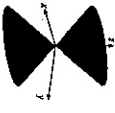
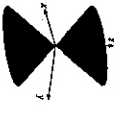
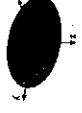

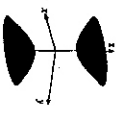
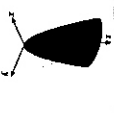
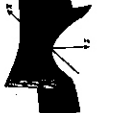


Equations in Three-Dimensions → Cylinders and Quadric Surfaces

| If | And | And | Then Surface Is | Example | Surface Shape | Traces of Unique Variable | Traces of Other Variables |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Only 2 variables | _____ | _____ | Cylinder | $2x^2 - y = 3$ |  | | |
| 3 quadratic terms | All positive | No constant | Cone | $ax^2 + by^2 = cz^2$ |  | Point or Circle/Ellipse | Intersecting Lines |
| 3 quadratic terms | All positive | Constant | Ellipsoid/Sphere | $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = d$ |  | Ellipse (use intercepts to find major axis) | Ellipses |
| 3 quadratic terms | 1 Negative | _____ | Hyperboloid of 1 Sheet | $ax^2 + by^2 - cz^2 = d$ |  | Circle/Ellipse | Hyperbolas |
| 3 quadratic terms | 2 Negative | _____ | Hyperboloid of 2 Sheets | $-ax^2 - by^2 + cz^2 = d$ |  | Nothing or Circle/Ellipse | Hyperbolas |
| 2 quadratic terms | All positive | 1 Linear term | _____ Paraboloid | $ax^2 + by^2 = cz$ |  | Point or Circle/Ellipse | Parabolas in one direction |
| 2 quadratic terms | 1 Negative | 1 Linear term | Hyperbolic Paraboloid | $ax^2 - by^2 = cz$ |  | Point or Hyperbola | Parabolas in two directions |

Note: Constant terms in table are positive real numbers

“Unique” variable determines axis of surface (in the above examples, z is the unique variable) – does not apply to Ellipsoid

If equation involves Quadratic AND Linear terms of one or more variables, the center is not at the origin → Complete the Square