Table of Contents

MATHEMATICS 3
DEFINITE DIMENSIONS 3

MATHEMATICS

- magnitude

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.

From:
https://mail.mantrakshar.co.in/ - **Kshtrgyn**

Permanent link:
https://mail.mantrakshar.co.in/doku.php/en/speech/book/mathematics?rev=1724152226

Last update: **2024/08/20 11:10**