## **<u>3-D Coordinates</u>**

## Always label your axes





Notation:  $\mathbb{R}^3 = \{(x, y, z) : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 



The distance (or norm) from P to Q is

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_2)^2}$$

F	Equation	$\mathbb{R}^2$	$\mathbb{R}^3$
x	x + y = 1	line	plane



Equation	$\mathbb{R}^2$	$\mathbb{R}^3$
x + y = 1	line	plane
x = 1	line	plane



Equation	$\mathbb{R}^2$	$\mathbb{R}^3$
x + y = 1	line	plane
x = 1	line	plane
$x^2 + y^2 = 4$	circle	cylinder



Equation	$\mathbb{R}^2$	$\mathbb{R}^3$
x+y=1	line	plane
x = 1	line	plane
$x^2 + y^2 = 4$	circle	cylinder
$x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $z = 3$		circle



## Surfaces in $\mathbb{R}^3$



- Sketch the triangle with vertices P(3, -2, -3), Q(7, 0, 1) and R(1, 2, 1). Is the triangle an isosceles?
- **2** Sketch the surface given by  $x^2 + y^2 \le 9$  and z = 1.
- What is the equation of the sphere with center (0, -2, 3) and radius r = 5?
- **()** Find the center and radius of the sphere  $x^2 + 2x + y^2 + z^2 6z = 6$
- Find the equation of the curve where  $(x-3)^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 5$  intersects the *xy*-plane and sketch it.
- Sketch  $y = x^2 + y^2$ . (We"ll consider such surfaces in more detail later on)
- Sketch  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ . (We''ll consider such surfaces in more detail later on)