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MATHEMATICS

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- Mathematics
  - Set theory , (presently used as a foundation for all mathematics)
  - analysis theory , (the study of continuous changes)
  - Arithmetic , Elementary Mathematics
    - arithmetic operations
    - Arithmetic symbols
    - number theory , study of numbers
  - geometry , geometry (the study of shapes and spaces that contain them),
    - Geometrical operations
    - Geometrical word symbolism
    - Geometrical relations
  - algebra (the study of formulas and related structures)
    - study of numerical language and its structure

DEFINITE DIMENSIONS

- Scientific roots of magnitude

In physics and mathematics, the dimension of a mathematical space (or object) is informally defined as the minimum number of coordinates needed to specify any point within it. Thus, a line has a dimension of one (1D) because only one coordinate is needed to specify a point on it – for example, the point at 5 on a number line. A surface, such as the boundary of a cylinder or sphere, has a dimension of two (2D) because two coordinates are needed to specify a point on it – for example, both a latitude and longitude are required to locate a point on the surface of a sphere. A two-dimensional Euclidean space is a two-dimensional space on the plane. The inside of a cube, a cylinder or a sphere is three-dimensional (3D) because three coordinates are needed to locate a point within these spaces.