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In geometry, a three-dimensional space (3D space, 3-space or, rarely, [tri-dimensional space](#)) is a mathematical space in which three values (coordinates) are required to determine the position of a point. Most commonly, it is the three-dimensional Euclidean space, that is, the Euclidean space of dimension three, which models physical space. More general three-dimensional spaces are called 3-manifolds. The term may also refer colloquially to a subset of space, a three-dimensional region (or 3D domain), a solid figure.

- 0D - Zero dimensional space
 - zero
- 1D - One dimensional space
 - [Numerical length / meter](#) , meter length
 - [Number line](#) , number line
- 2D - two dimensional space
 - [Numerical area / meter square](#) meter square area
 - [Numerical planes](#) , 2d coordinate shape , computational graphical shape , 2d shape
 - 2D matter does not exist
 - 2D computational graphics
- 3D - three dimensional space
 - [numerical volume / meter cube](#) meter cube volume
 - [numerical solids](#) , 3d coordinate shape , 3d shape
 - 3D computational models
 - 3D formal shapes
 - [3D matter measures](#)
 - [DEFINITE MASS](#)

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