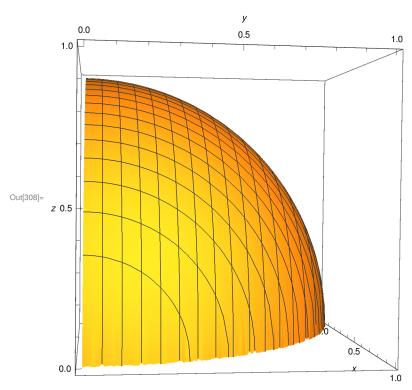
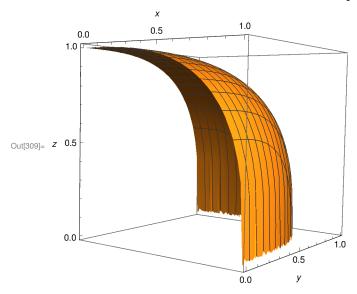
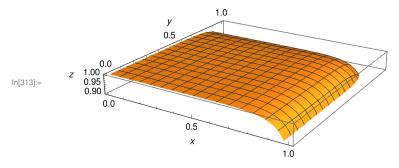
Tapp 3.32 (2) Plot S_m for several choices of m. What does it look like for large m.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{In[301]:= } & x \left[u_{-}, v_{-}, m_{-} \right] := u \\ & y \left[u_{-}, v_{-}, m_{-} \right] := v \\ & z \left[u_{-}, v_{-}, m_{-} \right] := \left(1 - u^{m} - v^{m} \right)^{m} (1 / m) \end{aligned}$$

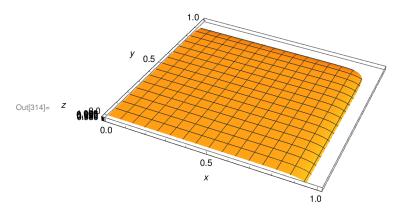
 $\label{eq:local_local_local_local} $$ \inf[308]:=$ $ ParametricPlot3D[\{x[u,v,2],y[u,v,2],z[u,v,2]\}, $$ $ \{u,0,1\},\{v,0,1\},$$ AxesLabel $$ \rightarrow \{x,y,z\} $$]$







ParametricPlot3D[$\{x[u, v, 20], y[u, v, 20], z[u, v, 20]\}, \{u, 0, 1\}, \{v, 0, 1\}, AxesLabel <math>\rightarrow \{x, y, z\}$]

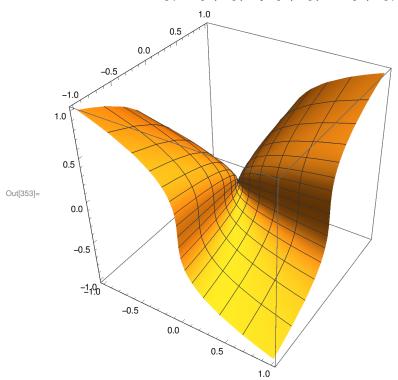


As we can see, for large values of m, this looks like it is approaching the yz.

Tapp 3.33 - Which point(s) of the domain of each function must be removed (if any) to make it a parametrized surface?

 $In[350]:= \sigma x1[u_, v_] := u^3$ $\sigma y1[u_, v_] := v^3$ $\sigma z1[u_, v_] := u * v$

 $Parametric Plot 3D[\{\sigma x 1[u, v], \ \sigma y 1[u, v], \ \sigma z 1[u, v]\}, \ \{u, \ -1, \ 1\}, \ \{v, \ -1, \ 1\}]$

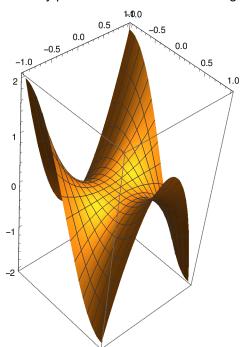


It looks like the only problem point for this surface is at the origin where the graph has a kink.

In[374]:=

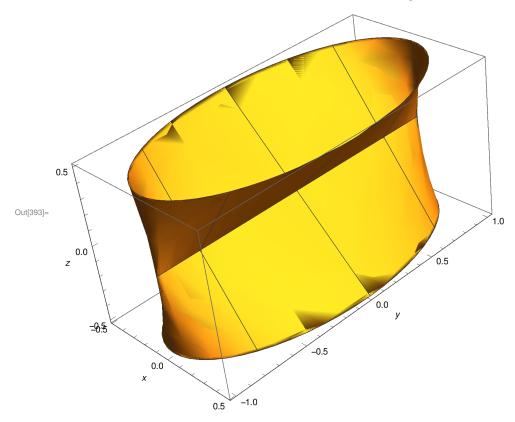
$$\begin{split} &\sigma x 2[u_{-},v_{-}] := u \\ &\sigma y 2[u_{-},v_{-}] := v \\ &\sigma z 2[u_{-},v_{-}] := u^3 - 3 * u * v^2 \\ &\text{ParametricPlot3D}[\{\sigma x 2[u,v], \sigma y 2[u,v], \sigma z 2[u,v]\}, \{u,-1,1\}, \{v,-1,1\}] \end{split}$$

I could not get graph output for [-10,10] as the u,v intervals so I restricted them to [-1,1]. It does not look like we need to remove any points to make the surface regular.

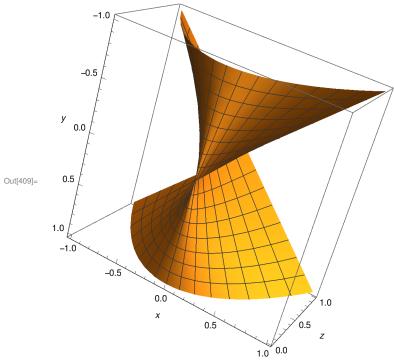


Out[377]=

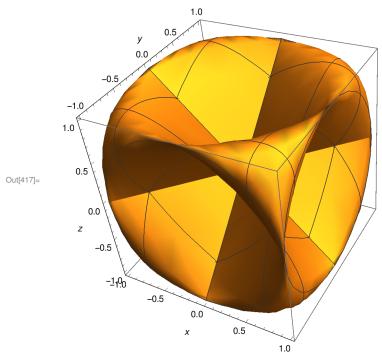
```
\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{In[390]:=} & \sigma x 3 [u_, v_] := Cos[u] * Cos[v] * Sin[v] \\ & \sigma y 3 [u_, v_] := Sin[u] \\ & \sigma z 3 [u_, v_] := Cos[v] * Sin[v] \\ & \mbox{ParametricPlot3D} \big[ \{ \sigma x 3 [u, v], \ \sigma y 3 [u, v], \ \sigma z 3 [u, v] \}, \\ & \{ u, \ -2 \, \pi, \, 2 \, \pi \}, \, \{ v, \ -2 \, \pi, \, 2 \, \pi \}, \, \, \text{AxesLabel} \rightarrow \{ x, \, y, \, z \} \big] \end{array}
```



This surface looks like we would need to remove the line x=z=0.

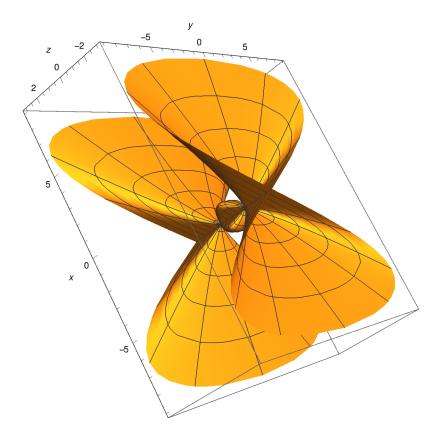


I decreased the domain to make the graph easier to view. It looks like we would need to remove the line x=y=0 to make this surface parametrized.



To make this surface parametrized, we would need to remove the origin and all 4 of those lines that are making sharp creases in the surface. This shape looks really interesting.

$$\begin{split} & \log [u_-, v_-] := (1 - u^2) * \sin[v] \\ & \qquad \qquad \sigma y 6[u_-, v_-] := (1 - u^2) * \sin[2 * v] \\ & \qquad \qquad \sigma z 6[u_-, v_-] := u \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad ParametricPlot3D\big[\{\sigma x 6[u, v], \ \sigma y 6[u, v], \ \sigma z 6[u, v]\}, \\ & \qquad \qquad \{u, -\pi, \pi\}, \ \{v, -\pi, \pi\}, \ \ AxesLabel \rightarrow \{x, y, z\} \big] \end{split}$$



This has to be the craziest looking surface so far! I think you would need to remove the line x=y=0 from this surface to make it a parametrized surface as that is where all the creasing happens.