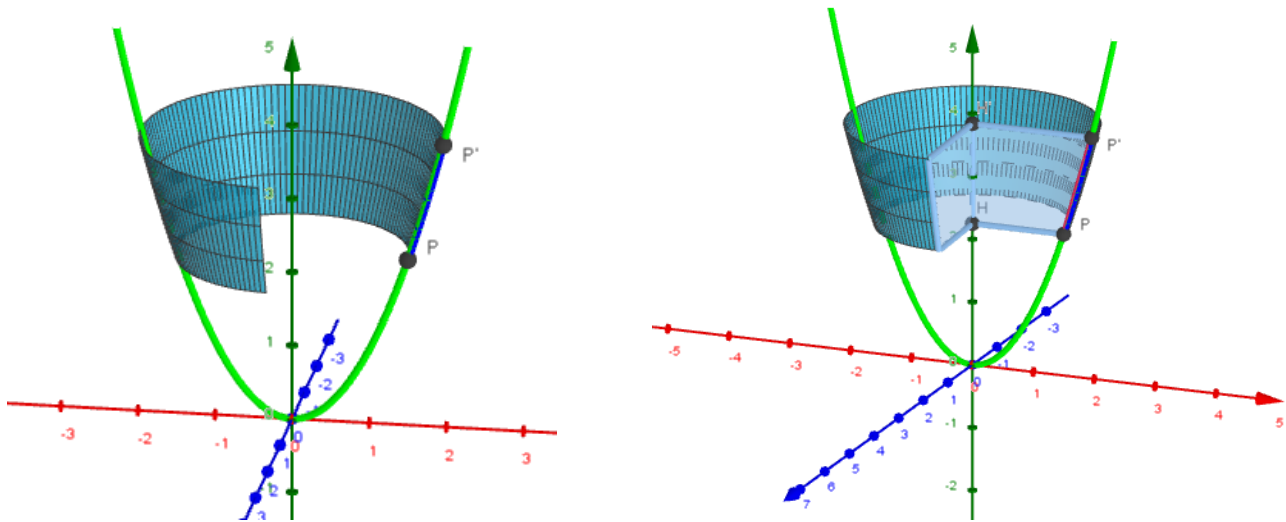
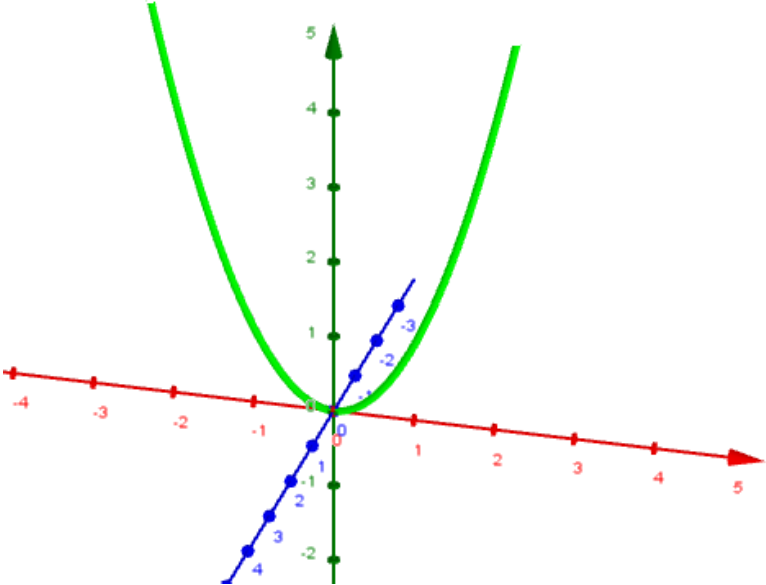



Task C: Surface of revolution

To create a dynamic worksheet to explore how a surface of revolution is generated.



Step	Objects to be created	Action
1.	A function of x to be discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Choose “3D Graphics” module. Choose to hide xOy plane. Select the properties of axes. Choose “y-axis is vertical”. <div data-bbox="533 1106 1289 1816" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Preferences - 3D Graphics</p> <p>Basic xAxis yAxis zAxis Grid Projection</p> <p>Dimensions</p> <p>x Min: -3.3234 x Max: 3.3234</p> <p>y Min: -6.16304 y Max: 6.18304</p> <p>z Min: -1.8234 z Max: 4.8234</p> <hr/> <p>Axes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show Axes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> y-axis is vertical</p> <p>Label Style <input type="checkbox"/> Serif <input type="checkbox"/> Bold <input type="checkbox"/> Italic</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured Axes</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ In the “View” menu, choose to open “Graphics” view. In “Graphics” window, enter an arbitrary function $f(x) = x^2$ in the input field. Then create an input box with caption “$f(x) =$”, and link the box to $f(x)$. Hide the graph of $y = f(x)$. ◆ In “3D Graphics” window, define a parametric function $c(t)$ by

Step	Objects to be created	Action
		<p data-bbox="533 203 1337 286">inputting “$c(t)=\text{curve}[t,f(t),0,t,-5,5]$”. Change the colour of the graph to green.</p>  <p data-bbox="472 969 1337 1046">◆ Teachers and students can key in other functions in x for other curves.</p>

Step	Objects to be created	Action
2.	The surface of revolution and solid of revolution of the curve about y-axis and x-axis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ In “Graphics” window, create two sliders “p” and “d”, with the interval settings as follows respectively: <div style="margin: 10px 0;">  </div> ◆ In “3D Graphics” window, define two points P and P' by inputting “$P=c(p)$” and “$P'=c(p+d)$” respectively. ◆ In “3D Graphics” window, define a parametric function $c_1(t)$ by inputting “$c_1(t)=curve[t,f(t),0,t,p,p+d]$”. Change the colour of the curve $c_1(t)$ to blue. ◆ In “Graphics” window, create a slider of angle α from 0° to 360°. In “3D Graphics” window, define a surface $a = \text{Surface}(c_1, \alpha, y\text{Axis})$. Create two points $H=(0,f(p),0)$ and $H'=(0,f(p+d),0)$. Construct polygon $PP'H'H$. By using the “Rotate around Line” button, rotate the polygon $PP'H'H$ around y-axis, with angle of rotation being α. ◆ In “Graphics” window, create a check box, labelled with “Rotation about y-axis” and link to Angle α, H, H', polygon $PP'H'H$ and its edges, and Surface a. ◆ Repeat the same process to create “Rotate about x-axis”. In “Graphics” window, create a slider of angle β from 0° to 360°. In “3D Graphics” window, define a surface $a_1 = \text{Surface}(c_1, \alpha, x\text{Axis})$. Create two points $V=(p,0,0)$ and $V'=(p+d,0,0)$. Construct polygon $PVV'P'$. By using the “Rotate around Line” button, rotate the polygon $PVV'P'$ around x-axis, with angle of rotation being β. ◆ In “Graphics” window, create a check box, labelled with “Rotation about x-axis” and link to Angle β, V, V', polygon $PVV'P'$ and its edges, and Surface a_1.

