ② Hope one of the parametrizations is a line (or something easy to visualize/graph)  
 ③ Find lines in the image.

Good luck everyone

$$x^2 + z^2 = r_1^2$$



3. Parameterize the hyperboloid  $x^2 - 4y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .



$$\vec{r}(r_1, \theta_1) = \left\langle r_1 \cos \theta_1, \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{r_1^2 - 1}, r_1 \sin \theta_1 \right\rangle$$

$$r_1 \geq 1$$

$$0 \leq \theta_1 \leq 2\pi$$

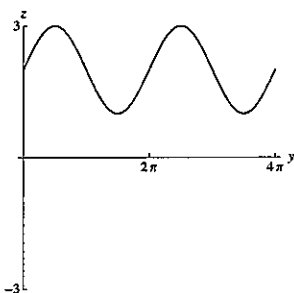
4. Parameterize the ellipsoid  $9x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 36$ .

~~circle~~ param sphere, then stretch

$$\rho = 6$$

$$\vec{r}(\theta, \phi) = \left\langle \frac{1}{3} 6 \cos \theta \sin \phi, \frac{1}{2} 6 \sin \theta \sin \phi, 6 \cos \phi \right\rangle$$

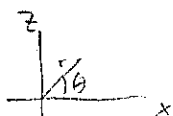
5. Consider the curve  $z = 2 + \sin y$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 4\pi$  in the  $yz$ -plane. Let  $S$  be the surface obtained by rotating this curve about the  $y$ -axis. Find a parameterization of  $S$ .



$$\vec{r}(y, \theta) = \left\langle \begin{matrix} r \\ 2 + \sin y \\ \theta \\ y \end{matrix} \text{ coords} \right\rangle$$

$$= \langle (2 + \sin y) \cos \theta, y, (2 + \sin y) \sin \theta \rangle$$

x y z coords



$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$z = r \sin \theta$$