

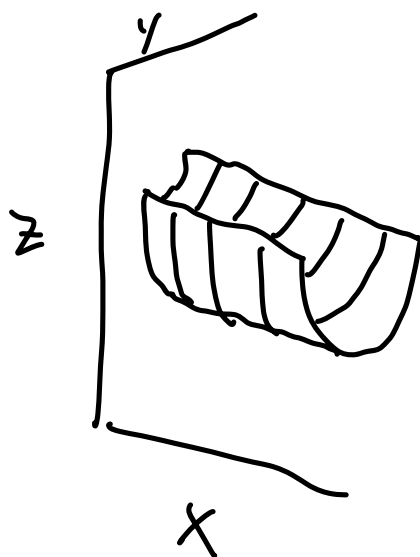
1. Elliptic Paraboloid

Tai Wong

$$Z = Ax^2 + By^2, \quad a \text{ and } b \text{ have the same sign}$$

a. $X = C$, $Z = Ac^2 + By^2$, in yz plane they are parallel parabolas opening in $+Z$, they have the same curve but are just shifted up Ac^2 .

b. you get a parabolic cylinder as its basically a quadratic going infinitely in direction of x or y



c. negative sliders will just flip the shape downward

2. Hyperbolic Paraboloid

$z = Ax^2 + By^2$ but B and A
have different signs

a. The horizontal cross section is just
 z intersecting lines. It is not a
hyperbola

b.
It's the same curve but the directions
are swapped (up/down)

3. Ellipsoid

$$1 = \frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} + \frac{z^2}{C^2}$$

a. It's a sphere when $A = B = C = R$

b. division by 0 prevents the slider from
going to 0 as it makes the equation
undef.

4. Double Cone

$$z^2 = Ax^2 + By^2$$

a. horizontal section is an ellipse
($z=c$)

vertical section are pairs of lines

↳ Not a parabola

b. the equation reduces to $z^2 = By^2$

or $z^2 = Ax^2$ which are 2 intersecting planes

c. setting y or x to 0 makes

$$z^2 = By^2 \quad \text{or} \quad z^2 = Ax^2$$

which are just lines and not hyperbolas

5. Hyperboloid of one sheet

$$\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} - \frac{z^2}{C^2} = 1$$

a. sliders cant hit 0 due to the equation being undefined if A, B, or C is 0. The pictures look like double cones

b. $\frac{y^2}{B^2} - \frac{z^2}{C^2} = 0$, which

are 2 straight lines

c. when $z = 0$, $\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1$

is an ellipse

for no hole A and B must equal to 0 which is impossible

b. Hyperboloid of 2 sheets

$$-\frac{x^2}{A^2} - \frac{y^2}{B^2} + \frac{z^2}{C^2} = 1$$

a. larger A and B make

$$-\frac{x^2}{A^2} - \frac{y^2}{B^2} \text{ less negative}$$

for the same x, y thus
flattening the hyperboloid

b.

$$\text{at } z = 0 \quad -\frac{x^2}{A^2} - \frac{y^2}{B^2} \text{ is}$$

always smaller than 1 since

x^2 and y^2 are always positive,

So there is always a gap.

C.

$$\frac{z^2}{A^2} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{A^2} = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow z^2 - x^2 - y^2 = A^2$$

as A becomes closer to 0

this becomes $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$
which is the double cone.