

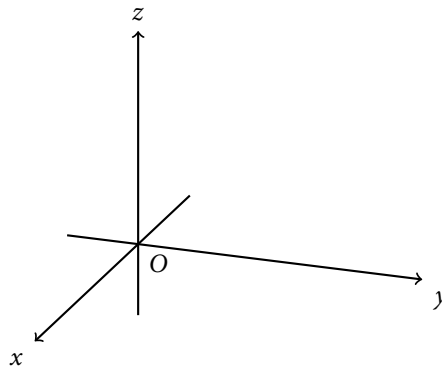
## Lesson 1. Three Dimensional Space

### 1 In this lesson...

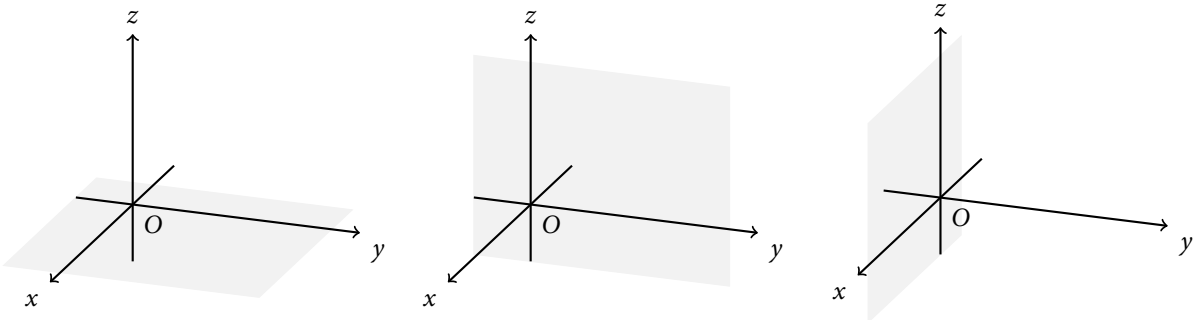
- 3D rectangular coordinate system
- Graphing equations in 3D
- Distance formula in 3D
  - Equation for a sphere

### 2 3D rectangular coordinate system

- How do we locate points in *space*?
- 3 mutually perpendicular **coordinate axes** through origin  $O$ :

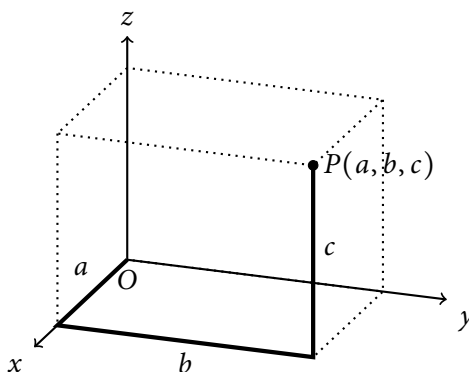


- 3 **coordinate planes**



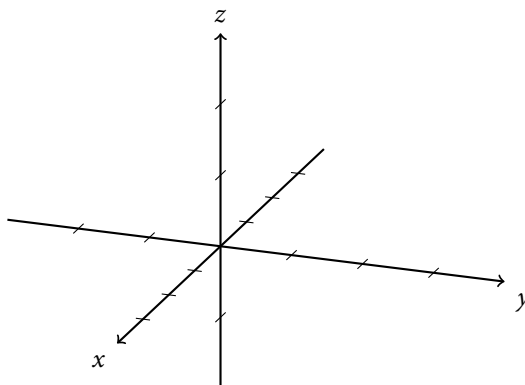
- The coordinate planes divide space into 8 **octants**
  - The **first octant** is the octant with positive axes

- Any point  $P$  in space can be represented as an ordered triple  $(a, b, c)$ :



- $(a, b, c)$  are the **rectangular coordinates** of  $P$  (also known as **Cartesian coordinates**)
  - $a$  is called the  **$x$ -coordinate** of  $P$
  - $b$  is called the  **$y$ -coordinate** of  $P$
  - $c$  is called the  **$z$ -coordinate** of  $P$
- Recall we often refer to the two-dimensional plane as  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- We often refer to three-dimensional space as  $\mathbb{R}^3$

**Example 1.** Plot  $P(3, -2, 2)$ .

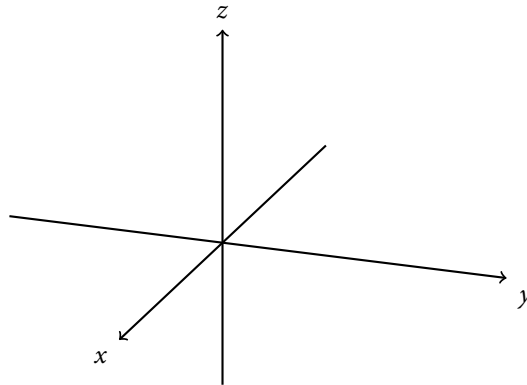


**Example 2.** Find the distance from  $P(3, -2, 2)$  to (a) the  $xy$ -plane, and (b) the  $xz$ -plane, and (c) the  $x$ -axis.

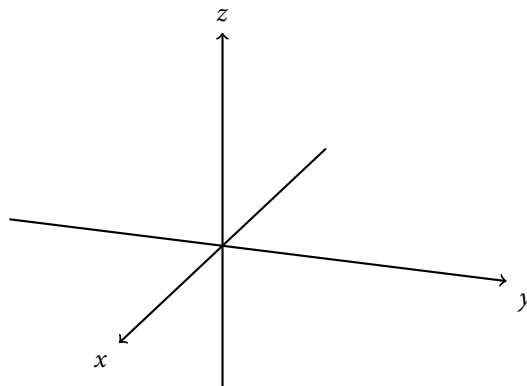
### 3 Graphing equations in 3D

- Recall that in 2D: the graph of an equation in  $x$  and  $y$  is a curve in  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- In 3D: an equation in  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  is a **surface** in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

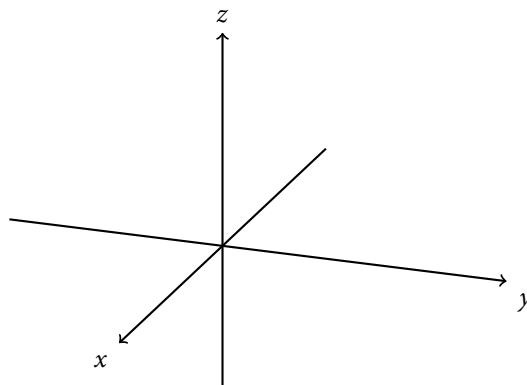
**Example 3.** Which points satisfy  $y = 1$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ?



**Example 4.** Which points satisfy  $y = x^2, z = 0$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ?



**Example 5.** Which points satisfy  $y = x^2$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ?



#### 4 Distance formula in 3D

- Recall the 2D distance formula: the distance between two points  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  and  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is

$$|P_1P_2| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

- The **distance** between two points  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  and  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is

**Example 6.** What is the distance from the point  $P(2, -1, 0)$  and  $Q(4, 1, 1)$ ?

- A **sphere** is the set of all points  $P(x, y, z)$  whose distance from a center  $C(h, k, l)$  is radius  $r$ , or

- The standard equation for a sphere with radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k, l)$  is

**Example 7.** What region in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is represented by the following inequalities?

$$1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4 \quad z \leq 0$$