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point

Canonical name Point

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Classification msc 54-00 Classification msc 51-00 In The, Euclid defines a point as that which has no part.

In a vector space, an affine space, or, more generally, an incidence geometry, a point is a $\texttt{http://planetmath.org/Zerozero\,http://planetmath.org/Dimension3} dimension3 di$

In a projective geometry, a *point* is a one-dimensional subspace of the vector space underlying the projective geometry.

In a topology, a *point* is an element of a topological space.

In function theory, a *point* usually means a complex number as an element of the complex plane.

Note that there is also the possibility for a point-free approach to geometry in which points are not assumed as a primitive. Instead, points are defined by suitable abstraction processes. (See point-free geometry.)