

13.6 Quadric Surfaces - Part II

Ex: Sketch the surface

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1$$

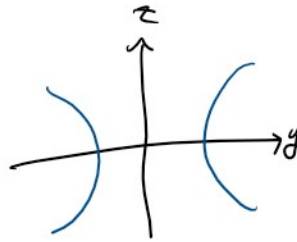
negative

Traces:  $x = p$

$$\frac{p^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1$$

$p = \#$

$$\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1 - \frac{p^2}{4}$$



hyperbola

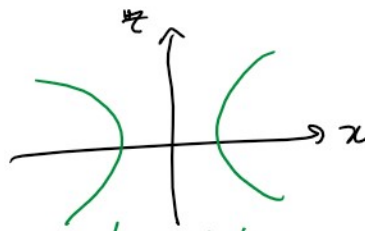
$x = 0$

$\rightarrow p = 0 \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1$

$y = q$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{q^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1 - \frac{q^2}{9}$$

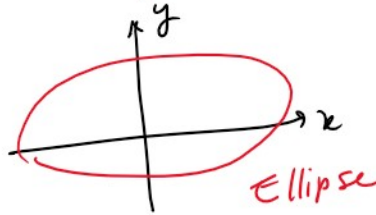


hyperbola

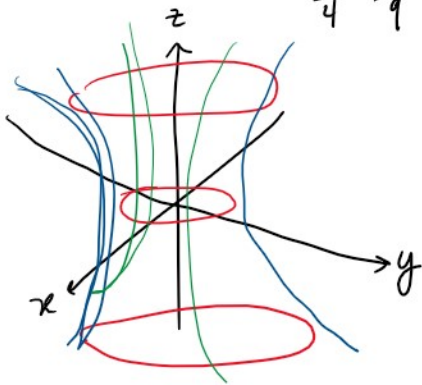
$z = r$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{r^2}{49} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 + \frac{r^2}{49}$$



ellipse



Hyperboloid of one sheet

"one sheet" - connected

Example: What happens if we make one more coefficient negative?

2nd neg.

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1$$

Traces:

z

2nd neg.

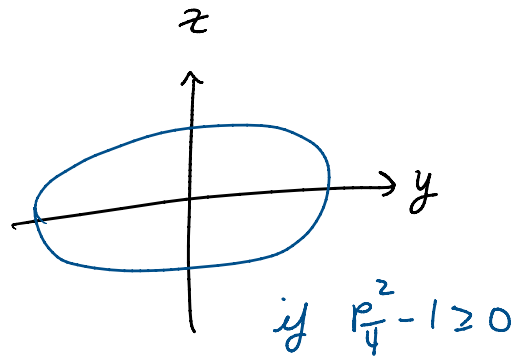
Traces:

$$x = p$$

$$\frac{p^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1$$

$$\frac{p^2}{4} - 1 = \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{49}$$

if  $\geq 0$



$$x = 0 = p$$

$$-1 = \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{49}$$

⇒ NO solution  
trace is empty set

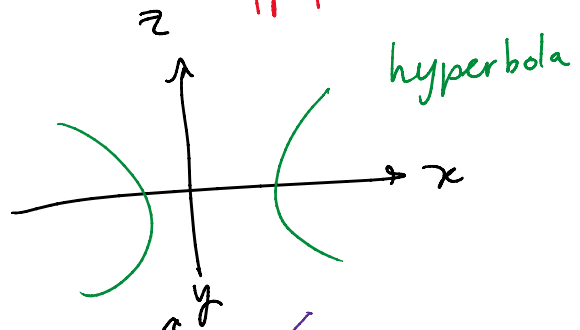
No solution when  
 $\frac{p^2}{4} - 1 < 0$   
 $|p| < 2$

gap in surface

$$y = q$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{q^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1$$

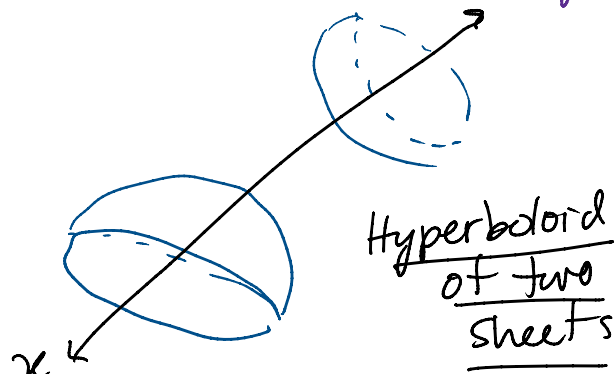
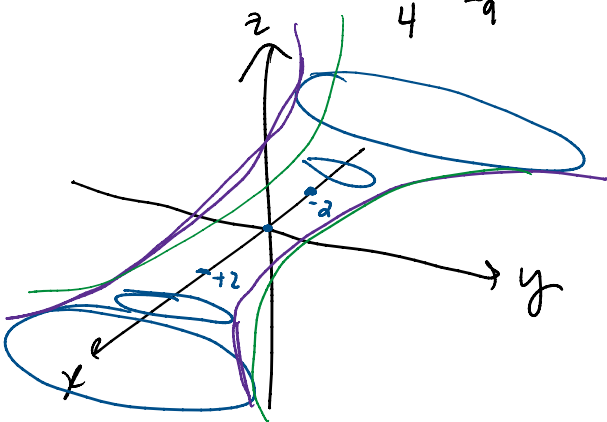
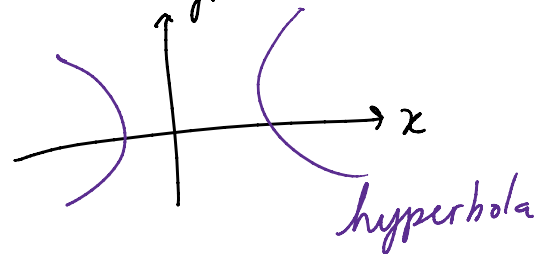
$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{49} = 1 + \frac{q^2}{9}$$



$$z = r$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{r^2}{49} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 + \frac{r^2}{49}$$



"two sheets" - dis connected

Example: Sketch the surface

Example: Sketch the surface

$$z = x^2 - 4y^2$$

Traces:  $x=p$

$$z = p^2 - 4y^2$$

parabola

$y=q$

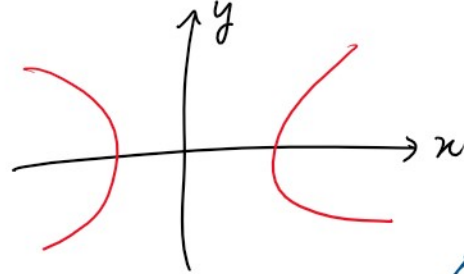
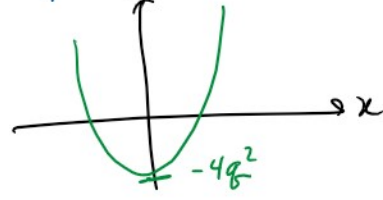
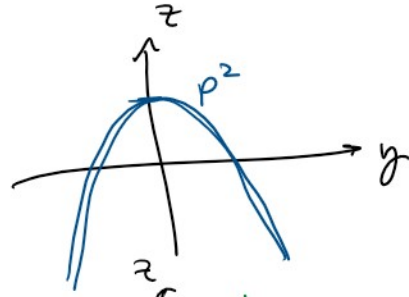
$$z = x^2 - 4q^2$$

parabola

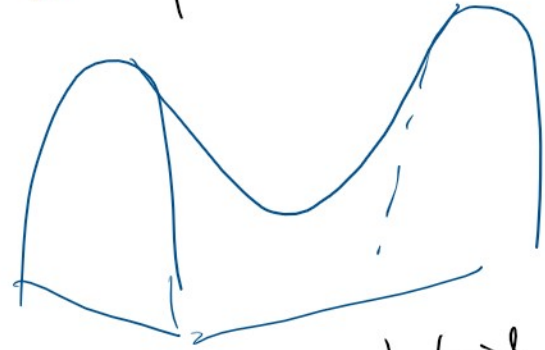
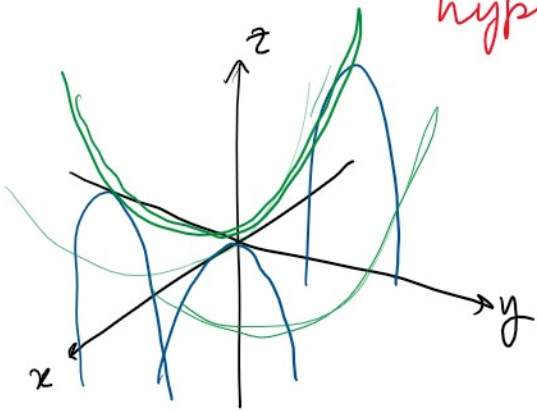
$z=r$

$$r = x^2 - 4y^2$$

hyperbola



saddle



Hyperbolic paraboloid

Example: Sketch the surface

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 0$$

← not a hyperboloid

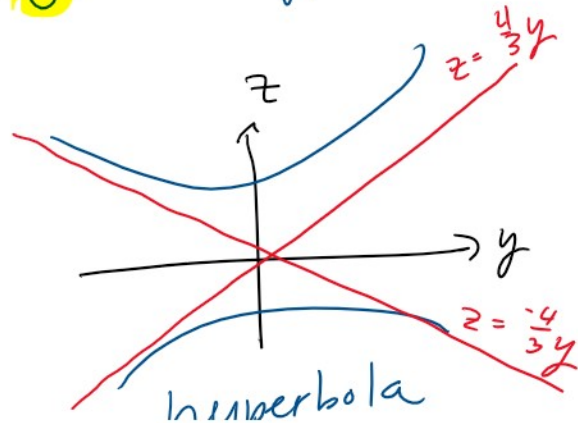
Traces:

$x=p$

$$\frac{p^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 0$$

$$\frac{p^2}{4} = -\frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{16}$$

$p > 0$



$p > 0$   
 $p = 0$

$$r^2 = \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{16}$$

$$0 = -\frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{16}$$

$$z^2 = \frac{16}{9} y^2 \rightarrow z = \pm \frac{4}{3} y$$

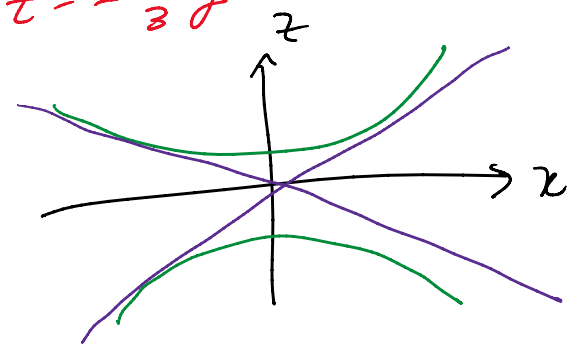
hyperbola

$$y = 9$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{9^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 0$$

hyperbola  $9 > 0$

$9 = 0$  X

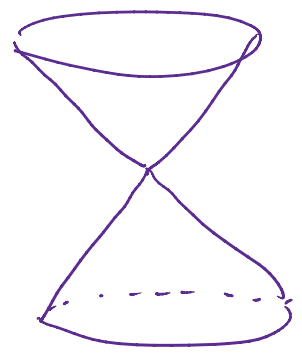
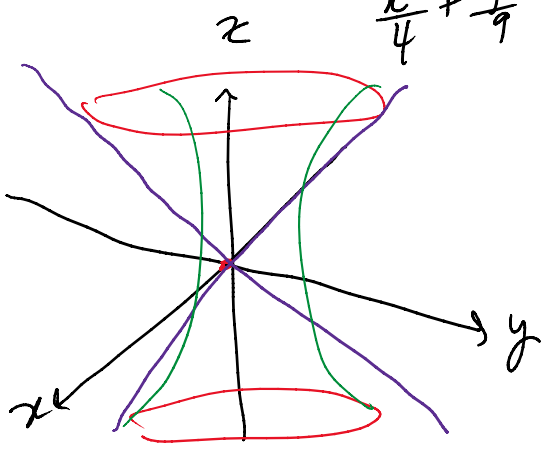
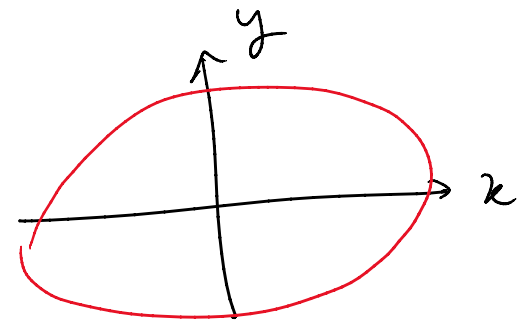


$$z = r$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{r^2}{16} = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = \frac{r^2}{16}$$

Ellipses



Elliptic  
Cone

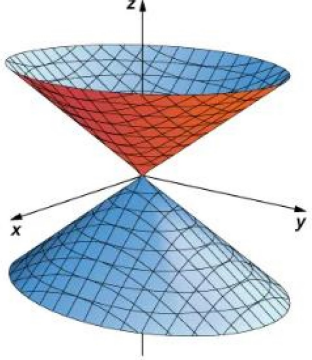
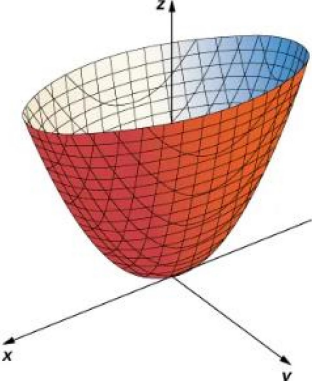
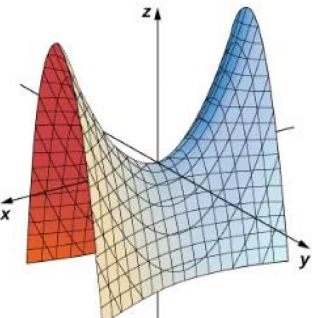


# Quadratic Surfaces Notes

Lessons 3 & 4 · MA 26100 · Fall 2023



<p>Name: <b>Ellipsoid</b></p> <p>Equation: <math>\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1</math></p> <p>Traces: all are ellipses</p> <p>Notes: If <math>a=b=c \rightarrow</math> sphere</p>	
<p>Name: <b>Hyperboloid of one sheet</b></p> <p>Equation: <math>\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1</math></p> <p>Traces: <math>z=p</math> ellipses <math>x, y</math> hyperbolas</p> <p>Notes: one neg coeff <math>\leftarrow</math> point in direction two pos coeff</p>	
<p>Name: <b>Hyperboloid of two sheets</b></p> <p>Equation: <math>\frac{z^2}{c^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1</math></p> <p>Traces: <math>z=p</math> empty or ellipse <math>x, y</math> hyperbolas</p> <p>Notes: two neg coeff one pos coeff - direction it points</p>	

<p>Name: <b>Elliptic Cone</b></p> <p>Equation: <math>\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0</math></p> <p>Traces: <math>z</math> - ellipses <math>\left. \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{hyperbolas} \\ \text{or } X \end{matrix}</math></p> <p>Notes: point in <math>z</math>-axis (neg coeff)</p>	
<p>★ Name: <b>Elliptic Paraboloid</b></p> <p>Equation: <math>z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}</math></p> <p>Traces: <math>z \neq 0</math> ellipse <math>\left. \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{parabola} \\ \text{parabola} \end{matrix}</math></p> <p>Notes: Cup is pointing toward the <math>+z</math> axis</p>	
<p>Name: <b>Hyperbolic paraboloid</b></p> <p>Equation: <math>z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}</math></p> <p>Traces: <math>z</math> - hyperbolas <math>\left. \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{parabolas} \end{matrix}</math></p> <p>Notes: "parallel" to <math>z</math> axis</p>	

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

\*Plots of Quadric Surfaces from: Herman, Edwin and Gilbert Strang. "Calculus Volume 3." (2018).