

- Follow pp. 5-6 from Lecture Notes of Lecture #18, where we proved:

$$\oint_C F dz = \iint_D (\text{curl } F) \cdot \vec{k} dA \quad \text{and} \quad \oint_C F \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint_D \text{div } F(x,y) dA$$

Today: Parametric surfaces

Analogously to curves, we can describe a surface by a vector function $\vec{r}(u,v)$ of two parameters u, v :

$$\vec{r}(u,v) = x(u,v)\vec{i} + y(u,v)\vec{j} + z(u,v)\vec{k} \quad \text{— vector-valued function defined on } D \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{uv}^2$$

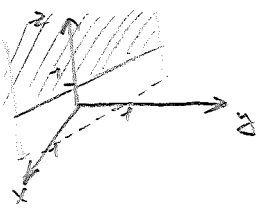
Def: The set of all points $(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $x=x(u,v), y=y(u,v), z=z(u,v)$, for some $(u,v) \in D$, is called a parametric surface.

Ex1: Identify and sketch the following surfaces with vector equations:

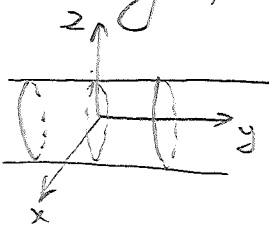
(a) $\vec{r}(u,v) = (1-2u)\vec{i} + 2u\vec{j} + e^{v^2}\vec{k}$

(b) $\vec{r}(u,v) = 5\sin u \cdot \vec{i} - 10v\vec{j} + 5\cos u \cdot \vec{k}$

(a) The corresponding surface is the part of the plane $x+y=1$, where $z \geq 1$.



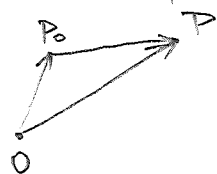
(b) The corresponding surface is the cylinder whose base is a circle of radius 5 in the xz -plane (with center at the origin) and whose axis is parallel to y -axis:



Lecture #19

Def: If we keep u constant by putting $u = u_0$, then $\vec{r}(u_0, v)$ defines a curve C_1 on S . Likewise, if we keep v constant by putting $v = v_0$, then $\vec{r}(u, v_0)$ defines a curve C_2 on S . These curves are called grid curves.

Ex2: Find a parametric representation of the plane passing through the point $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ and which contains two non-parallel vectors $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$, $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$.



$$\vec{OP} = \underbrace{\vec{OP}_0}_{\langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle} + \underbrace{\vec{P}_0\vec{P}}_{u\vec{a} + v\vec{b} \quad (u, v \in \mathbb{R})}$$

Hence:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + ua_1 + vb_1 \\ y = y_0 + ua_2 + vb_2 \\ z = z_0 + ua_3 + vb_3 \end{cases} \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ex3: Find a parametric equation of the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, $-2 \leq z \leq 5$.

$x = 3 \cos \theta$, $y = 3 \sin \theta$, $z = z$, where $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, $-2 \leq z \leq 5$.

Ex4: Find a parametric equation of a graph of a function $f(x, y)$ on \mathbb{R}^2 .

$x = x$, $y = y$, $z = f(x, y)$ where $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

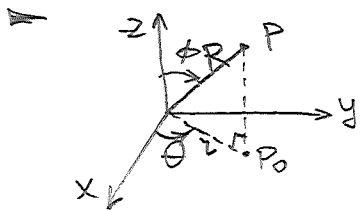
Ex5: Find a parametric equation of the top half (i.e. $z \geq 0$) of the cone $z^2 = 16(x^2 + y^2)$.

1st way: $x = x$, $y = y$, $z = 4\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

2nd way: $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $z = 4r$, $r \geq 0$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

Lecture #19

Ex 6: Find a parametric equation of a sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$.



$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \\ z &= R \sin \phi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= R \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ y &= R \sin \phi \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Also } z = R \cos \phi$$

$$\text{So: } \begin{cases} x = R \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ y = R \sin \phi \sin \theta \\ z = R \cos \phi \end{cases}, \text{ where } \begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 &\leq \phi \leq \pi \end{aligned}$$

Note that it is not 2π !

Ex 7 (Surfaces of revolution): Let S be obtained by rotating the curve $y = f(x)$, $a \leq x \leq b$ (for simplicity assume $f(x) \geq 0$) about the x -axis. Find a parametric equation of S .

$$x = x, \quad y = f(x) \cos \theta, \quad z = f(x) \sin \theta, \quad \text{where } a \leq x \leq b, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

Tangent Planes

Want: Find the tangent plane to the parametric surface S traced out by $\vec{r}(u, v) = \langle x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v) \rangle$ at the point $P_0 = \vec{r}(u_0, v_0)$.

Idea: We know that tangent plane contains all the tangent vectors to various curves on S passing through P_0 .

Of particular interest are the grid curves C_1 & C_2 from p. 2.

The tangent vector to C_1 at P_0 is $\vec{r}_v = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\vec{k}$

The tangent vector to C_2 at P_0 is $\vec{r}_u = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\vec{k}$

Def: S is smooth if $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v \neq 0$.

Upshot: If S is smooth, then the tangent plane at P_0 has $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v$ as a normal vector.

! Hand out the worksheet with matching game.